

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY DECEMBER 19 1895.

VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 3

A PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

The RESERV Confirmed Upon Col. E. G. Prior With the Charge of a Department.

Day Named for the Election Necessitated by His Acceptance of Office.

He Will Control the Inland Revenue Service—A Loss to the Artillery.

When the Premier of Canada, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, was in Victoria last summer, in reply to a deputation urging the representation of British Columbia in the Dominion cabinet he declared that while he could do nothing at the time, there being no vacancy, the claims of this province would be kept in mind. A bulletin and extra issued by the Colonist yesterday morning showed that this was no empty promise, for they contained the gratifying announcement that Lieut.-Col. E. G. Prior, one of the popular representatives of this district in the House of Commons, had been invited to become a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and at the same time to accept the charge of a department—that of Inland Revenue. As the news spread the Privy Councillor-elect was the recipient of a host of congratulations. The news was the one topic of discussion on the streets, and the Pacific Club, of which, as well as the Union, Col. Prior is a member, promptly ran their flag to the masthead in honor of the event.

Col. Prior has represented Victoria city and district in the Commons since 1888, when he was returned by acclamation upon the acceptance of the office of postmaster by Mr. N. Shakespear, one of the then members. He had had two years' legislative experience, having been a member for Victoria in the local legislature from 1886 until he resigned to accept the higher honor in 1888. At Ottawa Col. Prior's ability and address soon brought him into prominence. In those days Cabinet representation for the Pacific Province was not thought of, and in any case, with so many seniors on the spot seeking the honor and emoluments of office, it was not likely to be bestowed on a young man. In 1894 and again in 1895 he was elected president of the Dominion Artillery Association. He was an honorary Aide-de-Camp to Lord Stanley of Preston, and has had the honor of serving the Earl of Aberdeen in the same capacity. These distinctions have naturally claimed first notice from the fact that Col. Prior has been so closely associated with military affairs.

Victoria's representation was not a man of but one idea, however, and he quickly made his influence felt in the house, the caucus, and—most important of all—the departments, where he and his colleague, Mr. Earle, have from the first proved themselves stalwart champions of the rights of their constituents and their province at large. Neither of them has taken up much of the time of the house with speech making, which on the part of a private member counts for but little, but upon proper occasions Col. Prior was found to be a ready, forceful and fluent debater; so that any department of which he is the parliamentary head is not likely to suffer from the manner in which he will represent it in the House.

Col. Prior was born on the 21st May, 1853, at Dallowell, Yorkshire, Eng., his father being Rev. Henry Prior. He was educated at a mining engineer, and came out to British Columbia under engagement with the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company as assistant manager and engineer, serving them from 1873 to 1878. During that period, in 1875, he was elected a life member of the North of England Institute of Mining and Civil Engineers. From 1878 to 1880 he was government inspector of mines for British Columbia. Subsequently he went into the iron and hardware business, establishing the firm of H. G. Prior & Co., Limited, of which he is the head, and which has branches at Vancouver and Kamloops and business connections throughout the province has helped to give him the intimate knowledge he possesses of the resources and requirements of all parts of British Columbia.

Since 1888 Col. Prior has been the officer commanding the British Columbia Garrison Artillery, which honor he obtained by promotion through the several commissioned ranks, in each of which he was a model officer; and under his able and popular direction the corps has flourished to a remarkable degree, in the face of exceptional difficulties and drawbacks. As while holding his new appointment he will have to reside at Ottawa—beyond the limits of his military command—his acceptance involves his retirement from active participation in affairs of the B.C.G.A.; and Col. Prior's resignation will be tendered immediately. The resignation will be to him a source of great regret. There is no reason to doubt that his regret will be shared by every member of the corps, and that—following the precedent lately established in the case of Hon. J. M. Gibson and the Thirteenth Battalion—Hon. E. G. Prior were made honorary Colonels of the B.C.G.A. and the appointment would be a most popular one.

Having accepted "an office of emolument under the crown" Col. Prior must

seek re-election as a member of the House of Commons. This election has been arranged to occur as soon as compliance with the formalities of the law makes it possible, as the House meets on the 2nd of January. Sheriff J. E. McMillan has been named returning officer, and he will receive nominations on the 30th of December. Should a poll be demanded it will be held on the 6th of January.

A HAPPY ARRANGEMENT.

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—(Special)—Negotiations which have been in progress for a few days past were completed this morning by the acceptance by Col. Prior, M.P., of Victoria, of the appointment of Controller of Inland Revenue, coupled with the distinction of being called to the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. It was in response to British Columbia's demand for cabinet representation, a condition of the fact that she put forward so strong a candidate for any vacant portfolio, that the offer was made to Col. Prior, but simply making him a Controller—the only office now available—would not serve the purpose, as the Controller is not an ex-officio Privy Councillor, who alone may be present at cabinet meetings. Therefore it was decided to make Col. Prior a member of the Privy Council so that he may be heard, as it is desired he shall be, whenever the special interests of British Columbia are under consideration by the Councillors remain such for life, with the title of Honorable; while the Controller is entitled to that prefix only while holding office. Hon. John F. Wood, who has been Controller of Inland Revenue since the creation of the office, to-day was transferred to the customs department, and he also will be sworn in the Privy Council. Mr. Wood will administer both departments until Col. Prior arrives here, after his re-election. The salary attaching to the office is \$5,000 a year besides sessional indemnity.

Great satisfaction is expressed here at Col. Prior's acceptance of office, as it is generally recognized that he should prove a capable and popular administrator.

U. S. FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle's annual report on the national finances, sent to Congress to-day, shows that the revenues of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, amounted to \$390,373,403. The expenditures during the same period aggregate \$433,178,426, leaving a deficit for the year of \$43,805,023. The revenue for the current year is estimated at \$431,907,407, and the expenditures at \$448,907,407, which would leave a deficit of \$17,000,000 for the coming fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The Secretary estimates the receipts at \$464,000,000 and the expenditures at \$457,000,000, or an estimated surplus of \$7,000,000. There, he says, no reason to doubt the ability of the government to discharge all its current obligations during the present fiscal year and have a large cash balance at the close, without imposing additional taxation upon the people, but urged that the Secretary of the Treasury ought always to have authority to issue and sell short time bonds bearing a low rate of interest, to supply casual deficiencies in the revenue, with a complete return to the normal business conditions of the country and proper legislative and executive supervision over expenditures, the revenues law in force will, he thinks, yield ample means for the support of the public service, and the usual state of prosperity will continue without serious interruption.

