

CABLE ITEMS.

Germany and the Great Currency Question—Serious Earthquake at Odessa.

Cotton Production Encouraged in Russia—Europeans on the Gold Coast.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Lord Mayor presided at a meeting in the Mansion house for the purpose of raising a fund for the purchase of Carlyle's house.

An Odessa dispatch says the town of Koubat has been swallowed by an earthquake. Several thousand people perished.

A Paris dispatch says in the deputies today reported massacre of French troops on the African Gold Coast was denied.

The Russian imperial minister of finance proposes encouraging the production of cotton in Russia.

The general assembly of the German chamber of commerce has adopted a resolution declaring its adherence to the single standard monetary system.

The Standard correspondent in Vienna learns that the Chopin company, whose sugar factory in Moravia is one of the largest in Austria.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—A letter from Louis F. Menage, the fugitive president of the Northwestern Guarantee Loan Company.

THE BANKING RETURNS FROM ALL AUSTRALIAN COLONIES for the last quarter show the holdings of bullion to be \$25,000,000.

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LE DEBATS IN CAIRO says that the natives in Alexandria are preparing to attack the Europeans.

IN HIS SPEECH IN THE REICHSTAG for the tobacco tax bill, Count von Podowsky said the Reichstag, having accepted the bill.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE says: "Although America is peculiarly the land of popular oratory, she had few orators of greater power, finer feeling, and more persuasive eloquence than Douglas.

ONE OF THE MAIN BAGS OF THE ELBE was quoted to-day at 14 premium.

THE NEW UNITED STATES LOAN was quoted to-day at 14 premium.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was celebrated by the citizens of Chicago on a more elaborate scale than its predecessors except for the forced absence of the military parade.

THE REASON was that the Legislature has failed to appropriate the money needed to equip the Chicago brigade of the National Guard with great coats.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Count von Podowsky, secretary of the Imperial treasury, introduced the new tobacco tax bill in the Reichstag to-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—As a result of a cable communication with his relatives in Moscow, the remains of Pierre Bogdanoff, first secretary of the Russian Legation, were to-day quietly interred in Rock Creek cemetery in this city.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Vice Admiral Holmann, secretary of the Admiralty, was in the budget committee of the Reichstag to-day during the discussion of the naval estimates.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Standard correspondent in Berlin says: "The Emperor visited Chancellor Hohenlohe to-day and conferred with him two hours.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Times will say to-morrow: "The United States loan has been almost too great a success, for there is danger that it may encourage the Americans to think there was not, after all, any need of alarm for the position of the treasury three weeks ago and there is no necessity to reform the currency.

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which the treasury suffers. We hope that the few months' security now assured will be used by the executive and congress to place the currency system of the United States on a sound basis.

ARMENIAN HORRORS. HORROR, Feb. 22.—A letter referring to the massacre of Armenians just received by a resident of this city, who, for obvious reasons, does not wish his name mentioned, is of great interest, because of having been written from a part of Turkey entirely remote from that whence the letters hitherto published have come.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Hon. Theodore Davis Appointed Chief Justice of British Columbia.

Lull in Dominion Politics—A Fishery Officer With Magisterial Powers.

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HAWAIIAN CONDITIONS.

Foreigners Leaving the Country Rather Than Stand Their Trial.

Some of the Sentences—The Ex Queen's Position—Interview With the President.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Correspondence of the United Press, per steamer Gaelic: Honolulu, Feb. 17.—The Hawaiian opera house was burned on the morning of the 12th.

The following persons under arrest have accepted the privilege of leaving the country in preference to standing their trial before the military commission.

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

for Man and Beast!

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

FACTS AND FIGURES. The quantity of tallow exported from New South Wales continues to increase, notwithstanding that immense numbers of sheep are reserved for purposes of meat export instead of being bled down.

The quantity of tallow exported from New South Wales in 1892 was 50,010 casks. It was larger than in any preceding year, but the quantity was increased to 82,802 casks in 1893, and 106,720 casks in 1894, having become doubled in two years.

The government savings bank of New South Wales affords a good means of testing the material condition of the more provident classes in that colony.

The extension of cereal cultivation in New South Wales in 1894 has been considerable, the area under wheat last year being 633,735 acres, against 593,810 acres in 1893, an increase of 59,925 acres in a single year.

The yield in wheat in 1894 was 7,817,476 bushels, against 6,627,718 bushels in 1893, thus illustrating the increasing tendency on the part of colonial depositors to accumulate their savings.

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CABLE LETTER.

Bi-metallic in England—Claim That It is Gaining Ground—Work for Unemployed.

William O'Brien's Libel Suit—Inquiry Into "Elbe" Disaster—Japan Wants No Interference.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Sir William Harcourt has been privately approached by several Liberals of bi-metallic tendencies in regard to the calling of the new monetary conference, and has intimated that his opinion is unchanged. He is convinced that another conference would be as futile as the last. Despite this, however, the parliamentary committee of the

Bi-METALLIC LEAGUE have decided to issue a strong whip embracing members of every section, including their presence in the house on the occasion of the introduction of Mr. Everett's measure next Tuesday. The motion runs as follows: "Resolved, that the house regards with increasing apprehension the growing divergence between the values of gold and silver and heartily concurs in the recent expression of opinion of the governments of France and Germany in regard to the serious evils arising therefrom. The house, therefore, urges the government to co-operate with the powers in calling an international conference."

If Mr. Balfour has sufficiently recovered to enable him to resume his seat in the house he will support the motion. The bi-metallicists do not hope to change the resolution of the government, but aim at making the debate and the division election factors in the league's propaganda, to which the sum of £50,000 has already been subscribed. The bi-metallicists in great numbers. The cabinet is still monometallic, but Germany institutes an international conference, England will send delegates to Berlin. In the meantime there is a growing conviction that Germany will not suggest a conference. The House of Commons committee in charge of matters affecting

THE UNEMPLOYED was addressed to-day by Mr. Hardie, M.P. He wants parliament to grant immediately the sum of £100,000 for relief works. The committee, however, did not seem to appreciate the suggestion of a universal workshop.

Mr. Chance, M.P., has written to Mr. O'Brien, offering to accept any reasonable proposal for the discharge of the latter's debt of £400, the balance of the costs in the libel suit of O'Brien against Lord Salisbury, but O'Brien replies that he is powerless to suggest any way of arranging the matter.

The board of trade learns that the surviving officers of the Elbe cannot be examined by a German court of inquiry. The German authorities promised to supply a copy of the report with an official copy of the evidence. The British inquiry, in view of the absence of the ship's officers is likely to be very unsatisfactory.

THE LATEST COMMUNICATIONS between the British office and Japan in regard to peace negotiations with China are reported to have led to a distinct declaration on the part of Japan that she is not desirous of any interference by the European powers.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The budget committee of the Reichstag voted to-day the appropriations for four new armored cruisers. Freiherr von Marschall, secretary of foreign affairs, speaking as to the political aspect of the proposal, mentioned the frequency of the complaints that Germany's subjects, and most notably in the Central and South American states, did not receive adequate protection from the home government because the German navy was too small. The proposed cruisers could be used to guard German interests in colonial lands and to lighten the respect of foreign governments for the German navy.

The Emperor William attended this evening the annual dinner of the Brandenburg diet. The great dining hall was decorated with the flags of Brandenburg, Prussia and the German Empire. On a pedestal at the head of the room was a bust of the Emperor surrounded with flowers. The Emperor reminded the assembly that this was the anniversary of the battle of Friedland, in which a man died in a simple coat of steel and animated by a firm will had brought order out of chaos. A firm will would achieve anything. "Let my Brandenburgers have confidence in me," said the Emperor, "as their ancestors had in my ancestor. Then we will achieve the goal of prosperity toward which we strive. Our special care must now be devoted to the peasant. These are bad times for them, but if they stand by their Margraves they will find the conditions improving. Their fathers always stood by the Hohenzollerns; they were loyal, faithful and steadfast. The closing of the crown and they followed fearlessly the banner of the house. May my good Brandenburgers continue steadfast and fearless in their devotion. In this I raise my glass to my Brandenburgers. Hoch! Hoch!"

Large orders for the new U.S. bonds were sent to London from Berlin and Frankfurt. The closing of the last two hours after the

THE SESSION.

The session of the Legislature which ended yesterday was remarkable both for the amount of real work done and the mildness and the reasonableness with which questions of importance were discussed. No sensible person, we are sure, will grieve over the departure of the old and troublesome carping and factious spirit. It delayed business and generated ill-feeling and was productive of no compensating advantage. If, as now appears certain, the late session is the last of the Hon. Mr. Davie's political leadership, he has good cause to look back upon it with pride and pleasure. He had difficult work to do and he did it in such a way as not only to increase the esteem in which he was held by his friends and supporters, but to gain for him the respect of his opponents.

Mr. Semlin has made an admirable leader of the Opposition. Though always ready to proper occasions to assert the rights of his followers and to oppose measures that were in his opinion and in that of his party not conducive to the welfare of the Province, he made no capricious objections, neither did he offer the Government a factious opposition. He was, besides, uniformly courteous in his manner and moderate in the expression of his opinions.

Some of the legislation of the session is important and nearly all of it is useful. The Act respecting lands granted to the Dominion Government deals with the Railway Belt and it will, we hope, have the effect of settling the disputes relative to the titles of those holding land in that belt and prevent others arising in the future. If the new law has this effect it will be one of the most important and beneficial on the statute book. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Act respecting the Canada Western Railway will give the promoters of that great undertaking the time and the opportunity they require to make the preparations necessary to enable them to go on with the work and carry it out to completion. The people of all parts of the Province now realize that a road through its central section will be of immense benefit to its inhabitants, and prejudices against it are evidently fast dying out. It is, we believe, safe to say that this Act will hereafter be considered by no means the least important piece of legislation of the past session. The Loan Act was required to enable the government to go on with the development of the Province. British Columbia has arrived at that stage of development that further progress is an absolute necessity. A narrow-minded, parsimonious policy would be more disastrous than even extravagance. But its affairs are in safe hands, and it is certain that every dollar of the money borrowed will be judiciously expended.

It is becoming clearer and clearer every day that the future prosperity of British Columbia depends in great part on the proper and timely development of its mineral resources. Its mineral wealth is far greater than its most sanguine friends a few years ago imagined. It was therefore wise in the government to make provision for the establishment of a Bureau of Mines. When a beginning is once made it will be seen that such a Bureau is a necessity, and we would not be at all surprised to see it in a few years from this date one of the most highly-prized institutions of the Province. A large number of the laws were amended, and no doubt improved, during the session. It is to be regretted, however, that one at least of the amendments to the Manicouche Act was allowed to remain until the session was over. The amendment necessary to enable the City Council to go on with the construction of the sewers on the local improvement system was the one we allude to. The welfare of the city requires that the construction of the sewers should go on vigorously and continuously until they are completed. It is to be feared that the failure to carry this amendment will put a stop to the construction of the sewers for a time.

ENGLISH FREE TRADE.

The great majority of those who in these days and in this country talk about English free trade have but a hazy conception of what English free trade really is. They have heard that free trade has made England rich, and they jump to the conclusion that it would, if it were adopted by our rulers, also make Canada rich. They forget that it has not yet been proved that the trade policy which suits one country under one set of circumstances will suit every other country, let its circumstances be what they may. The zealous advocates of free trade forget that countries have prospered under all sorts of fiscal systems, and they also ignore the fact that free trade is no defence against commercial depression. Hard times come to the free trade country as well as to the country in which the protective policy has been established. Experience has proved that no country, no matter what its trade policy may be, is exempt from vicissitudes of trade.

Have those who hold that Canada would flourish under the British free trade policy ever considered how the British tariff and other modes of British taxation would suit this Dominion? If they would do so and were reasonable we are strongly of the opinion they would cease to dogmatize on the subject.

In the first place Great Britain raises not much more than a fourth of her revenue by the imposition of duties on imports. That revenue was last year \$31,017,476, or rather more than \$400,000,000. Of this revenue \$20,164,114, or in round numbers \$100,000,000, was from cus-

oms duties, and the \$300,000,000, or \$30,000,000, was raised by direct taxation. Now, to begin with, how would it suit Canada to raise only one-fourth of its revenue by duties on imports and three-fourths by direct taxes of one kind and another? It seems to us that the Canadian legislators who set about adopting the British tariff would at the very outset of their task be faced with an obstacle which they would find to be insuperable. It would be easy enough for them to raise \$20,000,000 by the imposition of customs duties, although not in the way it is raised in England, but they would find it wholly impossible to raise \$27,000,000 by direct taxation. The people of Canada would not allow such a burden as this to be placed on their shoulders. Mr. Laurier freely admits this possibility. He talks about English free trade, but when he contemplates the distinctive features of British free trade—fourth customs duties, and three-fourths direct taxes—he becomes appalled and says "it won't do; it is impossible." Why, then, does he continue to delude the people with the idea that he proposes to give them free trade, and why do his followers aid him in spreading what they cannot but see is a delusion?

The commodity from which Great Britain gets more than half her customs revenue is tobacco. The tax on tobacco including cigars amounts to the immense sum of £10,312,124 or more than \$51,000,000. The population of Canada may be roughly estimated at one-eighth of that of the United Kingdom. Does anyone suppose that Sir Richard Cartwright would be able to write out of the smokers and chewers of tobacco in this Dominion some \$6,375,000 a year? But this is what English free trade would require. By the by, our contemporary, the Times, has declared that the money taken by the government from the users of tobacco by way of tax is stolen. What does it think of the immense steal that the English free trade, which it praises so highly, requires.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer levies a heavy tribute on the tea-drinking community. The very large sum of £3,499,834, or nearly seventeen and a half millions of dollars, was paid into the British Treasury in the year ending March, 1894, as duty on tea. This, if the British system of taxation were applied to Canada, would require about \$2,200,000 a year to be raised on tea, which is now perfectly free. We see by this that nearly fourteen millions of the twenty million of customs duties paid under the English system is raised from tobacco and tea.

Under the English free trade system \$25,246,860, or over \$126,000,000, is paid to the Imperial Government for licenses of different kinds. The death duties amount to several millions; stamp duties are estimated at over fourteen millions of pounds. It must be remembered that in the £90,853,282 inland revenue are not included the revenue from the Post Office and Telegraph Service. The whole revenue, these and other items included, is estimated at £94,175,000, and as Sir Yarrow Kinnear is to have a surplus this year the revenue for the current year will be more than this.

The English system of free trade would require the imposition of taxes similar to those we have named, with the addition of an income tax. This system suits England with its vast manufacturing population and its host of millionaires and wealthy people of all degrees; but how would it suit this country, the great bulk of whose population are working men and women whose incomes are small? This is where our free trade followers countenances make a mistake. They do not take into consideration the vastly different circumstances of the two countries.

Then they forget that the industries of Great Britain are old and well established. In all of them, except agriculture, they are safely defensible against the world. But it is not so with Canadian industries. Very many of them in their present condition would be killed by unrestricted competition such as the industries of an Old Country man. It is wise in Canadian to kill these industries in their infancy—for many of them are in their infancy. It is not rather to their interest to do what they can to encourage them? The experiment is being tried, as we believe, with signal success, and the country, instead of being poorer for what it has done for its industries in the course of the last sixteen years or so, is much better off in every respect. The people of Canada will do well to consider calmly what it is that the Liberals propose to establish in place of the National Policy, and whether it is suited to the circumstances of this young country, whose resources are yet to be developed. The matter is one of the utmost importance and should be calmly and carefully considered by all who have the welfare of the country at heart.

A HANDSOME TRIBUTE.

Discussing the probability of the Hon. Theodore Davie being appointed to the Chief Justiceship, the News-Advertiser, the editor of which has been one of Mr. Davie's most active political opponents, says:

As regards the personal qualifications of Mr. Davie for this high judicial position, we cannot refuse to acknowledge that he has many qualities which mark him as the man best fitted to fill it if the choice of an appointee is to be confined to residents of British Columbia. Of good natural abilities, with an eminently judicial mind, of immense industry and perseverance, and capable of great conscientious application upon any subject, Mr. Davie has an equipment which must meet successful and brilliant judicial career for him should his life be spared. Comparatively a young man, he has the physical strength so essential in a judge for the proper and satisfactory performance of his duties in heated courts and in trials long drawn out. Mr. Davie has before him opportunities which we believe he has the capacity to perceive and the ambition to fulfill. The duties which devolve upon the most industrious and painstaking member of the Supreme Court are really light when

compared with the work which has been done by Mr. Davie during his tenure of the two offices of Premier and Attorney-General, and he will have ample opportunity and abundant strength for keeping himself so thoroughly in touch with the latest developments in the law as is necessary for the most efficient performance of his duties, whether by the seat at the Bar or the judge upon the Bench. We cannot but hope that in the new field of labor upon which he is now entering, Mr. Davie may achieve such success as shall secure him a high place in the roll of the judiciary of this Province, increase the respect which is paid to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and cause the time of his occupancy of the highest seat in that tribunal to be hereafter remembered as one of the brightest and most distinguished periods in the judicial annals not only of British Columbia, but of any appellate court in the Dominion.

"RHODESIA."

