

BRITAIN'S PURCHASE

Report Circulated That She Has Bought Delagoa Bay From Portugal.

Prince Bismarck's Paper Puts an Effectual Damper on German Hopes.

No Present Indications That There Will be a War Between the Two Countries.

London, Jan. 10.—The most important development in the South African situation to-day is that it is now believed in many quarters that there is some truth in the rumour that Great Britain purchased Delagoa Bay from Portugal.

It is understood that the government of the Transvaal demanded Great Britain to forego her right to obtain possession of Delagoa Bay, and as Germany will seriously threaten the future of the Transvaal, the situation, if the report be true, is likely to become more critical.

A dispatch from Pretoria this morning says the government of the Transvaal announces that it is determined to enter mining, and that those interested in the benefit of the agitating clique of the Rand. This dispatch says that only 10,000 Boers were under arms, but adds significantly, that they will not disband until the conditions of surrender of the Transvaal are fully met.

There does not seem to be any change in the attitude of Germany towards Great Britain in regard to the Transvaal, although the feeling of back-biting is said to be noticeable. Importance is attached to an article in the Hamburger Nachrichten, which is said to have been directly inspired by Prince Bismarck, and which directly disapproves of the government's attitude, and adds: "The duty of the government is more to defend the international and external peace of the country against foreign enterprises."

The Times this morning says: The main point for England to remember is that in time of peace attempts have been made by an ostensibly friendly power to depart from a neutral policy in order to facilitate an attack upon British interests in South Africa. Great Britain must also, unless the German demonstration at Lorenzo Marques is to bear the illusionary and ridiculous character now assigned to it by the German press, suppose there was a more or less settled determination to cross Portuguese territory even in face of a Portuguese refusal.

The Globe, this afternoon, raises an important question which may have considerable bearing on the whole situation. It says that it is suspected in well informed quarters with reference to the treaty concluded in 1885 between Germany and the Transvaal, that the attitude of Emperor William towards Great Britain is based upon the provisions of this treaty. Conservative judges of the situation claim, that in spite of the warlike preparations being made on such an extensive scale by Great Britain, peace will not be disturbed, but that they are more likely to prove a guarantee of peace than to provoke an outbreak of hostility.

President Kruger announced to-day that he had sent the following telegram in reply to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony, for transmission to Mr. Chamberlain. After acknowledging the receipt of the Queen's message, President Kruger says: "My intention is to hand over the prisoners so that Dr. Jameson and those under him may be punished by Her Majesty's government. I will make known to your Excellency my final decision in the matter as soon as Johannesburg shall have reverted to a condition of quietness and order. In the meantime I request Your Excellency to assure the Queen of my high appreciation of her words, and beg you will express my respectful thanks for the same."

Portsmouth, Jan. 10.—It is reported here that a second special squadron of ships, consisting of fast cruisers, has been held in readiness for commission at a moment's notice. Mr. Chamberlain, Jan. 10.—Twenty-two members of the Reform committee, including Colonel Rhodes, brother of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of Cape Colony, Sir Drummond Dunbar, Mr. Lionel Phillips, and Dr. Sauer, were arrested at their club yesterday evening on a charge of high treason, and conveyed under escort to Pretoria. Perfect quiet prevails here; the populace are callous and the Uitlanders are disarming.

Exposure to cold damp winds, may result in pneumonia unless the system is kept invigorated with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BEN WILL BE A BENEDICT.

Ex-President Harrison Will Shortly Take Unto Himself a Wife.

More Steam in the Beer.

The Aged Premier Shows Up the Treachery of Blogsters Who Deceived Him.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—Premier Bowell is at work to-day trying to patch up a makeshift cabinet which will allow the business of the house to proceed, but he is meeting with slow progress.

Weldon admits that he was asked to take Mr. Foster's portfolio, and this has converted him to remedial legislation. Sir Charles Tupper, senior, will most likely join Premier Bowell. Beyond this all is speculation.

Messrs. Mara, Haslam and Corbould were in the house yesterday. In the senate yesterday Sir Mackenzie Bowell spoke for three-quarters of an hour. The situation, he said, had never been paralleled in British history.

Referring to the letter incident in the house yesterday, he wished to state that he had no part in the nefarious transaction involved in it. He had received on December 18, 1894, an anonymous letter charging Sir Adolphe Caron with what would have disqualified him for life.

In closing the premier announced the proposed policy of the government. Personally, he would much prefer to retire from public life than go through again what he had passed during the last few days. To go down in this manner would, however, be to leave a stain upon his reputation, and for the reason His Excellency on the subject, the result of which he announced in the same words as those read by the leader of the commons.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 10.—The Greenway government got such a scoop on the Opposition in securing eight acclamations to none on Wednesday that the campaign is materially diminished. There was quite an exodus of separate candidates for country constituencies to-day, however, and there is going to be a big effort made to save the party from complete annihilation.

GREAT RUSSIAN RAILWAY.

Seattle, Wn., Jan. 10.—Dr. W. L. Hoeneck, chief engineer of the Irkutsk and Vladivostok division of Russia's trans-Siberian railroad, says that feeders will be built from the main line on an understanding with the Persian government, another into Afghanistan over the Thibet mountains, and a third into Beluchistan, Afghanistan and Persia. This will bring the Russian road into the centre of the Asian powers and right at the doors of India.

"You will be perhaps interested to know," said the doctor, "that the Russian government are building several merchantmen to ply between Vladivostok and some port in Alaska. We are now building three of them at Vladivostok and three more at Cronstadt, which will be finished within a year or so. It is not yet decided what port they will go to.

This is part of a grand strategical plan being carried out by an understanding between the two countries. The United States will build a line north to Sitka, cross the Behring sea islands as far as practicable, and from that point make connection with the ships which Russia is building, making the journey from Alaska to Vladivostok in twenty-four hours.

DOOMED TO FAILURE.

Premier Bowell Trying to Get Together a Make-shift Cabinet—Will He Succeed.

What Won Weldon to Remedial Legislation He Wanted Foster's Portfolio.

The Aged Premier Shows Up the Treachery of Blogsters Who Deceived Him.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—Premier Bowell is at work to-day trying to patch up a makeshift cabinet which will allow the business of the house to proceed, but he is meeting with slow progress.

Weldon admits that he was asked to take Mr. Foster's portfolio, and this has converted him to remedial legislation. Sir Charles Tupper, senior, will most likely join Premier Bowell. Beyond this all is speculation.

Messrs. Mara, Haslam and Corbould were in the house yesterday. In the senate yesterday Sir Mackenzie Bowell spoke for three-quarters of an hour. The situation, he said, had never been paralleled in British history.

Referring to the letter incident in the house yesterday, he wished to state that he had no part in the nefarious transaction involved in it. He had received on December 18, 1894, an anonymous letter charging Sir Adolphe Caron with what would have disqualified him for life.

In closing the premier announced the proposed policy of the government. Personally, he would much prefer to retire from public life than go through again what he had passed during the last few days. To go down in this manner would, however, be to leave a stain upon his reputation, and for the reason His Excellency on the subject, the result of which he announced in the same words as those read by the leader of the commons.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 10.—The Greenway government got such a scoop on the Opposition in securing eight acclamations to none on Wednesday that the campaign is materially diminished. There was quite an exodus of separate candidates for country constituencies to-day, however, and there is going to be a big effort made to save the party from complete annihilation.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

—See the prize puzzle in the window at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St.

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

ROTHSCHILD'S LATEST RUSE.

Agents at Work to Corner the Western Gold Output.

The Little War Bubble.

Over Venezuela Is Now Completely Burst—Arbitration the Theme.

London, Jan. 10.—It is semi-officially stated to-day that no such movement of British forces towards the boundary, or in the neighborhood of the disputed territory in Venezuela, as indicated in dispatches from Caracas via New York, has been contemplated by Great Britain, and that no addition has been made to the small force of police which has been stationed for some time past in the Oran district.

The movement in favor of arbitrating the Venezuelan question with the United States is growing day by day. The Westminster Gazette, after having interviewed statesmen of all parties, bankers, and others having important interests at stake, says this afternoon: "Everywhere are heard enthusiastic expressions in favor of the proposed establishment of a permanent court of arbitration."

Paris, Jan. 10.—The Gaulois this morning publishes an interview with President Guzman Blanco, of Venezuela, in which he denies any connection with the insurrection in Venezuela, and adds: "In the struggle to maintain our rights, all parties have amalgamated into a national party which supports President Crespo."

New York, Jan. 11.—The Evening Post says: It was said this morning by those in a position to have early information on the subject, that there was good reason to believe that two large German banks intended to subscribe \$40,000,000 to the government loan. The Deutsche bank, it was said, intended to subscribe for over \$25,000,000 of bonds, and another bank about \$15,000,000. It was also said that the imperial council had been asked to consent to these subscriptions by the strained relations now existing between Germany and England.

"Old, yet ever new, and simple and beautiful ever," sings the poet, in words which might well apply to Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most efficient and scientific blood-purifier ever offered to suffer humanity. Nothing but superior merit keeps it so long at the front.

Rome, Jan. 10.—News is received here that the Italians inbyssia have defeated Emperor Menelik's forces at Nakalen, the engagement taking place on January 7th. The Shoans lost heavily, while the Italians had only three native troops killed and a few wounded.

London, Jan. 11.—A special dispatch from Rome says 10,000 Abyssinians were killed or wounded in the attack made upon Makalo on January 8th.

For pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—See the prize puzzle in the window at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St.

THE CRISIS NOT OVER.

President Kruger and Sir H. Robinson Have Failed to Agree on a Settlement.

But That Fact Does Not Mean War—The President's Terms of Indemnity.

Quiet Has Now Been Restored at Johannesburg—Uitlanders Are Disarming.

London, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from Johannesburg received to-day, but dated yesterday, says the crisis in the Transvaal is not over. President Kruger and Sir Hercules Robinson have failed to agree upon a settlement of the matters in dispute. It is understood that the president insists upon annulling the convention of 1884, and that Amantong, the lately added territory of the colony of Natal, shall be added to the Boer republic as indemnity for Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal.

The cabinet meeting lasted three hours. Officials at the colonial office say that the situation in the Transvaal is more strained than it was. The first naval reserve has been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service. The second naval reserve, which is composed of men belonging to the mercantile marine, has been notified that the services of some of them may shortly be required.

Cape Town, Jan. 11.—There is a strong feeling of resentment among the Dutch as well as the British here, at the so-called meddling of Germany in South African affairs. Intense excitement prevails here, and there is a renewal of wild rumors, including one that Great Britain has sent an ultimatum to the government of the Transvaal.

London, Jan. 11.—The Globe this afternoon says it hears upon good authority that the British government has purchased Elagon Bay from Portugal, thus shutting off any possibility of the Boers obtaining a seaport, is still unconfirmed and uncontradicted.

The Westminster Gazette this afternoon says it is learned that as the result of Emperor William's action towards Great Britain in the Transvaal matter, the Marquis of Salisbury will announce a cabinet meeting to-day. The Westminster Gazette adds that the cabinet will also be informed of an effort, which it is hoped may yet be crowned with success, to end the Venezuelan dispute by agreement with Venezuela direct.

Continuing, the Westminster Gazette says: "This is complicated by internal revolutionary difficulties, but is being steadily prosecuted."

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Cape Town, published this afternoon, says President Kruger has extended the time for the disarmament of the Uitlanders at Johannesburg until six o'clock to-night. Only three of the fifty Maxim guns were given up. Eloff, President Kruger's eldest grandson, it is added, nearly caused a riot at Johannesburg. He rode into the town at the head of a sun-boddy of burghers, firing blank cartridges right and left. The authorities promptly stopped the display and sent him back to Krugersdorp. The Transvaal government later published an announcement saying they regretted Eloff's escapade.

Johannesburg, Jan. 11.—A feeling of great uneasiness, accompanied by depression, prevails here. It is understood that the reform committee are to be tried before the court of magistrates of Pretoria. Several members of the committee have fled, and one was allowed to depart after depositing surety for his appearance when called upon. The amount deposited was \$20,000.

The government are greatly incensed at the tardy and incomplete surrender by the Uitlanders of the arms, which, it is believed, are being concealed. Only about 20,000 rifles have been given up, and the remainder are said to have been issued.

THE FAMOUS MRS. DAVIDSON.

Her Recollection of a Former Conviction is Rather Dull.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—At the continuation of the police court examination of Mrs. Mary A. Davidson yesterday afternoon, for alleged extortion from Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational church, the defendant was again on the stand on cross-examination. Her attorneys tried to show by repeated questions that Dr. Brown was aware of the existence of the mysterious Mrs. Baddin, for whom Mrs. Davidson said she was collecting the money from Dr. Brown. This point could not be developed, however, nor did Mrs. Davidson's attorney succeed in introducing evidence as to the clergyman's alleged intimacy with Miss Ostrom.

The prosecution tried to show by the defendant that she had been convicted of a felony in Lynn, Mass., and had served a term in a penal institution. The prisoner could not remember if she had been convicted, nor could she recall the names of any persons whom she was charged with having swindled, though their names were suggested to her.

OTTAWA PRESS GALLERY. Officers Elected—Times Correspondent Honored by His Colleagues.

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—At the annual meeting of the press gallery the following officers were elected: President, W. Mackenzie, Victoria Times; Correspondent at Ottawa, Vice-President, J. A. Phillips, Gazette, Montreal; Secretary, George Simpson, Globe, Toronto. The following are the executive committee: J. Atkinson, Globe, Toronto; R. M. McLeod, Citizen, Ottawa; H. Wallis, Mail, Toronto; A. Oliviere, La Minerve, Montreal; A. J. Magurn, Globe, Toronto.

OTTAWA PRESS GALLERY. Officers Elected—Times Correspondent Honored by His Colleagues.

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—At the annual meeting of the press gallery the following officers were elected: President, W. Mackenzie, Victoria Times; Correspondent at Ottawa, Vice-President, J. A. Phillips, Gazette, Montreal; Secretary, George Simpson, Globe, Toronto. The following are the executive committee: J. Atkinson, Globe, Toronto; R. M. McLeod, Citizen, Ottawa; H. Wallis, Mail, Toronto; A. Oliviere, La Minerve, Montreal; A. J. Magurn, Globe, Toronto.

OTTAWA PRESS GALLERY. Officers Elected—Times Correspondent Honored by His Colleagues.