U. EVANS DICKINSON.

(From the Salford Reporter.)

We regret to announce the death of Mr. U. Evans Dickinson, which took place on Wednesday (November 29) under circumstances the more painful in that he had only recently arrived on a visit to his father, Mr. Joseph Dickinson, F. G. S., of South Bank, Pendleton. He was not in good health when he arrived; but no cause for anxiety had presented itself until ten days prior to his death. Mr. Evans Dickinson completed his school education at Rossall school, Fleetwood. In his youthful days he was a fairly good short distance runner, and he held cups won at the athletic sports of the Western cricket club, Eccles, and elsewhere. He made a tour, when he visited Germany, Spain, Portugal, the Mediterranean and Black Seas, Bombay and Kurrachee in India. He served articles of apprenticeship at the Banfurling and Mains collieries of Messrs. Cross, Tetley & Co., Wigan, meanwhile attending lectures at the Wigan school of mines. He passed the examination and obtained the certificates of colliery manager, and was connected with collieries in the Bolton and Wigan districts. He practically introduced into use the Settle water cartridge as a high flameless explosive.

About eight years ago he decided to settle out in a mining country of the West, and accordingly he went out to Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada, where he became active in the management of the Wellington collieries of Messrs. R. Dunsmuir and Sons, Nanaimo. To fulfil a requirement of the country he a second time underwent the examination, and was granted a certificate of colliery manager in British Columbia. In 1888 he was elected a member of the British Columbia Institute of Mining, Civil and Mechanical Engineers. Becoming the owner of property he developed into what is now the North Hill Rancho at Nanose Bay. His decease at the early age of 39 is greatly felt by his relatives and friends in this country, and we have no doubt it will spread deep regret amongst his neighbors on the other side, in the midst of whom he was rising and a useful member of the community. The funeral took place on Friday last at St. John's church, Pendleton, and was attended by his immediate relatives.

OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.

Alaskan Boundary Commissioners Will Be Able to Sign a Joint Report.

Specimens of Canada's Fishery Resources for Imperial Institute—Dominion Rifle Association.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—W. F. King, Canadian boundary commissioner, has returned from Washington, whither he had been to confer with his co-commissioner General Duffield, chief of the U. S. Coast survey, in reference to their report on the Alaskan boundary. A comparison of the data procured by the Canadian and United States surveyors showed to the two commissioners that they would be able to sign a joint report to their respective governments.

The city council to-night decided to ask the legislature to apply to Ottawa the British Columbia assessment law taxing land to its full value and exempting improvements 50 per cent.

The Premier had an interview with the Minister of Fisheries has authorized that a collection of specimens of the fishery resources of Canada be sent to the Imperial Institute.

Only fifteen per cent. of the citizens have paid their taxes, the remaining 85 per cent. being delinquent under the city charter from voting at the ensuing municipal elections.

The council of the Dominion Rifle Association held a meeting here to-day. It was decided to hold the annual meeting in February. The regular meeting on January 25 will be a formal one. It was also decided to send a delegation to the Australian rifle team to visit Canada and take part on their way home from England.

T. J. Watters, ex-commissioner of customs, obtained bail to-day and was liberated from jail.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 16.—(Special)—This morning Winnipeg had another disastrous and fatal fire. The blaze was discovered about 6 o'clock in the lower flat of the Cauchon block, which is largely occupied as a tenement building, some of the best families in Winnipeg residing there. The flames cut off all escape by the stairs, and had to be rescued from the top story windows. All escaped in their night clothing with the exception of Major J. H. Morrice and his wife. The Major expired from suffocation and the charred body of Mrs. Morrice was found in the ruins this afternoon. Both were well known citizens of Winnipeg, the Major having arrived here with the first Red River expedition. Miss Talbot was burned about the face and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Peardon were badly injured by jumping from a window. Among those who escaped in scant clothing were Hon. Joseph Martin, wife and daughter, who occupied apartments in the building. The loss on the building is about \$30,000; insurance \$30,000 in the Guardian and \$10,000 in the Royal. The contents of the rooms were insured for small amounts in several companies. The Manitoba Plumbing Company sustained a loss of \$2,500; insured for \$1,200 in the British American.

The provincial cabinet will meet this week to prepare an answer to the rejoinder set by the Ottawa authorities in July last relative to the school law. The meeting will be held on Thursday or Friday.

The Winnipeg civic election takes place to-morrow. There will be a close vote for the mayoralty between Bole and Jamieson, with chances in favor of the latter.

THE SEALING INDUSTRY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The report on pelagic sealing, presented to congress to-day by Secretary Carlisle, shows that the Behring sea patrol fleet during last season, boarded and examined ninety-four vessels, fifty-four of which were engaged in sealing. The number of skins actually counted were 31,214. Many of the vessels in the revenue cutter service, the sealside patrol, are very old and nearly unseaworthy, and he recommends that four new ones be provided to take the places of the McLane, Crawford and the Seward, and one for the port of New York. The secretary says the government of Great Britain has refused to renew the sealing regulations agreed upon for the season of 1894, providing for the sealing of arms. The total catches of seals at sea in the award area during the last season was 56,291, as compared with 61,830 for the season of 1894. The catch on the seal islands was 15,000. A careful count of all seals on the islands makes the number a little over 200,000, a decrease of over half since 1891.

"PATRIOTS OF AMERICA."