Dr. L. S. Jameson a few weeks ago delivered before the Imperial Institute, the Prince of Wales being in the chair, a very interesting address on "Rhodesia," past, present and future. It is needless to say that Dr. Jameson was enthusiastically received by the "very brilliant gathering" assembled to hear what he had to say about the country which he had done so much to bring under the British flag. That country has already made wonderful progress considering the time it has been occupied by white men. "In Rhodesia," Mr. Jameson says, "we have a country nearly as large as Europe, a livable country, a country where white men and women can live, where white children can be reared in health and vigor."

The capabilities of Rhodesia are great. We gather from the address that there can be raised in it the vegetable products of the temperate zone. Wheat and Indian corn can be grown, and much of it is a splendid pastoral country. "We have no indigenous diseases either for sheep or oxen, and I have only to appeal to anyone who has recently been in Matabeleland and seen not an experimental lot of cattle, but herds (I think I am not overstating in saying) of hundreds of thousands of fat, sleek cattle, to prove that whatever else we may or may not have, we have an admirable pastoral country as far as cattle are concerned." The country is rich in minerals. We have heard about its gold, but there are found in it large deposits of coal and iron as well. It is quite evident from what this heroic pioneer says, the country is capable of supporting a large population.

The settlers have nothing to fear from the native population. Lobengula's warriors have settled down into peaceable, if not industrious, farmers and graziers, and his capital, Bulawayo, has been transformed into a trading station. It had a few months ago a population of one thousand whites, and there were some six hundred of Lobengula's men living in the neighborhood engaged in the peaceful occupation of brick-making. There are in Matabeleland alone some two thousand prospectors. Dr. Jameson says nothing about their success. As many as a thousand acres of road have been made and the new line of telegraph line, 1,500 miles of telegraph line, a railroad from the coast has its terminus within 200 miles of the settlement, and the nature of the country is such that the journey to the nearest railway station can be made in less than two days. Dr. Jameson fully expects of the Transvaal communication between Bulawayo and Capetown in three years. The Boers, who are the nearest white neighbors to the settlers in Rhodesia are well satisfied. It is fully expected that the Transvaal Republic will before very long become a member of the South African federation which is to be. There are already 50,000 Englishmen and colonists in the Republic as against 15,000 Boers. It is therefore not very difficult to see that the Transvaal is already quite a long way on the road to become a British country. From the beginning to the end of his address, Dr. Jameson does not say one word about his own achievements. At its conclusion, the Prince of Wales made one of the happy little speeches for which he has become famous.

ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR:—In your interesting article on the Alaska boundary question you state that in 1825 the line now known as Behm canal was then unnamed. This, I think, is an error, as "Behm canal" was named in 1825. In the narrative of his expedition to the coast, 1825 to 1829, Vol. II, page 368, that he examined, in August, 1825, this arm of the sea himself and named it Behm canal, "to commemorate the heroic obligations of the Russian officer, Behm, a Russian officer, and the crews of the Resolution and Discovery whilst at Kamchatka in the year 1779." Captain Vancouver was an officer in the Resolution.

I quite agree with you, and I think any impartial reader of the treaty will do the same, that this channel, Behm canal, was named when the boundary was first defined. I consider the words "extend to the north along the channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 66th degree north latitude," entirely do away with the assumption that Portland canal was the boundary intended by the framers of the treaty. The statement "extending to the north, etc.," very clearly points to Behm canal being the Southern limit of the boundary, as the waterway of which this arm is an extension does extend always to the north, from the south point of Prince of Wales island to the 56th parallel of latitude, and no farther.

Portland canal does not extend to that parallel by some miles, and, as you also point out, this line of demarcation would have to extend five or six miles before the line came to the "channel" extending to the north. Readers of Vancouver's voyage will note that his Portland canal does not extend to the sea as all; it joins a larger inlet unnamed by Vancouver, and this inlet, when the treaty of 1825 was drawn up, was still unnamed, and I have been informed on good authority was only named of late years and named by Vancouver, and this inlet, the hydrographic department of the Admiralty; in the same way Wales island, on the north side of the entrance to Portland inlet, received its name. JOHN T. WALDRAN.

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

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Seventh Parliament.
FIFTY-NINTH DAY.
THURSDAY, February 21, 1895.
The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.
Prayers by Rev. Dr. Campbell.
His Honor the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor, arrived, attended by his Private Secretary, and took his seat upon the throne.

BILLS ASSSENTED TO.
The Clerk read the following list of bills to which the royal assent was signified:—
To confer limited civil jurisdiction upon stipendiary magistrates and police magistrates.
To repeal chapter 28 of the statutes of 1894, intitled "an act to amend the 'House act.'"
To authorize the revision of the statutes.
To amend the "stinking fungus existing upon the riding of Lillooet electoral district."
To amend and consolidate the acts relating to the legal professions.
The woodman's lien for wages act.
Respecting the stinking fungus existing upon the riding of Lillooet electoral district, 1877, and the "British Columbia loan act, 1877," and the "British Columbia loan act, 1887."
To amend the "Burrard Inlet railway and ferry company incorporation act, 1891."
To exclude Harrison Hot Springs property from the municipality of Kent.
To amend the "execution act."
To further amend the "pharmacy act, 1891."
To amend the "North Vancouver electric company's incorporation act, 1892."
To incorporate the "Victoria consolidated hydraulic mining company, limited."
To amend the "Columbia and Kootenay railway and navigation company act, 1890," and the "Columbia and Kootenay railway extension act, 1892."
Respecting the amendment of the "Nanaimo waterworks act, 1885," and amending acts.
To further amend the "New Westminster act, 1888."
To make valid and binding an official map and survey of the city of Nanaimo.
To provide for four hundred and twenty thousand pounds for the public purpose of the province.
Respecting police and special constables.
To amend the law relating to bills of sale.
To secure to wives and children the benefit of life insurance.
To amend the "supply of water to the city of Nanaimo."
To amend the "provincial voters act."
To authorize the transfer of certain property to the "Alexandra hospital (for women and children, and training school for nurses)" to the "Alexandra non-sectarian orphanage and children's home, of Vancouver."
To amend the "public school act, 1891," and amending acts.
To amend the "revenue act."
To amend the "companies act" and the "partnership act, 1890."
For the incorporation of cheese and butter associations.
To provide against frauds in the supplying of milk to cheese or butter manufacturers.
To amend the "British Columbia society for the prevention of cruelty to animals."
To amend the "drainage, dyking, and irrigation act, 1894."
To authorize the granting of a license to prospect for gold over certain lands in the Cariboo district, with a contingent lease for a portion of the said lands.
To amend the "graveyard act" and amending acts.
Respecting the territorial division of British Columbia for judicial and other purposes.
To further amend the "Supreme court act, 1885," and amending acts.
To amend the "coal mines regulation act" and amending acts.
To amend the "provincial hope act, 1893," and amending acts.
To amend the "fire insurance policy act, 1888," and amending acts.
To amend the "land registry act."
To amend the "land act" and amending acts.
Respecting the incorporation of the "Slave river electric power company, limited liability."
Respecting retail liquor licenses.
To amend the "assessment act."
To amend the "placer mining act, 1891."
To amend the "minerals act, 1891."
To amend the "liens act, 1891."
To amend and consolidate the acts for the protection of certain animals, birds and fishes.
To further amend the act 44 Victoria, chap. 19.
To amend the "horticultural board act, 1894."
Respecting overhanging tenants.
To organize districts for sessions of justices of the peace.
Respecting the incorporation of tramway, telephone and telegraph companies.
For the eradication of and to prevent the spreading of diseases.
For granting certain sums of money for the public service of the Province of British Columbia.
To amend the "cattle protection act, 1891."
To amend the "line fences and water-courses act" and amending acts.
Respecting the Canadian Western Central railway.
Respecting lands granted to the Dominion government.
To amend the "coal mines act" and amending acts.
To amend the "manipal act 1892," and amending acts.
To amend the "contagious diseases (animals) act 1891."
Respecting distress for rent.
To further amend the "revenue tax act" (cap. 111, C.A., and 54 Victoria, cap. 44).
To amend an act passed in the 67th year of Her Majesty's reign, and intitled "An act respecting the Ontario Hydraulic Mining Company, limited liability."
The Speaker having presented the bill "for granting certain sums of money for the public service of the province of British Columbia," His Honor signified assent to that bill.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Honor then addressed the house as follows:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:
In discharging you from further attention to legislative duties at this session, I desire to record my high appreciation of the zeal and ability which have marked your labors. Your deliberations were interrupted by a sad and tragic event in the death of the Right Honorable Sir John Thompson, Pre-

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The Rate War of the San Francisco Liners Reaches a Point Never Touched Before.

Five Dollars First Class to California—The Bark "Melrose" Again In Port.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company got out its axe again Wednesday and cut a still larger slice off the rates between its ships and the Farallons. Superintendent Johnson announced that the rates on the City of Puebla, which leaves San Francisco on February 24 for this city, will be \$10 for cabin passage, \$5 for steerage and \$2 per ton freight, and on the Walls Walla, which leaves San Francisco on March 1, the rate for cabin passage will be \$10 for first-class passengers, \$5 for second-class, \$2 for third-class, and \$2 per ton freight, and on the Walls Walla, which leaves San Francisco on March 1, the rate for cabin passage will be \$10 for first-class passengers, \$5 for second-class, \$2 for third-class, and \$2 per ton freight, and on the Walls Walla, which leaves San Francisco on March 1, the rate for cabin passage will be \$10 for first-class passengers, \$5 for second-class, \$2 for third-class, and \$2 per ton freight.

THE "MELROSE" RETURNS.

The bark Melrose, well known to Victorians through the number of mishaps she had while here a few months ago, is again in Equilmal, but under a new command. Capt. Karp left the vessel at San Francisco and Capt. Peterson now has charge. After reaching San Francisco with her cargo, the Melrose had \$5,000 or \$7,000 expended upon her in repairs, which will probably be completed here. The vessel's bottom was not however touched but she will be repaired probably at Esquimalt. The Melrose's hull from the Golden Gate city wharf, she left nine days ago. She is in ballast and has come north to load lumber for Santa Rosalia at Cowichan on account of Messrs. Robt. Ward & Co. On her voyage here she experienced one fierce tempest from the southwest, off Cape Mendocino. On Friday last Alexander Langstaff, a sailor, died very suddenly, and was buried at sea. At 7:30 o'clock the previous evening he had severe hemorrhage of the lungs, and the second attack at 3 o'clock next morning ended his life. The deceased was a Russian Finn who had 43 years of age, and was a native living in San Francisco, to whom Capt. Peterson conveyed the sad intelligence of the death yesterday.

THE SPRING MEETING.

A special committee of the Rugby Football Club held a meeting last night when it was decided to hold the promised field sports on the 25th April, at the Caliente grounds. The following will be the programme:—
One hundred yards, quarter mile and half mile handicaps, open to all members of the Victoria Rugby Football Club.
Drop kick and place kick, open to all amateurs.
Obstacle race, open to all amateurs.
Throwing increase ball, open to all comers.
Two hundred and twenty yards handicap, open to school boys.
Two hundred and twenty yards handicap, open to school boys.
Respecting distress for rent, over 40 years.
Two hundred and twenty yards, open to all comers.
Entry forms can be obtained from the following gentlemen: H. F. M. Jones, E. B. Haines, E. C. Gibson, John Fraser, J. M. Miller, Q. D. H. Warden, J. F. Foulkes and J. K. Macrae.

ENGLAND V. THE COLONIES.

As the "Crooks" are not able to raise a team for Saturday there will be another match between the English and Colonials, the following representing the Old Country: Bullen, back; Boulike, Miller and Morton, three-quarter backs; Cuppage and Beaman, half-backs; Jones, Wallaston, Fraser, Karsman, Karsman, Cozwell, Loveland, Warden and Wintour, forwards.
The Colonies will play: Green, back; Byrne, Byrne, O'Brien and Williams, three-quarter backs; Smith and Ward, half-backs; Langley, Drake, Austin, Moore, O'Reilly, Moore and two others, forwards.

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COPPER RIVETED
OVERALLS
AND
SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

FOOTBALLERS AFIELD.

The Association Men Receiving Treatment Parallel to That Given the Lacrosse Team.

Bugby Players Decide Upon a Programme for the Spring Meeting—Notes and Gossip.

At a meeting of the British Columbia Football Association held in Nanaimo last Saturday—at which delegates from the following clubs were present: Barracks Athletic, Victoria; Wanders, Victoria; and Rangers, Nanaimo—it was decided to have the final cup to be played in Nanaimo on the 9th or 16th March. A strong objection was made to this by the Victoria representatives, who, in support of their contention, quoted the rules of the association, section 10, last clause, which states that the final must be played on a neutral ground, while not by any person or persons residing in the place called neutral ground.

BRITISH FREE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR:—There is so much misconception as to what this means that perhaps a few words may not be thrown away on the subject. Fixation is carried on in England in this way: Whatever article pays a duty, in passing the customs from abroad, has to pay the same duty in excise if produced at home. For instance, spirits pay the same duty at the customs and at the excise. Tobacco manufactured abroad, pays a duty at the customs, and a higher duty at the excise. The duty on the importation is arranged to allow for the waste in manufacturing only. On this principle—and it is the only one—any article made in a foreign country, when made at home as if imported, would pay the same duty if made at home as if imported. It would be well, then, if our so-called free trade party would say if they meant that, if not they are not free traders. MEMORATOR.

THE U.S. LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Standard will say to-morrow in reference to the premium on the new U.S. loan: "This makes the price of fully paid bonds equal to 110 and as 120 represents the capitalization on a three per centage basis, the quotation looks high for securities of such an uncertain future. But the buying is said to be on American account, which is the best thing that could happen. If, however, the loan is bought by United States investors at much above the selling price, there comes the influence of the loan in checking gold exports from New York."

FOUNDER OF BOSTON'S MUSEUM DIED.

Boston, Feb. 21.—Moses Kimball, founder of the Boston museum, died to-day.

From THE BOARD.

More Reports and

Two Member Slight D

The city of seven o'clock light matters and Ald. Macrae another B. B. M. reported that in wire is on has of circuits at completing The report of Ald. Hurray amend the sewer law, 1893, which make a few law The by-law has been reported C. H. Stid 21 pages of dition of the to what has date. When estimate of a follow Steam plant has been pumps, condenser, necessary by to condenser, the moving of hesters, \$518; \$13,993. The was \$3,997. The station has been clearing away, probably over excess being on wet hilted or supposed when construction," the city had some quiring but I found that but two I would not have had not come in enough for the further says the as to the pole in tracing the city any one set up city could not possibly bring forth a third of wet weather outed. He fit he says could be his eye broken mixed up with city. All the and new country, the estimate of the cost of the estimated at \$5,900 chase a site cost \$13,245, or \$7,745, had been the so manage the over to pay the tween the two new. We can't This would have against 235 the two new dynamos been a good given only one two as at present quite worth quoted. Prof. E. electrician, and was inferior to The cost of of given as \$97,000, and a new five year or four made to purcha on one tender. The last mended on waste and de suggestions are foot. It is re horses, and on their rounds a porations using be compelled to write towards straight Mr. Stickle's old the city to take writing, as fully it is the only in the case of unman manufactured state, in the case of unman the duty on the importation is arranged to allow for the waste in manufacturing only. On this principle—and it is the only one—any article made in a foreign country, when made at home as if imported, would pay the same duty if made at home as if imported. It would be well, then, if our so-called free trade party would say if they meant that, if not they are not free traders. MEMORATOR.

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AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Handed Down by the Divisional Court Regarding Adverse Mining Claims.

Compliance With the Terms of the Act an Absolute Necessity.