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—At the annual meeting of the press gallery the following officers were elected: President, W. Mackenzie, Victoria Times; Correspondent at Ottawa, Vice-President, J. A. Phillips, Gazette, Montreal; Secretary, George Simpson, Globe, Toronto. The following are the executive committee: J. Atkinson, Globe, Toronto; R. M. McLeod, Citizen, Ottawa; H. Wallis, Mail, Toronto; A. Oliviere, La Minerve, Montreal; A. J. Magurn, Globe, Toronto.

OTTAWA PRESS GALLERY. Officers Elected—Times Correspondent Honored by His Colleagues.

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—At the annual meeting of the press gallery the following officers were elected: President, W. Mackenzie, Victoria Times; Correspondent at Ottawa, Vice-President, J. A. Phillips, Gazette, Montreal; Secretary, George Simpson, Globe, Toronto. The following are the executive committee: J. Atkinson, Globe, Toronto; R. M. McLeod, Citizen, Ottawa; H. Wallis, Mail, Toronto; A. Oliviere, La Minerve, Montreal; A. J. Magurn, Globe, Toronto.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE ELECTION.

In his notice relating to the election of school trustees Mr. Bull, the returning officer, was misled by the confusion and intricacies of the various acts in making a statement which may have in turn misled some of the electors. His statement limited the electors for school trustees to those who have paid the provincial revenue tax (sometimes called school tax) for the past year. This limitation was removed by the act of last session, and now all citizens who are qualified to vote for mayor are also qualified to vote for school trustees. Mr. Bull has discovered his error and corrected it, but some of those who read his notice as it first appeared might not observe the correction. There are four trustees to be elected, and each voter can vote for any number of candidates up to four, but he cannot cast more than one vote for any one candidate. Fortunately there are enough good candidates in the field to furnish the requisite number of good trustees, and the electors would seem to be in no danger of failing to secure capable members of the board.

VERY LIKELY "DOCTORED."

The peculiar tactics of the government in reference to the Victoria election did not escape the notice of eastern observers. In an issue of the Toronto Globe that lately arrived the following review of the "hoax poems" proceedings is given by the paper's Ottawa correspondent, and it is now without interest as an indication of what is thought about this matter in the east:— It is apparently a hopeless task to elect Col. Prior on his personal merits or the merits of the government, so the ambition of British Columbia to be represented in the cabinet is being fervently appealed to by the government. The situation is rather comical. When Col. Prior was offered a controllership the ministerial press that he would be made a member of the privy council but without a seat in the cabinet. The Victoria Conservatives then saw that Col. Prior could not be re-elected on this basis, as the province ardently desired cabinet representation. Lieut. Governor Dewdney, impartial man, telegraphed Sir Mackenzie Bowell about it and the Premier replied in the following dispatch:—

"Montreal, Dec. 17. To Hon. E. G. Prior, Victoria: Governor Dewdney wires me that there is a misunderstanding as to your status in the government. You are controller of inland revenue, privy councillor and a member of the cabinet, and have just as much voice in the affairs of the Dominion as I have. (Signed) "MACKENZIE BOWELL." Never in the history of Canada has a prime minister written such an extraordinary dispatch. An obscure, inexperienced, back bench member of the house is offered a subordinate position in the government with an inferior rank and smaller salary than a cabinet minister, and yet the people are told that he springs at once in the council of the nation to the same importance and influence as the first minister. Of course, it was a mere electioneering dodge, but the prime minister should have been above it. His friends telegraphed that unless the electors could be convinced that Col. Prior was of full cabinet rank the new controller would be defeated, and the premier was frightened. When Sir John Macdonald created the controllership he told parliament that it would never do to overload the cabinet with them, or to give them at once a potential voice in the affairs of the country. Premier Bowell goes the green length in saying that Col. Prior has as much voice as he had himself. Still the people of Victoria doubted; they doubted if even the first minister could make Mr. Prior of cabinet rank when he was not able to make Mr. Prior's salary of cabinet rank. Another and still more extraordinary step was taken to convince the doubting Victorians. The Minister of Justice sent the following telegram on Friday last:—

"Ottawa, Dec. 27. Hon. E. G. Prior, Victoria: His Excellency informed me last night that he had signed the minute of council approving your appointment as member of cabinet and privy council. (Signed) "CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER." Unless this dispatch was "doctored" by the Victoria Conservatives before publication in Sunday's Colonist, by the insertion of the word "cabinet" the minister of Justice has put his name to a queer statement, namely, that His Excellency had signed a minute of council appointing Col. Prior a member of the cabinet. No such order-in-council is ever passed. Men are called to the cabinet by the premier and council has nothing to say about it. A minute of council might recommend His Excellency to appoint Mr. Prior a privy councillor, although this would be unnecessary, but no minute of council ever named a member of the cabinet. If Premier Bowell wanted a member of the privy council in his cabinet he would submit his name to His Excellency for approval and on that approval the thing is done.

It is an interesting question whether Sir Hibbert Tupper valiantly appeared as a fool in Col. Prior's interest, or whether he was made to appear a fool by his dispatch being "fixed" after it reached Victoria. From what has developed since then the public will not be slow to conclude that Sir Hibbert's dispatch was "doctored" after its arrival here. There was plenty of talent for such work to be found around the Colonist office.

Seattle Times: The San Francisco Chronicle must have an attack of mid-winter madness, since it treats in a leading editorial of some imaginary aggression in Alaska in the way of an attempt by Great Britain to claim land to the westward of the 41st meridian. No such claim was ever made. It is still more absurd when it says that Great Britain can have no claim to gold fields on the Yukon river. Why, in the name of common sense, do not editorial writers look

at their maps before writing on geographical questions? Any child in the third grade at school could tell the Chronicle that half the Yukon river is in Canada, and a man who undertakes to write about the gold fields of Alaska does not know that the auriferous region extends all the way to the headwaters of that river and even further south, ought to try and post himself just a little. There is really no excuse for the ignorance prevailing in some newspaper offices concerning the great Northwest territory.

THE "MANUFACTURED" NEWS.

In last Monday's Winnipeg papers the following dispatches appeared:— "Ottawa, Jan. 6.—A dispatch in today's Citizen says that Laurier is on his way to Ottawa, being sent for by the Governor-General. At all events he will be here by noon." "Quebec, Jan. 6.—L'Evenement newspaper has issued an extra announcing that the Hon. Mr. Laurier, leader of the Liberal party, has been called to Ottawa by a dispatch, which was delivered to him by Lord Aberdeen's private secretary.

The Citizen is the Conservative organ at the capital, and one of the most prominent of the Conservative newspapers. L'Evenement is a French Conservative paper. It is a rather remarkable circumstance that these two Conservative papers, friends of the Bowell government, should have been detected in "manufacturing" news expressly for the benefit of Mr. Templeman and his supporters on election day. This, however, we are constrained to believe, since the Colonist insists that the news was "manufactured," and since our violent neighbor, in its present fit of bad temper, seems ready to cut the throat of anybody who does not agree with it. As to the base conduct of those two Conservative organs, we cannot undertake to criticize it as it deserves. Our Government street friend has a much better command of denunciatory adjectives.

DISGRACEFUL NEGLECT.

A graphic illustration of the neglect which British Columbia has suffered at the hands of the Dominion government is furnished by the circumstances surrounding the two recent wrecks on the west coast of this island. It should not be possible for any vessel to strike on the rocks near several centres of civilization and remain there for more than a week without an effort being made to rescue her crew. In the case of the Janet Cowan the fact of the wreck was not even made known before more than a week had elapsed. The negligence displayed is the more disgraceful in that several wrecks had previously occurred in the same locality, and the need of life-saving facilities had been amply shown. If the government had no humane feelings to be appealed to, yet surely the fear of giving itself and the country a reputation for carelessness as to the loss of human life might have opened to prevent this state of affairs. Of the many hundreds of thousands of dollars taken out of the pockets of British Columbians, some few thousands might well be devoted to securing protection for ships and men on that portion of the west coast that has proved itself so dangerous a point in a very important highway of commerce. When the people of this province are called upon, as they frequently are, to admire the policy and methods of the successive Conservative governments, they can very well answer that the outward and visible signs constitute a serious bar to such admiration.

The Norwester, the Winnipeg Conservative paper, on Monday last published, contemporaneously with the Times, the report that the Governor-General had sent for Mr. Laurier. It will surprise the Norwester to learn that it was guilty of forgery and deceit in order to help Mr. Templeman in Victoria. The Montreal Star, independent Conservative, on January 8, said: "If Sir Mackenzie Bowell is unable to command the confidence of parliament, his obvious course is to advise Lord Aberdeen to send for Mr. Laurier, and if Sir Mackenzie Bowell should resign we imagine Lord Aberdeen will send for Mr. Laurier, no matter what advice is tendered him. The question for the Conservative caucus narrows itself down to this—Bowell or Laurier."

The narrow escape of Col. Prior from defeat in Victoria and the complete collapse of the government at Ottawa are affecting the Colonist's temper to a disastrous extent. In yesterday's issue it rose to the height of accusing Mr. Templeman and the Times of forgery. We respectfully advise the Colonist to summon to its aid in this, its day of deep depression, whatever remnants of philosophy it can command. If successful in this, it may have the consolation in the future of feeling that though its "pap" has disappeared, some rags and tatters of its reputation may be left.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Conservative Toronto World writes: "The greatest surprise in connection with the sudden bolt of seven ministers is that Sir Charles H. Tupper is found among them. He was along with Sir Mackenzie Bowell at the Railway committee of the privy council all day Saturday and both of them appeared to be on the best of terms. It was the minister of justice who framed the remedial order and who has been one of the strongest advocates of remedial legislation from the very beginning. Indeed, he had largely to do with inducing Sir Mac-

donald to accept the remedial legislation, and everybody supposed that he would have been the last man to desert his post." On the same day the World said editorially: "The World, in possession of a great deal of information in regard to the crisis at Ottawa, and is very much tempted to discuss the whole matter in a way that might not be very pleasant to a number of gentlemen who are at the capital and identified with the Conservative party, but we prefer for the present to hold our peace and quietly await the events of to-day. What a nice crew is this that has been in power at Ottawa!"

"Coming events cast their shadows before." An Ottawa event in close prospect seems to have cast a very dark shadow over our worthy friend the Colonist, whereas it roared more loudly than any bull of Bashan ever did. Even the certainty of losing his Ottawa "pap" should not have called forth such screams of agony. We are afraid there must be something constitutionally wrong with our neighbor.

While hanging on to the falsehood which was corrected yesterday, the Colonist has whittled it down till it appears in this shape: "The Laurier lie was without the shadow of a doubt manufactured, reproduced and circulated by men who supported Mr. Templeman." Our neighbor ought to be able to summon enough grace to take back its lie. There does not appear to be a chance of its gaining anything by clinging to this small remnant.

"In fact, there is evidence that the false report reached them on Sunday," says the Colonist, referring to the Laurier report of last Monday. Once more we may be permitted to remark that while falsehood might have appeared to the government organ a powerful weapon while the campaign was in progress, sane people can hardly look upon it as a useful one. We fear that our neighbor's small remnant of sanity has been utterly shattered by the severe blows his party has received and the certain prospect of its being thrown into the "cold shades." Its friends should call in the services of some expert alienist without loss of time.

The Calgary Herald, Conservative, says the result of the Victoria election "must be taken as one more indication of the general feeling throughout the country of distrust in the men at Ottawa who have so endangered the fortunes of the Conservative party." It thinks that a new ministry can be successfully formed under Sir Charles Tupper, and that this ministry "could start with a policy that would take the party clear of the shoals of the school question, in which it has been so nearly wrecked, and what is still more important, it has now a chance to shake itself clear of the boodlers and barons that have so long threatened its existence."

The Vernon News, which supports the government at Ottawa, speaks of Col. Prior's small majority as follows:— "It is impossible to regard this otherwise than as a preliminary symptom of a great revolution in political feeling on the Island. Col. Prior went into the contest with the advantage and prestige given by his recent advancement to a cabinet position. At the last election he distanced Mr. Templeman in the race, and came out about 600 votes ahead of his opponent. This marked change is hard to account for. We believe that the great majority of British Columbians are firm believers in the protective tariff maintained as a fundamental principle by the Conservative party, but we cannot but ourselves to the fact that the party has been immensely weakened in the west by Sir Mackenzie Bowell's tenacious adherence to the mistaken and odious policy of coercion regarding the Manitoba schools. The News will be very likely to find, when the general election comes, that British Columbians have other faults to find with the government besides their school policy.

Boer marksmanship is generally spoken of as wonderfully accurate, but it would appear that it has been somewhat overrated. After peaceful relations had been restored in 1881 the Boers frequently visited the British camp at Ladysmith. There the Fourteenth King's Hussars had some shooting matches in which the Boers, armed with long Winchester rifles, competed. Troop-Sergeant-Major Mole, of the Fourteenth King's Hussars, thus tells the story of the competition:— "The target was first set up at three hundred yards, and our crack shots started the ball, firing, of course, with our short-barreled carbines. The Boers were a little shy of joining us at first, but their natural love of rifle-shooting, combined perhaps with a touch of pride and desire to show off their prowess, overcame this, and they were again shooting man for man. At this range (it may surprise the reader to learn) our men were a trifle the best. The target was now shifted back to 500 yards range, and here the Boers were all at sea; for we wiped their eyes at every shot. This soon excited them, and they actually doubted the fairness of the marking, and sent some of their party forward to check it. They were soon satisfied that at the longer range their accuracy was far behind ours. The truth was that not one in ten of them understood trajectory, or the real relation exists bear to any object at a distance of over 200 yards or so, while our men shot straighter at the longer than at the shorter range, as it is only the Martini better. Some of the Boers now asked leave to change weapons, which only made our superiority more manifest than ever, for whilst we shot straight, theirs, as it is, being Winchester, they could do nothing whatever with our short carbines. "The afternoon sport proved conclu-

sively to my mind that the wanted marksmanship of the Boers, of which so much has been heard, is vastly exaggerated. Their shooting is best described as close-distance snap-shooting, and within the point blank range of their rifles they were perhaps dead shots; but they fell away directly they were called upon to fire at objects beyond their familiar range, and if we had ever met them in fair field, they would never have been able to come close enough to our infantry to do it. The moral would seem to be that in a fight with the Boers it would be wise to keep them at long range, if possible.