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—W. H. Harvey, the apostle of free silver, better known as "Coin," yesterday launched a new political party. According to the prospectus which Mr. Harvey gave out it is to be an out-and-out secret organization, the title "Patriots of America," its use of free silver as well as eliminate the fishbribe politics. The national officers are: W. H. Harvey, first national patriot; Charles MacLure, national recorder; and James F. Adams, national treasurer. Mr. Harvey was first elected head of the order, and then appointed Messrs. Adams and McClure, the organization being then declared complete.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Cyanide Works for Cariboo—Operation in Fruit Growing—Burglaries in Vancouver.

Drowned Off Point Roberts—What the Cowichan Football Club Are Doing.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Dec. 16.—Angus Cameron was brought to the city hospital in a dangerous condition yesterday. A car jumped the track at the Union logging camp and Cameron was thrown violently to the ground.

It is said that cyanide works will be started in Cariboo early in the year and Mr. Pellet-Harvey placed in charge.

Geddes's grocery store on Carroll street and Yongs's tobacco store on Hastings street were broken into early this morning by burglars, who secured some booty in the first instance, but were frightened away before they had time to steal anything in the second.

Preliminary steps for the formation of a co-operative fruit growers' association were taken at a meeting which took place in Mr. McGowan's office on Saturday. The association is to be called the main object of the province to be marketed the fruit of the province to the best advantage. The association will have power to operate fruit and vegetable canneries, evaporating and cider mills, etc. Several meetings will be held at an early date at Mission, Chilliwack and other places, and the association's committee will discuss the subject with the local fruit growers.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 17.—The aldermen do not take kindly to the scheme of relief work suggested by the clergymen of the city, in connection with Salvationists, Women's Council, W.C.T.U., etc. They claim it will encourage tramps.

Ald. McPhaiden said there had not been an application for assistance from the city in three months. Another alderman said that work had been offered to the worthy destitute with no takers.

Wellington Carscallen died from typhoid fever at St. Luke's home after an illness of ten days.

J. M. Buxton, mineral assayer, slipped on the icy sidewalk yesterday and broke his leg.

J. R. Pearson, of Winnipeg, at one time private secretary to General Superintendent Whyte, died at the Carter house in this city on Sunday.

A choral concert in the Homer street Methodist church passed off very successfully last evening under the direction of Dr. Richardson.

Mr. St. George has laid his complaints against the school board before the city council.

The licensed victuallers have asked for a reduction of the licenses. They claim there is not a fair balance with the present high licenses, and that as far as wholesale stores are concerned they cannot keep the law and keep open.

The council of 1895 have recommended the petition to the favorable consideration of the incoming council. The victuallers asked for the following adjustments: saloons, \$400; shops, \$200; restaurants, \$100.

The license board are taking steps to restrict by legislation, if possible, the sale of liquor in clubs. Licensed victuallers complain that it does them a great injustice.

Specimens of washing soda and alum in their natural state have been brought into the office of Mr. Colquhoun, assayer, alleged to have been mined within 250 miles of Vancouver. Mr. Colquhoun says that he has never been in a country where the prospects were greater than here.

It is currently reported that the P.P.A. chose the following ticket at a private meeting last night, and will ask the ratifiers to endorse it: Mayor, Ald. Bethune; aldermen, Compland, Lloyd, Ramsay, Clendenning, Sanders, W. S. McDonald and McCrae.

Three more men have been added to the letter carrier corps of Vancouver, and their appointment will probably be made permanent.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 16.—A French negro brought word to the city to-day that he and his partner, an Italian, were overtaken in a storm in a small boat off Point Roberts. The negro swam ashore after a two hours' struggle with the waves. The Italian was drowned. The negro's name is not known and the authorities are looking him up.

New Westminister, Dec. 17.—The officers and men of Company 4, B.C.B.G.A., at a meeting last night decided to vote their government allowance and devote it to furnishing the officers and men's rooms at the drill shed. A committee was appointed to handle the money.

J. C. Henderson, of Chilliwack, shipped yesterday nine hogs averaging 450 pounds each to Vancouver.

An attempt is being made to have the Great Northern resume their daily train to South Westminister, as inconvenience is at present felt in stock, mail, passenger and freight service. The Great Northern officials have been interviewed by prominent aldermen.

COWICHAN.

COWICHAN, Dec. 18.—The Cowichan Football Club has entered for the B. C. challenge cup, which necessitates the team playing several matches away and as the club stands in want of funds the secretary, Mr. F. C. Fall, Mr. McPherson, earnestly appeals to all settlers in the district to kindly subscribe to this lucky, young, promising team.

NANAIMO, Dec. 17.—Under the provisions of the pharmacy act, certain re-

stricted rules and regulations must be complied with before poisons are dispensed to customers. It is charged, however, that these rules and regulations have been frequently disregarded. The Pharmaceutical Association met here on Friday night and that evening a detective rounded up all the drug stores in the city and applied for a certain poison. Two stores sold the required article without obtaining the signature of the purchaser, and the outcome is anxiously awaited.

A meeting of the Nanaimo Poultry Society was held on Saturday night, when the dates chosen for the annual show were January 21, 22 and 23, Mr. Theodore Sternberg being selected as judge. Stanley Craig and Jonathan Thomson were chosen superintendent and assistant superintendent respectively. The managing committee will consist of Messrs. Fargeter, Baker, Shepherd, W. H. Parsons, Wrigglesworth. The show will be held in the old Methodist church.

The Tynesiders have decided to give a concert and social in St. Paul's Institute on Friday evening, the 20th inst. Ald. Deason has kindly consented to preside.

The dance given by the fire laddies on Saturday was well attended. The proceeds go towards the support of Miss Minnie Corcoran. A masquerade ball will be given for her benefit on New Year's eve.

Mrs. Elsie Marchand Regard, wife of Mr. Frank Regard, died on the 13th inst., and was buried yesterday afternoon in the Roman Catholic cemetery.

NEW DENVER. (From the Leige)

Several men recently quit work on the Slocan Star because they could not agree with the foreman.

The Antoine uncovered 18 inches of clean ore last week.

The Legal Tender has been bonded to H. Abbott for \$30,000.

Bob Green and T. C. Eaton have commenced work on the Big Five.

The Last Chance is having an ore house erected at Cody Creek.

The American Boy will close down for the winter owing to the prevalence of snow slides.