A very important judgment in regard to adverse mining claims has just been given in the Divisional court by Mr. Justice Gress and Mr. Justice Walker, upon the appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Walker in McKinnon v. Snowden, ordering that the Lanark Mining Co. be added as defendants. The effect of this decision of the Court of Appeal is that each party in a case of adverse claim under the mineral act is obliged to establish a title, the defendant not being entitled to succeed in case the plaintiff has not complied with the requirements of the act, unless the defendant has himself observed all the formalities prescribed. Mr. W. J. Taylor (Robert & Taylor) appeared for the plaintiff (appellant) at the hearing of the appeal; Mr. E. V. B. D. well for the defendant (respondent). The text of the judgment follows: "The action is brought under section 14 of the mineral act, 1892. The plaintiffs have filed an adverse claim to the defendant's certain mining land, alleging that the defendant was subsequent in time to them, and in recording his claim he overlapped the boundaries of the plaintiffs' claim. The defendant traverses the plaintiffs' allegations and sets up that the land recorded by the plaintiff was the property of the Selkirk Mining Co. by virtue of a crown grant from the Dominion government. This grant is now stated to be the property of the Lanark Mining Co., Ltd., the parties who have been ordered to be added as defendants. Under section 10 of the mineral act, 1891, a free miner on any land whether occupied or not to prospect for gold upon complying with the statutory provisions, and the land contained in this crown grant is subject to this servitude. Such being the case are they necessary parties to this action. Their rights can only be affected in accordance with the provisions of the statute. But the point which is in issue in this action is to decide the right of possession to the land claimed by both parties—one as against the other. In order to decide this it will be necessary to ascertain (1) whether both have complied with the law, and (2) if both have complied with the requirements of the act, which has the prior right in time. And the judgment will be in accordance with the finding. "We think that whatever rights the holders of the existing crown grant have, they will not be affected by the present issue. In fact those rights could be easily safeguarded by any judgment which might be rendered. "On the second appeal, as to the striking out of paragraphs three and four of the reply the plaintiff ought to raise the question whether or not the defendant has complied with the act so as to give him a right to a certificate of improvement by counter claim and not by reply. "The order will be to allow the appeal in the first case with costs in the second to dismiss the appeal with costs, with liberty to the plaintiff to counter claim against the defendant for non-compliance with the statutory requirements."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(From the Montreal Gazette.) The signs have pointed for some time past to an early dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the electorate, and although no formal call to arms has been sounded in the revival camps, there has been a good deal of preparation for the struggle. Nominating conventions are already in the field in a large number of constituencies. Political meetings are being held in various parts of the country by the leaders of the two parties, and all incidents which might help to campaign are being taken into consideration. An appeal to the people is always in order, and notwithstanding Mr. Goldwin Smith's view to the contrary, there are very few persons who would willingly surrender the British system of responsible government for the American plan of an irresponsible executive and a fixed tenure of office. Mr. Smith's proposal that a day should be held for the constitution of a holding of federal elections would, in fact, absolutely destroy the underlying principle of the British parliamentary system. We are bound to add, however, that the power or prerogative of dissolution might not be so wantonly exercised, nor employed at a period when a fair and full expression of popular opinion cannot be obtained. It would, for example, be improper to precipitate an election before the new voters' lists have been completed, and we are convinced that the alarm expressed by the Toronto Globe lest such an event should occur, is quite groundless. But, just in proportion as it would be wrong to appeal to an electorate on lists three years old, so it is desirable to hold the elections as speedily as possible after the completion of the new lists. In order that parliament may faithfully represent the sentiments of the whole people, the franchise act fixes the date for the final making up of the lists at February 28, and although the great majority of these will have been made before that date, it is quite probable that some revising baronets may take advantage of the utmost delay the law allows. Then the lists have to be printed and certified to by the revising baronets before they are available for the purposes of an election; but all the formalities can be completed with ample season to permit of an appeal to the people should the government resolve upon that course, and a session of parliament before the opening of a new fiscal year. The reasons which favor a dissolution are chiefly the completion of a new revision of the voters' lists, and the importance of obtaining the voice of the country on a tariff as revised at the last session of Parliament. Complaint is made in a portion of the press that the public uncertainty as to the intentions of government is exercising a beneficial influence on the business of the country. That, however, is not the true reason of any adverse effect the political situation may have on trade, which must be attributed rather to the apprehension of the disturbances that would ensue upon a reversal of the fiscal policy established in 1879. The Liberal party are a menace to the capital and industries of Canada. The leaders of that party have proclaimed their determination to introduce the principles of British trade and to eliminate every vestige of protection from the bar. They might not indeed, if returned to power, as once construct a tariff exactly patterned after that of England, but the duties they would retain would be so arranged as to encourage the importation of foreign manufactures and products. There is no sort of doubt of this being the consequence

of placing a Liberal government in office. "A decrease in the duties on cottons and woollens," for example, says the Toronto Globe, "would be quickly followed by increased consumption and increased importation," and that receding exponent of Liberal policy adds that "reduction of duties in the statesman-like way to increase the revenues." The plain and avowed purpose of the Opposition is, therefore, to scale down the duties on all articles capable of successful production in Canada for the purpose of supplying the domestic market with foreign goods, and so raising a revenue through increased importations. It is a simple enough process, doubtless, from the point of view of a government which considers its whole duty to begin and end with the collection of taxes, but it means death to many a Canadian industry, loss of millions of capital, deprivation of employments to tens of thousands of workmen, and general deamangement of capital, labor and trade. For this reason not only business men, not only manufacturers, but artisans, laborers and others are deeply concerned, and a serious dislocation of parliament is shortly to occur, still more deeply concerned about the results of the elections. We hope, therefore, that the decision of the government will speedily be made known, even though a short delay before the issue of the writs may be made necessary to await the completion of the voters' lists.

PRESERVE THE HOME MARKET.

(The Mail and Empire)

The advocates of free trade find it hard to tell the farmer that his produce would turn into less money if his protection were swept away. Indeed, therefore, they tell him it would not. This is how they try to tell him into that error. They frankly admit, and glory in the fact, that the removal of the duties on agricultural produce would bring in what would be the loss of the value of the produce from the United States. They do not deny that the tendency and effect of this would be to lower prices here. But they say the more United States produce there is in the market the less of it will there be marketed in Britain, Europe, the West Indies and elsewhere. Hence these foreign markets will furnish the same amount of Canadian produce equivalent to the demand capacity in the home market by United States produce. If it's not here it's there. And by this showing the thing is made to appear as broad as it is long. In justice to the free traders it must be said they have no great fancy for this argument themselves. It is all very well, however, where it is to come, but the farmer's objection to the loss of the home market. This objection they would leave alone if only it would leave them alone, and so far they have treated it, as a rule, with studied neglect. They are aware that free trade would do something like this: A certain proportion of any produce, say pork, consumed in the country would come from the United States. As, according to the free trade theory, it makes no difference how much, let us suppose one-half. This would be sold at a price—on the basis of comparison between prices on the two sides of the line as at present—from 25 to 50 per cent. in the excess below what it now sells. Thus, the Canadian farmer will sell only half the pork required in the home market, and sell it at \$1.25 to \$1.50 below what he can get for it now. But he is to look for compensation to the foreign market, with its now lower offerings. There he may find a demand capable of taking up his supply, but it will be on some other plane of value, as that he was forced to sell on at home. The free traders are fond of telling the farmer that the export price fixes the value in the home market, and really it does fix the value under their system. Under free trade, then, the farmer would sell all his dressed hogs at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per cwt. less than he does under protection. To bring him even so well as to have to grant that a vacuum is left in the foreign market by the diversion of United States pork to our country. There may or may not be a surplus of pork carried over from one year to another, and Chicago has generally had the privilege of carrying it. Free trade might absorb 30 per cent. of it on us. The same conditions obtain in the case of beef and other agricultural products. It is clear that the farmer would have to be satisfied with much lower returns on his produce if free trade were the ruling policy. But there is another, and probably so less important, feature of the matter to be considered. If United States pork, beef, cheese, grain, flour and live stock came freely into Canada, we should soon lose our individuality and identity as a nation, and an agricultural country. Stuff free to come into the country where there is a superabundance of it produced would free-trade it from time to time, and export ports from Canada would no longer be their original purity. The Canadian port would be used as advantageous starting-points for United States produce destined for Europe. The reputation and higher price of many of our products would decline. The name and price of our cheese would sink to the level of that of the United States, which it has displaced to so great an extent in Britain. Then our pork would be tainted with the suspicion of being like that it associated with, and the markets now closed to the United States pork on account of "chickens," and by way of retaliation, we would be closed to Canadian pork. The cattle markets of Austria, Germany, Belgium, and Denmark would be closed to Canadian cattle, as they are closed to those from the United States. Leaving the same ports, the pork, beef, and cheese, and so on, would be barred with the same effect, and to make sure that no United States produce excluded by way of trade reprisals would find its way in with Canadian products, Germany, Austria, Sweden and Norway would shut out those from Canada as well. With such free trade we should never get upon our old footing in the British cattle market. The farmer must deprecate any such mistreatment as the throwing open of the home market.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The house committee on the Pacific roads decided to report a new bill based on the Kelly bill, but having certain changes recommended by Chairman Kelly. The amended bill will provide for the principal of the government debt to be paid at once and the first mortgage bonds and interest paid upon the bonds by the government and due the government at the time the bill takes effect, to be extended for ten years through a period of fifty years. The extended first mortgage bonds will bear interest at 4 per cent, and the extended interest will be secured by practically a third lien on the property, subsidiary to the claims of the parties who advance the funds to pay the principal of the government bonds, and who will be entitled under the bill to 5 per cent interest on advances.

Julius DeBastmanville Clements.

writes from Mo-trail: "I was suffering from this disease for some time, and I tried Burdock Blood-Purifiers, which these bottles contain, and it cured me. I recommend it also for dyspepsia."

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE--20,000 ACRES FARMING LAND

In contiguous Blocks; Beautifully watered; forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings, 2000 cattle; 50 to 80 horses, easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed, most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

- 120 Head Cattle 1 pedigree Hereford Bull.
12 Horses.
Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.
Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc.
Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.
9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Some Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.
7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corncries, &c.
Small Lot Household Furniture, Store and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Gattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valley. The Climate is not severe, the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. E. Co.'s pack trains. The Title is Crown Grant. Immediate possession can be given.

The South West Kootenay and Owyego Divisions of Yale District, British Columbia, B.C. Judgments from the actual ore products of the mines to date, are destined in the next year or two to be the richest and most important mineral centres in the world.

A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

TELEPHONE NO. 74.

Table with columns: Article, Duty Collected, and other tax-related items. Includes entries for Tobacco, Tea, Coffee, etc.

Advertisement for 'Spray Your Trees' by E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd. Includes text: 'NOW IS THE TIME TO Spray Your Trees' and 'FOR SALE BY E. G. PRIOR & CO., LD.'

FREDERICK DOUGLASS. London, Feb. 21.—All the morning dailies will publish to-morrow editorial notices of Fred Douglass. The Daily News will say: "From first to last his was a noble life. His own people have lost a father and a friend, and all good men have lost a comrade in the fight for the legal emancipation of one race and the spiritual emancipation of all."

From The Daily Colonist. SHIPS Arrive From Interest Word From the "M"

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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, FEBRUARY 28. SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Steamers "Maude" and "Mischief" Arrive From Coast Trips With Interesting News Budgets.

Word From the Sealers—Catches of the "Mary Taylor" and "Mand S."

Three of the steamer Mischief's crew were under arrest when the vessel returned to port from her monthly West Coast trip yesterday morning. They were the cook, James Hunter, and two deck hands, Alexander Begg and Charles Thorne.

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Oil from Encaustic compressed the only freight which the steamer Maude brought from the West Coast last evening.

The Admiralty action, before the Hon. Mr. Justice O'Connell, was heard this morning.

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Yesterday in the Supreme court, Leon Leclair v. Noel Leclair, came up before Mr. Justice Walker.

The provincial fruit commissioners report that the prospects of a good fruit crop are excellent all over the fruit-growing sections of the province.

THE CITY.

CONSTABLE WOOLLAOON, of Alert Bay, was a passenger on the steamer Barbara Boscawen on Thursday evening.

Mr. JOHN HOWARD, of Esquimaux, about a fortnight ago was the victim of a fresh apple-pie fit, and has since been lying in a comatose condition.

The funeral of James Pettibone took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 18 Pioneer street.

THANKS to the forethought and exertions of Miss Hope and Miss Walker in their behalf, the children of St. James' school enjoyed a delightful evening Thursday.

J. TULLOCH, sub-contractor at Haddington island quarries, will have to give an explanation of his refusal to allow Mr. Adams to take stone from the island in obedience to the order of Mr. Justice Walker.

The coroner's inquest on the body of Gavin Andrews, held yesterday afternoon, resulted in the verdict of suicide.

The Sir William Wallace Society held a concert, social and dance last night, notwithstanding the rain, their hall was crowded.

Chief of Police Sheppard yesterday received a telegram from Mrs. Gavin Andrews of Winnipeg.

MARGARET RICHARDSON WILSON, widow of the late William Wilson of Lethbridge, and native of Midlothian, Scotland, died yesterday.

MR. A. D. WHITTAKER, who has done much towards making known the capabilities of the Caribbo mining country, has just returned from a visit to London, Eng.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

"Colonials" Once More Successful at Rugby—Nanaimo Rangers Win From Wellington.

RAIN PREVENTED THE VANCOUVER INTER-CITY MATCH—WHEELMEN AND THE CLINDER PATH.

THE ASSOCIATION GAME. NANAIMO RANGERS DEFEAT THE WELLINGTONS.

NANAIMO, Feb. 28.—(Special)—In the junior cup contest at Wellington today the Nanaimo Rangers second team and the Wellington Maple Leafs contested the play resulted in a tie goal to nil in favor of Nanaimo.

At Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon the Y.M.C.A. and Wanderer Jesters met in a game which proved as interesting as any of the season.

Table with 4 columns: Class, Name, Won, Lost. Lists names like T. Piper, R. Huxton, etc.

HERE AND THERE.

A special meeting of cyclists interested in the clinder path is to be held Tuesday evening at the city hall.

RAIN, unceasing and unrelenting, accompanied yesterday's Rugby match at Vancouver with the Westminsters.

CHIEF OF POLICE SHEPPARD yesterday received a telegram from Mrs. Gavin Andrews of Winnipeg.

REV. H. B. BRASHER, at present working in the diocese of Calgary, has been appointed in Edinburgh on St. James, to succeed Ven. Archbishop Murray.

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end, Mr. Russell, the Messrs. Hall and Mr. R. Baldwin. Messrs. Oliver and Moody and Mrs. Spofford were the chief contributors to the programme at the Harbour House.

Or March 1 a new post office will be opened at Ball's Cove, in charge of Mr. Thor Thorsen.

THE ASSOCIATION GAME. NANAIMO RANGERS DEFEAT THE WELLINGTONS.

This Sluiknorth before case was continued yesterday afternoon before Justice Walker.

A USEFUL INSTITUTION.

A thoroughly useful work is being done by the Y.W.C.A. of Victoria. Upstairs at 53 Government street there are two rooms partially fitted up for the purpose.

AN AFTERNOON RECITAL. The pupils of the Victoria College of Music held a piano recital at the studio on Government street, yesterday afternoon.

COLOSSAL FORTUNES. By a calculation made a short time ago by an American statistician it seems that twenty citizens of the United States possess an aggregate wealth of \$250,000,000.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLOROXYNE. The Director, Mr. W. Edgar Beck, announced that appropriate prizes to all branches taught would be presented to the successful scholars at the summer recital.

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magazines, books, house furnishings, flowers, growing plants, etc., to make the rooms attractive, and by money contributions.

SATISFACTORY INSPECTION. After only a month's brushing up, the headquarters companies of the British Columbia Battalion of Garrison Artillery yesterday afternoon passed a very creditable inspection in infantry drill.

At yesterday's parade Bugler Keown carried with little pride the Lanrie bugle upon his shoulder.

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CAPT. POWER DEAD.

A Cablegram Announces That He Died Yesterday Morning in England.

Some Incidents of His Life—He Made Both Friends and Enemies.

A cablegram to Mr. Louis Erb yesterday announced that Capt. William Power had died this morning in London, England.

Capt. Power was born in Ireland and came to British Columbia with Mrs. Power in the days of the gold excitement.

Capt. Power again gradually came to the front and finally became interested in the lumber mills at Port Moody, Quebec.

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Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chloroxyne, describing its benefits for various ailments.

FOR LENTEN SEWING.

SIMPLE STYLES USED FOR COTTON FABRICS.

New Shades Shown in Silk Gingham—Dotted Swiss Mullin to Be Worn Again.

There is no season of the year when we can see the sharp contrast of summer dress material and the winter weather garments that January affords.

Of all the material made of cotton there is none that gives such thorough satisfaction as these delicate Scotch gingham.

The simple styles of last season will prevail in the making up of these pretty wash dresses.



CARRIAGE MANTLES. ered, and the insertion will be laid on flat, sometimes in two rows and sometimes as a flat heading to a flounce.

There are also shown for pretty and everyday summer dresses checked nainsooks, nainsooks where there is a handsome border, victoria lawns and dotted swisses in great variety.

I find among the spring fabrics and new color cards that the bluet is to be quite so much worn this season as last, and among some superb gowns I singled a bluet mink gown.

The Atlanta papers have treated all announcements of the coming national American woman suffrage convention with the utmost courtesy and have given much space to news of it.

with a true lover knot pattern in black. The back had a shirred waist; at the neck and three rows of velvet ribbon extending down the skirt, ending in jet fringe and piquets.



ing attire, but the importations of this season show several gowns of the different effects in black crepons for such occasions for second mourning or for first mourning where the relationship was not that of parent and child or husband and wife.

A very elegant dinner dress for one in mourning was of the ever beautiful silk warp henrietta. The front breadth was laid in deep, flat folds, and at the sides were two folds in form of panels.

I have noticed two or three new colors in tweed, and these, I think, will prove great favorites for traveling and fatigue suits.

A MODERN PORTIA.

The Handsome Young Italian Woman Who Is a Doctor of Laws. Although during the middle ages and the renaissance women in Italy showed their adaptability for the fine arts and sciences, few women of that country today have chosen to enter the professions.



SIGNORINA TERESINA SABIOLA. her in the classics and her mother, who is a descendant of the Pomeranian family Von Sprenger and a cultured woman, supplementing the severer studies with her knowledge and influence.

The Atlanta papers have treated all announcements of the coming national American woman suffrage convention with the utmost courtesy and have given much space to news of it.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Important Meeting of Residents of the Delta District Held at Langley.

Addresses by Messrs. Cunningham and Kipp on Pests and Their Destruction.

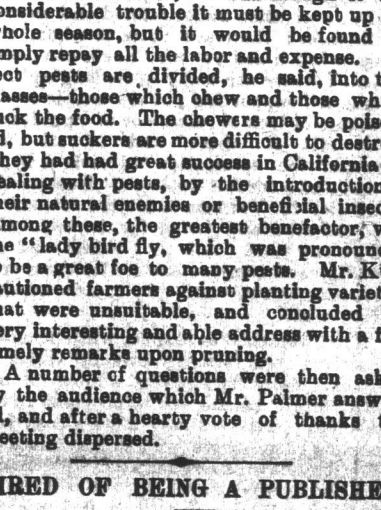
LANGLEY, Feb. 21.—(Special).—A meeting to be addressed by members of the board of horticulture, had been called at Langley town hall for Monday afternoon, but owing to delay of trains it was postponed until Tuesday, when the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Kipp, Cunningham and Palmer.