"MISCELLANEOUS"

To the Editor: That mysterious "miscellaneous" in the municipal budget sheet goes on increasing every year, and is \$64 ahead of 1894. The question was asked in public meeting last year where it went to. The reply was "brooms and matches." Rather an expensive item, \$2,633.31, for the above. If we have a secret service fund it will be as well to know, and the balance sheet a little more detailed, will satisfy a large number of ratepayers. PAUL PRY.

A DOUBTING THOMAS.

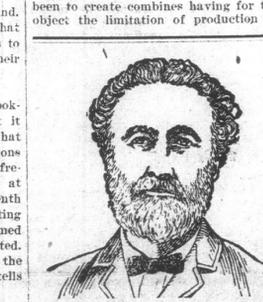
To the Editor:—It is a matter worthy of comment that Mr. Thomas Earle, M. P., has made no move to change the prosaic life of a business man in Victoria for the more exciting but less arduous work of voting with the government at Ottawa. If I remember aright parliament assembled for the dispatch of business on the second day of January, but Mr. Earle still remains with us as if disliking to mix with the squabbling "scrapping" crew at the capital. Now, as a matter of fact, does Mr. Earle believe the stuff which is daily printed in the Colonist about the reconstruction of the cabinet? Is he not convinced that a trip to Ottawa would be useless, that all this talk about Tupper senior, is rubbish, that Meredith will not touch the party with a 20-foot pole, that the object of the resignation of the seven ministers and all the accompanying hubbub was part of a dishonorable plot to escape their pledges to the Catholics and to hand all their troubles over intact to the incoming Liberal government? In plain English, is that not Mr. Earle's estimate of the situation. VOTER.

A POLICY THAT FAILED.

To the Editor:—When the so-called national policy was introduced to the commercial confusion of any such step was in contemplation I would be against it. But I understand their policy to be one of gradual adjustment as rapidly as possible in order to lighten the burdens of the people, having in view the raising of revenue without doing injury to one class or the expense of others. ALEXANDER BEGG.

THE PARTY OF PROGRESS.

To the Editor:—Mr. S. M. Okell, a citizen, a respectable citizen, a manufacturer, and an employer of labor, in an address to the intelligent voters of Victoria West on Saturday night last among other things equally as erudite and quite as veritable, said that the Conservative party is the party of progress. Mr. Okell, according to his own statement is a "respectable citizen," a citizen worthy of respect from his fellows. It may be inferred that the gentleman in question is a man of intelligence, probity, veracity and at least with the average amount of general information possessed by respectable citizens. Moreover Mr. Okell has been for the last four years studying political history, the history of the Conservative party, and it is gratifying to learn from the gentleman's own lips that he has brought all the vast powers of his penetrating intellect and profundity of search to bear upon this intricate and elaborate study to some purpose. He has elaborately studied the party of progress, the party of progress, and the party of progress, and he has concluded that the party of progress is the party of progress. Mr. Okell has distinguished between the party of progress, means "one who aims at progress and advancement," and Johnson, Walker, Webster, Worcester and the whole host of lexicographers make a gross and unparadiseable blunder in defining him as "one disinclined to changes, and desirous of maintaining institutions and usages free from innovation." How absurdly, too, have the historians—Lord Macaulay, Sir Francis Palgrave and the rest—displayed their fanatical ignorance in their works by attributing the enfranchisement of the people of England and their advancement from serfdom to the highest state of liberty of any people upon earth to the Conservative politicians. The determined and bitter fight made by the Conservatives against the freedom of the press, against labor unions, against free education, against reform in the poor laws, and against the civil service reforms, the advancement of the purchase system and the thousand and one measures which have been introduced for the benefit of the masses have all been undertaken by the Conservative party, because of its sympathy for the working man and interest in his welfare. The working man has always been the protegee of the Conservative politician, who like a hen and a dog, has always been ready to protect him from himself lest with a surfeit of good things he should make himself sick. It was the determined and stubborn opposition of the Conservatives in the cause of progress, of course, to the removal of unjust taxes and the rigid enforcement of an infamous principle which lost to Great Britain a fair jewel in her diadem—the United States. There is one thing the Conservatives have always been chary of, who the people are concerned—their education. Immediately after the passage of the Education Act of 1871 the writer was associated, on one of the first boards elected under that act, with a millionaire who was a rich boor with plethoric pockets and empty skull, but a graduate of Oxford, and he only gave utterance to the cherished opinions of his party—the principle that education is only for the "privileged" class and would be a downright injury to a working man, making him discontented with his lot—more hard knocks than half-pence. It was in accordance with this



Mr. Jacob Wilcox of St. Thomas, Ontario, is one of the best known men in that vicinity. He is now, he says, an old man, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has made him feel young again. "About a year ago I had a very severe attack of the grip, which resulted in my not having a well day for several months afterwards. I was completely run down and my system was in a

terrible condition. I lost flesh and became depressed in spirits. Finally a friend who had been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it and I did so. I continued taking it until I used twelve bottles and today I can honestly say Hood's Sarsaparilla has restored me to my former health." JACOB WILCOX, St. Thomas, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier. Presumptively in the public eye today, it is Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier and family cathartic.

the raising of prices. In other words the combines attack the workingman and the consumers. First, by limiting the hours and days of work and thus preventing men from earning as much as they should do, and in the second place by limiting the production and thus raising the price of the article they consume. Will anyone dare to say that all this is done to preserve our industries? It is done for the purpose of increasing the profits of the combine at the expense of the people. This wholesale robbery is the outcome of high protection.

If the government would so adjust the tariff as to give a reasonable aid to legitimate enterprises it would not be quite so bad, but it is a notorious fact that they are at the present time in the hands of rings and combines. I suppose no one will dispute the fact that our natural resources have to pay for what we buy whether we buy at home or abroad. The more we develop our natural resources the more money we have to spend. It is our grain, cattle, lumber, minerals, fish, etc., etc., that we have to look to for our money. If we saddle these industries with heavy expenses by means of a high tariff we must not expect to see them expand. If it costs a farmer more to raise his wheat than he can sell it for he will grow as little as possible. The same applies to the other natural industries of the province. It is to the expansion of those natural industries that we must look for an increase of population. With our present sparse population the demand for manufactured articles is limited and the consequence under a high tariff is over-production and as a result combines to keep the prices up. But if we had say twenty or thirty millions of people instead of five our industries would have something to flourish on of a healthier character than a tariff pap.

The United States thought it necessary after the war between the north and south to build up their industries by protection. They now find themselves in the same plight as we are. They are ruled by monopoly and combines, and it is a question today across the boundary whether the people or the combines will be the masters in the coming struggle. One thing is certain, the people over there have suffered dreadfully, even worse than we have, but it will only be a matter of time when the people will triumph there as here. I do not understand that the Liberals are in favor of any sudden radical change in the tariff that would lead to commercial confusion. If any such step was in contemplation I would be against it. But I understand their policy to be one of gradual adjustment as rapidly as possible in order to lighten the burdens of the people, having in view the raising of revenue without doing injury to one class or the expense of others. ALEXANDER BEGG.

PROGRESS.

Below is an extract from the judgment of the court in the case of the appeal of the Bank of British Columbia, who were assessed for \$150,000 and personal property \$76,517. No decision was given as to the further taxation of the bank's income. As to the personal property, Mr. W. stated that the true value of all the personal property assessable against the bank is \$4,847,523, and that the bank is indebted on account thereof \$5,816,612, and that the bank's appeal in this respect was allowed. It was shown that there were deposits on current account and at interest amounting to \$4,906,129 taxable subject to any lawful exemption.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. S. Perry Mills, judge of the court of revision and appeal on Saturday handed out an important judgment in the appeal of the Bank of British Columbia, who were assessed for \$150,000 and personal property \$76,517. No decision was given as to the further taxation of the bank's income. As to the personal property, Mr. W. stated that the true value of all the personal property assessable against the bank is \$4,847,523, and that the bank is indebted on account thereof \$5,816,612, and that the bank's appeal in this respect was allowed. It was shown that there were deposits on current account and at interest amounting to \$4,906,129 taxable subject to any lawful exemption. Below is an extract from the judgment of the court in the case of the appeal of the Bank of British Columbia, who were assessed for \$150,000 and personal property \$76,517. No decision was given as to the further taxation of the bank's income. As to the personal property, Mr. W. stated that the true value of all the personal property assessable against the bank is \$4,847,523, and that the bank is indebted on account thereof \$5,816,612, and that the bank's appeal in this respect was allowed. It was shown that there were deposits on current account and at interest amounting to \$4,906,129 taxable subject to any lawful exemption.

It is a matter worthy of respect from his fellows. It may be inferred that the gentleman in question is a man of intelligence, probity, veracity and at least with the average amount of general information possessed by respectable citizens. Moreover Mr. Okell has been for the last four years studying political history, the history of the Conservative party, and it is gratifying to learn from the gentleman's own lips that he has brought all the vast powers of his penetrating intellect and profundity of search to bear upon this intricate and elaborate study to some purpose. He has elaborately studied the party of progress, the party of progress, and the party of progress, and he has concluded that the party of progress is the party of progress. Mr. Okell has distinguished between the party of progress, means "one who aims at progress and advancement," and Johnson, Walker, Webster, Worcester and the whole host of lexicographers make a gross and unparadiseable blunder in defining him as "one disinclined to changes, and desirous of maintaining institutions and usages free from innovation." How absurdly, too, have the historians—Lord Macaulay, Sir Francis Palgrave and the rest—displayed their fanatical ignorance in their works by attributing the enfranchisement of the people of England and their advancement from serfdom to the highest state of liberty of any people upon earth to the Conservative politicians. The determined and bitter fight made by the Conservatives against the freedom of the press, against labor unions, against free education, against reform in the poor laws, and against the civil service reforms, the advancement of the purchase system and the thousand and one measures which have been introduced for the benefit of the masses have all been undertaken by the Conservative party, because of its sympathy for the working man and interest in his welfare. The working man has always been the protegee of the Conservative politician, who like a hen and a dog, has always been ready to protect him from himself lest with a surfeit of good things he should make himself sick. It was the determined and stubborn opposition of the Conservatives in the cause of progress, of course, to the removal of unjust taxes and the rigid enforcement of an infamous principle which lost to Great Britain a fair jewel in her diadem—the United States. There is one thing the Conservatives have always been chary of, who the people are concerned—their education. Immediately after the passage of the Education Act of 1871 the writer was associated, on one of the first boards elected under that act, with a millionaire who was a rich boor with plethoric pockets and empty skull, but a graduate of Oxford, and he only gave utterance to the cherished opinions of his party—the principle that education is only for the "privileged" class and would be a downright injury to a working man, making him discontented with his lot—more hard knocks than half-pence. It was in accordance with this

the case of the appeal of the Bank of British Columbia, who were assessed for \$150,000 and personal property \$76,517. No decision was given as to the further taxation of the bank's income. As to the personal property, Mr. W. stated that the true value of all the personal property assessable against the bank is \$4,847,523, and that the bank is indebted on account thereof \$5,816,612, and that the bank's appeal in this respect was allowed. It was shown that there were deposits on current account and at interest amounting to \$4,906,129 taxable subject to any lawful exemption. Below is an extract from the judgment of the court in the case of the appeal of the Bank of British Columbia, who were assessed for \$150,000 and personal property \$76,517. No decision was given as to the further taxation of the bank's income. As to the personal property, Mr. W. stated that the true value of all the personal property assessable against the bank is \$4,847,523, and that the bank is indebted on account thereof \$5,816,612, and that the bank's appeal in this respect was allowed. It was shown that there were deposits on current account and at interest amounting to \$4,906,129 taxable subject to any lawful exemption.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

principle that the privileged class absorbed the free scholarships and monopolized the endowed schools which benevolent persons had established for the help of the poor. Of course the stubborn opposition made by the Conservative party against reduction in the tariff in 1772, 1787, 1800, 1816, 1833, 1842, 1845, 1847, 1860 and 1890 was all made in the interest of the laboring man, for the reduction of the price of bread was, of course, a national calamity deeply to be deplored, as it enabled the working man, who had by the humane and benevolent protection of the corn laws been kept in a salubrious and desirable state of abstemiousness, to give way to gluttony and fill his stomach. Of course it was a national calamity to have such an impetus given to trade by reducing tariff rates on some articles and abolishing them on others that the revenue from tariff on the 65 articles taxed in 1800 exceeded that on the thousand and forty-two articles taxed in 1840 by \$22,455,000 or over a hundred million dollars.

Mr. Okell's statements about his own little factory are too trivial and puerile to need much notice. He says without protection it could not exist. The same story was yelled into the ears of John Bright by the protectionists, who told him that in advocating free trade he was making a rope to hang himself with. What was the result? John Bright's factory, which struggled along under protection, developed into a magnificent proposition under free trade when the markets of the world were opened to him; and no doubt under free trade Mr. Okell's little factory, giving employment to an average wage of six dollars a week, would be metamorphosed into a "respectable" establishment giving employment to scores of persons at even more "respectable" wages. Perhaps after all Mr. Okell has been misunderstood; that in speaking of himself as a "respectable citizen" he was using the term as the average Conservative uses it—not in reference to honesty, truthfulness, erudition and intelligence, but in reference to being a manufacturer, an employer of labor—a "solid business man," as the Colonist calls him, and he talks exactly as all the "manufacturers and employers of labor" talk, dreadfully, even worse than we have, but it will only be a matter of time when the people will triumph there as here. I do not understand that the Liberals are in favor of any sudden radical change in the tariff that would lead to commercial confusion. If any such step was in contemplation I would be against it. But I understand their policy to be one of gradual adjustment as rapidly as possible in order to lighten the burdens of the people, having in view the raising of revenue without doing injury to one class or the expense of others. ALEXANDER BEGG.

PROGRESS.

Below is an extract from the judgment of the court in the case of the appeal of the Bank of British Columbia, who were assessed for \$150,000 and personal property \$76,517. No decision was given as to the further taxation of the bank's income. As to the personal property, Mr. W. stated that the true value of all the personal property assessable against the bank is \$4,847,523, and that the bank is indebted on account thereof \$5,816,612, and that the bank's appeal in this respect was allowed. It was shown that there were deposits on current account and at interest amounting to \$4,906,129 taxable subject to any lawful exemption.