Some of the Slocan mine owners think of using the electric light.

A two stamp mill will be worked at the Fern, a gold claim on Hall creek, near Nelson.

Three men are working on the Moonstone.

The Northern Bell will ship several carloads of ore as soon as it can be taken to the railroad track.

The Cariboo, a property on the north fork of Carpenter creek, shipped 85 sacks of ore to Pilot Bay this week.

Four men are working on the President, a claim on Howe's lake, recently bonded by A. W. McCune for \$20,000.

The C.P.R. are hauling Reco and Star ore from Sandon; the bulk of the shipment from Three Forks is from the concentrator.

Wm. Lardner has, it is said, acquired a controlling interest in the Kallispell.

The Hall Mines Co. recently paid Tom McGovern and Bill Franklin \$1,500 for the Fern, a gold claim on Hall creek, near Nelson.

The Sunshine and Cumberland are the names of two new mining companies formed to work the Yakima and Cumberland properties. N. D. Moore is manager of them both, with W. H. Yawkey as president, and W. C. Yawkey as secretary-treasurer. The capital stock of each is half a million dollars.

Mr. Haycock, an American mining expert and capitalist, was down to the Currie mine on Monday and expressed himself as much pleased with the property. On Tuesday he went to Slocan City to see some of the mines in that direction. Mr. Haycock has been through the greater part of the Kootenay lately.

U. S. PACIFIC CABLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Carter, of Montana, to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Pacific Cable Co., a corporation organized under the laws of New York, to build a submarine cable from some point on the Pacific coast to the Hawaiian islands and Japan. It is to touch at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii and such other points as are deemed advisable. No liability for construction is to attach to the U. S.; but the U. S. shall pay for a period of twenty years a sum of \$25 per nautical mile not to exceed \$72,000, and all messages of the U. S. are to be carried over the line free for that period, and given preference in transmission. In case of war the U. S. may take possession of the line. Press rates over the line shall not exceed half the rate paid for ordinary messages. The line must be laid and in working order within two years from the approval of the bill.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 16.—(Special)—Attorney-General Sifton, of Manitoba, and James Sutherland, M.P., the Liberal whip, arrived here yesterday. They had an interview in the evening with Hon. Mr. Laurier at the Windsor hotel. The interview understood to have an important bearing on the Manitoba school question. Mr. Sifton refuses to be interviewed or to discuss the object of his trip.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Travelers' Association was held on Saturday evening. Col. Massey was elected president; Max Murdoch, vice; and E. B. Garneau, T. L. Paton, Wm. Brewster and D. Watson, jr., were chosen directors.

The city surveyor has reported in favor of the proposed electric line to the top of the mountain, and it will probably be built very soon.

The World's Fair Tests

showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

Cruel Murders—The Aintab Massacre—A Bloody Affair—Turkish Excuses.

Destruction of a Franciscan Monastery—Estimate of the Loss of Life and Property.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—An Armenian professor named Thounaim, residing in England, has just received news of the cruel murder of his sister and her sons during the massacre in a town from which he himself was banished.

A Vienna dispatch in the Daily Telegraph says that M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, is negotiating with the Porte for the return to Anatolia of 18,000 Armenians who are now refugees in Russia.

The Daily News publishes a dispatch from Constantinople which says: "I have received a letter from a European resident dated November 23 giving the first details of the Aintab massacre.

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The Daily News publishes a dispatch from Constantinople which says: "I have received a letter from a European resident dated November 23 giving the first details of the Aintab massacre.

"The writer says: 'It is difficult to get figures as we are always under a guard when we go to the town, but 200 seems a low figure for the killed, and some say that it was 100 while 400 were wounded. All the Christian shops and about 250 houses were pillaged and many were burned. About one thousand Armenians who took refuge in the khans and mosques at the beginning of the panic are still prisoners there for what purpose can still be surmised.'"

The Daily News correspondent, continues the narrator, appears to have witnessed the massacre from the American mission. He says that all the western and southern parts of the city appeared to be in an uproar, crowds rushing in every direction and the sound of numerous pistol and gun shots being continually heard. A company of sixty soldiers was soon stationed in front of the American girls' seminary with pickets out to cover the approaches to the colleges. "He could see the Christian women on the roofs," the writer in Aintab continues, "helping by means of stones, clubs and firearms to drive off the assailants. Elsewhere the Turkish women crowded forward uttering a peculiar cry, cheering their men on to the massacre. The massacres lasted almost a whole day, and although troops were posted around the Christian quarters it was renewed on November 17. Some of the Moslems who assisted at the defence of the Armenian claimed and received \$5 a-piece."

A petroleum monopoly is about to be granted by the Sultan to a Russian named Theodore Magrocorado. The applicant engages to raise a loan of \$4,000,000, \$1,000,000 of which is to be paid to Russia on account of the war indemnity, and the remainder to be placed at the disposal of the Turkish treasury. The Russian will start his own refinery for Russian oil. This correspondent also says:

"The French embassy has received news of the pillage and destruction of the Franciscan convent at Jendjekaleh, near Marash. Five of the resident brothers are missing. Some report that they have been murdered and others that they have taken refuge with the Zeitonis."

The Daily News, publishes a three column letter from a person described as being as well placed for knowing as any European ambassador, which summarizes the whole of the Armenian massacres and estimates that 25,000 to 40,000 have been killed within two months and that £10,000,000 of property has been stolen.



W. H. Ward.

Almost a

Hopeless Case.

A Terrible Cough. No Rest Night nor Day. Given up by Doctors.

A LIFE SAVED

BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

AYER'S SPECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctor, after working over me to the best of his ability, pronounced my case hopeless, and said they could do no more for me. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I began to take, and very soon I was greatly relieved. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Ayer's Pills the Best Family Pharmacy.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1895.

A SHALLOW DECEIVER.

We are surprised at the Times. There is an incredulity that indicates, not sharpness or shrewdness, but idiocy or dishonesty. When the Times says that Col. Prior is not a Cabinet Minister "in the ordinary sense of the term," it directly contradicts the Prime Minister of the Dominion, who states distinctly that Mr. Prior is Privy Councillor and Cabinet Minister and has just as much voice in the affairs of the Dominion as he has.