Mr. Kipp, who apologized for not appearing in this portion of the district sooner, and explained that he had been detained in Vancouver and New Westminster looking after imported fruit and nursery stock, especially those that had been shipped through by him.

Mr. Cunningham being called upon, explained that, as Langley had produced the best fruit on the Mainland, they had left it until last, so that the inspectors were not able to give the people the benefit of their experiences during the trip.

For those who lived in tents nearly up to Christmas was probably not as pleasant as it might have been; but they did not complain much, and now they are all comfortably settled in good log houses.

There are now over three feet of the white substance on the ground, and about the same quantity in the trees, ready at any moment to descend upon the unwary traveler.



New York, Feb. 16.—A cable special to the World says: The report is received this week that W. W. Astor has not only placed his Pall Mall Gazette on the market, but is also about to purchase of Olivedale, when he can get a purchaser. That will be easy, as there is a glut of great houses in England for sale at present.

TOBACCO TOPICS. TORONTO, Feb. 21.—(Special).—To hasten the completion of the voters' lists the government has given out a number to outside newspaper offices with instructions to have them completed at the earliest possible moment.

BELLA COOLA.

The Newly Arrived Colonists Complain of Inconvenient Mail Facilities—Their Prospects.

Favorably Impressed With Their New Conditions—Experiences of Their First B. C. Winter.

To THE EDITOR:—It is more than one month since I wrote a few lines to your estimable paper, but as no mail has been brought either in or out of here for the last two months the letter is still in Bella Coola.

Over two hundred letters are waiting for conveyance, and as much or more must be on the road to us, but we cannot get it.

The following are the delayed communications: BELLA COOLA, Jan. 16.—The winter has reached us in great style. For three days, commencing on January 7, it snowed continuously.

For those who lived in tents nearly up to Christmas was probably not as pleasant as it might have been; but they did not complain much, and now they are all comfortably settled in good log houses.

There are now over three feet of the white substance on the ground, and about the same quantity in the trees, ready at any moment to descend upon the unwary traveler.

Two months have we been here now—so short a time to make that our accommodations—sufficient, however, to make us somewhat accustomed to the new conditions under which we are to struggle.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 22.—The committee on law of the city council this afternoon decided to report favorably to the council an ordinance repealing the franchise granted to the Mutual Automatic Telephone Co., which concerns is alleged to have distributed \$362,000 of its stock among councilmen and others for the purpose of securing permission to construct its system in Philadelphia.

WARD McALLISTER A Poor Man. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—In view of the fact that no will of Ward McAllister has been found, an application was made yesterday to Surrogate Fitzgerald for the granting of letters of administration upon the estate of Mr. McAllister, and in her petition to the court she stated that her husband left behind him \$10,000 personal and no real estate.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

New York, Feb. 22.—The American Newspaper Publishers' association in annual convention to-day discussed the existing libel laws of the several states. It was decided that the laws now in force, based upon the English common law, were antiquated and should be revised to meet present requirements.

Resolved, that this association take this occasion of the retirement of Mr. Scott to record its full appreciation of the great energy and zeal which he has always manifested in promoting its welfare during the past six years, in which he has rendered such eminent services.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Milo A. Jewett, consul of the United States at Sivas, Turkey, has written a letter to the London agency of the United Press, denying the statement made by a U. S. senator on Jan. 4, that the reason for the Porte's refusal to allow Mr. Jewett to make independent investigation of the alleged Armenian atrocities was that Mr. Jewett's wife was an Armenian.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Prof. Minas Toherz, editor of Armenia, is informed by correspondents in Armenia, that the Turkish authorities are making every effort to bribe the families who suffered most keenly from the outrages last fall.

FRANCE IN MADAGASCAR. LONDON, Feb. 22.—Admiral von Tannau says the French are impatient against U. S. consul Waller, believing his representations caused the United States government to withdraw its instructions to the new consul, Mr. Weston, to recognition through a French resident.

BARCELONA, Feb. 21.—The police have arrested the anarchist Caragna, who was implicated with Pallas, Corossella and Belli in the series of dynamite outrages beginning with the attempt upon Marshal Campos' life and ending with the explosion in the Lyceum theatre.

NEW YORK STRIKE GROWING. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Both sides in the strike of the building trades spent yesterday manœuvring for position. Only about 1,000 men quit work, instead of 15,000 as predicted, but this, it was stated by the walking delegates, was because they had not been called out.

PANAMA, Feb. 21.—The Star and Herald correspondents in Colon says that three attempts to burn buildings were made on Tuesday morning. All were frustrated before the fire got well started.

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HAWAII'S REVOLUTION.

Arrival of Another Refugee—What He Knows of the Existing Situation.

Affairs at Diamond Head—Attitude of Liliuokalani—The Departed Suspects.

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Government... Amnes... had done... Greg... Judge... had said... the We... govern... carry o... protest... crimes i... the Am... would in... the cou... Consul... papers o... who was... and Min... steamer... cabin... come to... the ma... of the in... surgen... and was... of most of... plans... It was... intention... of the re... leaders... of the re... Robert... Paul Ne... ex-Mar... Wilson... and a fe... other p... friends... of the e... Queen... to reinst... her on... the throne... said Mr... Faulkner... The wh... whites... who had... been ab... in favor... of the p... provision... govern... She is... a found... of her... woman... and to b... the influ... of her... betrayer... with the... natives... she thou... it advis... to renou... the throne... "Charley... Carter... the so... most p... and h... esteemed... young la... of Hawai... was bra...-hearted... and a st... staunch... supporter... of the p... present... govern... and by... his ear... nest adv... of loyal... to the n... of the r... public... incurred... the an... of the m... rectoria... When the... trouble... began... Carter... begged... of the m... military... authoritie... to be a... to accom... a detach... ment d... down to... Diamond... head, w... where a... crowd of... rebels... were h... hiding... Several... of them... were f... former... schoolma... and he c... calated... on the b... of his o... old-time... influence... to get th... to surre... der. They... had re... a native... dwelling... when Carter... noted... some m... natives... whom he... knew... skulking... behind... a bush... house... on the b... of Hawai... he start... down... the wa... to meet... them and... when half... the rep... of three... rifles... and Carter... fell to... the grou... ground... "No less... than 1,500... rifles... and 1,000... pistols... with am... ample am... munition... were taken... to Honolu... on a ves... sel whose... name had... been "B... erg" and... another... schooner... which is... not free... of the... island... I have... no des... ire to... involve... her in... this ma... Herd...y... a third... of the... arms... have... been... found... and I... would... before... leaving... the is... lands... that the... rebels... had been... secretly... cached... and... would... be used... to start... a rebel... lion... which... some... of the... leaders... hope... to arou... se and... enlist... the sup... port of... the Japa... nese, Chinese... Portug... and other... foreign... agents... "The real... object... of the... scheming... among... leaders... of the... plot... who were... using... the Queen... and her... friends... as out... posts... was to... overthrow... the govern... ment and... reinstate... themselves... in the... executive... offices... I am... glad... to see... that... the... royalists... and... lost... and... they... realized... that I... was... supporting... an irres... trievably... lost... cause... Then... naturally... enough... too... the... government... to get... rid of... me... began... a sys... tem of... persecu... tion and... I was... glad... of the... opportunity... to steal... away... from the... islands... abandoning... what... little... property... I owned... and... leaving... Hawai... forever... after... a contin... uous... residence... of four... months... in the... Lyceum... theatre... Mr. Faulk... ner said... there... was no... doubt... that... Spreck... els and... his son... contributed... the funds... that... purchased... the arms... and am... munition... He said... the govern... ment... had good... cause... against... the three... men who... were... ban... ished... from... the coun... try and... sent to... Vanoco... recently... Concern... ing the... alleged... plot to... blow up... a church... with... bombs... Faulkner... said... it was... a lie... The... barracks... near... Washing... ton place... and in... the police... station... thus... demoral... izing... the govern... ment's... forces... The... man who... made... the bomb... a black... Irish... named... White... has... since... been... arrested... and by... the conf... essions... of some... natives... an exception... ally strong... case... was... made... out... against... him... With... refer... ence... to the... govern... ment... employed... a dozen... shrewd... sharp... men... who were... unable... to learn... any... thing... of the... inside... workings... But... it... remained... for... a half...-witted... bummer... around... town... to accidentally... learn... of the... time... and... place... for the... rebellion... and... he... informed... the govern... ment... which... was... thereby... enabled... to nip... the move... ment... in the... bud... KINGSTON, Feb. 21.—Colonel H. R. Smith, sergeant-at-arms, has returned from Ottawa, Ontario, reporting that the capital state as a certainty that there will be no session before a general election.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. BAKER'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

EVOLUTION.

Refugee—What the Existing Situation.

Head—Attitude of the Deported Expects.

Feb. 22.—The schooner Honolulu as a stow-away with the recent upsurge from the islands, not of clothes, but of their royalist, but their recent troubles, was arrested no less than a month previous to charges, he said, text of his inability to fulfill his obligation. He was in each instance, L. Carter, the Healed, two more war-faulter's arrest, on board the schooner, when he himself known to the public, the confidence of the in the most of their

intention of the real rebellion, aside from Neuman, ex-Marshall personal friends of state her on the spot. The whites' jurisdiction distrusted he would betray her lightest temptation. a ring, which con- sidered the government, about broken the ties learned of the being practiced upon by increased and by foundation for her favor of the provincial shrewd, calculating the influence of her as she thought it to throne.

of the most promi- dent young lawyers of and a staunch government, and by loyalty to the new- bornly of the in- surrection began Carter authorities to a detachment down a crowd of rebels of whom he was calculated on his them to surrender. He dwelt dwelling in the lives whom he knew house on the beach. He to meet them and of three rifles and Carter fell to and.

and 1,000 pil- lons were taken to the schooner, which is and I have no de- mander. Hardly a sen found and I was lands that were re- quirely coaxed and a future rebellion, she hope to arouse of the Japanese, other foreign alie-

the scheming, can- who were using the in catapwa, was to pent and reinstate five offices. Person- ally, I cost my die lost, and then real- izing an irrevocable naturally enough, too, fid of me, began a and I was glad of the from the islands, property I owned her, after a contin- uous.

There was no doubt as contributed to the arms and ammuni- tion government had good men who were ban- ded sent to Yancoo- ber of the alleged plot with bombs, was thrown into the place and in demoralizing the he man who made named White, has by the confessions tionally strong case.

With refer- ence Faulkner said the dozen shrewd, able to learn any- thing. But it re- sumer around of the time and commens, and he which was there- ment in the be-

Colonel H. R. as returned from by him from the that there will al election.

World's Fair.

MADE.

Free- ly other adulter- ANDARD.

AS IT IS IN HAWAII.

Government Deportation of Political Prisoners Prevented—Prestige of the American League Over.

Amnesty in the Event of Annexation—Liliuokalani's Sentence Not Yet Approved.

HONOLULU, Feb. 17.—The government had decided to deport in the Mariposa some ten prisoners, among them Weidemann, Greig and Marshall. The presence of Judge Weidemann on the wharf with a hand stevedore and a guitar added credence to the stow-away part of the story. The government, it was said, was prepared to carry out its plans, when Minister Willis protested against men convicted of political crimes being put on board a vessel flying the American flag. Furthermore, the recent immigration laws of the United States would not permit any such men to enter the country. In pursuance of this idea, Connel Mills has held the clearance papers of the vessel until assurance was received that the men could be made to put these men on board. President Dole and Ministers King and Smith were on the steamer, and got together in the captain's cabin. There they were rumored to have come to a decision that they had better let the matter lay over till some more serious season. When asked regarding the alleged deporting, Attorney-General Smith said: "I can't see how such a thing got started. We have thought of such a thing as deporting any men who have been before the courts. I think we have more use for Greig and Weidemann here than in the United States. There is no foundation whatever for the rumor."

When Minister Willis was asked as to whether he had received any notice of an intended deportation of prisoners he replied: "No, I have not received any notice. I did not enter and protest or make a request to hold the steamer. In fact, I have not yet filed the protest con- sidered the deporting affair last Saturday. Since the overthrow of the monarchy the American league has been active in the events of the past two weeks has proved that its prestige has gone. Its president, Timothy Murray, is now suspended, and a watch kept on his movements. He and his men assisted the government in the rebellion, but now their loyalty is question- ed. Murray and Attorney-General Smith had some trouble at the police station, and for a few moments it looked as though Murray would be placed in jail. He denies that he is disloyal to the government, and has sent a protest to President Dole. The league holds it to be a power, but the de- stroyed the authorities will put a stop to that. The different military companies have passed resolutions requesting the dis- charge of all government employes whose loyalty can be questioned. It is not thought their request will receive much attention and the men may resign in a body. There is much talk of internal dissensions, which leads the friends of the monarchy to hope that she will be some day placed on the throne. It is a remote possibility, how- ever.

The Hawaiians have been informed that all political prisoners will be freed in the event of closer relations with the United States. Martial law is still in force. In all probability the hours will be extended until 11:30 at night, so as to interfere with the social functions. It is being said that the man who was the neck of W. H. Rickard, one of the condemned men. He is a member of the Masonic order, which has inter- vened itself in his behalf. The government is very reticent regarding the date set for the execution to take place.

The attorney-general stated that the Queen has been found guilty, but that her sentence has not yet been approved by President Dole. According to the attorney-general she will not be sent out of the country. Prince David has been tried and found guilty. His sentence has not yet been made public.

The steamer Australia, leaving here on the 23rd inst., will carry away a number of men who took part in the rebellion, and who are leaving on their own account sooner than stand trial.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.—(Special.)—The Patrons' grand board will be convened to- morrow and will discuss the advisability of proceedings being taken against the papers which have printed charges that the funds of the order have been juggled with.

The new whips in the Ontario legislature are: Liberals, Wood, South Brant, and Dan, Brookville; Conservatives, Wilmough, East Northumberland, and St. John, West York; Patrons, Curry, West Simcoe.

Alexander McArthur, of Toronto, died on Saturday at Ashton, N.C., where he had gone for his health. He was head of the firm of McArthur Bros., which has branches in Michigan, Quebec, Great Britain and Ireland.

The charge of kidnapping in connection with the West Durham election was the only charge reserved from trial at Bowmanville last week. As Osgoode hall, W. E. Reid, the Conservative member-elect, is confirmed in his seat.

The Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen are expected in Toronto early next month to attend an important meeting in connection with the Boys' Brigade movement.

BANK BURGLARIZED.

COUNCIL BUILDING, Ia., Feb. 25.—The First National Bank building was burglarized by burglars about midnight last night. They blew open the vault doors, and then drilled the iron door of the time-lock safe, put in a dynamite and closed the vault doors. The explosion wrecked the vault, doing \$3,000 damage to the safe and building. The noise was so great that the burglars left without securing any booty. Three men were arrested here this afternoon, supposed to have committed the burglary. As they were being led to the jail they drew revolvers and fired. One policeman was badly wounded and will probably die. One of the thieves was shot; only two of the men were recaptured.

Consumption follows neglected colds. Norway Pine Syrup cures colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis and lung troubles.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 25.—(Special.)—A school teacher named Whittington, living with his brother near Mooseomin, attempted to cut off his head with a carpenter's draw-knife, but only partially severed the connections and will probably recover. He was tried of life. Two prominent citizens of Calgary, Messrs. Parlow and Dalgleish, have been arrested, charged with stealing cattle. No one believed them guilty, as their characters had hitherto been irreproachable. Parlow is an alderman of Calgary.

A decision in the protested mayoralty election case will be given to-morrow. Hugh Sutherland and others interested in the Hudson Bay railway project are expected to be in the city by next Saturday.

The voters' lists for Liberal have been completed and sent to Ottawa by Judge Locke. There are 14,750 voters in the constituency. John Mathew and D. C. Cameron are being pressed to accept nomination to contest Alberta at the next Dominion election.

Campbell, an ex-M.L.A., who was extradited from Chicago, is on trial at White- wood, on charges of forgery, embezzlement and larceny.

The position of surgeon on the Warrimoo, which sails between Vancouver and Australia, has been offered to Dr. J. Conklin, house surgeon at the St. Boniface hospital. Dr. Conklin's services at the hospital since he took office last spring, have been greatly appreciated.

The new Merry weather steam engine was tampered with during the test on Saturday, and a man has been arrested, charged with having maliciously damaged it.

ELECTION GOSSIP.

Nominations for the House of Commons in a Number of Constituencies.

Sir John Carling Declines to Be a Candidate in London—War- ring Liberals.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Conservatives of this city met last night to select a list of names to be set before the convention to be held in two weeks to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons. Sir John Carling declined nomination altogether. Major Bretz, Dr. Moorhouse, William Jones, T. H. Smallman and Henry Macklin will go before the convention.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 23.—There is a hot war raging here between the old and young Liberals than between the Liberals and Conservatives. The Liberal party is hope- lessly split, and the city will be carried by a larger Conservative majority than ever.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 23.—Moberg Ferguson of Carberry was nominated by the Liberal con- vention for the riding of Prairie last night to contest the constituency of Macdonald in the general Federal elections.