It is a matter worthy of respect from his fellows. It may be inferred that the gentleman in question is a man of intelligence, probity, veracity and at least with the average amount of general information possessed by respectable citizens. Moreover Mr. Okell has been for the last four years studying political history, the history of the Conservative party, and it is gratifying to learn from the gentleman's own lips that he has brought all the vast powers of his penetrating intellect and profundity of search to bear upon this intricate and elaborate study to some purpose. He has elaborately studied the party of progress, the party of progress, and the party of progress, and he has concluded that the party of progress is the party of progress. Mr. Okell has distinguished between the party of progress, means "one who aims at progress and advancement," and Johnson, Walker, Webster, Worcester and the whole host of lexicographers make a gross and unparadiseable blunder in defining him as "one disinclined to changes, and desirous of maintaining institutions and usages free from innovation." How absurdly, too, have the historians—Lord Macaulay, Sir Francis Palgrave and the rest—displayed their fanatical ignorance in their works by attributing the enfranchisement of the people of England and their advancement from serfdom to the highest state of liberty of any people upon earth to the Conservative politicians. The determined and bitter fight made by the Conservatives against the freedom of the press, against labor unions, against free education, against reform in the poor laws, and against the civil service reforms, the advancement of the purchase system and the thousand and one measures which have been introduced for the benefit of the masses have all been undertaken by the Conservative party, because of its sympathy for the working man and interest in his welfare. The working man has always been the protegee of the Conservative politician, who like a hen and a dog, has always been ready to protect him from himself lest with a surfeit of good things he should make himself sick. It was the determined and stubborn opposition of the Conservatives in the cause of progress, of course, to the removal of unjust taxes and the rigid enforcement of an infamous principle which lost to Great Britain a fair jewel in her diadem—the United States. There is one thing the Conservatives have always been chary of, who the people are concerned—their education. Immediately after the passage of the Education Act of 1871 the writer was associated, on one of the first boards elected under that act, with a millionaire who was a rich boor with plethoric pockets and empty skull, but a graduate of Oxford, and he only gave utterance to the cherished opinions of his party—the principle that education is only for the "privileged" class and would be a downright injury to a working man, making him discontented with his lot—more hard knocks than half-pence. It was in accordance with this

the case of the appeal of the Bank of British Columbia, who were assessed for \$150,000 and personal property \$76,517. No decision was given as to the further taxation of the bank's income. As to the personal property, Mr. W. stated that the true value of all the personal property assessable against the bank is \$4,847,523, and that the bank is indebted on account thereof \$5,816,612, and that the bank's appeal in this respect was allowed. It was shown that there were deposits on current account and at interest amounting to \$4,906,129 taxable subject to any lawful exemption. Below is an extract from the judgment of the court in the case of the appeal of the Bank of British Columbia, who were assessed for \$150,000 and personal property \$76,517. No decision was given as to the further taxation of the bank's income. As to the personal property, Mr. W. stated that the true value of all the personal property assessable against the bank is \$4,847,523, and that the bank is indebted on account thereof \$5,816,612, and that the bank's appeal in this respect was allowed. It was shown that there were deposits on current account and at interest amounting to \$4,906,129 taxable subject to any lawful exemption.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

SAD STORY OF THE

Terrible Experience of the Janet Cold and

Men Went Mad and Died in Laughing

Some Saved From Ocean Because of Frost and

Incidents of Her Side by Side

less Ci

That the four-masted ashore twelve-masted Point by Princess Louise, British ship Janet doubt. Yesterday her crew having been frozen to death, re-telegraphed to the story of suffering.

The ship was wrecked, and from the reached Neah Bay, one of the most treacherous spots in the world, could fall to the lot of the survivors following dispatch to Port Townsend, the wrecked Janet officer John Howell Logan and William overboard as the beach; Cap. Thom Kincaid, engineer Peavial died from the crew suffered and it was by the that they survived a tense cold. At 2 a crew were preparatory to westward, "land by the lookout. Be changed, and 10 a rate of 8 or 10 miles struck the ice, forefoot, tearing away vessel's port beam, on deck were immen- the breakers. Seco two apprentices. E fusion reigned, s not enough life around.

The captain came the lifeboat man- ed telegraph line ashore. Seaman line around his the ship's side and in the midst of the intensely dark, ches and throwing of the moon to re- disaster. Reaching then alive, Cham- fast, but the toss- Then Carpenter E countered to the ed on the deck. The boat got into around as though incoming breaker smashing the frail ers and throwing sea, some of whom less. Chamberlain and saved two of to the ship was tightly wedged cre, and then the captain's chair, he injur- ed into the break- struggling wildly dragged ashore a death by being rocks. Later the and it was disco- er Howell and missing. No on ship, and it is su- fusion they jump- ing the body of in among the br- impossibly to ha- At daylight on and out of reac- the breakers, re- ascend the cliffs- ed and turned of the men were feet were badly leaving a crimson and the remain- wandered through deep, under and beneath dense had matched up a fire. Selkirk became delirious cold and, their- sounded through late at night. Seaman Henric- accidentally stum- a tree. There were huddled, w- ness when smoth- along and shout- match. The coast off and tore the dry bark of

SAD STORY OF THE SEA

Terrific Experience of the Crew of the Janet Cowan, From Cold and Hunger.

Men Went Mad With Suffering, and Died in the Woods Laughing Maniacs.

Some Saved From the Merciless Ocean Became Victims of Frost and Snow.

Incidents of Heroic Self-Sacrifice Side by Side With Heartless Cruelty.

That the four-masted iron ship reported ashore twelve miles west of Cape Horn Point by Capt. Irving, of the Princess Louise, on Friday was the British ship Janet Cowan, there is no doubt. Yesterday part of the crew, the others having been either drowned or frozen to death, reached Neah Bay and telegraphed to the Sound a fearful story of suffering.

The ship was wrecked on December 31st, and from that time until they reached Neah Bay, the survivors had one of the most terrible experiences that could fall to the lot of man. The story told by the survivors is contained in the following dispatch to the Times:

Port Townsend, Jan. 13.—The dead of the wrecked Janet Cowan are: Second officer John Howell, apprentices Walter Logan and William T. Steele, jumped overboard as the vessel struck the beach; Cap. Thompson, cook George Kinnear, engineer Selkirk and seaman Pevier died from exposure in the snow.

The crew suffered great hardships, and it was by the greatest efforts only that they survived the rigors of the intense cold. At 2 a.m. on December 31st, while the crew were in the yards, the vessel was struck by a tremendous wave, and while speeding along at a rate of 8 or 10 miles an hour, she struck the rocks with terrible violence, tearing away the plates in the forefoot. Seas were breaking over the vessel's port beam, and the crew, being on deck, were immersed in the spray of the breakers. Second Officer Howell and two apprentices, Logan and Steele, leapt overboard and were drowned. Confusion reigned supreme. There were not enough life preservers aboard to go around.

The captain came on deck and ordered the crew to volunteer to take her ashore. Seaman Chamberlain tied a line around his waist, leaped over the ship's side and swam to the beach in the midst of the breakers. It was intensely dark, but the moon's rays of the moon to reveal the horrors of the disaster. Reaching the shore more dead than alive, Chamberlain made the line fast, but the tossing of the ship broke it. Then Carpenter Peterson and four men volunteered to launch the lifeboat and fasten a line to the ship, and they started off in the darkness toward the shore. The boat got into an eddy and swung around as though on a pivot. Then an incoming breaker hurried it ashore, smashing the frail structure into splinters, and throwing the occupants into the sea, some of whom were knocked senseless. Chamberlain went to their rescue and saved two of their lives. The line to the ship was made fast to a tree trunk which lay between rocks. The crew then began landing in the boat, the mate going first. The boat swung back and forward, the seas washing mountains high. Half of the crew were clad in light underwear and suffered intensely from the cold. As the captain was going down the shore, he injured his hands and almost fell into the breakers. One foot caught in the rigging and with his head down, struggling wildly in mid-air, he was dragged ashore through the breakers and narrowly escaped meeting instant death by being dashed against the rocks. Later the crew was counted, and it was discovered that Second Officer Howell and two apprentices were missing. No one was seen leave the ship, and it is supposed that in the confusion they jumped overboard and tried to swim ashore. The Thursday following the body of the mate drifted close in among the breakers, but although a line was gotten around the arm it was impossible to haul the body ashore.

At daylight on December 31 all hands, in attempting to reach the plain above, ran out of reach of the icy spray of the breakers, had to wade waist deep in sea water for miles before they could ascend the cliffs. Then it began to snow and turned bitterly cold. Some of the men were huddled and their feet were badly cut by the sharp rocks, leaving a crimson trail behind. Finding a telegraph line two men started east and the remainder west. All day they wandered through snow and water knee deep, under and over logs, and crawling beneath dense undergrowth. No one had matches or any material to kindle a fire. Selkirk and Pevier, seamen, became delirious with privation and cold, and their maniacal laughter resounded through the woods.

Later at night Carpenter Peterson, Seaman Heath and two others accidentally stumbled into the hollow of a tree. There in the cold the four men were huddled, with one of the apprentices, and were at last losing consciousness when another of the party came along and shouted that he had found a match. The carpenter took his oilskin coat off and tore it into strips and with the dry bark of the hollow tree a good

COREA'S QUEEN ALIVE

This Much Murdered Woman Bobs Up, the Heroine of a Vexatious Maritime Adventure.

The Miraculous Escape, the Incredible Secret Passage and All Other Concoctions.

New York, Jan. 13.—The Herald today prints the following from Shanghai: A romance, equalling anything which Ruler Haggard ever wrote, comes from Seoul, the capital of Corea, relating to the conspiracy which broke out there last November. It will be remembered too week or two ago an unsuccessful plot culminated in an attack on the palace by a number of Coreans belonging to the Queen's party. M. Waeger, charge d'affaires, Drs. Allen and Underwood, and other Americans, were being driven to the pier. They were, in fact, said to have been on the spot simultaneously with the abortive attempt. They, however, denied all complicity.

The King and the Japanese officials, before war had broken out, had posted extra guards and failed the conspiracy. Information now shows that M. Waeger and the English consul shared the secret, the object being to seize the ministers, expel the Japanese, free the King from the Queen, who was reputed dead, but in reality alive. The Russian secretary of the legation was the leading spirit in the conspiracy and was deputed to convey the Queen from her hiding place to the palace. The failure of the attempt necessitated keeping secret the Queen's existence, which is now, for the first time divulged.

When, in October, the Coreans and Japanese broke into the palace, the Queen, seeing danger, hid hastily in an obscure out-house, saw the bodies of her ladies-in-waiting dragged to the pyre prepared for them outside, and watched the tragedy from her hiding place. The Queen was concealed for an hour and a half, every moment expecting to be discovered. She fled at last through a secret passage in the old palace, thence after changing her dress, escaped outside the walls of the city, reaching a place of safety. When the Japanese and Coreans examined the charred bodies of the women burned, the King and others shrewdly feigned that the discovered those of the Queen, lest a search should reveal her whereabouts, and the Japanese accepted the account of the Queen's death as true. M. Waeger and Hilber, later being the German consul, must have been privy to the secret, which was well kept. Three Coreans were strangled last week, as the Queen's murderers, while the trial of Viscount Mura and other Japanese officials, is proceeding at Hiroshima for the murder of the King.

Li Hang Chung, the leader of the last abortive plot, is in hiding here. An American friend, who came here on the Russian cruiser Otavaj, says that Russia is using the supposed murder of the Queen as a weapon against the Japanese.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Senator Davis Has Been Considering the Subject—His Conclusions.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—Senator Davis, of the committee on foreign relations, has been considering the question to the Alaska boundary dispute. He has found nothing in his investigations which could cause him to change the lines which have always been understood as the boundary, and upon which both countries have been proceeding for years. He says the only question in dispute is whether ten marine leagues from the ocean meant from the mainland or from adjacent islands. Mr. Davis says this does not even present a case for arbitration, because it is manifestly plain that the shore of the mainland of a continent is the basis of the selection of the mountain range as the line that the two nations have agreed upon. The boundary agreement meant that the line should be ten leagues from the ocean where it touches the mainland. Islands, he says, always go with the shore when a question arises as to whether an island belongs to one territory or another, goes always to the country owning the mainland if the island is adjacent. So it is with the islands of the Alaskan archipelago, they were the property of Russia because Russia owned the mainland of the shore, and became the property of the United States when Alaska was sold to that country.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND BANKS.

Considerable Wire Pulling Going on to Shirk the Trials.

St. Johns, Nfld., Jan. 13.—The break-water at Fortune harbor on the south-west was destroyed by yesterday's storm. Loss estimated at \$10,000.

The public is much exercised about the impending trials of directors of the insolvent banks. A special term of the superior court is promised for the middle of January, but as yet no steps have been taken in that direction. It is rumored that politicians of both parties have agreed to a postponement of the cases until the middle of summer. This, it is claimed, would be tantamount to the abandonment of the prosecutions entirely. Considerable social wire pulling, it is said, is also being done toward delaying the trials but the new government is understood to be insisting upon speedy trials.

Edith—I'm in a quandary! Label—How is that? Edith—You promised to stop drinking if I marry him, and Jack threatens to begin if I don't.

PREMIER'S HARD TASK

So Far Unsuccessful in Forming Even a Makoskiff Cabinet to Go on With.

Sir Mackenzie's Grey Head Placed in Dishonor by Faithless Colleagues.

Minister Daly Said to Have Been the Originator and Most Treacherous One.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—The cats came back. Foster, Dickey, Ives, Haggart, Montague and Woods, Young Tupper goes out, the elder Tupper comes in, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell is premier.

A BREAK IN THE CLOUDS.

Great Britain and the United States May Settle With Venezuela Direct.

London, Jan. 13.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon, touching upon the misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States, says it sees a distinct break in the clouds, and hopes that a satisfactory settlement to Great Britain and the United States will be effected with Venezuela direct. The Gazette intimates that the Brazilian minister is closely identified with the last proposed solution of the controversy.

HAVANA HAS NOT FALLEN.

Alarm to That Effect Proved Groundless—The Insurgents' Successes.

Havana, Jan. 13.—Quite a commotion was caused in certain circles here last night by a report that the insurgents were approaching Havana. The news spread with great rapidity, and there was considerable relief among the Spanish authorities when it was discovered that the report grew out of the explosion of an immense torpedo in the village of Vedillo, near the city.