The Times stupidly and dishonestly accuses Col. Prior of deception in this matter. Nothing could be more frank and open than the course which Colonel Prior pursued. He, at the earliest moment practicable, took not only the members of the Conservative party, but every elector in the Province who reads the Colonist into his confidence. On Tuesday evening he told the Conservative Association, the Macdonald Club and the press all that he knew about his appointment. He held back nothing. He read Sir Mackenzie Bowell's offer and his acceptance of that offer. He had hardly finished reading them when a telegram from the Premier confirming all that he had said in the clearest and most definite manner was placed in his hand. He immediately read that telegram to the meeting, so that on Wednesday morning the citizens of Victoria knew as much about Col. Prior's appointment as Col. Prior did himself.

It is a little remarkable that the Times did not publish one of these documents. In refraining from publishing them and at the same time accusing Col. Prior of deception the Times practises something that looks very like a fraud upon its readers. It not only did not tell them any of the truth but it did its best to lead them to believe what was not true. In order that there shall be no place for deception or falsification on the part of the Times, we reproduce here the telegrams relating to Col. Prior's appointment that were read at Tuesday night's meeting and published in yesterday morning's Colonist.

THE OFFER.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—Kindly ascertain from Prior if he will accept a controllership with a seat in the cabinet. This would give British Columbia a voice in the council. (Signed) MACKENZIE BOWELL.

THE ACCEPTANCE.

Dear Sir:—Referring to the telegram you received from Sir Mackenzie Bowell, a copy of which you handed to me, and which reads as follows, namely: "Kindly ascertain from Prior if he will accept a controllership with a seat in the cabinet. This would give British Columbia a voice in the council." After consultation with my colleagues and consultation with some of our principal supporters, I have no hesitation in accepting the position as stated above. Yours faithfully, E. G. PRIOR.

CONFIRMATION STRONG.

Montreal, Dec. 17. Hon. E. G. Prior, Victoria. Governor Dewdney writes me 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. I would have offered you nothing less. (Signed) MACKENZIE BOWELL.

The man who, after reading these telegrams, denies that Col. Prior is a Cabinet Minister, must be either a downright fool or impudently dishonest.

The Times publishes some rubbish as to what Controller Wood is reported to have said about Col. Prior's status. Who that has a particle of common sense will pay the slightest attention to what Controller Wood is reported to have said on the subject when he has before him what Mr. Wood's Chief wrote about it over his own signature.

It is abundantly evident that the deception is on the part of the Times and not on that of Col. Prior. But the organ's dishonest trick is too stupid and too shallow to deceive any man of intelligence.

EXPLANATIONS EXPLAINED.

The Toronto Globe's flop on the trade question has been remarked wherever that paper has been read. And so have been its attempts to recover itself. It has in its efforts to get on its feet again floundered and wobbled in a very amusing way. The Toronto Mail and Empire, animadverting on the great variety of views held by Liberals on the trade question goes, on to say:

It was an excellent idea on the part of the Globe to endeavor, in view of the prevailing misconceptions, both in and out of the party—but more in than out—to get order out of chaos by offering an explanation. People know what they are voting for when the proposal is set forth in a lucid manner. A number of persons, among them Mr. Costigan, read the explanation and jumped to the conclusion that it was a confession that protection for Canada is right after all. This explanation of the explanation turns out to be erroneous, and as a consequence our contemporary gives another explanation in explanation of the explanation. As it is not easy to understand the explanation of the explanation the Mail and Empire makes bold to explain it.

We are not concerned about the Mail and Empire's explanation of the series of explanations, for it is evident that explanations in this case make confusion

worse confounded. The truth is the Globe has found out that the free trade cry does not take with the people in any part of the Dominion, and it is trying to drop it and is looking about for another that will take. It is not doing the work either skillfully or gracefully.

FISH HATCHING.

A good many are sceptical as to the success of the artificial propagation of fish. One cause of this scepticism is that when the young fish are left to shift for themselves they are completely lost sight of. No one can tell with any degree of certainty what becomes of them, and it is known that there are thousands of enemies on the watch for them. With regard to land animals, even in a wild state, the success of any means taken to preserve them and to increase their numbers is soon apparent. There are many, sportsmen and others, keenly interested in their condition; they are closely watched, and every change, favorable or unfavorable, is duly noted and published. But it is different with fish. They come and go; sometimes they are what appears to be miraculously abundant and at others, wonderfully scarce, but very little is known as to the causes of either the abundance or the scarcity. It is consequently very difficult to tell whether the means taken to increase the numbers of food fishes have been successful or the reverse. Yet, notwithstanding this uncertainty pisciculture is continued energetically and extensively in many parts of the world. The efforts of the fish breeders are not directed merely to the restocking of fresh water streams and ponds and lakes but to the keeping up of the supply of fish whose habitat is the waters of the great deep. We are told that the Fishery Board for Scotland from its hatchery established at Dunbar sent out in 1894 twenty-six million and twenty thousand plaice and half a million cod, while in 1895 the figures rose to more than thirty-eight millions and a half of plaice, two million and sixty thousand cod, three million, eight hundred thousand turbot and one million, fifty thousand individuals of other kinds, making a gross total for the two years of seventy-two millions, seven hundred and eighty-five thousand.

No one, of course, expects that all these fish will arrive at full growth. A very large proportion of them must perish in their infancy. "But it is calculated that the survival of one per cent. of those already liberated to the attainment of the value of sixpence each would mean a gain to the fisheries of about £18,000 or \$90,000; and that the cost of maintaining the hatchery would be covered by the survival of one in a thousand to the attainment of the value of one penny. Regarded from this standpoint it seems scarcely possible that the hatchery can be other than profitable, alike to the fishermen themselves and to those who consume the products of their industry."