COBOURG, Feb. 23.—R. J. McLaughlin of Lindsay has been nominated for the constituency of North Victoria.

QUEBEC, Feb. 23.—Hon. H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere informed a deputation this morn- ing that he would run for Port Neuf.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—(Special.)—Dr. W. H. Hingston will preside at the banquet to Hon. John Cowgill to-morrow evening. One hundred Liberals and Conservatives from various parts are to attend. Premier Tallon and Hon. E. G. Flynn will repre- sent the provincial ministry, and Hon. J. A. Outin, who went to Ottawa to-day, returns to-morrow to be present with other members of the cabinet.

The Conservatives are arranging for a series of meetings in and around Montreal. March 3, Mr. Mackenzie Bowell will attend several of them.

Ernest Poindexter denies that he is to run in Drummond and Archauba.

The C.P.R. traffic for week ending Feb- ruary 21 amounted to \$238,000, for the same week last year it was \$286,000.

Archbishop Fabre celebrated the 45th anniversary of his ordination to the pres- bytery on Saturday. He said mass at St. James' church, and then gave the com- munion to his mother, who is in her 88th year.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Safe-Breaking at Vancouver—Money Wanted in Anticipation of the Year's Revenue.

Vancouver Floormasters' Association—Eye Lost in an Assault—Among the Miners.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Feb. 25.—The safe of Rob- ertson & Hackett, builders and contractors, was blown open by burglars last night. The explosion was so severe that the door of the safe was blown into the wood work at the end of the office and the burglar, evidently nervous, was frightened away; thirty dol- lars, the contents of the safe, being un- touched.

The by-law to borrow \$150,000 in an- tidipation of revenue was passed by the council to-night.

The council have notified the tram com- pany that if they do not put a permanent track on Granville street, between Pacific and Drake, they will be compelled to do so. The city desires to permanently grade this street.

The voters' question of ignoring the city was considered at a subsequent private meeting after the ordinary meeting of the council to-night. Since the by-law author- izing the corporation to light the city was passed the city tram and light company have been lighting the city at 4 cents a light.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 25.—The steamer Capilano has made her final trip, for the season, to the northern halibut banks; her last cargo, 7,500 pounds of fish, being shipped east yesterday.

Chicken stealing has gone so far that an Indian victim suggests that the names and addresses of all who sell fowls to the trade be handed in to the police.

Mr. Evans-Thomson, manager of the opera- house, states that the Amstee Opera Com- pany, last night, secured the largest audi- ence in the history of that establish- ment. The company was a make-up party presented Miss Burns who was a make- believe bride last evening, and a bride in reality this evening, with a handsome bridegroom, Mr. Evans-Thomson, manager of the company, with a bride price of \$200 in the treasury. After Lent a performance will be given in aid of the two hospitals.

Mr. J. Hunter, of the late Samuel Hunter, of Hunter Bay, arrived from the East to-day under very sad circumstances. Mrs. Hunter, who was returning with her baby in her arms, was not aware that Mr. Hunter had been shot. Friends at the station broke the sad news to her of her husband's death that morning by typhoid fever.

WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 25.—Sling Kes, who keeps a gambling house in the city, was robbed of \$700 and a quantity of jewelry last evening. The thief hid him- self in the house and when the proprietor was absent broke open the strong box.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 25.—The steamer Columbia, which was burnt last year, is to be replaced by a steamer to be built at Revelstoke. The lumber is to be shipped over the C.P.R. from the Brunette to the Vessel will be 170 feet in length and 32 feet beam.

NANAIMO. NANAIMO, Feb. 25.—This morning two gamblers were fined \$50 each for being found drunk in an Indian cabin. The captain paid the fine.

The Williams and Casner assault case, involving the loss of an arm, comes up to- day to-day and will be disposed of to-morrow.

Loyal Nanaimo Riverside lodge, C.O.F., seceded to the L. O. O. F. on the 16th inst. Loyal Nanaimo Star lodge, Nanaimo, and Loyal Mount View lodge, Northfield, have also been defunct, leaving no lodge of the C. O. F. in Nanaimo district.

MOLINEUX AND P. Rows appeared before Magistrate Bates to-day to hear his decision on the charge against them of compounding a qui tam case against Mr. Plante. Mr. Bates said that while the evidence was not very strong there were points in the case which pointed to the fact that Mr. Bates was a civil servant. The government, as such, is not bound to hear the ground upon which Mr. Bates based his decision. To this the Bench replied to reply or argue fur- ther, and bail was fixed in \$100 each for the three.

NANAIMO, Feb. 25.—A public meeting is to be held in the opera house at an early date at which Official Auditor Plante will make his report on his investigation of the city books.

D. R. Young's tramway scheme experienced another setback at last evening's meeting of the city council, when the third reading of the by-law was postponed for another week. The motion was carried that the council will throw out the proposition.

Henry Beulah, who was released from jail on Saturday where he served a six month sentence for supplying liquor to In- dians, was arrested last night at the Es- coltat camp, but not before his supplies of whiskey had intoxicated nearly every resident of the rancheria.

CAPITAL NOTES.

General Herbert Come to England Taking Progress Reports of Requisite Works.

Other Matters With Which He is Charged—The Manitoba School Case.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—A dispatch was re- ceived at the Department of Trade and Commerce to-day from the Colonial Office intimating that the tentative agreement be- tween Spain and Great Britain, under which the Mother Country and all the British colonies enjoy the minimum tariff in the Spanish possessions, has been extended in- definitely until a formal treaty shall be negotiated or either side give six months' notice of withdrawal from the interim agree- ment.

General and Mrs. Herbert left for Eng- land to-day. The Major-General has been granted two months' leave of absence and will not return to Canada. He will lay be- fore the War Office the progress report of the work done upon the fortifications at Requi- nam. He will also press upon the home government the advisability of conceding to W. C. Yawkey for \$25,000, \$15,000 cash and the balance in six months.

Prospecting on the Yukon has resulted in the discovery of the vein in place with four feet of good ore. The claim is con- trolled by N. D. Moore. The Yukon is one of the claims which has its outlet by the Yukon creek, although it is not in the Idaho basin.

Byron N. White when in Nelson on his way to Spokane said the sleigh road to Three Forks is in excellent order and the Slocan Star is sending down about twenty tons a day. The sleigh road will be com- pleted in a few days. The government at a cost of some \$7,000, and the owners of the Slocan Star will own their mine with it at Sandon at their own expense. This will enable them to go on shipping all through the summer. Mr. White says that the Slocan Star could easily ship 1,000 tons a day if it could be carried to the smelters.

MIDWAY.

Considerable money has been turned over in Boundary camp by holders of claims, and it behooves people who know little or nothing of mining to beware of put- ting their money into claims without having the properties examined and reported on by at least a mining man of some practical ex- perience. The unsophisticated sucker does more harm to a mining camp than the wild- cat boomer.

The Cariboo Mining Company of Camp Macmillan have done a dividend of \$8,000, to be paid on February 18, being the first dividend on the shares of the company. Considering the great amount of expense in- volved in the shape of improvements, and also considering the fact that they have a large surplus of funds on hand, it speaks volumes for the management and indicates what may be done in some of the camps by diligent energy.

The Spotted Horse and Lead King have been bonded by C. S. Sands. The former claim is owned by Messrs. Cover and Suth- erland, and is situated close to the mouth of Copper creek, near the road into Dead- wood. It was located in 1893 and has a three foot vein, two feet of which is solid galena ore. It is principally a lead proposition, samples of which are sent to the assay office and a few dollars in gold. A tunnel 25 feet in length has been run in on this lead. The Lead King lies behind Mr. Lind's cabin on Groutie mountain, and was located by Messrs. Symonds and Walker in October.

NEW BRIVER.

Petitions are being extensively signed re- questing the government to supply funds for the building of trails up Eight-Mile and Ten-Mile creeks. A trail is also required up the North Fork of Carpenter creek. Both here and on Ten-Mile creek the holders of prospect claims are asking for money and work, and with a government grant would complete two much needed trails.

S. M. Wharton is down from the Rocoan and reports that ore has been struck on that claim in the lower tunnel. He says that the width of the ore strata was not known. The upper tunnel is about 160 feet higher, and a wish to connect the two has already been made. The same mine shipped the other day three ounces of ore from the Goodenough ledge on the Rocoan ground, which is expected to run 1,000 ounces to the ton at least; so says Mr. Wharton.

The Slocan Star has to drive about fifty feet further before striking the ledge in the lower tunnel. It is confidently expected that a good body of ore will be struck there, in which case a concentrator will be erected some time this summer.

A strike of four feet of solid ore has been made on the Yukina, a claim lying in a basin east of the Twin lake basin. This claim was bonded some time ago and the sale by Mr. Glynn of Seattle, and the owners of the concentrator have an option to take up Mr. Glynn's bond at a profit.

Mr. Mathews, representative of the Omaha & Great Smelter, has recently taken a lease of the Lucky Jim group, comprising six claims. It is the second lease he has taken, the first being the Keno, and shows that the smelter people are not afraid to go outside their own business to engage in mining in our camp.

ROSSLAND.

The mild, fine weather, while favoring the movements of prospectors and surveyors who are now in the field, has seriously interfered with the freighting of the ore from the camp. Both the War Eagle and the Le Roi are looking to be veritable honeysucks, the bottom of the shaft in the Le Roi being all solid ore. On the face of the west drift at the War Eagle three parties of drillers are at work. The new tunnel on the 112 foot level is in 30 feet.

At the Jette's strike of two feet of rich ore is reported.

The Nickel Plate is widening out and yielding 770 to \$120 ore.

BEHRING SEA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretary Gresham will make no further effort to induce congress to pass the bill appropriating \$425,000 to pay the damages sustained by British sealing vessels seized by United States naval ships and revenue cutters in Behring sea before the making of the modus vivendi. If the bill fails he will draw up an arbitration committee to adjust the claims. The Paris arbitration tribunal ruled that all claims for consequential damages, and allowed claims only when the vessels had actually been seized and where the crews had been imprisoned. Even on this basis the claims amount to nearly \$1,000,000. Besides, there were about two score men, officers and crews, of the seized vessels who suffered imprisonment, and their claims were compromised by the agreement made by Mr. Gresham. The secretary believes that if all these claims are submitted to a committee for adjustment the United States will fare much worse than under the terms of the pending bill.

THE U. S. LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Statist says the high rate of interest asked for the United States loan is due to the belief that the further loans will not be needed, and that if the President refuses to borrow and congress does not act properly, gold will go to a premium and disappear from circulation. This will be followed by a panic in Wall street and the money market business will be paralyzed until the election next year are over. The true remedy for the currency crisis is a loan to call in and cancel the greenbacks.

FRED DOUGLASS BURIED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The remains of Frederick Douglass were removed from his late residence to the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal church this morning, where the body lay in state for some hours and was viewed by immense crowds and mourners. All the leading colored men in Washington took an active part in ceremonial observance. Several New England senators and representatives and a number of female suffragists were among those who attended the obsequies. The floral tributes were beautiful.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.) WOODBURY, Feb. 25.—Daniel McLaughlin, aged 25, foreman in the Hay furniture works, is dead from the effects of an injury to his knee sustained some eight months ago.

HALIFAX, Feb. 25.—Brakeman Neil Macdonnell, of Antigonish, was killed while shunting at Riverview station on the Inter-colonial railway.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 25.—Lulu Laoy, a young nurse girl in the family of Mr. Pierson, South Grimsby, is under arrest on a charge of killing Mrs. Pierson's 18 months' old child by giving it some medicine for an ailment which contained strychnine.

HAMILTON, Feb. 25.—The strike of laborers on the construction of the Toronto, Ham- ilton & Berlin Railway, in all, amount, the men on section 20 having taken to the water and the men on other sections are following suit.

COBOURG, Feb. 25.—William Kerr, Q. C., of Cobourg, was nominated on Saturday by the Liberals of Northumberland for Dominion parliament.

QUEBEC, Feb. 25.—James Clifford, aged 72, dropped dead at the residence of the late Peter Mason in Fausilish this afternoon.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Alfred Price, of Merrittville, whose husband is sup- posed to have been poisoned some weeks ago, has left for parts unknown. Price, who has now quite recovered, maintains that he was not poisoned.

REVELSTOKE, Feb. 25.—Frederic von Stamm introduced in the Reichstag to-day a bill to amend the tariff so as to impose a surtax or 100 per cent. on dutiable goods coming from a country which does not guarantee Ger- man shipping; also to levy a surtax on goods previously admitted free from such a surtax.

HAMILTON, Feb. 25.—Earnest Clark, a messenger in the employ of the Canada Life Insurance Co., was this afternoon given a package containing \$20,000 worth of negoti- able claims to make out at the post office. Clark claims to have lost the package in some way unknown to himself. The police are investigating.

ROYAL FUNERAL.

VIENNA, Feb. 25.—The funeral of Field Marshal the Archduke Albert took place to- day. The streets were thronged with people, and enormous crowds gathered at every favorable point of observation. The hearse, which was drawn by six white horses, was followed by Emperor Francis Joseph at whose right was Emperor Wil- liam, of Germany, in the uniform of the Austrian Hussars. Following the two Em- perors were the Grand Duke Vladimir, of Russia, the Duke of Austria, representing the King of Italy, the German Princes, the Austrian Archdukes, Marshal Martinez de Campos of Spain, the military attaches of the various embassies and legations, depu- tations from the German and Russian regiments, most of the Austrian generals and a long line of officers of lesser grade. The procession occupied several hours in reach- ing the Capuchin church, the burial place of the Hapsburgs, where the corpse was swayed by the foreign ministers and am- bassadors and the municipal authorities of Vienna. At the conclusion of the funeral oration the body was deposited in the vault beneath the church. A number of persons were injured by being crushed, by being thrown down and trampled on by the crowd.

CANADIAN PETROLEUM.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Bordeaux chamber of commerce has petitioned the government to place Canadian petroleum under the minimum tariff, so as to enable it to compete with Russia and the United States oil.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The illness which con- sists of a sharp attack of influenza. Influenza pe- culiarly epidemic form throughout London. Entire families are affected, and many firms are working with depleted forces. Some schools have been closed.

The Colonist

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

LIBERAL LOGIC.

Canadian Liberals are, we believe, the only politicians in the world who take a delight in running down their own country. When any fact comes to the knowledge of a Liberal politician that can be considered discreditable to his country, he after putting on it the worst possible construction, hastens to publish it to all the world. The leading article in Monday evening's Times is a case in point.

Our Liberal contemporary has heard that a soup kitchen has been opened in Montreal. It knows that in these hard times there are soup kitchens and kindred institutions in every city of both the old and the new world. But a knowledge of this does not prevent the gleefully announcing the fact in the most conspicuous place, and what is evidently considered the smartest way. It says: "There is another infant industry in full blast in the Eastern cities that the boodles press carefully abstain from mentioning. The Mayor of Montreal has been requested to aid the N. P. in placing this industry upon a sound basis."

This is a kind of smart-aleckism that borders closely upon the idiotic, while it has a very strong flavor of heartlessness. There is not a country in the world, if isolated facts are taken in this way, that cannot be shown to be in a most miserable condition, and there is not a policy that cannot be charged with having produced the most lamentable effects. The object of the Times is to create the impression that the soup kitchens are the result of the National Policy. Indeed, it says this in so many words, for the concluding words of the stupid paragraph are, "Truly, the N. P. is getting in its work."

Well, if the Canadian National Policy is to be made answerable for the temporary distress that exists in some Canadian cities, the permanent misery that is to be found in hundreds of places in Great Britain and Ireland must be fairly attributed to the English free trade policy which the Times and its party are so eager to persuade Canadians to adopt. What would be thought in Great Britain of the newspaper writer who would lay to the account of the free trade policy the enforced idleness, the poverty, the squalor and all the miseries of the British poor? Many would look upon him as a downright fool, while others would denounce him as an unprincipled scoundrel. Yet it cannot be denied that after nearly half a century of free trade there are millions in Great Britain steeped to the lips in poverty. Here is what an Englishman says of the great Britain of our own day:

It is estimated that in this country with its population of thirty-six millions there are generally about seven hundred thousand men out of work. There are about eight hundred thousand paupers. Of every thousand who die in Merrie England more than nine hundred die without leaving any property at all. About eight millions of people exist always on the borders of destitution. About twenty millions are poor. The average income per head of the working classes is about £17 a year, or less than one shilling a day. There are millions of our people working under conditions and living in houses that are simply disgraceful. The sum of crime, vice, drunkenness, gambling, prostitution, idleness, ignorance, want, disease and death is appalling. These are facts.

The writer does not end this melancholy recital with the jeer, "Truly British free trade is getting in its work." But according to the logic of the Liberal organ of this city British free trade is to be held accountable for all these evils and for the whole of the misery they produce. But the truth is that notwithstanding all these lamentable facts Great Britain is a rich, a powerful, and, on the whole, a prosperous nation. It is devotedly to be hoped that the wise, the good and the truly patriotic men it contains will find a way, or many ways, to ameliorate the condition of the suffering classes. The attention of statesmen and philanthropists is every year more and more directed to the accomplishment of this beneficent object. There are, we are proud to say, very few indeed, in Great Britain who are so heartless and so unympathetic as to make the condition of the poor and the suffering of the unemployed the subject of senseless jokes or the theme of jeering partisan newspaper articles.