Dispatches from Santiago de Cuba tell of a skirmish there in which the insurgents left seven killed and nine prisoners. From Matanzas a dispatch announcing another skirmish between the insurgents and Spanish troops, during which the former had eight killed in addition to their leader, Roque Rodriguez. The insurgents are said to have retired carrying 32 wounded.

CANADIAN CONDENSATIONS.

C. W. Bunting Not Expected to Live—Burst Up of a Private Bank.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—John Newell, struck by a C. P. R. train at a level crossing in Parkdale a few days ago, died Sunday night.

Andrew M. Irving, secretary of the Toronto News Company, and his son, Andrew Irving, manager of the same concern, died Saturday night of gastritis, aged 25. Deceased was a lieutenant in the Royal Grenadiers at the time of the Northwest rebellion and was present at Fish Creek and Batoche.

Miller & Bouchier, private bankers at Saiton, near here, have assigned. Bouchier, who manages the business, is postmaster of the village, and it will be recalled that a few days ago the mail bag at this place was slit open and \$627 stolen.

The condition of C. W. Bunting, manager of the Mall and Empire, which was supposed to be considerably improved, has taken a turn for the worse, and he is not expected to live.

Winnipeg, Jan. 13.—Seven rinks of Manitoba curlers left yesterday for Duluth, Minn. Granite club sent three, the St. James sent two, and the Granite club sent one, and Neepawa one.

Wm. Stewart was arrested yesterday on suspicion of shooting at Superintendent (Henrich) of the street railway.

Emerson, Man., Jan. 13.—Dr. Bedford, one of the oldest residents of Emerson, died on Saturday after a week's illness from pneumonia.

THE SPANISH NOTES A MATCH.

For the Insurgents—General Campos' Son Reported Wounded.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 13.—Passengers arriving from Cuba last night report that Roloft's band passed over Puentes Grande, the big bridge near Havana. The Spaniards stretched heavy chains across the bridge to prevent the passage of cavalry, but this did not deter the insurgents.

The produce exchange is forming five battalions for the defence of the city. Double guards now surround all government buildings. General Gomez sent a proclamation to the chiefs of the volunteers in Havana not to commit outrages on citizens and threatened to blow up the city if the edict is disregarded.

Aguelo Solano, chief of police of the port of Havana, was sent to Spain under arrest on January 10 and replaced by Frujillo Monago. Solano was removed for permitting ammunition to enter Havana and overlooked the passage of several insurgent agents. Gen. Weyler is about to arrive with 25,000 troops for Pinar del Rio. Cruisers are guarding that coast.

In a recent encounter, reported to have taken place at Guanajay between Gomez, Sanyas and Bermudez, who were outwitted here, and General Garcia Navarro, General Campos' son, is said to have been wounded. Ferrnando de Castro, who gave a thousand dollars for the killing of Manuel Garro, this night offers a thousand more for the killing of Gomez.

GREENWAY IS CONFIDENT.

That His Already Impregnable Position Will Be Further Strengthened.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 13.—The cabinet ministers all spent Sunday in the city, after campaigning during the week in the constituencies. From all sections of the province come reports of assured success of the government candidates. The developments here and at Ottawa during the week have added strength to the already impregnable position of the province of the school question.

Premier Greenway now estimates that out of thirty-two constituencies in which polling takes place on Friday, the government will carry eighteen, the Conservatives eight and French Liberals four. Were not for the Patronage three-cornered contests in seven constituencies, the Conservatives would not get more than four seats; but as only the French candidates and one independent have pressed their claims in favor of the federal government's policy of remedial legislation, it can pretty safely be said that seven-seighths of the people of Manitoba are in favor of the provincial government's school policy.

ROYAL Baking Powder

has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

DR. JAMIESON HANDED OVER

To the British to be Dealt With According to Law.

London, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Johannesburg, Transvaal, dated the 10th instant, says it is reported from Pretoria that Dr. Jamieson and the other officers have been started for Natal where they will be handed over to the British authorities to be tried under the law making it a punishable offense to prepare a warlike demonstration against a friendly state. According to this dispatch several further arrests have occurred at Johannesburg. Warrants have been issued for other arrests and all passports have been stopped. Business is stagnant in consequence of the existing condition of affairs.

Count von Hatzfeldt Willeberg, the German ambassador to England, had a long conference with the Marquis of Salisbury, the prime minister, after the cabinet meeting Saturday. Baron de Courcel, the French ambassador, called later.

The Prince of Wales conferred with Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, for an hour this afternoon, with a view to determining the relations existing between the Duke of Pife, husband of the Princess Louise of Wales, and the Chartered British African company, of which the Duke is a director. It was recently reported that Queen Victoria had ordered the Duke of Pife to resign his directorship, but this was denied by him. The correspondence with Emperor William was also a subject under discussion, it is understood.

THE FRENCH BLACKMAILERS.

Two of Them Arrested and Will be Made Examples of.

Paris, Jan. 13.—In spite of the rumors to the contrary, Max Le Baudy, the wealthy young conscript, who seems to have been hounded to death by blackmailers and finally left his fortune to Mlle. de Marsy, the actress of the Comedie Francaise. Although the property is valued at from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000, Mlle. de Marsy refused to accept the bequest, but it is understood that she has accepted the bequest. The black mail revelations are the sensation of the day in this city. The 'Vicente' Elrie de Civry, editor of the Echo de l'Armee, who was arrested January 9, charged with blackmailing young Le Baudy, is a grandson of the eccentric Charles, Duke of Brunswick and his morganatic wife, De Civry. He was Le Baudy's friend and confidential secretary at a salary of \$2,000. Le Baudy's alleged friends seem to have robbed him right and left, with the exception of Mlle. de Marsy, who successfully used her influence to prevent him from deserting from the army, and kept him from the army, and was attempting to accomplish his social as well as physical goal. It is said that Le Baudy was to marry Mlle. de Marsy when his term of executive service in the army expired.

IT IS ALL ARBITRATION NOW

The Jingoists, Having no More Wind, Have Collapsed Completely.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—Representative Town of Minnesota, has presented a resolution directing the foreign affairs committee to report on the advantage and practicality of the establishment of a permanent court of international arbitration, representing the United States and the British Empire, with jurisdiction extending to all controversies between the two governments, except those involving the honor or the autonomy of one of the parties, and those involving the public interests of the United States.

The desire now to see the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to enter into negotiations with Great Britain with a view to the speedy and amicable adjustment of the definite line of the boundary line between this country and the possessions of Great Britain from Lake Superior to Lake of the Woods. Both resolutions were referred to the foreign affairs committee.

THE DAGOES LAID THE MINES

And the Abyssinians, Numbering 10,000, Stepped Into Them.

London, Jan. 13.—The latest reports received here are to the effect that the Abyssinian losses in the attack at Mekele, Jan. 8th, when 10,000 natives were killed, were due to explosions of mines laid by the Italians outside of the fortifications.

Cable News.

Lisbon, Jan. 13.—The Portuguese cruiser Vasco da Gama, now at Aden, has been ordered to Lorenzo Marques.

Paris, Jan. 13.—M. Meyer, a banker, who is understood to have been mixed up with the Panama canal scandal, committed suicide by shooting himself this evening with a revolver in the office of his bank.

London, Jan. 13.—The admiralty department has just ordered four more thirty-ton torpedo catchers. Warlike preparations continue at the different naval yards.

DR. JAMIESON HANDED OVER

To the British to be Dealt With According to Law.

London, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Johannesburg, Transvaal, dated the 10th instant, says it is reported from Pretoria that Dr. Jamieson and the other officers have been started for Natal where they will be handed over to the British authorities to be tried under the law making it a punishable offense to prepare a warlike demonstration against a friendly state. According to this dispatch several further arrests have occurred at Johannesburg. Warrants have been issued for other arrests and all passports have been stopped. Business is stagnant in consequence of the existing condition of affairs.

Count von Hatzfeldt Willeberg, the German ambassador to England, had a long conference with the Marquis of Salisbury, the prime minister, after the cabinet meeting Saturday. Baron de Courcel, the French ambassador, called later.

The Prince of Wales conferred with Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, for an hour this afternoon, with a view to determining the relations existing between the Duke of Pife, husband of the Princess Louise of Wales, and the Chartered British African company, of which the Duke is a director. It was recently reported that Queen Victoria had ordered the Duke of Pife to resign his directorship, but this was denied by him. The correspondence with Emperor William was also a subject under discussion, it is understood.

THE FRENCH BLACKMAILERS.

Two of Them Arrested and Will be Made Examples of.

Paris, Jan. 13.—In spite of the rumors to the contrary, Max Le Baudy, the wealthy young conscript, who seems to have been hounded to death by blackmailers and finally left his fortune to Mlle. de Marsy, the actress of the Comedie Francaise. Although the property is valued at from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000, Mlle. de Marsy refused to accept the bequest, but it is understood that she has accepted the bequest. The black mail revelations are the sensation of the day in this city. The 'Vicente' Elrie de Civry, editor of the Echo de l'Armee, who was arrested January 9, charged with blackmailing young Le Baudy, is a grandson of the eccentric Charles, Duke of Brunswick and his morganatic wife, De Civry. He was Le Baudy's friend and confidential secretary at a salary of \$2,000. Le Baudy's alleged friends seem to have robbed him right and left, with the exception of Mlle. de Marsy, who successfully used her influence to prevent him from deserting from the army, and kept him from the army, and was attempting to accomplish his social as well as physical goal. It is said that Le Baudy was to marry Mlle. de Marsy when his term of executive service in the army expired.

IT IS ALL ARBITRATION NOW

The Jingoists, Having no More Wind, Have Collapsed Completely.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—Representative Town of Minnesota, has presented a resolution directing the foreign affairs committee to report on the advantage and practicality of the establishment of a permanent court of international arbitration, representing the United States and the British Empire, with jurisdiction extending to all controversies between the two governments, except those involving the honor or the autonomy of one of the parties, and those involving the public interests of the United States.

The desire now to see the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to enter into negotiations with Great Britain with a view to the speedy and amicable adjustment of the definite line of the boundary line between this country and the possessions of Great Britain from Lake Superior to Lake of the Woods. Both resolutions were referred to the foreign affairs committee.

THE DAGOES LAID THE MINES

And the Abyssinians, Numbering 10,000, Stepped Into Them.

London, Jan. 13.—The latest reports received here are to the effect that the Abyssinian losses in the attack at Mekele, Jan. 8th, when 10,000 natives were killed, were due to explosions of mines laid by the Italians outside of the fortifications.

Cable News.

Lisbon, Jan. 13.—The Portuguese cruiser Vasco da Gama, now at Aden, has been ordered to Lorenzo Marques.

Paris, Jan. 13.—M. Meyer, a banker, who is understood to have been mixed up with the Panama canal scandal, committed suicide by shooting himself this evening with a revolver in the office of his bank.

London, Jan. 13.—The admiralty department has just ordered four more thirty-ton torpedo catchers. Warlike preparations continue at the different naval yards.

PREMIER'S HARD TASK

So Far Unsuccessful in Forming Even a Makoskiff Cabinet to Go on With.

Sir Mackenzie's Grey Head Placed in Dishonor by Faithless Colleagues.

Minister Daly Said to Have Been the Originator and Most Treacherous One.

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—There is no change in the political situation to-day. The cabinet ministers had a meeting this morning, and there is little doubt now but that the breach between themselves and the premier is complete. None of them are likely to be in the new ministry.

Later—Lieut. Governor Kirkpatrick is here to-day conferring with Premier Bowell. Speaker White, it is understood, has been offered the finance department. He is now closeted with Mr. Kirkpatrick.

New York, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Montreal to the Evening Post says to the effect that Lord Aberdeen positively refused to accept the resignation of the Bowell cabinet as a whole. He insisted that, now parliament is summoned, business must proceed, and the measures outlined in the speech from the throne must be carried out. If this were not done, he declared, the only course open to him was to call on Laurier to form a new ministry.

Montreal, Jan. 11.—At an adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Bank du Peuple to-day it was decided to go into voluntary liquidation. The sum of \$400,000 has to be met at once and \$400,000 deposits in two years. The directors have given a guarantee of \$2,000,000 for the \$400,000 deposited, for which they are personally responsible.

London, Jan. 13.—The Times to-day publishes a column article discussing the recent ministerial trouble in Canada, which remarkable and significant crisis, it says, has escaped attention owing to the Transvaal troubles. Continuing, the Times says it believes that if Sir Mackenzie Bowell succeeds in forming a cabinet, he will only hold office for a few weeks and will then resign in favor of Sir Charles Tupper, senior, Canadian high commissioner to England.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—Despite all reports to the contrary, Premier Bowell has not succeeded in reorganizing his government. He is said to have told His Excellency that he has not been able to succeed so far, and Lord Aberdeen, it is understood, has asked him to persevere, and promised that he will do his best to see him through until such time as the address in reply to the speech is adopted. Sir Mackenzie is, therefore, going on with the work of reorganization, but is meeting with poor success.

The best that he can do is to call men to office and allow them to look after the departments, although not sitting in the house, and then press for a dissolution. All that he needs to do is to give a list of names to the Governor-General of those whom he has selected, and then place them in office. Of course they could not be re-elected, but in the meantime Sir Mackenzie Bowell would be pressing for a dissolution. That is the programme which the premier's friends are outlining for him.

A story is current here to-day that the bolters are to charge Minister Daly with having induced them to send their resignations to Premier Bowell, and that he got them to do so under the idea that there was to be a general reconstruction of the cabinet. Having got them, the premier accepted them.

It is said that Mr. Foster will read a statement in the house to-morrow to this effect; also that the premier has not laid the whole fact before His Excellency. This will have the effect of making the breach still wider between the parties.

Taylor, the government whip, sent for all the members to be on hand to-day, but after they reached here there was nothing for them to do.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—(Press dispatch)—From the most reliable information that can be gathered, it seems safe to assume that Premier Bowell will succeed in reconstructing his cabinet, and this will probably be the intimation that parliament will receive on re-assembling to-morrow afternoon.

It is said that Mr. Laurier and his followers will vote to a man against remedial legislation, if the measure by any means should reach parliament. Knowing ones who have gone into figures, and understand the temper of the constituencies, say it would be voted down by a majority of forty-five at least. The remedial bill being prepared fills 175 pages, includes the Manitoba Act and provides machinery for enforcing the law. A representative French paper says the measure will be of a mild nature.