British Columbians, who are so deeply interested in the artificial propagation of the salmon, should be encouraged by the figures and the statements of the Fishery Board for Scotland. If the Scotch fishery experts look hopefully on their endeavors to keep up the supply of plaice, codfish and turbot, it is nothing more than reasonable that we in this Province should be sanguine as to results of the efforts that are being made to keep the run of salmon in the Fraser River up to its normal proportions. Although it is impossible to say how many of the fry that are sent down to the sea every year from the hatchery attain maturity, it is evident that there has been no diminution in the number of the fish that make their annual journey up the river. There is, we are told, less disproportion between the runs of a series of years now than there used to be. Some years ago fishermen could, with some degree of certainty, predict whether in a given year the run of salmon would be large or small. In these days the old-timers are frequently at fault. The year which according to their calculation ought to be a bad year for the fishermen turns out to be a good year. There has been lately to the surprise of the veterans a succession of large runs. Why is this? Those who believe in the efficacy of the hatchery say that the fish which were first hatched in it are now returning to the spawning grounds. This is why there is no apparent diminution in the number of the fish and this is why almost, if not altogether, as many go up the river one year as another. There are some of course who scout this theory and who declare that the hatchery has had nothing whatever to do with the size of the runs. They aver that the salmon in their migration and their reproduction are subject to laws about which little or nothing is known, and that it would be quite as sensible to endeavor by artificial means to increase the volume of water that runs to the sea in the channels of the Fraser, as by such means to increase the number of salmon that visit the river every year. We trust that before very long there will be no uncertainty about the matter and that the efficiency of the hatchery will be proved beyond a doubt.

FOR BRONCHITIS.

GENTLEMEN.—We have used Yellow Oil as a family remedy for Bronchitis with every success. My husband also used it for a stiff finger, but he thought he would never be able to use again, but it is now as well as ever through using Hagar's Yellow Oil. Wm. D. G. SEYMOUR, Whitehall, P.O., Ont.

PARALLEL CASES.

A great many who talk rashly about the Manitoba school question seem to forget that the minority in that Province hold their rights by precisely the same terms as do the Protestant minority of the Province of Quebec. The Constitution of the Dominion is all that stands between Quebec Protestants and oppression or unfair treatment in the matter of education. This point was well brought out by the Hon. Mr. Foster in his speech at Bracebridge, in the county of North Ontario. He said: "In one case the schools are Protestant, in the other they are Roman Catholic. The constitution which confers those rights in Quebec was framed by the French Roman Catholic majority as a safeguard, and guarantees separate schools to the minority. The two provinces therefore stand on the same footing regarding the school question, and what would be justice for one should certainly be justice for the other. In both cases a compact has been solemnly entered into, which should be regarded as binding. The institutions and beliefs of one class of the community are as sacred to them as the institutions of any other class, held just as tenaciously, but which circumstances have not yet tended to bring out as prominently as agreed. Should these rights in the one instance be ruthlessly and unconstitutionally destroyed, and in the other zealously preserved? The spirit of justice and fair play which prompts a settlement by the Government in the only right way in Manitoba, would be observed with equal rigidity in the case of Quebec should such a contingency arise. For the sake of the minority in Quebec as well as the minority in Manitoba, and, above all, for the spirit of concord and fairness which should be paramount in a country composed of diversified races and creeds, let prejudice be set severely aside. A grievance has been declared to exist by the highest court in the Empire. Is the constitution to be maintained or not? Remember the minority in Quebec, and let calm judgment prevail."

These are words of wisdom, and it is not at all surprising that they had an effect favorable to toleration and fair play in North Ontario. If the Confederation is to be kept together the federal compact in every province should be strictly observed. To repudiate it because it was made a long time ago, as some thoughtless people talk of doing, is both dangerous and foolish. A bargain is a bargain whether it is made by a province or an individual, and good faith and honesty require those who make it to live up to it without swerving to one side or to the other.

"THE BALANCE OF POWER."

It is difficult to understand how the President of the United States could talk of the "balance of power" on this continent with a serious countenance. The power of the United States is not threatened and cannot possibly be disturbed by any power or combination of powers in North and South America. Republicanism is as safe from all encroachment from outsiders as it can possibly be. In North America and South America republicanism has nearly the whole field to itself. Canada is the only country in North America under a monarchical form of Government and its inhabitants show no disposition to act adversely to republican institutions in the United States or in any other part of the world. Since the transformation of the Empire of Brazil into a Republic, republicanism in South America is in no danger from monarchical encroachment. If intelligent United States citizens think and say that the political and social condition of Canada compares favorably with the political and social condition of their own country, Canadians surely are not to be condemned for setting their neighbors a good example; and if dispassionate and unprejudiced observers have been forced to the conclusion that the inhabitants of Brazil were happier, freer and more prosperous under an Emperor than they have been under a President, the preponderance of the United States on the continent is not seriously affected by this result. We might go further and say if the corrupt and turbulent republics of South and Central America could by any change in their form of government be transformed into peaceable, law-abiding communities in which men could live in peace and pursue their various avocations unmolested by armed politicians the balance of power in America would not be in the slightest degree disturbed. We venture just to hint that the people of the United States would be in many ways benefited by the change. Never was there a more ridiculous bugbear set up in any country at any time than this balance-of-power phantom with which President Cleveland is trying to scare the people of the United States. The supremacy of the United States on this continent is secure as long as its citizens by the exercise of the civic virtues prove their fitness to maintain it. No outsider can take it from them. If they lose it it will be through their own folly and their own wickedness. Seeking pretexts to pick a quarrel with foreign nations will not aid them in maintaining their supremacy. War by giving opportunities to the host of corruptionists which infest the Republic may do them irreparable injury and can do them very little good. The most dangerous of the enemies of the United States is within itself, and not across the Atlantic or anywhere else. It is the enemy which it is nursing in its bosom, and not any foreign foe that will deprive it of its power, moral and material.

THE LATEST MESSAGE.

The President's message on the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela is a most important document and may lead to momentous results. There have been times when interference with a foreign nation's concerns such as the President of the United States recommends would be regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war and would be soon followed by hostile action. But nations are more peaceable in these days and the President's threatening message may possibly not lead to an interruption of the friendly relations that have so long existed between Great Britain and the United States; but we cannot help thinking that, for a time at any rate, those relations will cease to be friendly, and to use a term that is now current will become "strained." And it seems to us that it will not be at all surprising if before long they shall be strained to the point of rupture and beyond that point.