THE TWO COURSES.

The attitude of Mr. Laurier and his colleagues on the Manitoba school question is not by any means reasonable or consistent. They are very careful not to express a decided opinion on the matter when they are perfectly free to do so. There is nothing to hinder Mr. Laurier from saying publicly how in his opinion the question ought to be decided. But he commences his "if" sayings about it with a somewhat senseless "if." "If," he says, "the Manitoba schools are Protestant schools," etc. He has had time enough to get rid of that "if" over and over again. The Manitoba schools have been open to the inspection of him and his friends for a long time, and they can read the Manitoba school law. If they wanted to find out the character of these schools from a religious point of view there was nothing in the world to hinder their making all necessary inquiries. But it is evident that they did not want information. They would rather be in a position to retain the indefinite and deceptive "if."

It has been different with the Government. There were constitutional questions to be considered before a single step could be taken in the matter. They did what they could to aid in having those questions considered by the proper authorities. Now that decisions have been given an appeal is to be made to the Dominion Government.

It is the duty of that Government to hear what the parties have to say in favor of the stand they have severally taken in order that a just and reasonable decision may be arrived at in the premises. The Opposition would have the Government decide first and hear what the parties have to say afterwards. This is, we submit, not the usual way in which disputes between parties are authoritatively settled.

MR. FOSTER'S NOMINATION.

Commenting on Mr. Foster's change of constituency, the Hon. John Sun says: "If it amuses the opponents of Mr. Foster to represent him as a fugitive from King's the Finance Minister would probably be the last to deny them that satisfaction. The fact is that Mr. Foster has received a unanimous nomination in two constituencies and has returned to the House of Commons as a member of a third constituency, even Mr. John would have been pleased to be represented by the Finance Minister. Mr. Foster is, therefore, the kind of a fugitive which many of his opponents would dearly love to be. As matters are, both countries for which he was asked to stand seem to be safe for the Government, so that while the Grits may have their own Liberal Conservatives will have the seats."

UNPATRIOTIC POLITICIANS.

The course lately taken by Congress on the money question has not raised the United States politicians in the estimation of the thinking men of the world. A very large proportion of them seem to be completely destitute of patriotism. They appear ready to sacrifice everything to party and personal interests. Congress the other day saw the country in a most critical condition on the very edge of a dreadful disaster, which could be easily averted by a little timely action on the part of its members. All that they had to do was to sink party interests—or what appeared to be party interests—for a time, and to set together for the good of their country; but they were deaf to all entreaties. Remonstrances and exhortation were lost upon them. They were willing in order to accomplish their own ends to hasten the crisis rather than to avert it. The Government's reserve of gold was diminishing every day; Congress was asked to come to the relief of the Treasury, and it refused. Harper's Weekly commenting on the attitude of Congress, says:

These Congressmen have obstinately deflected every effort to reform the currency, to reduce the greenbacks and Treasury notes or to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money on reasonable terms. Their attitude on this whole subject has created a fear in the minds of capitalists that eventually the Government will be on a silver basis and will pay its coin obligations in silver. The attempt to allay this fear has been useless.

The whole business community as it contemplated the inaction of Congress and saw its tendency towards wrong and ruinous action, became exceedingly nervous. The state of mind of intelligent business men is vividly and vigorously described by the New York Times in a singularly able article. "They know," says that paper, that if the daily drain of seventy millions of people and depending for its steady maintenance upon the gold in the Treasury, were once stopped the imagination would be unable to picture the possible evils that would befall us. And they know that the moment a single application at the Treasury for gold in exchange for legal tender notes was refused \$300,000,000 of currency would be issued of uncertain value, and no man who held this currency, no man who had bonds or notes or bank accounts payable in this currency, would know or could know what his property would be worth. They understand that when the minds of a great trading people were suddenly assailed by doubts and fear involving the possibility of immediate embroilment and financial panic would ensue, and what panic means for human foresight can detect. With this knowledge they saw gold drained from the Treasury at a rate that would empty it in thirty days. They saw Congress with the blindness and obstinacy of crazy men refusing to give the Treasury the slightest aid and a powerful minority eagerly wishing for the crash. That was the situation two or three weeks ago.

If Congress were all that the people of the United States had to depend upon the "crash" would certainly come. It would have been upon them by this time, but providentially there was a man in the United States who had the power to help them, and who, they knew, would help them independently of party considerations. It was in the power of the President, though at a loss to replenish the exhausted exchequer, and as soon as he was satisfied that nothing was to be expected from Congress he took measures to get the gold that was so badly needed. Did the President drive a good bargain in an ordinary business transaction? That question is of the slightest possible importance. What the President really did was with great courage and sagacity, and so rare a broad, unselfish patriotism that is with a great many people do not seem to know it when they see it, to save the country from a great disaster and a still greater disgrace. He did not save any one class or any one interest; he did not save the spender of New York or of other cities, or the banks, or the speculators in stocks or produce; he saved the people of the United States from the strongest capital to the poorest wage-earner from consequences that if they had been permitted to come upon us would have entailed losses by the millions, and disturbances and distresses and hardships that would have weighed heaviest, as such burdens must do, upon those who are lowest.

The London Times appreciates the importance of the action of President Cleveland. In its issue of February 1, it says: "President Cleveland has brought about a decided change in the attitude of all who are interested in American finance, simply by the courage and tenacity with which he perseveres in his efforts for the improvement of the situation. It would have excited very little surprise had he staid in disgust from a thankless struggle, leaving foolish people to the natural punishment of their folly. The mere fact that he has taken the opposite course throws a ray of hope over a gloomy situation, notwithstanding the practical certainty that

there can be no immediate expiation of a practical kind. It will be seen one day, and that not far in the future, that President Cleveland has done the people of the United States a service of incalculable value, and no matter how contemporary politicians of both parties may traduce or vilify him, the world will recognize in him a brave man and a true patriot.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

We see by our special telegram from Ottawa that the Privy Council is to hear the application of the Roman Catholic minority for redress of what they consider their grievances, on Monday. A nice position the members of that Council would be in if they had shown by their platform utterances that they had already prejudged the case? Yet this is what Mr. Laurier and his organs have been reproaching and abusing them for not doing. They impudently refused to be cowards. They had not sense enough to see that the members of the Government who were to hear the case argued, and to decide what action was to be taken in the matter, must be silent as long as the case was pending, and that it would be wrong, indeed, for them to express an opinion upon it one way or the other. Or if they did see that the members of the Government were not in a position to speak freely on the subject they had not the fairness or the honesty to admit that such was the case. They never lost an opportunity to taunt the Government on their silence or to reproach them for their inaction. Now that the question has come up for consideration we find that it is Manitoba and not the Dominion Government that asks for delay.

CAMPAIGN LIES.

The words in season uttered by Mr. Rithet at the meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association on Tuesday evening scattered to the winds the beautiful structure of lies that the Grits had so carefully and ingeniously built for election purposes. It had been reported that Mr. Rithet had sold his outer wharf property to the C.P.R. for a million and a half dollars. Of course this was made and circulated for the purpose of leading the electors to believe that the Canadian Pacific had purchased Mr. Rithet's interest in the British Pacific. Mr. Rithet ridiculed this yarn. He told those who related it to him that he would take the half million for himself and use the million in giving the British Pacific a start. He, in fact, treated the story as a ridiculous fabrication from beginning to end.

Some of the Grit wiretappers raised and circulated the report that the Dominion Government had refused to listen to any request for aid to build the British Pacific, adding that its members were under Van Horne's thumb and were obliged to do exactly as he dictated. The wiretapper of Victoria, however, asserted, need not expect any help from the Dominion Government to construct a railway that might be considered a rival to the C.P.R. Mr. Rithet told the meeting that the Dominion Government had not been approached by anyone to obtain aid to build the British Pacific, for the simple reason that the projectors of that great work have never been in a position to make definite proposals with respect to it; but when the project was in such a shape as would warrant an application to Parliament for the aid usually granted to roads built for the benefit of the Dominion generally, there would, he was sure, be no trouble in getting a subsidy. The very, then, that the Government refused to aid in the construction of the British Pacific was not true, for the very sufficient reason that the Government had not been asked to help it.

Those who remember how the Grits, both in the Government and out of the Government, acted when the Canadian Pacific was projected and was being built, must see that there is very little reason to expect help from them towards the construction of any railway in this far western province. They have never ceased to grumble at the railway advantages that were extended to British Columbia by the Macdonald Government, and it is most unlikely that they can be readily induced to extend and increase those advantages. Those, then, who try to make the electors of Victoria believe that a Grit Government will be more favorable to the British Pacific than one composed of Conservatives, are either trying to deceive them or they are altogether ignorant of the selfishness and the narrowness displayed by the so-called Liberals when they were in a position to grant railway aid to British Columbia. They were both niggardly and unenterprising. What they were then they are now.

SIR OLIVER'S MAJORITY.

Sir Oliver Mowat is either the luckiest or the most skillful of premiers. At the general election he was very hard pressed. The Patrons during the campaign developed considerable strength and they did not appear at all formidable to the Liberals. When the elections were over it was questionable whether Sir Oliver had a clear majority of Liberals. But he has been very successful in the by-elections and now there is not the least doubt about his majority. The new Legislative Assembly is composed of 51 Liberals, 26 Conservatives and 15 Patrons, so the Government has a clear majority of 10. "It does not appear that the Patrons are very strongly opposed to Sir Oliver's Government, but it appeared at one time as if they would have an influence in the Legislature altogether disproportionate to their numbers. It is to be observed that the supporters of the Government are not now nearly so desirous to please the Patrons as they were a few months ago. That the Patrons are not in a position to dictate terms to the Government does not appear to be considered by any means a misfortune in Ontario.

LAURIER'S TEXT.

The Toronto Mail and Empire concludes a vigorous article on the trade issues with the following pithy passage, which contains much more truth than poetry: "Free trade as they have it in England is a liberal favor to the platform orators. It enables Mr. Laurier to say that he is a Liberal of the English school, with emphasis on the word 'English,' and it affords Mr. G. W. Ross an opportunity to scold with enthusiasm against the National Anarchist. But, what is more, it is distinctly injurious to the trade. No one can place an open market. By not one man will it find half an hour's work. It means a return to the conditions prevailing in 1878, when, as the farmers well remember, the American produce flooded our markets, and, as the artisans will remember, industry was under the heel of a competition which was all the more intense because it was not reciprocal. The policy, even though labeled 'British,' is precisely similar to unrestricted reciprocity, with the difference that we are to enjoy a single advantage in the United States market. That is, we are to receive the benefit of the tariff, but not the duty. The policy, even though labeled 'British,' is precisely similar to unrestricted reciprocity, with the difference that we are to enjoy a single advantage in the United States market. That is, we are to receive the benefit of the tariff, but not the duty. The policy, even though labeled 'British,' is precisely similar to unrestricted reciprocity, with the difference that we are to enjoy a single advantage in the United States market. That is, we are to receive the benefit of the tariff, but not the duty. The policy, even though labeled 'British,' is precisely similar to unrestricted reciprocity, with the difference that we are to enjoy a single advantage in the United States market. 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The Colonist

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

A OUTTING REBUKE.

The promises and professions of the Liberals with respect to British free trade ought not to deceive any sensible man. It takes very little reflection to convince a man capable of thinking that British free trade in Canada is an absolute impossibility.

But there are abler Liberals than Mr. Laurier who deal honestly with the people on this question. One of them was the Hon. Edward Blake. He, in his famous Malvern speech, said:

LIBERAL PERFORMANCES.

The Liberals are declaring what great things they will do for the country when they have power to do away with protection and frame a tariff for revenue only.

There has been an enormous shrinkage in the lumber trade from \$28,000,000 to \$13,000,000. There has been a great shrinkage in bank stock, and some of these institutions have gone altogether bankrupt.

WAR IN THE CAMP.

Sir Richard Cartwright has not received the nomination for South Oxford without a struggle. As can be easily understood, Sir Richard has many enemies in the Liberal party.

COUNTERFEITING EXTRAORDINARY.

Owing to the great depreciation of silver it has become possible to manufacture counterfeit coin of pure silver, and make a very handsome profit.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS of the Corporation for the year 1894 are now printed and any ratepayer of the city may obtain a copy upon application at the City Clerk's office.

THE CASE of Payne v. City of Victoria—plaintiff some time ago, when in his duties as street car conductor he was struck and injured by a trolley on Broadway street, was yesterday fixed for trial by Mr. Justice O'Connell for March 12, before a special jury.

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THE CITY.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS of the Corporation for the year 1894 are now printed and any ratepayer of the city may obtain a copy upon application at the City Clerk's office.

TENDERS have been called for by the city council, to be in on or before the 5th of March, for the construction of a new electric light plant.

RICHARD MARTINDALE, sixty years of age, a respected farmer of South Saanich, died on Sunday from asthma. He was a native of Westmoreland, England, and leaves a wife and family. His remains will be interred at Saanich.

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SALVATION ARMY ROBBED.

Burglars Break into the Officers' Quarters and Steal the "War Cry" Money.

Attempt to Burn Down the House by Kindling a Fire in a Trunk.

On Sunday evening between seven and nine o'clock the officers' quarters of the Salvation Army, Douglas street, were broken into and robbed. The officers were at the time out on night duty, holding services in the street and at the barracks on Broad street, and on their return found the contents of the house in confusion.

A more contemptible robbery than this it would be hard to imagine. Even the lowest kind of thief one would think would hesitate to burn down the house of his benefactor in order to get at his money.

A PASTORAL LETTER.

The following pastoral letter of Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, Bishop of Columbia, was read in the various churches of the diocese on Sunday: "In obedience to Almighty God, authority I have refrained from attempting to undertake any public duty in the church before starting for the rest which has been accorded me on account of my illness."

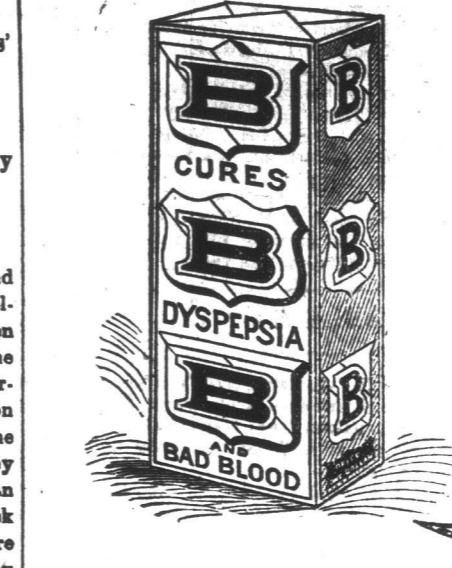
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IF THE MAN IN THE MOON TOOK SICK WHAT WOULD HE DO?



JUST SPEND HIS FOUR QUARTERS FOR A BOTTLE OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS AS ALL SENSIBLE PEOPLE DO; BECAUSE IT CURES DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, BAD BLOOD, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Resolutions Adopted by Farmers in the Carey Road and Cedar Hill Districts.

Objects of the Contagious Diseases Act and the Amendments Made to It.

EUPHONIC ORCHESTRA.

The first concert of the Euphonic Orchestra Society drew a large audience to Institute hall last night, partly from curiosity to hear the youngest musical organization of the city and largely on account of the charitable purpose for which the concert was given—the new food and shelter home of the Salvation Army.

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Do you Want Living Seeds? See our Catalogue or write us... The Steele, Briggs, Maroon Seed Co.

RELIGIOUS COERCION. BERLIN, Feb. 25.—A clerical member of the Reichstag has given notice of his intention to move an amendment to the anti-revolutionary bill providing fine and imprisonment on any person denying the existence of God, immortality of the soul or denying the religious character of marriage.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC.

The Advantages to be Derived From Its Construction Abridged and Discussed.

The Natural Resources of the Tributary Country Are Immense.

To THE EDITOR:—The province of British Columbia is divided into two separate regions by the valley of the Fraser river.

The Western region contains a large proportion of good agricultural and grazing lands, and the Eastern division the large proportion of the gold and silver mines hitherto discovered.

The best part of the agricultural district of the West is the commercial complement of the best part of the gold-bearing district.

In 1894 plowing began on April 17 and was completed by the 28th, no frost occurring during June or July. On October 21 the first frost of the season took place.

The delta of the Fraser river belongs by geographical position to Vancouver and New Westminster, where no doubt the largest proportion of the business resulting from its further development will be likely to centre.

We see, therefore, that for provincial purposes, the Canadian Pacific railway ministers to the supply of its own terminus and serves the silver mining interests in the southern portion of the province, together with some agricultural and grazing lands of the Fraser, Thompson and Shwappan river valleys.

The quarter of a million acres of land proposed to be irrigated east of the mountains, in the province of Alberta, would supply the markets of British Columbia with a large proportion of that which they require.

It may happen, therefore, that the production of the cultivated lands of the province of British Columbia west of the Fraser river, being led down grade in quantity sufficient to the Pacific coast, may be directed at points upon the Mainland and the Island at less cost than produce brought from the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains.

It may be taken as a historical fact, demonstrable by the lapse of time and the experience of settlement (granted that the reason why he not fully ascertained), that the spread of cultivation upon an extended scale is inimical to the continuance of summer frost.

It may be said with much apparent reason, however, that the growth of wheat in Canada is being overdone, and that it would be better to leave a large percentage of its production to countries able to grow it more cheaply, and where the frost difficulty does not enter as a factor in its cultivation.