A paper was circulated Saturday for signatures pledging members to support any government that came in, but it was discovered that this was a suborning members of parliament and the list was destroyed. Of the men whom Premier Bowell hoped to secure for his cabinet, Hazen, Kennedy, Caban, Kirkpatrick and Meredith will not join him.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell was with the Governor-General yesterday discussing the situation, and the Premier probably advised His Excellency to select a successor for the premier ship.

THE LATEST.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—Friends of the bolters told your correspondent that all the ministers except young Tupper were going back under Sir Mackenzie Bowell as premier, and that Sir Charles Tupper,

high commissioner, would replace his son. Premier Bowell's friends deny the story, however.

THE VERY LATEST.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—The cats came back. Foster, Dickey, Ives, Haggart, Montague and Woods, Young Tupper goes out, the elder Tupper comes in, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell is premier.

A BREAK IN THE CLOUDS.

Great Britain and the United States May Settle With Venezuela Direct.

London, Jan. 13.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon, touching upon the misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States, says it sees a distinct break in the clouds, and hopes that a satisfactory settlement to Great Britain and the United States will be effected with Venezuela direct. The Gazette intimates that the Brazilian minister is closely identified with the last proposed solution of the controversy.

HAVANA HAS NOT FALLEN.

Alarm to That Effect Proved Groundless—The Insurgents' Successes.

Havana, Jan. 13.—Quite a commotion was caused in certain circles here last night by a report that the insurgents were approaching Havana. The news spread with great rapidity, and there was considerable relief among the Spanish authorities when it was discovered that the report grew out of the explosion of an immense torpedo in the village of Vedillo, near the city.

Dispatches from Santiago de Cuba tell of a skirmish there in which the insurgents left seven killed and nine prisoners. From Matanzas a dispatch announcing another skirmish between the insurgents and Spanish troops, during which the former had eight killed in addition to their leader, Roque Rodriguez. The insurgents are said to have retired carrying 32 wounded.

CANADIAN CONDENSATIONS.

C. W. Bunting Not Expected to Live—Burst Up of a Private Bank.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—John Newell, struck by a C. P. R. train at a level crossing in Parkdale a few days ago, died Sunday night.

Andrew M. Irving, secretary of the Toronto News Company, and his son, Andrew Irving, manager of the same concern, died Saturday night of gastritis, aged 25. Deceased was a lieutenant in the Royal Grenadiers at the time of the Northwest rebellion and was present at Fish Creek and Batoche.

Miller & Bouchier, private bankers at Saiton, near here, have assigned. Bouchier, who manages the business, is postmaster of the village, and it will be recalled that a few days ago the mail bag at this place was slit open and \$627 stolen.

The condition of C. W. Bunting, manager of the Mall and Empire, which was supposed to be considerably improved, has taken a turn for the worse, and he is not expected to live.

Winnipeg, Jan. 13.—Seven rinks of Manitoba curlers left yesterday for Duluth, Minn. Granite club sent three, the St. James sent two, and the Granite club sent one, and Neepawa one.

ROYAL Baking Powder

has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

Edith—I'm in a quandary! Label—How is that? Edith—You promised to stop drinking if I marry him, and Jack threatens to begin if I don't.

Justice Davis this morning upon a rule of the court in the case of Wright, police major discharging a street. The fine and in default of it with hard labor made on the ground of hard labor was ordered by the by-laws authorizing the ground in self defence. The in, in answer to the a conviction, leaving as to hard labor. Judgment was for defendant as for the convicting

Justice Davis this morning upon a rule of the court in the case of Wright, police major discharging a street. The fine and in default of it with hard labor made on the ground of hard labor was ordered by the by-laws authorizing the ground in self defence. The in, in answer to the a conviction, leaving as to hard labor. Judgment was for defendant as for the convicting

Justice Davis this morning upon a rule of the court in the case of Wright, police major discharging a street. The fine and in default of it with hard labor made on the ground of hard labor was ordered by the by-laws authorizing the ground in self defence. The in, in answer to the a conviction, leaving as to hard labor. Judgment was for defendant as for the convicting

Justice Davis this morning upon a rule of the court in the case of Wright, police major discharging a street. The fine and in default of it with hard labor made on the ground of hard labor was ordered by the by-laws authorizing the ground in self defence. The in, in answer to the a conviction, leaving as to hard labor. Judgment was for defendant as for the convicting





CAMPAIGN OPENED

The First Meeting in the Municipal Campaign was Held at Victoria West.

Candidates for Mayor and Aldermen in North Ward Address the Electors.

There was a large meeting of electors of Victoria West at the first meeting of the municipal campaign held in the school house on Saturday night. For master Shakespeare occupied the chair. He read the list of questions prepared by the committee appointed by the electors. These were prepared for the purpose of securing the opinions of the different candidates on the main lines: Craigflower road on its original lines; compelling the E. & N. Ry. to remove the fences across the old Esquimalt road; increasing the width of existing sidewalks to at least four feet; and the erection of a properly equipped fire hall in Victoria West.

Ald. Bragg was the first speaker. He explained why he had voted against Ald. Macmillan's motions dealing with the closing of Craigflower road. He thought the motions were put forward to catch the votes in Victoria West, and he had the right to look into both sides of the question. If the electors of Victoria West think that he did not act right they could go to the polls and vote against him.

A Voice.—That's just what we'll do. Ald. Bragg was not aware that the E. & N. Ry. were encroaching upon city property. If such be the case he would, if elected, endeavor to see the matter adjusted. He was in favor of wider sidewalks, the establishing of a fire hall in Victoria West, and also the extension of the fire alarm system to that district. He fired the first shot in the campaign, and hoped he would be first at the polls.

Ald. Macmillan first dealt with the rumor that he was in favor of employing Chinese and Japanese. It was not for him or any other man to denounce any human being, but he was sure no man could charge him with employing them in preference to white men. Victoria West has been considered better first protection than that given to Oaklands, but as the by-law for that purpose was defeated, nothing substantial could be given till the money is voted by the council. He was, however, in favor of furnishing them with hose and rope out of the general revenue. He was in favor of maintaining the Craigflower road. The council was the custodian of the citizens' rights and should have prosecuted Mr. Ellison for removing the sidewalk. If elected he would do everything in his power to obtain a legal right. He was astonished to hear Ald. Bragg state that the matter of closing the old Esquimalt road by the E. & N. Ry. was never before the council, as it was discussed in the year 1894.

When the estimates are prepared this year he would endeavor to have an appropriation inserted to carry on the work of grading the street on both sides of the track. He was in favor of wider sidewalks and of building them by day labor.

Mr. Gerow had intended to be a candidate for North ward, but circumstances had arisen that prevented such a course, and he would withdraw from the contest.

Mr. D. McNaughton thought the lines run for Craigflower road over forty years ago were now out of date and should be run to suit modern times. (Laughter.) He was in favor of the erection of a fire hall and the building of wider sidewalks.

Mr. M. Humber was a candidate for North ward—the ward, Our Ward. He would support anything right in connection with the Craigflower road, and the opening of the old Esquimalt road by the E. & N. Ry. company. He was also in favor of wider sidewalks and the building of a fire hall in Victoria West if built of brick. (Loud laughter.) When in the council he did what was right and he got kicked out of it. (Laughter.) He was in favor of giving Victoria West and other parts of the city improvements in proportion to the taxes paid.

Mr. Marchant referred to the work done by the Board of School Trustees while he was in office. He was of the opinion that fault had been found with him because the board had rented the Baptist mission hall in Victoria West for a school room. The building was the most suitable one to be had, and when the matter came he refrained from voting, so that he had nothing to do with the renting of the building. The incoming council must study economy, as the city's debt is so large that it will absorb nearly all the revenue. He is generally in favor of doing work by day labor. He considered that the police force and its magistrate leaves a great deal to be desired. He would, if elected, do what is right in connection with the Craigflower road, and is in favor of getting the E. & N. Ry. removed from the old Esquimalt road. He was also in favor of wider sidewalks and the erection of a fire hall in Victoria West. Mr. Marchant flatly denied the answer to question from the school that he had given the work around the school to Spring Ridge people of the Baptist denomination.

Mr. Fall claimed that his girls were refused admission to the Central school through petty spite on the part of Mr. Marchant, but the chair held that the discussion was irrelevant.

W. J. Dwyer was of the opinion that unless the legislature gives the council the right to levy a higher rate of taxes here will be very little money left for improvements after the interest and sinking fund is paid. The incoming council must study economy. He was in favor of maintaining the Craigflower road along the original lines and compelling the E. & N. Ry. to remove the fences from across the old Esquimalt road. He was in favor of laying at least four foot sidewalks and of establishing fire protection in the districts. He will endeavor to do, if elected, whatever is in the best interests of the city and would always support

ANOTHER WRECK.

Schooner, Wrecked to be the Killmeny, Succeeded Near Bamfield Creek.

Indian Report Confirmed by Mr. Patterson, Who Arrived at Alberni.

Nothing Has Been Heard From the Crew of the Wrecked Schooner.

Still another vessel has gone to pieces on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, and this time it is feared that it is the Victoria schooner Killmeny. The crew has not been heard from and it is feared that they have perished, although there is a possibility that they have camped along the shore or have reached some Indian village.

On Saturday evening a dispatch was received from Alberni stating that the Indians had reported a schooner ashore at Bamfield creek, but she had not been seen by the men on the steamer Princess Louise. When the news came it was thought that it referred to the Janet Cowan. But yesterday a more definite dispatch was received. It was dated Alberni and read as follows: "Mrs. Patterson, who has just arrived from Cape Beale, corroborates the report of a schooner being wrecked at Bamfield creek. She is a totipot, and the initials 'K' were also in the name."

There is no "K" in the Killmeny's name, but she is the only Victoria schooner, the name of which ends with "meny." What further strengthens the belief that the wrecked schooner is the Killmeny is the fact that she left here on Friday for the West Coast to get an Indian crew. She had a fair wind and should have reached the coast by now. Whether the crew reached shore safely it is impossible to say, but if they did they should have been able to send word to Alberni by now.

The Killmeny was in command of Captain M. Hallgrim, who was last year on the schooner Arietas. This was his first year as captain, but he was looked upon as a thoroughly competent navigator. A. Anderson, the mate, was last year on the Killmeny. C. J. De Grand, the cook, was formerly on the Snohomish; George McLean, the only white hunter, was last year on the Laura, and H. J. Clark, an able seaman, came here on the Laura. Anderson, the mate, was last year on the Killmeny. C. J. De Grand, the cook, was formerly on the Snohomish; George McLean, the only white hunter, was last year on the Laura, and H. J. Clark, an able seaman, came here on the Laura.

The Killmeny was built in the spring of 1894 by Frank Nicholson, who is still the registered owner, and several other Victorians. She did not go out that spring, but went to Behring Sea in the fall. The mate, Anderson, was married, but did not go out in the fall. She was a staunch little 20-ton schooner, and had recently been overhauled and refitted. She was chartered by Capt. Hallgrim for the season.

From Friday's Daily. A second Chinaman was arrested last evening in connection with the theatre alley assault and robbery case. He, like his ally, was allowed out on bail, the case being remanded until Monday.

The latest candidates for alderman and school trustees at the approaching election are: B. Forthwick and J. G. Tiarks for South Ward, D. McNaughton and M. Humber for North Ward, and C. A. Holland, J. S. Yates and E. A. Lewis for trustees.

The funeral of the late Charles Nicholson took place to-day at 2 p.m. from the family residence, Alderman road, Victoria West. Rev. S. Cleaver officiated at the house and cemetery, assisted by Rev. McCrossen, B. A. The pallbearers were: D. McDonald, G. A. Okell, H. A. Morris, G. W. Andrews, L. W. Hall, J. R. Stark.

On the last trip of the Miowera from Victoria to Honolulu was a passenger who gave his name as J. Smith, but whose real name was Buchanan. When his trunk was searched at Honolulu it was found to have a false bottom under which were fifteen pounds of opium. Buchanan was arrested. There was another passenger who seemed to cause the customs authorities much uneasiness, all the papers announcing that "Opium Brown" had arrived.

The exports from Victoria to the United States during the quarter ending December 31st were as follows: Blankets.....\$ 237 59 Bullion (gold)..... 98,725 35 Fresh fish..... 1,948 96 Furs, hides and skins..... 20,565 55 Household and personal effects..... 402 50 Junk..... 318 00 Lignors..... 9,517 69 Lumber..... 874 25 Pepper..... 161 50 Rice..... 18,088 50 Tobacco..... 27 28 Free goods..... 116 25 Miscellaneous..... 47 25 Total..... \$182,011 65 Total for same quarter in 1894..... \$ 4,822 23 Decrease.....

From Saturday's Daily. The Times frequently receives unsigned items of news. As the name of the writer is necessary as a guarantee of the authenticity of the contents of all correspondence, these anonymous letters are not published.

Mr. T. D. Conway and party leave this evening to repair the Carmanah Point telegraph line, which is down in several places between Otter Point and Carmanah. There are five feet of snow along the line, and it is feared that the wire will be unable to keep the right in working order. The line goes right through the bush, and trees are constantly falling across it.

THE CIVIC CONTEST

Candidates for Mayor, Aldermen and School Trustees Nominated to-Day.

Discussion of Municipal Affairs by the Prospective Aldermen.

Nominations for mayor, aldermen and school trustees took place in the police court chambers, City Hall, at noon to-day. Returning Officer Bull and his clerks were on hand to receive the nomination papers, and by one o'clock the majority of these were in.

Thirteen seven nominations were received in all, made up as follows: For mayor, 4; for aldermen, for North ward, 1; South ward, 7; Central ward, 6; and for school trustees, 9.

The list of candidates in nomination and the names of their proposers and seconders is as follows: FOR MAYOR. Teague, John; proposed by Thos. S. Fether, seconded by Robert Lettice. McLellan, Alex. James; proposed by Geo. Haynes, seconded by Wm. Mable. Beaven, Robert; proposed by John B. Lovell, seconded by Joseph Dwyer. Robertson, John; proposed by H. Dalles Helmecken, seconded by Moses McGregor.