The difficulty that has arisen between the two great English-speaking powers is not, by any means, complicated. The facts are these. Great Britain has a colony in South America whose western boundary is contentious with the eastern boundary of Venezuela. There has for some time been a dispute between Guiana or rather Great Britain and Venezuela as to the boundary between the colony and the republic. There is a strip of territory which is claimed by both. So far the dispute has been a peaceful one. The Venezuelan Government, it is true, seized some British constables and held them in durance vile for a short time, but it has acknowledged that a mistake was committed and expressed its willingness to make reparation.

During the progress of this boundary dispute the Government of the United States has interposed its good offices and recommended the two countries to refer the matter to arbitration. Great Britain has courteously declined to accept the advice of the United States with regard to territory which she has possessed ever since the conquest of Guiana. But she is willing to submit her claim to part of the disputed territory to arbitration.

Now the President of the United States declares that as Great Britain has not submitted its dispute with Venezuela to arbitration the United States will run the line between British Guiana and Venezuela and will treat Great Britain as an enemy if it exercises acts of ownership over territory which the United States surveying commission decides belongs to Venezuela. This is a singular position for a third party to take, and one which has no interest whatever in the territory in dispute. But the Monroe doctrine comes in here, which is a mere declaration of a President of the United States made seventy years ago, and even that, as Lord Salisbury clearly shows, has no bearing on the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Great Britain, he says, is imposing no "system" upon Venezuela and is not concerning herself in any way with the nature of the political institutions under which the Venezuelans may prefer to live. But the British Empire and the Republic of Venezuela are neighbors, and they have differed for some time past, and continue to differ, as to the line by which their dominions are separated. It is a controversy with which the United States have no apparent practical concern. It is difficult indeed to see how it can materially affect any state or community outside of those primarily interested, except perhaps other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, such as Trinidad. The disputed frontier of Venezuela has nothing to do with any question dealt with by President Monroe. It is not a question of colonization by a European power of any portion of America. It is not a question of imposition on the communities of South America of any system of government devised in Europe. It is simply the determination of the frontier of a British possession which belonged to the throne of England long before the republic of Venezuela came into existence.

It is not hard to see that the United States has really no grounds for interference in this dispute. It has never declared itself the protector of the republics of South and Central America, and its public men distinctly repudiate the obligations which a protectorate carries with it. It considers, however, itself strong enough to enforce its will in this matter. This is the long and the short of the whole matter. The President is acting upon the very ancient maxim that might constitutes right. Besides, his interpretation of the Monroe doctrine is at this moment popular in the United States and a presidential election takes place next year.

A genuine ghost story has yet to be attested; not so a genuine blood-purifier. Over and over again it has been proved that Ayer's Sarsaparilla stands alone among medicines as the most reliable tonic and purifier. It stood alone at the World's Fair.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WEAK AND TIRED.

DEAR SIRS.—I can heartily recommend Miller's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion. For a long time I felt so weak I could hardly keep up every little thing I tried to do. I took two bottles and the fatigue and tired feeling left me and have never returned. MRS. E. CHURCHILL, Springfield, Ont.

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THIS popular and well known Hotel was re-opened on November 15, under the management of Wm. Jensen, its founder, with everything new and bright. It will be conducted as of former years, aiming to make it homelike for guests.

PRESS ENDORSATIONS.

United States Newspapers Comment President Cleveland's Deliverance on the Venezuela Affair.

The N. Y. "World's" the Only Sensing Deliverance—England Not a Foreign Nation.

New York, Dec. 18.—The editorial comments of most of the leading newspapers throughout the country, quite endorse the President's message irrespective of party politics. The Albany Press and Knickerbocker may be said to fairly reflect the general consensus of expressed opinion among Democratic papers when it says: "President Cleveland has silenced the tongues and closed the mouths of his carping critics with such abruptness that he has left most of them breathless and even gasping. His recommendations have every mark of sincerity. The policy outlined is sufficiently emphatic and the position he takes will receive the backing of every true son of America. 'John Bull' had had the side of his face slapped. If he turns the other side, another and heavier slap will be ready. That is what the message means."

Republican comment is scarcely less enthusiastic. The Buffalo Express, for instance, comments on the message as "bold and patriotic." "At last," the Express says, "the people of the United States will present a solid front with regard to our foreign policy, unbroken by partisan bickerings or jealousies. This is something which has never occurred before in our history as a nation. It is not too much, therefore to say that the message read to the houses of congress yesterday is the most important document which Grover Cleveland ever penned. It will be noticed to European powers that if they trench on the Monroe doctrine they will have to deal, not with a party or faction, but with a whole people."

The New York World is almost alone in assuming a hostile tone with respect to the message. The World says in part: "President Cleveland's message to Congress, is a serious blunder. It is a blunder because it is based upon a wrong conception, because it is not sustained by international law or usage, and because it places the United States in a false position. The President in his message, like Secretary Olney in his despatches, assumes that the policy of Great Britain in Venezuela involves a menace to this country. Are our peace and safety as a nation, the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government threatened by an extension, however unwarranted and arbitrary, of the English possessions in Venezuela? The serious nature of this 'Jingo' bugaboo is sufficiently indicated by pointing to Canada and to British Columbia on our very borders. England is not a 'foreign nation' in this hemisphere. Great Britain owns more territory on this continent than we do. If she had the hostile intention which the President's words impute, did she need to write for a boundary dispute in distant Venezuela, with a hybrid race, to assail us or to menace our republican institutions? The assumption is absurd and with it falls the structure of his ponderously patriotic rhetoric reared upon it by the President."

IN THE FAMILY. Mothers, Fathers and Children all speak in praise of Hagar's Sarsaparilla as the best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, quinsy and all throat troubles. Price 25c.

BIRTH. MACBRADY—In this city, on the 17th inst., the wife of D. Macbrady, 231 Cook street, of a son.