Suppose the provinces of Athabasca, Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan to have their Eastern extremity at New York, and the wages of labor to be one-half the present rates, some idea might be formed of the wheat competition with South America.

One of the principal drawbacks to settlement in the prairie region east of the mountains is the difficulty of finding shelter for cattle during severe weather, and obtaining firewood at a reasonable distance.

There are, however, some seventeen million acres of lands in British Columbia, within an area of which the boundaries may be defined as follows: On the east the Fraser river, on the north the 55th parallel of latitude, on the west the foothills of the Cascade range, and on the south the 51st parallel of latitude.

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or say six million acres, in good for either grazing or agricultural purposes. True it is that a certain portion of these lands requires irrigation; but as there is water enough for the purpose to make them independent of rainfall, they may be considered as of great or ultimate value than perhaps any other lands to four times the same area of unirrigable lands.

The statement has been frequently made that the supply of the land is available for agricultural purposes on account of summer frost. It can be proved, however, that this statement is erroneous, because crops may be seen yearly at various points and elevations along the existing road to Quenelle, and also west of the Fraser river, in the heart of the district referred to; and if more testimony were wanted, it is possible to produce the records of the harvest and the meteorological observations of Fort St. James, 2,200 feet above the sea, in the latitude of 54 deg. 12 min., that is to say 72 geographical miles north of the central part of the district referred to and 132 geographical miles north of its southern boundary.

It is admitted that the general conditions afford room for a fair comparison, the argument should be finished by a perusal of the meteorological observations at Fort St. James, taken from the reports of the provincial government surveys for the years 1881, and embracing a period of three years and a half.

Meteorological memoranda taken from the Hudson Bay Company's journal at Fort St. James, in latitude 54 deg. 20 min., and in the northern extremity of the district referred to, show that in 1888, in the month of April, the plowing was all done and the garden dug, the last frost of the season occurring on May 10. On August 24 the thermometer fell to 32 degrees, the first frost of the season being on September 10, by which time all the crops had been harvested.

In 1894 plowing began on April 17 and was completed by the 28th, no frost occurring during June or July. On October 21 the first frost of the season took place. The average temperature as far as recorded was: January, 18 below; February, 20 above; March, 40; April, 54; May, 48; June, 55; July, 60; August, 65; September, 60; October, 36; November, 30; December, 18 below.

In 1890 the month of January was fine and mild, February being one-third mild and two-thirds cold. The whole of March was mild, and in April the gardens were sowing and the ground ploughed for barley. A few days of May were cold, the rest being warm and fine. Twenty days of June were rainy, but the remainder of the month was fine. July had eighteen days of rain, the whole of August being good weather.

Fortunately for the province the area of land referred to lies in such a position as to be able to minister easily to the wants of all her distribution centres besides the sea, and by the medium of the Canadian Pacific railway and branches to those of the interior also, if necessary. Within the last decade the people residing in the province of Manitoba and Assiniboia suffered by having their wheat frozen for several years, in succession. During the last five of the ten, however, that difficulty seems to have been overcome, as it was formerly in Ontario, and probably in every province of the Dominion during the early days of cultivation.

It may be taken as a historical fact, demonstrable by the lapse of time and the experience of settlement (granted that the reason why he not fully ascertained), that the spread of cultivation upon an extended scale is inimical to the continuance of summer frost.

It may be said with much apparent reason, however, that the growth of wheat in Canada is being overdone, and that it would be better to leave a large percentage of its production to countries able to grow it more cheaply, and where the frost difficulty does not enter as a factor in its cultivation.

Suppose the provinces of Athabasca, Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan to have their Eastern extremity at New York, and the wages of labor to be one-half the present rates, some idea might be formed of the wheat competition with South America.

One of the principal drawbacks to settlement in the prairie region east of the mountains is the difficulty of finding shelter for cattle during severe weather, and obtaining firewood at a reasonable distance.

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British Columbia west of the Fraser river to the head of the estuary, and the opportunity of living in present comfort while preparing for a better future at an early date, more than many other equal areas of Canadian territory between the western boundary of the Pacific coast and the Mainland.

The commercial future of all the cities of the Mainland as well as the Island is closely connected with the development of the district referred to. There are few and exceptional instances upon the coast and in the American towns that are not backed up by an agricultural country, near or more remote, of which they handle the produce.

The supply of the steamers trading to the port of Vancouver will assume large proportions in the near future. It is the inevitable tendency of trade to redistribute where opportunity reason for the contrary exists, and therefore it will come about that if the agricultural districts of the Mainland be developed on a scale sufficient to supply the wants of Vancouver, her merchants will obtain their supplies of goods at one time nearly as cheaply as they do at present.

Before the days of railway construction in British Columbia certain industries were well established that are more intimately connected with coastwise than with inland traffic. The fishing, lumber and gold mining interests have been the mainstay of the province for many years. The stimulus given to the country by the building of railroads has done much to stagnate, and demands that other productions of the province should increase in like proportion if the province is to maintain her place in confederation, as a producing community.

It is not to be understood that the province is to be backed up by a magnificent supply of the quantity and variety of its productions, lumber and gold, agricultural, the one being the commercial complement of the other. The city of Vancouver will grow in proportion to the wants of her local market, and it will be a tedious process unless some means be found of creating a population that can purchase by virtue of this which it can produce. It is therefore necessary for the welfare of the province that the whole of her cities be not left dependent for their trade upon the coast, fishing, mining and lumber interests, but that the province be able to produce goods and goods to exchange for the same.

What is the commercial future of a country in which all the seasons' wants are obliged to compete with the local market for their supplies? It is not to be understood that the province is to be backed up by a magnificent supply of the quantity and variety of its productions, lumber and gold, agricultural, the one being the commercial complement of the other.

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sequence there is no source of revenue less onerous and more productive than that which proceeds from the possession of good mines. Given that a first class mining country be known to be contiguous to a good agricultural district, there is no more legitimate enterprise for any people than the development of both by a common line of communication.

Nature has liberally endowed British Columbia with resources second to no other province in the Dominion, and if the people are enterprising they may expect a reward for all the investment they may be pleased to undertake. The only possible way yet known of developing an inland mining district, by building a railway. A wagon road will never serve the purposes of transmission of heavy goods over long distances at practicable cost.

In order that the cost of opening up the country may not be too heavily felt, it is necessary that the subject should be handled with mature consideration. It is an easy matter to rush into ill-considered construction and make a boast of spending so many millions of money in so many months, without knowing whether all or any portion of it is spent and where it ought to be.

Such has been the history of many American roads, and such the result to many a European stockholder. Nineteen times out of twenty this is the sad experience that results from a grand rush at a half digested constructive problem, and fabulous is the amount of money that could have been saved by a mature, deliberate and well-considered method of action.

There is no necessity for building any road through a sparsely settled country at a break-neck pace, and there is no money to be made in the preliminary stages of any railway enterprise that which is spent upon a survey that continually reduces the cost of construction, by the saving may not improperly be looked upon as much construction done at practically no cost whatever.

Where is the Canadian railway located in a country offering a choice of routes to the coast? From a financial point of view the proceeding with a large scheme after due consideration and without undue haste, is a two-fold economy, both of cost and interest, whereas the opposite policy may not be inaptly considered as an invention for burning the financial candle at both ends simultaneously. The cost of the railway, if properly studied with reference to the actual needs of the country and the mechanical improvements of later years, might well turn out to be less than many people now would suppose.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

(From the Canadian Military Gazette.) An agitation is being carried on in the press of British Columbia for representation of the province in the Dominion cabinet, which is held to be an absolute necessity if the questions particularly affecting that vast country are to be intelligently dealt with.

The fact that one of the foremost members of parliament from British Columbia is a prominent officer of the militia, leads naturally to the suggestion that should be called upon to enter the ministry, the military and naval affairs of the Dominion are in the charge of Lieut. Col. Prior, M.P., in the person of a man who makes friends on all occasions without sacrificing principle or allowing the desire to please to interfere with the performance of duty. He is essentially a man of affairs, being the active head of an extensive mercantile business, and therefore commanding a battalion having the largest authorized strength of any in the Dominion and second to none in general efficiency, as shown by the official reports. He is the president of the Dominion Artillery Association, and a few years ago was chosen to command the Canadian team for Wimbledon. In every sense Col. Prior is a representative officer, thoroughly progressive and practical in his ideas. Under the sympathetic administration of a man of his type the military department would in all probability soon cease to be distinguished by its matterly inactivity which has become its confirmed characteristic. No doubt the present minister has tried to do all that fairly could be expected of a man without military qualifications; but should he retire, as he seems inclined to do, the department ought to be put in the hands of someone in touch and sympathy with the militia.

JAPANESE ADVANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Times correspondent in Tientsin telegraphs: "It is reported that the Japanese have advanced from Hainan. Some fighting occurred round Thien Chung Thai, where General Sung seems to have been driven. There are rumors of trouble in the foreign settlement at New Chang, but nothing authentic has been received. The families of missionaries are arriving from the interior, and reports that the officials everywhere are anxious to protect them. The inhabitants of Tung Chow, near Peking, have requested the mediation of the missionaries in respect of the city's ransom should the Japanese appear before the walls. The gentry of Tientsin recently made a similar request to the foreign consuls. Advice from Shanghai says that the Japanese will shortly leave Wei-Hai-Wei, probably for Shang Hai Kwan."

A Peking dispatch says Li Hung Chang has had a highly satisfactory audience with the Emperor. A Tokio dispatch says: "The Chinese made an unsuccessful attack on Hsiang Cheng and were repulsed. The Japanese loss was six killed. The Chinese loss is uncertain, but one attacking force left one hundred dead behind them."

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Central News correspondent in Peking telegraphs: "The grand council met yesterday and the question of war or peace was put to a vote. The high provincial officials, first to third rank inclusive, were questioned by wire and telegraphed their answers. All express the opinion that the war was forced upon China unjustly, but they were anxious for peace, some adding 'if the terms be tolerable.' There is great anxiety among the foreigners in Tientsin, Peking and New Chang."

SICK NOTABLES.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Rt. Hon. John Morley is confined to his bed from the effects of a chill with which he was attacked to-day, Rt. Hon. Henry Fowler, secretary for India, and Dean Bradley are laid up with influenza.

A Great Battle.

Continually going on in the human system, the demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the disease enemy from the field, and restore bodily health for many years.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sickness, indigestion and biliousness. See.

A Tobacco Company's Generosity.

The Geo. E. Tuckett & Sons Tobacco Co., Ltd. of Hamilton, nine years ago instituted the commendable idea of presenting a deal of building to each Christmas to their oldest active employee. This year it was the good fortune of Mr. Thomas Milligan to succeed to the firm's generosity, he having been with them for 21 years. In addition to the lot he received a substantial cheque from the same source. The whole staff of the concern also came in for a gift, the stay hands receiving an extra week's salary and the piece hands a good sized turkey. Some time ago the Messrs. Tuckett turned their factory into a joint stock company, admitting many of the more important employees into partnership, and this additional evidence of a desire to share with their men the prosperity of the house cannot help but bear fruit in increased energy and good-will among all who are fortunate enough to be connected with this enterprising concern.

Reasons for Success.

The success of Norway Pine Syrup as a cure for the common cold, influenza, and throat and lung troubles is due to the fact that it is the best and pleasantest remedy ever discovered, and because its action is prompt and certain.

OBSEA, Feb. 25.—Andrew Wyeott died on Saturday from strangulation as the result of a fit.

THE COURTS OF LAW.

Damaging Testimony Produced by the Prosecution in the Sticksnorth Arson Case.

Sealers of the "W. P. Hall" Lose Their Suit for Wages—A Family Difference.

Monday, before Mr. Justice Walkem, the Sticksnorth arson case opened in the Speedy Trials court. Wm. Sticksnorth is charged with having set fire to the house on John street, Victoria West, occupied by him on the 20th January last. Mr. Geo. E. Powell appeared for the crown and Mr. A. L. Balyas for the defence.

The first witness was William Dick, Sticksnorth's next-door neighbor. On the night that the fire took place this witness heard the rattling of tin in Sticksnorth's house, and through the window of the kitchen saw flames and the shadows of three men in the room. Fifteen minutes later he saw that the house was on fire and turned in an alarm.

Chief Desay, of the fire department, stated that after the brigade had extinguished the fire he found on examining the premises that fires had been started in four different places in the house; the contents of the straw mattresses had been strewn about, and the evidence of incendiarism was strong. The witness also stated that the fire was started in the house at 7.6. He then related how Sticksnorth, when questioned by him, had told different and contradictory stories.

Mary Van Velsen, more commonly known as "Dutch Annie," stated that she had suspected a fire would take place, because the men who lived in the Sticksnorth house gave her goods to store for them. Sticksnorth had confessed to her that he had caused the fire by upsetting a lamp with his foot, and cried and said he was sorry that the whole place had not burned down, as he feared trouble with the insurance company. The witness caused considerable amusement by her replies in cross-examination. She had formerly been friendly with Sticksnorth, but admitted that she did not at present feel exactly well disposed towards him.

J. Coltart deposed that there was \$5000 insurance on Sticksnorth's furniture in the United Fire Insurance Company, and that Sticksnorth, after the fire, had demanded the full amount. The case at this point was adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock, to allow of the insurance policy being produced.

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.

One of the best Dairy Farms in the Province. There are 125 acres of land; about 50 acres in hay meadow; 2 acres of bearing orchard; 60 acres of good pasture. The Comack River runs through this property, and there is always abundance of water for cattle, etc. There is a large house; 2 large barns; good dairy cellar; a blacksmith's shop; large wood-shed; barn-house and piggeries; 2 good wells of water. There are 30 cows; a thoroughbred Jersey bull; some young stock; 8 horses; 10 pigs; chickens and ducks. One Toronto mow, horse-rake, hay-fork, plows, harrows, wagon, buggy, harness, and everything for a well ordered farm. All of which will be sold with the place if purchaser so wishes. A daily boat runs to New Westminster, 15 miles distant, and there are good roads. This farm is above high water, and is close to school, churches and post office. The municipality is free of debt and taxes are low. For further particulars:

Apply at The Colonist Office, M. Costello, Vancouver, Or to Owner, on Premises, 422-1m

You Can Get FERRY'S SEEDS.

Ferry's Seeds at your dealers as fresh and fertile as though you got them direct from Ferry's Seed Farm. They are known and planted everywhere, and are always the best. Ferry's Seed Annual for the best of all about them. —Ferry, D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont.

\$3 A DAY SURE.

Send your address how to make \$3 a day about the world. In the locality where you live. Send to your address and we will explain the business. You can make \$3 a day about the world. —Ferry, D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. and URQUHART & CO.—MONTREAL.

If you must draw the line at LARD and have, like thousands of other people, to avoid all food prepared with it, this is to remind you that there is a clean, delicate and healthful vegetable shortening, which can be used in its place. If you will.

USE COTTOLENE.

instead of lard, you can eat pie, pastry and the other "good things" which other folks enjoy, without fear of dyspeptic consequences. Delicacy from lard has come. Buy a pail, try it in your own kitchen, and be convinced.

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.

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One of the best Dairy Farms in the Province. There are 125 acres of land; about 50 acres in hay meadow; 2 acres of bearing orchard; 60 acres of good pasture. The Comack River runs through this property, and there is always abundance of water for cattle, etc. There is a large house; 2 large barns; good dairy cellar; a blacksmith's shop; large wood-shed; barn-house and piggeries; 2 good wells of water. There are 30 cows; a thoroughbred Jersey bull; some young stock; 8 horses; 10 pigs; chickens and ducks. One Toronto mow, horse-rake, hay-fork, plows, harrows, wagon, buggy, harness, and everything for a well ordered farm. All of which will be sold with the place if purchaser so wishes. A daily boat runs to New Westminster, 15 miles distant, and there are good roads. This farm is above high water, and is close to school, churches and post office. The municipality is free of debt and taxes are low. For further particulars:

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THE CITY.

Trill (general of the late Tios, Harill took place from the Jubilee hospital yesterday afternoon.

HON. AMOR DE COMOS has announced himself as a candidate for the Commons at the approaching general election.

REV. W. LESLIE CLAY, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, conducted the funeral services of Mrs. Margaret Richardson Wilson, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Murray, 51 Michigan street, and at the grave yesterday afternoon.

Geo. Voltz was given in charge to Sergeant Hawton yesterday by Mr. Amos Lewis, who is accused of having assaulted. The complainant says that Voltz came into his store, and because he could not immediately pay him a small bill proceeded to smash him on the nose and treat him generally. Mr. Lewis shows considerable punishment.

The application of Mr. J. W. Tolmie for an injunction against Inspector Roper, to restrain him from holding tubercular cattle in the waters of the Fraser and in the case against Mr. Tolmie, because of the amendment to the cattle contagious disease act. Mr. A. G. Smith appeared for the Inspector; Mr. Holmeke for Mr. Tolmie.

SURVEYORS are at work in Delta municipality laying out the line of the new dyke, which will afford adequate protection to the whole of the rich low lands of the municipality from the waters of the Fraser and the Gulf. As the municipality is completely free from debt, the bonds to be issued for building the dyke should prove a safe investment for capitalists. All the farmers of that section are preparing to put in big crops this spring.