NORTH WARD. Macmillan, John; proposed by Wm. Templeman, seconded by A. B. Gregg. Bragg, Edward; proposed by S. T. Styles, seconded by G. F. Stelly. McNaughton, Duncan; proposed by J. St. Clair Blackett, seconded by Beaumont Boggs. Penwill, Chas. Tooley; proposed by Jas. Muirhead, seconded by H. F. Heisterman.

SOUTH WARD. Hall, John; proposed by W. J. Pendray, seconded by Percival R. Brown. Cameron, W. Geo.; proposed by John Fullerton, seconded by B. H. Jameson. Tiarks, John Gerhard; proposed by R. P. Rithet, seconded by H. Dalles Helmecken. Jarline, John; proposed by W. H. Ellis, seconded by John Turner.

CENTRAL WARD. Humphrey, Wm.; proposed by C. F. Todd, seconded by A. G. McCandless. Williams, Robert Taylor; proposed by Gustav Leiser, seconded by H. P. Elbhorn. Partridge, Jas.; proposed by Lawrence Goddard, seconded by Dr. T. J. Jones. Phillips, Joseph E.; proposed by Geo. Stally, seconded by Wm. Mable. Dally, Wm.; proposed by Thos. Shotbolt, seconded by Lawrence Goddard. McDonald, Hugh; proposed by N. S. A. Mills, seconded by A. E. Mills.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES. Holland, Cuyler A.; proposed by Hewitt Bostock, seconded by D. R. Ker. Grant, Helen M.; proposed by R. P. Rithet, seconded by G. L. Milne. Grant, Maria; proposed by John Deverson, seconded by H. Dalles Helmecken. McKenzie, Jas. R.; proposed by Orlando Warner, seconded by Beaumont Boggs. Lewis, Edward Armas; proposed by Lewis Hall, seconded by Hugh McDonald. Cartmel, Daniel; proposed by John Piercy, seconded by Thos. Shotbolt. Belrea, Arthur Louis; proposed by J. Stuart Yates, seconded by Joshua Holland.

Yates, Jas. Stuart; proposed by M. J. Courtney, seconded by Annie Calder. McMicking, Robert Burns; proposed by T. M. Henderson, seconded by H. F. Heisterman. After the nominations closed Mr. Bull informed those present that a public meeting would be held in the council chamber upstairs. A large number of the electors gathered there and they appointed Mr. W. A. Robertson chairman. A report of the speeches of the different candidates will appear in tomorrow's issue of the Times.

A WRETCHED MAIL SERVICE. We have the second longest mail route in British Columbia and yet we are favored with only one mail a week. We are 150 miles from Vernon, and yet it takes ten days to receive an answer to a communication. We are 185 miles from Spokane, and yet answers are received in six days. We are, we will not say how many miles from Victoria and Vancouver, for the reason that replies from letters sent to England have taken less time to reach us than from those points.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. His Lordship the Chief Justice yesterday gave judgment in Heisterman vs. the city, upholding the city by-law providing for the assessment of various properties to pay back to the general sewer fund the money temporarily appropriated to the construction of sewer connections to such properties. The grounds relied on for quashing the by-law were (1) that it imposed a double tax and (2) that it imposed an unequal amount of taxes upon property receiving equal benefits. The second objection was practically abandoned. His Lordship held that there was no case of dual taxation and there was no inequality of any kind. Mr. W. J. Taylor and Mr. Mason for the city and Mr. E. V. Bodwell for the plaintiff.

When the Magnificent and Majestic, England's new battle ships, were put into commission, other day, crews had to be taken from the other vessels, that of the Empress of India going to the Magnificent, while the Majestic received the men from the Royal Sovereign. As the vessels are needed right away, the Empress of India took the crew of the cruiser Blake, and a new crew has been scraped together for the Royal Sovereign.

WITHOUT PAR

The Course Taken by the Honorable Members of the Government.

Richard Cartwright, Criticism of the Government's Action.

Following is a report of Cartwright's speech delivered in the House of Commons on Tuesday, January 14th, 1896, in reply to the statement made by the Premier, regarding the resignation of the late Honorable Mr. Cartwright.

"I do not know which is the more extraordinary—the resignation of the late Honorable Mr. Cartwright, or the course taken by the Government in regard to his resignation. I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with the late Honorable Mr. Cartwright, but I have followed his career in the House of Commons for many years, and I have seen him in the most honorable positions of trust and confidence. I have seen him in the most honorable positions of trust and confidence. I have seen him in the most honorable positions of trust and confidence.

Between the saddle and the spur, I have seen him in the most honorable positions of trust and confidence. I have seen him in the most honorable positions of trust and confidence. I have seen him in the most honorable positions of trust and confidence. I have seen him in the most honorable positions of trust and confidence. I have seen him in the most honorable positions of trust and confidence.

Now, it does appear to me that the course taken by the Government in regard to his resignation is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.

It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.

It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.

It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.

It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.

It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.

It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.

It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.

It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.

It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.

THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH.

Rev. S. Cleaver's Series of Sermons on the Life of Elijah.

Last evening the Rev. S. Cleaver continued the series of sermons on the life of Elijah, taking as his subject "Elijah I Kings, Chap. 19, verse 4."

The preacher said he would talk with Elijah under the juniper tree in his discouragement and see if there was not some lesson to be learned. In the history of Elijah, we readily see how God treats a discouraged prophet. He is lying exhausted on the ground and bitterly disappointed, lay the man who had striven up all Israel, the man who had slain the false prophet of Baal, and yet now the same Elijah was a fugitive from the threat of Jezebel. Men might see the character of Elijah a reflection of themselves; once they, too, had stood boldly upon the uplands and declared themselves for God, but to-night we are encouraged and far away from the Father. How it had come about the preacher did not know, but he thought fallen, he had said it was "no use to any longer." He would like to see men to notice how God dealt with Elijah in this period of his history.

Lord did not look upon him with contempt, nor ever cast him what he was doing there; but He sends His angel and awakens him from his troubled dream; Elijah had not fallen from God's love when he fled to the wilderness, though in that act he showed the weak side of his character, but the Lord never took a man under examination when at his worst; if He did it would be a hard matter for any of us. No man does not, like man, estimate a man when at his worst condition; the Lord's merciful and full of compassion. The Lord never awakens Elijah to rebuke him when he was hungry and tired; He sent His angels first to minister to his physical wants, for God never lost sight of our humbleness. This fact was evident in the scene called in this when the Sun was fed the multitude with loaves and fishes. Now Elijah had prayed God to take his life, but God did not answer that prayer. Here was a man who had shut up the windows of heaven—had brought down fire from the clouds and yet sent God to take away his life. Not once but scores of prayers are unanswered to-day. Every promise given us in God's word is conditional. The preacher here thought it would be well to consider some of the essentials of prayer, and (1) he took the "Prayer of the Heart." How necessary it is that prayer should be the whole soul longing and yearning; a very beautiful prayer may sound very well, but it bears on its surface no evidence of the heart's desire. (2) Prayer must be the desire of the whole heart. (3) We must get our own hearts clean, for as David says, "If I regard iniquity in my heart the Lord will not hear me." (4) And lastly, we must ask for something according to God's will. We have not recognized the fact that God knows best, and we should always keep in mind the conditions, so if we do not fulfil the conditions we cannot expect an answer to our requests. The preacher was of the opinion that there are mothers and fathers at this time praying for their children, yet they have not seen those children come to Christ; their prayers are unanswered. If you want your boy to have good education, do you send him to pray that he may receive it? No, you devote hours to thinking earnestly for it; you proceed to plan and save for it; and yet you think more of the temporal than the spiritual welfare of your son. If parents only worked as hard for their children's salvation as they do for their success in business, they would not have to complain often of unanswered prayers. And as many unanswered prayers, are there as many unanswered answers? Sometimes in the niches of memory we have prayers labelled "unanswered" that ought to be labelled "answered" for God often grants the substance of our requests while he refuses the form. Prayers are sometimes unanswered because we are for things antagonistic to each other. Here in the history under consideration was Elijah praying first that God would save Israel and that he might be used in their salvation. Now, if Elijah had stood firm and asked for something as he's threat he could have conquered it before him. Paul prayed to remove the thorn in the flesh. He prayed God to send him, but yet no answer. It seemed small request to grant, but yet, as Paul saw for himself, after the removal would have spoiled his usefulness. We have yet another—a higher example of unanswered prayers. Let us go to Gehaz. It is night again; here under the olive trees is the Son of God; James and John were asleep; Jesus stood alone on earth. Then He lifted His eyes to heaven; surely His Father will help him now. He blesses Himself on the ground and in His prayer, great drops of blood. He prayed; three times he prayed; "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me." That prayer was an unanswered prayer. Had that prayer been answered, the plan of salvation of the world would never have been accomplished.

The preacher closed by saying that it is always because God has something better for us that he does not always answer our prayers, and that the Lord never left one prayer unanswered. He had something better in store for the supplicant.

A meeting of the newly formed dairy association was held in the Royal Oak school house on Saturday afternoon. The committee appointed to draft a prospectus could not agree, and in consequence there were two prospectuses laid before the meeting, neither of which proved satisfactory. Nothing definite was done and Messrs. Sluggert and John were added to the committee with instructions to prepare another prospectus which will be submitted to a meeting called for Saturday next.

Following is a report of Cartwright's speech delivered in the House of Commons on Tuesday, January 14th, 1896, in reply to the statement made by the Premier, regarding the resignation of the late Honorable Mr. Cartwright.

"I do not know which is the more extraordinary—the resignation of the late Honorable Mr. Cartwright, or the course taken by the Government in regard to his resignation. I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with the late Honorable Mr. Cartwright, but I have followed his career in the House of Commons for many years, and I have seen him in the most honorable positions of trust and confidence. I have seen him in the most honorable positions of trust and confidence. I have seen him in the most honorable positions of trust and confidence.

Between the saddle and the spur, I have seen him in the most honorable positions of trust and confidence. I have seen him in the most honorable positions of trust and confidence. I have seen him in the most honorable positions of trust and confidence. I have seen him in the most honorable positions of trust and confidence. I have seen him in the most honorable positions of trust and confidence.

Now, it does appear to me that the course taken by the Government in regard to his resignation is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.

It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.

It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.

It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.

It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.

It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.

It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good. It is a course which is calculated to do more harm than good.



MIOWERA IS SAFE

She Arrived at Honolulu on the First, After a Rough Experience.

Thought the Strathnevis Had Gone Down, and Therefore Continued Her Trip.

Got Dangerously Close to the Rocks Around Destruction Island.

The Canadian-Australian line steamship Miowera, for which fears were entertained on account of her sudden disappearance from the Strathnevis off Destruction Island on December 23rd, arrived at Honolulu on the 1st instant. This welcome news was brought by the Warrimoo, of the same line, which arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning from Sydney and Suva via Honolulu.

As was thought by many here, Captain Stott of the Miowera, when the hawser parted, was of the opinion that the Strathnevis had gone down, just as Captain Tattie thought the Miowera had been wrecked. Both, however, came out all right, and now that it is all over, those who went through the dreadful experience are wondering how both vessels could have been so fortunate as to survive the fearful storm.

Here is Captain Stott's account of his trip and experience with the Strathnevis. R. M. S. Miowera, en route to Honolulu, Dec. 27, 1895. I left your port on Monday, 16th of December at 6:18 p.m., and it is my painful duty to advise you of the disastrous results of my endeavors to bring the steamer Strathnevis to your port.

At 12:30 a.m. on Monday, 16th of December at 6:18 p.m., and it is my painful duty to advise you of the disastrous results of my endeavors to bring the steamer Strathnevis to your port. I was on the point of leaving you on the following summary of events since sighting that steamer on Wednesday, 18th December, at 8:45 a.m.

In lat. 42.59 north, longitude 132.21 west, about 450 miles from Cape Flattery, we sighted a steamer flying distress signals, viz.: Ensign reversed at the main, and the flag N C at the foremasthead. "In distress want assistance," amidships, K R L, "Will you take us in tow?" We replied, "What is the matter?" The other steamer answered, "I have broken my shaft, heaven to me, I will send a boat."

The steamer was the Strathnevis of Glasgow. At 9:35 a.m. the boat came alongside of the Miowera with D. Robertson, the chief officer of the Strathnevis, in charge, who reported that in a heavy northwest gale on the 20th of October, in latitude 40.14, longitude 164.27 west, about 1622 miles from Victoria, B. C., the shaft broke outside of the stern tube, causing loss of box and propeller.

Thus the steamer had been drifting about helplessly for 69 days. He also stated that he had been commissioned by the captain to take the Miowera to tow him to any port, no matter where, as long as his vessel was taken to a safe place. Royal Roads, Victoria, B. C., was ultimately decided upon. I advised him to tell his captain that we would assist him to the best of our ability in every way which he deemed best, and to let him know at any time how we could best serve him.

THE MIOWERA

She Arrived at Honolulu on the First, After a Rough Experience.

Thought the Strathnevis Had Gone Down, and Therefore Continued Her Trip.

Got Dangerously Close to the Rocks Around Destruction Island.

The Canadian-Australian line steamship Miowera, for which fears were entertained on account of her sudden disappearance from the Strathnevis off Destruction Island on December 23rd, arrived at Honolulu on the 1st instant. This welcome news was brought by the Warrimoo, of the same line, which arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning from Sydney and Suva via Honolulu.

As was thought by many here, Captain Stott of the Miowera, when the hawser parted, was of the opinion that the Strathnevis had gone down, just as Captain Tattie thought the Miowera had been wrecked. Both, however, came out all right, and now that it is all over, those who went through the dreadful experience are wondering how both vessels could have been so fortunate as to survive the fearful storm.

Here is Captain Stott's account of his trip and experience with the Strathnevis. R. M. S. Miowera, en route to Honolulu, Dec. 27, 1895. I left your port on Monday, 16th of December at 6:18 p.m., and it is my painful duty to advise you of the disastrous results of my endeavors to bring the steamer Strathnevis to your port.

At 12:30 a.m. on Monday, 16th of December at 6:18 p.m., and it is my painful duty to advise you of the disastrous results of my endeavors to bring the steamer Strathnevis to your port. I was on the point of leaving you on the following summary of events since sighting that steamer on Wednesday, 18th December, at 8:45 a.m.