Mr. C. G. HESHAUW, of Vancouver, is in town arranging for a lecture to be given by Rev. E. R. Haws, of St. James' church, Marylebone, London, before his departure for Australia in the early part of March. Mr. Haws, whose great ability as a preacher, a writer, critic and a lecturer has made his name known all over the American continent, has met with hearty receptions in every city he has visited, and Victorians will be glad to have an opportunity of hearing him.

At St. James' church to-day (being Ash Wednesday) there will be a communion service at 11 a.m. A large attendance is expected at the parish meeting to be held in St. James' hall at 8 p.m., when the former announcement will be made of the appointment of the vestry and other important business will be transacted. The Friday evening services will be held throughout the season of Lent, at 7:15 p.m., when the addresses will be given by Rev. J. B. Haslam, rector of St. Barnabas'.

The members of Western Star lodge, No. 7, A.O.U.W., gave a concert and ball at the dance at Semple's hall, Craigflower road, yesterday evening, the chief feature of the programme being the initiation of Paddy McLaughlin into the mystic rites of the second degree of the Tipisnites. In addition there were the following musical numbers: Song, Mr. Wilkes; instrument, dust, Furman; song, Mr. Emerson; mandolin solo, Sergeant Sparrow; song, Mr. Deoloy; guitar solo, Prof. Francis; song, Miss Marie Francis; and song, Mr. O'Hoolahan.

Describe the vigilance of the police, who have been doing exceptionally good work in robbery cases lately, a burglar, who evidently is no amateur, possessed himself of \$61 in cash and a long pipe, and a quantity of Groto saloon some time between 3 and 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The entrance was gained by breaking a pane of glass and getting the door open, which was done by the barroom was unobstructed. The money was taken from a secret drawer behind the bar, from which fact the suspicion is taken that the thief was familiar with the customs of the house.

The trial of C. P. R. v. Murphy, which was adjourned from Kamloops some months ago, occupied all yesterday before Mr. Justice Walker, and was again adjourned for a month without being further advanced. The plaintiffs are suing to obtain possession of certain lots in Donald, which defendant squatted upon, and claims he had acquired a right to prior to the C. P. R. filing their lawsuit claim. The C. P. R. has their title to the lands granted from the Dominion in August, 1887. A preliminary objection is taken by Mr. Belyas for the defense that the profile of the railway projected by the plaintiff is not certified by the Department of railways as the act requires. The Court held the objection well taken, and adjourned the case for a month, plaintiffs to pay costs. Hon. A. N. Richards, Sprague for plaintiffs; Mr. A. L. Belyas for defendant.

FREDERICK TOMS, the contractor for the Dominion government buildings in Victoria, who reached here some weeks ago, to make arrangements for the building of the work, died last night in the Jubilee hospital. He was attacked soon after his arrival with bronchial pneumonia which he had evidently contracted on the journey. His condition became so serious that he abandoned his contract, which was taken over by Elford & Smith, of this city. Mr. Toms was 45 years old and a native of Newfoundland, and had been engaged in a number of very important works, making his headquarters at Ottawa. Several days since his wife and sister arrived here but their care was unavailing and their sad duty not to leave his remains East, which which object they are being embalmed. The survivors have the sincere sympathy of a large number of citizens in their bereavement. A funeral service will be held over the body in the Masonic Temple to-morrow evening, after which it will be taken on board the boat for transshipment home.

BERTHA GENN DEAD. For some days past the report has been current in Victoria that Bertha Genn, whose life has been so closely linked with that of Francis Bourchier, especially during the latter part of his obnoxious career in the West, died recently in New York. It was rumored, so that it was taken over by social starvation in one of the cheap lodging houses of the great metropolis, her babe dying at almost the same time and bearing the young mother's coffin. No corroboration of this interesting news was obtainable, however, until Monday evening, when the COLONIST received the appended United Press telegram which seems to fully confirm the dread story.

New York, Feb. 25.—The unknown woman who, with her child, died in a 24th street lodging house nearly a fortnight ago, has been identified as Bertha Genn, formerly of Victoria, B.C. Miss Genn some years ago met Francis Sydney Bourchier, an Englishman, in Victoria, and fell in love with him. Bourchier was forced to leave British

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Johnson Street Ravine Condemned As a Menace to the Public Health.

A By-law Will Be Prepared to Give the City Greater Fire Protection.

One of the first things to come up at the city council meeting last night was the report of the Sanitary Inspector upon the Johnson street ravine.

The council meeting last night was the report of the Sanitary Inspector upon the Johnson street ravine. It showed that the ravine, owing to various emptying into it and peepholes, was a great nuisance to the public health, and to order the same to be filled up or otherwise dealt with and charged against the property.

Ald. Macmillan concurred with the report. The council should deal with the ravine by resolution or by-law, and a dish or water course upon any private land a nuisance and dangerous to the public health, and to order the same to be filled up or otherwise dealt with and charged against the property.

The Sanitary Inspector reported on certain drains in the James Bay district. The nuisance complained of was caused by old, defective box drains. He advised the city to provide a heavy penalty for connecting a drain with a sewer, and to order the same to be filled up or otherwise dealt with and charged against the property.

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POWER HOUSE BURNED.

The Victoria Electric Light Company's Works Seriously Damaged by Fire.

More Than Two Thousand Lamps Extinguished With All the Attendant Discomforts.

The fire bells rang out at half past twelve yesterday for a fire at the Victoria Electric Light Company's works on Langley street.

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SOME CAMPAIGN RUMORS.

Deal With at an Interesting Meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association.

Cabinet Representation Pressed For—Mr. Ritchie Re-affirms His Political Convictions.

It makes one wish the election was a little closer, to see a gathering like this, was the remark of one enthusiastic member, just before the meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association was called to order last night.

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THE "ELBE" DISASTER.

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UNITED STATES BONDS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Daily News will say: "The allotment of letters for the new issue of United States bonds were posted last evening. It is understood that the bonds were applied for eighteen times over, and that the allotments were made at varying rates, according to amount, etc., with the minimum of 5 per cent. The whole transaction was very creditable to all concerned.

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MAHOGANY.

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CHEW TUCKETT'S T. & B. "Mahogany" and "Black" CHEWING TOBACCO.

VICTORIA COLLEGE BEACON HILL PARK, (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE) The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco.

UPTURE More CURE! Perfect means to treating all kinds of skin diseases.

THE CITY.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, FEBRUARY 27.

The Council of the B. C. Board of Trade hold a regular meeting next Tuesday forenoon.

A SKETCHMAN in this city the other day received a letter from Warrington, England, New York, the time occupied in transmission from point to point being thirteen days.

The funeral is to take place next Sunday of Mrs. Sarceta Jenkinson, wife of Mr. O. W. Jenkinson of Carris street, Victoria West, who died yesterday in her thirty-fourth year.

PHINEAS MANSON, a native of Wick, Scotland, 64 years of age, and a 44 years of the Hudson's Bay Co. in this province, died yesterday at the Jubilee hospital, from which institution the funeral is announced to take place to-morrow.

The funeral of Adam Johnson took place yesterday afternoon, the religious services being conducted by Rev. S. Beckett of the Seventh Day Adventist church. The pallbearers were Messrs. C. Alexander, S. Booth, S. Whitley, J. R. Giscombe, J. W. Fryhill and C. H. Sharp.

The case of George Wilson, charged with the theft of a watch from Mr. Alexander of Fort Simpson, has been remanded for eight days. A second remand will then be required, as there will not yet have been time for the prosecutor to arrive from the North. Wilson stoutly maintains that the watch is his property.

JAMES P. HYDE, of Portland, Ore., is making anxious inquiries as to the whereabouts of his father, Harry Hyde, a bricklayer by trade, who was last heard from in this city about three months ago. Any information concerning him will be gladly received by Chief of Police H. W. Sheppard or James P. Hyde, 128 Eleventh street N., Portland, Ore.

THERE was an impressive burial service at the Masonic Temple last evening, conducted over the remains of Mr. Fred Tombs, of Ottawa, by the Worshipful Master, Victoria Columbia lodge, A. F. and M. S., Mr. A. L. Belyea. There were in attendance the widow and daughter of the deceased, as well as several friends and a large representation of the craft, who after the services at the Temple escorted the remains to the wharf and placed them aboard the Charmer. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. D. Wilson, M. H. Thomson, R. Erskine, George Dow, A. McKewen and W. J. Quinlan. Mr. Tombs will accompany the body to Ottawa, where the interment will take place.

WHILE the cold winds are blowing and the snow is drifting high in the majority of Eastern towns and cities, Victoria weather is getting a good advertisement by being in their fur and engaged in the pleasing pastime of thawing out the thermometer by the coal stove, Canadians of the East will find it hard to understand how in a city so far north as this the inhabitants can so fortably garden in their shirt sleeves or stroll through the park in the evening listening to the building's merry song. Yes, that is Victoria. While New York is buffeted by the fiercest storm of years a fortnight ago, the thermometer here was almost stationary in the neighborhood of 50, and one could not ask for more delightful days or more pleasant nights.

At a special meeting of the public school board yesterday, it was decided to hold forth with the election of the additional trustee created by the legislation of the session just closed, and Mr. W. K. Ball was appointed returning officer. A committee of the board were also named to represent the government in connection with the proposal to include the teaching of vocal music in the regular public school curriculum, the granting of authority to the board to appoint a music teacher to be provided with the usual certificate of qualification as a teacher of the province, and also to impress upon the government the wisdom of increasing the standard of education necessary for the entrance to the High school. These three matters—two in reality—were fully discussed, and will form the subject of a report from the committee to the board at the next regular meeting of the latter body.

JOHN T. HOWARD, proprietor of the Howard hotel, Esquimalt, died last evening from the effects of a fourth stroke of paralysis, received two weeks ago last Monday. For the past eight years the deceased has been a victim to the disease and his death was therefore not unexpected. He was at the time of his death 71 years of age, and well known to all old residents. The deceased was a native of Manchester, Eng., but for years followed the hotel business in Esquimalt in which capacity he became widely known. The death will be greatly lamented in Esquimalt, where the deceased was known and highly respected by every resident. The arrangements for the funeral are not yet completed, but the interment will be conducted by the Masonic order of which he was a veteran member. The family circle immediately bereaved consists of a wife and two children; James and Miss Macdonald of Victoria are also cousins of the deceased.

A TRIUMPH of photographic art and skill, the subjects being the officers and prize winners of the James Bay Athletic Association, was so far completed yesterday as to be placed on exhibition in Mr. Skene Lowe's studio in a few days, when it has been framed, the pictures will be put before the public in a Government street window. The principal trophies competed for during the four years' existence of the club form appropriate border, and there is also a pretty view of the club buildings. The officers photographed are Mr. H. Dallas Holman, president; Ven. Archdeacon Scriven and Mr. A. C. Finlayson, vice-presidents; and Mr. A. C. Dallas, secretary-treasurer; and there are no less than thirty-eight prize winners—a stalwart and handsome set of men, who would do credit to any athletic club. Great taste has been shown in the arrangement of the component parts of the picture, and the workmanship is of a high order, and the result is of the most pleasing description.

The case of Complainant Mapo v. the City of Victoria was heard by Mr. Justice Drake yesterday in the Supreme court. Defendants are suing for \$7,000, amount of contract for constructing sewers on Fort, View and Yates streets for the city, and also for \$1,800 for extras, making a total claim of \$8,800. Defendants on the other hand claim that \$3,900 is all plaintiffs are entitled to. Defendants hold that the agreement, according to the plans and specifications, called for 2,647 feet to be excavated if necessary, and as only 1,406 feet were really got out, allowance must be made for that. Plaintiffs on the other hand claim the contract was for a lump sum. The difference of opinion is over the specifications and bills of quantities, which are interpreted differently by defendant and plaintiff. The case occupied all day. Mr. Justice Drake decided that the contract was for a lump sum, and gave judgment for the main claim

of \$7,000, subject to the provision of the contract that the city should hold ten per cent. for six months. Judgment was given for \$1,800 for extras was reserved. E. V. Bodwell for plaintiff; W. J. Taylor for defendant.

A GOOD time was enjoyed by all attending the congregational social in the First Presbyterian church last evening. There was a large attendance. The ladies of the church had charge of the refreshments, of which there was a bountiful supply. The programme was as follows: Vocal solos, Misses Smith, Robertson and Poyser; reading, Rev. Mr. Morrison; and prayer by Dr. Ling and Mr. Alex. Wilson.

Mrs. and Mr. David Spencer's residence, Bridge Walk, was where the members of the Y. W. C. T. U. gathered last evening, the occasion being one of the society's periodical "at homes." The affair was a great success. One pleasant feature of the evening was the admission of four new members to the society, Miss Wheeler and the Misses Smith, Johnson and Leach contributed towards a programme of music.

VICTORIANS will have an opportunity of hearing Rev. E. R. Hawley, the eminent English divine, at the next month, arrangements having been made for the most part at the Victoria theatre. On the evening of March 12 he will speak on "Music, the Art of the Ages," with illustrations on the violin, as an instrument upon which he is a remarkable performer. On the following afternoon he gives his famous lecture on "Music and Noise," with experiments on the Chinese organ, penny whistle, tuning fork and violin. There will no doubt be crowded houses on both occasions.

The London "Sketch" of January 23 has an illustrated article on Mr. Southern Macdonald, who is described as the most superb tattooer in the world. Tattooing for the past few years has been a fashionable art in England, and Mr. Macdonald, by means of an electrically worked needle—his own invention—has tattooed intricate designs on the bodies of his patrons, among whom have been many distinguished people. The work is done in a variety of colors and is described as decidedly artistic in design and execution. Mr. Macdonald is a brother of Mr. Donald F. Macdonald of this city.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Victoria Rugby club will meet their donkey opponents, the Wanderers (Association) players at their own game (Rugby) on Saturday next at Caladonia park. The game is in aid of funds to defray expenses of the Wanderers travelling to Nanaimo to play off their final tie with the Rangers of that city for the magnificent challenge cup now held by them. It is hoped that the interested in the success of Victoria's champion association football team will patronize this game and also the following one on the 9th March, Wanderers vs. World. The teams for Saturday's game will be the Wanderers, strengthened in one or two places, while their strongest fitness out to try and retrieve their previous defeat. The Wanderers will be represented by very much the same men, but probably in different positions. Both teams are in splendid trim and a magnificent struggle will result.

TO THE SPOKINGEYBOARDS.—Having noticed an article in the issue of your paper of the 22nd inst., with reference to the meeting of the British Columbia Football Association held at Nanaimo, I find, after careful examination of the same, that there are some very misleading statements, which I think need contradiction. (1) It is stated that the president of the B. C. F. A. is a member of the Nanaimo Rangers Football Club; that is not so, as he is not connected with that club in any way. (2) That the president said he would vote against the motion made for the final cup tie to be played at Victoria, is absolutely false. After the delegates had discussed the motion and seeing that it was only going to be a party vote between Nanaimo and Victoria, it was unanimously agreed that the motion should be withdrawn. (3) With reference to the Victoria Wanderers having to accept any and all of the arrangements that the Rangers saw fit to make, might draw the attention of the Association (as he calls himself) to clause 4 of the constitution of the association, which deals with all matters relating to the final cup tie. (4) The association is not an association of clubs, but of individuals, the Nanaimo Rangers Football Club, and all the clubs of the association are duly notified of any meeting which is to take place, but if the clubs notified do not send delegates to represent them, they follow in line with the majority, which the Wanderers do not seem to want to do. (5) The president did not rule against the voting powers of the delegate of the Barracks Athletic, as the question was never raised.

As to the question of the Wanderers having to travel so much, this is not any fault of the Nanaimo Rangers. All teams are placed in the drawing and such must stand by its chance. The Rangers are very fairly well represented, and everything being done to a close and interesting game. There will be a practice Rugby game at the Hill this afternoon. A large attendance of the Ishermen is requested.

CANOEING.

V. C. C. ANNUAL MEETING.

The Victoria Canoe Club had their annual general meeting last evening, with thirty-five members present and Mr. W. J. H. Holmes in the chair. The report of the secretary-treasurer was read and adopted, that gentleman being warmly congratulated upon the surplus shown. Officers for the year were elected as follows: Commodore, W. S. Gore; vice-commodore, W. J. H. Holmes; secretary-treasurer, Ernest Brammer; committee, Fred E. White, H. B. Rogers, Henry Green, A. S. Gorr, A. Cooke, Robertson, C. A. Godson, J. H. McGregor, Arthur Robertson and Frank Higgins. Everything points to the likelihood that the coming season will be an exceptionally good one, several very attractive propositions being now under consideration by the leading spirits in this popular institution.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Work on Electric Light Extension Ordered Stopped for Want of Funds.

Civic Employees to Conduct the Elections on Money By Law in March.

The city council held a special meeting last night in the Mayor's room at the city hall, all the members being present with the exception of Ald. Ernie.

The following communication to the City Clerk from the Deputy Attorney-General was read:

Sir:—I have been directed to call the attention of the City Council to the case of the man McEwen who was an inmate of the Old Men's Home, but who, owing to some disagreement with the caretaker in this matter, has been ejected from the institution. The caretaker has been vindicated, and it seems perfectly clear that the man should be sent back to the city. The government is in view of the difficulty of finding a place for the man, and I have been directed to call the attention of the City Council to the case of the man McEwen who was an inmate of the Old Men's Home, but who, owing to some disagreement with the caretaker in this matter, has been ejected from the institution. The caretaker has been vindicated, and it seems perfectly clear that the man should be sent back to the city. 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