In lat. 42.59 north, longitude 132.21 west, about 450 miles from Cape Flattery, we sighted a steamer flying distress signals, viz.: Ensign reversed at the main, and the flag N C at the foremasthead. "In distress want assistance," amidships, K R L, "Will you take us in tow?" We replied, "What is the matter?" The other steamer answered, "I have broken my shaft, heaven to me, I will send a boat."

The steamer was the Strathnevis of Glasgow. At 9:35 a.m. the boat came alongside of the Miowera with D. Robertson, the chief officer of the Strathnevis, in charge, who reported that in a heavy northwest gale on the 20th of October, in latitude 40.14, longitude 164.27 west, about 1622 miles from Victoria, B. C., the shaft broke outside of the stern tube, causing loss of box and propeller.

Thus the steamer had been drifting about helplessly for 69 days. He also stated that he had been commissioned by the captain to take the Miowera to tow him to any port, no matter where, as long as his vessel was taken to a safe place. Royal Roads, Victoria, B. C., was ultimately decided upon. I advised him to tell his captain that we would assist him to the best of our ability in every way which he deemed best, and to let him know at any time how we could best serve him.

THE MIOWERA

She Arrived at Honolulu on the First, After a Rough Experience.

Thought the Strathnevis Had Gone Down, and Therefore Continued Her Trip.

Got Dangerously Close to the Rocks Around Destruction Island.

The Canadian-Australian line steamship Miowera, for which fears were entertained on account of her sudden disappearance from the Strathnevis off Destruction Island on December 23rd, arrived at Honolulu on the 1st instant. This welcome news was brought by the Warrimoo, of the same line, which arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning from Sydney and Suva via Honolulu.

As was thought by many here, Captain Stott of the Miowera, when the hawser parted, was of the opinion that the Strathnevis had gone down, just as Captain Tattie thought the Miowera had been wrecked. Both, however, came out all right, and now that it is all over, those who went through the dreadful experience are wondering how both vessels could have been so fortunate as to survive the fearful storm.

Here is Captain Stott's account of his trip and experience with the Strathnevis. R. M. S. Miowera, en route to Honolulu, Dec. 27, 1895. I left your port on Monday, 16th of December at 6:18 p.m., and it is my painful duty to advise you of the disastrous results of my endeavors to bring the steamer Strathnevis to your port.

At 12:30 a.m. on Monday, 16th of December at 6:18 p.m., and it is my painful duty to advise you of the disastrous results of my endeavors to bring the steamer Strathnevis to your port. I was on the point of leaving you on the following summary of events since sighting that steamer on Wednesday, 18th December, at 8:45 a.m.

In lat. 42.59 north, longitude 132.21 west, about 450 miles from Cape Flattery, we sighted a steamer flying distress signals, viz.: Ensign reversed at the main, and the flag N C at the foremasthead. "In distress want assistance," amidships, K R L, "Will you take us in tow?" We replied, "What is the matter?" The other steamer answered, "I have broken my shaft, heaven to me, I will send a boat."

The steamer was the Strathnevis of Glasgow. At 9:35 a.m. the boat came alongside of the Miowera with D. Robertson, the chief officer of the Strathnevis, in charge, who reported that in a heavy northwest gale on the 20th of October, in latitude 40.14, longitude 164.27 west, about 1622 miles from Victoria, B. C., the shaft broke outside of the stern tube, causing loss of box and propeller.

Thus the steamer had been drifting about helplessly for 69 days. He also stated that he had been commissioned by the captain to take the Miowera to tow him to any port, no matter where, as long as his vessel was taken to a safe place. Royal Roads, Victoria, B. C., was ultimately decided upon. I advised him to tell his captain that we would assist him to the best of our ability in every way which he deemed best, and to let him know at any time how we could best serve him.

THE MIOWERA

She Arrived at Honolulu on the First, After a Rough Experience.

Thought the Strathnevis Had Gone Down, and Therefore Continued Her Trip.

Got Dangerously Close to the Rocks Around Destruction Island.

The Canadian-Australian line steamship Miowera, for which fears were entertained on account of her sudden disappearance from the Strathnevis off Destruction Island on December 23rd, arrived at Honolulu on the 1st instant. This welcome news was brought by the Warrimoo, of the same line, which arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning from Sydney and Suva via Honolulu.

As was thought by many here, Captain Stott of the Miowera, when the hawser parted, was of the opinion that the Strathnevis had gone down, just as Captain Tattie thought the Miowera had been wrecked. Both, however, came out all right, and now that it is all over, those who went through the dreadful experience are wondering how both vessels could have been so fortunate as to survive the fearful storm.

Here is Captain Stott's account of his trip and experience with the Strathnevis. R. M. S. Miowera, en route to Honolulu, Dec. 27, 1895. I left your port on Monday, 16th of December at 6:18 p.m., and it is my painful duty to advise you of the disastrous results of my endeavors to bring the steamer Strathnevis to your port.

At 12:30 a.m. on Monday, 16th of December at 6:18 p.m., and it is my painful duty to advise you of the disastrous results of my endeavors to bring the steamer Strathnevis to your port. I was on the point of leaving you on the following summary of events since sighting that steamer on Wednesday, 18th December, at 8:45 a.m.

In lat. 42.59 north, longitude 132.21 west, about 450 miles from Cape Flattery, we sighted a steamer flying distress signals, viz.: Ensign reversed at the main, and the flag N C at the foremasthead. "In distress want assistance," amidships, K R L, "Will you take us in tow?" We replied, "What is the matter?" The other steamer answered, "I have broken my shaft, heaven to me, I will send a boat."

The steamer was the Strathnevis of Glasgow. At 9:35 a.m. the boat came alongside of the Miowera with D. Robertson, the chief officer of the Strathnevis, in charge, who reported that in a heavy northwest gale on the 20th of October, in latitude 40.14, longitude 164.27 west, about 1622 miles from Victoria, B. C., the shaft broke outside of the stern tube, causing loss of box and propeller.

Thus the steamer had been drifting about helplessly for 69 days. He also stated that he had been commissioned by the captain to take the Miowera to tow him to any port, no matter where, as long as his vessel was taken to a safe place. Royal Roads, Victoria, B. C., was ultimately decided upon. I advised him to tell his captain that we would assist him to the best of our ability in every way which he deemed best, and to let him know at any time how we could best serve him.

HENRIETTA SEIZED

Hawaiian Authorities Get Hold of the Schooner and Her Cargo.

Some Opium That Made a Previous Trip to the Little Island Republic.

Besides the safe arrival at Honolulu of the steamer Miowera, the Warrimoo brought another story that is of interest to Victorians and of very great interest to at least a few. It is the news of the seizure of the schooner Henrietta of this port by Hawaiian officials, and the arrest and conviction of Capt. W. B. Anderson and his crew on a charge of smuggling.

The Henrietta cleared from Victoria for La Paz, Mexico, on a "trading trip" on November 7th. Everybody here knew, or at least suspected the real object of her mission, but just where she was going was kept pretty quiet for some time, and the customs officials along the California coast were kept on pins and needles. Towards the end of November, however, it leaked out where she was going, and consequently the Hawaiian authorities were ready for her when she put in an appearance at Makua on Sunday, December 22. She was sighted, near the coast, from Waianae about 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

Deputy Sheriff Sheldon sent a man over on horseback to find out what she was, and soon afterwards left himself for the place. On the way he came up with one C. E. Gaile. After some questioning the man was arrested and taken to Waianae.

Sheldon then "worked" his man and succeeded in getting a confession from him. In the meantime Deputy Collector McStocker was communicated with and had a tug fitted out. At 7:30 she left Honolulu, taking Marshal Brown with six policemen, McStocker, Sanders, Captain Hilborn and six of a crew.

The schooner was sighted about 2:30 and Marshal Brown and his native police boarded her. McStocker came later and asked for the ship's papers. The captain showed an outward entry from Victoria for La Paz, Mexico, for so many boxes of drugs, but denied knowing what the drugs were. Captain Sanders went down to examine and returned with the report that the cargo was opium and there were 1740 lbs of it. The men arrested gave their names as W. P. Anderson, captain of the vessel, a Norwegian; C. E. Gaile, boss of the expedition, American; Mike Connell, H. W. Wheeler and J. H. Brown, all young men, Americans; Ho Wai, a Chinaman.

Deputy Sheriff Sheldon got the whole story out of Gaile before the schooner was seized. Captain Anderson and Gaile were sentenced to eighteen months in jail with hard labor and a fine of \$500 each. The other members of the crew were each sentenced to three months and fined \$500.

This is the second time this same opium has been in the hands of the Hawaiian officials, and there is consequently some wonder that Capt. Anderson was not more cautious. The knowledge, however, content that it was a mistake that the schooner was molested. It has been openly stated that the customs officials were in with the ring, and if the police had not taken up the case a seizure would never have been made. The story of the travels of the opium is rather interesting. Last spring a schooner cleared from the Skeena river, and among her cargo were 600 pounds of the best quality of San Francisco and 1,400 pounds of San Francisco manufacture. The opium was cached outside Honolulu harbor, and in an attempt to land it in a small boat Jim Harvey and his pal were drowned. The goods and the opium were taken to the Hawaiian authorities, and it being prohibited on the islands Deputy Collector McStocker came to Victoria to sell it. It was sold through a Victoria business firm to the men who had owned it in the first place. They got it for less than \$1 a pound. This gave them a good margin for profit on the Hong Kong opium, which commands a good price in San Francisco, without doing anything illegal. So they shipped it to San Francisco, paid the regular duty and realized a good profit. They still, however, had the 1,400 pounds of San Francisco manufacture on their hands. There is no market for that brand on this coast, so their only chance to get back their money was to land it on the Hawaiian islands, where all brands command a good price. The Henrietta was therefore chartered and she made the trip which has resulted so disastrously to the men interested, as well as to the crew.

WARRIMOOS TRIP

Release of the Rest of the Political Prisoners in Hawaii.

A rather uneventful trip was completed at 3 o'clock this morning by the Canadian-Australian line steamship Warrimoo. Here is the purser's account of the trip.

The R. M. S. Warrimoo, C. E. B. B. R. N. R. commander, left Sydney on 2:30 p.m. on the 18th ultimo, arriving at Suva at 6 a.m. on the 25th. Experienced strong northeast winds and high seas until 2:30 p.m., thence to Suva, variable winds and sea weather. Left Suva on the 25th at 7:30 p.m., getting clear of the group at 11 a.m. next day. Passed and spoke R. M. S. Miowera at 10 a.m., 2nd January; arrived at Honolulu at 3 p.m. on the 2nd.

On the 1st of January, 1896, the Warrimoo had fresh southerly winds and degrees south, thence very unsettled weather and confused sea with low barometer until 1st instant, thence fine weather. Left Honolulu at 9:30 p.m. on the second, reached Tatoosiki, Tahiti, at 10 p.m. on the 7th, arriving in Victoria at 3 a.m. on the 10th. Experienced strong southerly winds and fine weather with high air to Cape Flattery. On the 1st of January, 1896, 10:30 north, 160-40 west, passed portion of wrecks.

The passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, James Wakefield, J. C. Cook and 18 second cabin.

The Warrimoo brought about 600 tons measurement of freight, mostly wool, also including 120 tons of sugar. On New Year's morning there were released from Oahu prison, Hawaii, the eight remaining political prisoners, G. L. Seward and Bowler, with Wilson, Wise and three other natives. Letters to the executive from each of the men earnestly expressed a sense of their error, and a promised loyal support of the government. General satisfaction was expressed at the result.

The Gazette company have destroyed their issue of the December number of the "Hawaii" magazine, because it was "immoral and indecent."

The best and most effective for the cure of colds, coughs, and all throat, lung and bronchial troubles, is undoubtedly Dr. J. C. Cherry's Peppermint, the only specific for colds and coughs admitted on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair.

THE PRIZES AWARDED. The final awards in the literary competition offered by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., have just been announced. The decision as to the order of merit of the five stories selected was left to a vote of the readers, and that great interest was taken in the matter is shown by the fact that 16,728 votes were recorded. "A Night on Crotchet" by Mrs. (Mrs. R. S. Smellie, Toronto), received 4655 votes, the largest number cast, and is awarded first prize. "The Lady of Beacon" by Othman (Thomas Smith, Ottawa) comes second with 4403 votes. "The Fall of York," by Allan Douglas, Brodie (C. Herbert Chestnut, Toronto), takes the third with 3004 votes. "The House of Eulalie," by Margery Tooker (Mrs. C. F. Fraser, Halifax, N. S.), has the fourth place with 2500. "The New Eden," by Jago (C. B. Keenleyside, Brantford), 2106 votes awarded 5th prize. The prizes are \$100, \$75, \$50, \$40 and \$25. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company deserves much credit for so liberally assisting in developing a Canadian literary talent.

THE CAT CAME

While it Last, it is the Bowl-up in a Nutshell.

While it Last, it is the Bowl-up in a Nutshell. The French Canadian over the dropping of the per, who framed the proposed dropping. Bowler at an early date may be that there will be by the French minister Ottawa, Jan. 14. patch—While there ship between the lip," as the events of the wall to-day is that has capitulated, and the victors have come out victorious.

It is stated with a confidence of positiveness that Sir Mackenzie Bowler until after the session of parliament and will to the fold, except Sir Tupper, who retires to his father.

Premier Bowler, finding an all-outgoing, and his council evidently previous agreed that Sir should come in and sup a Colossus, until the side of the government. The Gazette company have destroyed their issue of the December number of the "Hawaii" magazine, because it was "immoral and indecent."

The best and most effective for the cure of colds, coughs, and all throat, lung and bronchial troubles, is undoubtedly Dr. J. C. Cherry's Peppermint, the only specific for colds and coughs admitted on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair.

THE PRIZES AWARDED. The final awards in the literary competition offered by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., have just been announced. The decision as to the order of merit of the five stories selected was left to a vote of the readers, and that great interest was taken in the matter is shown by the fact that 16,728 votes were recorded.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by a disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

USE SUNLIGHT SOAP. PRICE REDUCED. EVERYBODY CAN NOW AFFORD IT. For every 12 "Sunlight" Wrappers sent to the Canadian Head Office, 22 St. Nicholas Street, Toronto, a useful paper-bound book will be sent postpaid.

Consumption. Valuable Treatise and Two Bottles of medicine sent Free to all sufferers. The Express and Post Office Address: SLEIGHT CHEMICAL CO. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.