JACOBSON—In this city, on the 15th inst., the wife of Capt. V. Jacobson, of a son.

DIED. FINLAYSON—In this city, on the 17th inst., John Finlayson, a native of Balmuccia, Ross-shire, Scotland, late Governor of the Provincial Reformatory, aged 62 years. (Detroit papers please copy.)

PORTER—On the 17th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. W. Mackay, Cadboro Bay Road, Agnes, relict of the late Joseph Porter, a native of Wigan, Lancashire, England, aged 75 years.

LANG—In this city, at No. 27 Avalon Road, James Bay, on the 12th inst., Kathleen, second daughter of William and Francis Lang, aged 2 years and nine months.

JANES—In this city, at No. 13 Green street, on the 13th inst., Mary Ellen, only daughter of the late Alfred and Jane Janes, a native of Clackamas County, Oregon, in the 24th year of her age.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

President Cleveland's Message to Congress—Protest Against Britain's Attitude in Venezuela.

Lord Salisbury's Dispatch Regarding the Application of the Principle to Present Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President's message on the Venezuelan question occupied the main attention of the Senate during its brief session. Secretary Cox read the document amid impressive silence, the senators following every word with intense interest. The concluding sentence of the message had no sooner been read than a demonstration occurred almost unparalleled in the history of the upper chamber of congress, senators on both sides of the chamber joining in their expressions of approval by long-continued hand-clapping. Mr. Chandler (Rep.) leading in the demonstration of the senate, while senators seldom give vent to their feelings by applause. The veterans of the senate say it was the most spontaneous demonstration in their recollection. The message and accompanying documents were referred to the committee on foreign relations, and at 1:15 the senate adjourned. The following is:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In the annual message addressed to Congress on the 3rd instant, I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela, and recited the substance of the representations made by this government to Her Majesty's government, suggesting reasons why such disputes should be submitted to arbitration. The answer of the British government, which was then awaited, has since been received and is embodied in two communications.

One of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States; that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable to the state of things in which we live at the present day, and especially inapplicable to the controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Without attempting to extend the argument in reply to these positions it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine on which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation. This doctrine was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and it cannot become obsolete while the republic endures.

If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the old world, and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is the observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government; if a European power, by the extension of its territory, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why to that extent such a power should be allowed to attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared dangerous to our peace and safety, and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by the advance of frontier or otherwise.

It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute, because it does not embody any principle of international law which is founded on the general consent of nations; and no statesman, however eminent, no nation, however powerful, is competent to insert in the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country. Practically, the principle for which we contend has a peculiar, if not an exclusive, relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since the creation of international councils every nation is admitted to it. If the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as surely as if specifically mentioned; and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal which administers international law, the question to be determined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid. The Monroe doctrine recognizes those principles of international law, which are based upon the right that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced.

very, without any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute; but anxious to learn in a satisfactory, conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought under the claim of boundary to extend her possession on this continent without possession of territory fairly acquired within her lines of ownership, this government proposed to Great Britain to resort to arbitration as a proper means of settling the question.

It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British government, upon grounds which in the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feeling towards both the nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense and magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world, touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better result. The course to be pursued by this government, in view of present conditions, does not appear to admit of serious doubts. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its requirements, and deal with it accordingly. Great Britain's proposition not having been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will, cannot of course be objected to by the United States.

Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela remains unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for a time what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. In order that such examination may be prosecuted in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, I would suggest that congress make an appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the executive who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted it will be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as a national aggression upon its rights and interests the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or exercise governmental jurisdiction over any territory which of right belongs to Venezuela.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Washington.

SALISBURY TO PAUNCEFOTE.

The British side of the dispute is embodied in two notes from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote. Both notes are dated the same day. The one which the ambassador is directed to communicate to Secretary Olney is of the highest importance. Lord Salisbury goes broadly into the Monroe doctrine. It is as follows:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 26, 1895.

SIR.—On April 7 I transmitted to Lord Gough a copy of the despatch from Mr. Olney which Mr. Bayard had left with me that day. I informed him at the time that it could not be answered until it had been carefully considered by the law officers of the crown, and therefore, deferred replying to it till after recess. I take a very different view from Mr. Olney of the various matters upon which he touches in one part of the despatch, but I will defer for the present all observations upon it as concerns matters which are not themselves of first rate importance, and do not directly concern the relations between Great Britain and the United States. The latter part, however, of the despatch turning from the question of the frontiers of Venezuela, proceeds to deal with principles of a far wider character, and to advance doctrines of international law which are of considerable interest to all nations whose dominions include any portion of the western hemisphere.

The contentions set forth by Mr. Olney in this part of the despatch are represented by him as being the application of the principle of "maxims which are well known in American law" under the name of the Monroe doctrine. As far as I am aware this doctrine has never been advanced as the belief of the United States in any written communication addressed to the government of another nation, but it has been generally adopted and assumed by many eminent writers and politicians in the United States. It is said to have largely influenced the government of that country in its conduct of foreign affairs, though Mr. Clayton, who was secretary of state under President Tyler, expressly stated that that administration had in no way adopted it. But during the period which has elapsed since the message of President Monroe was delivered 1823, the doctrine has undergone very notable development and the aspect which it now presents in the hands of Mr. Olney differs widely from its character when first issued from the pen of its author.

Two propositions which, in effect, President Monroe laid down were: "1. That America can no longer be looked upon as a field for European colonization. 2. European powers must not attempt to extend their political systems to America or to control the political condition of any of the American communities which recently declared their independence." The dangers against which President Monroe thought it right to guard were not so imaginary as they might seem at the present day. The prospect of an alliance, the congresses of Laybach and Verona, the invasion of Spain by France for the purpose of forcing upon the Spanish people a form of government which seemed likely to disappear unless it was sustained by external aid, were incidents fresh in the mind of President

MONROE'S DESPATCH.

Monroe when he penned his elaborate message. The system of which he speaks and of which he so resolutely deprecates the application to the American continent, was the system then adopted by certain powerful states upon the continent of Europe of combining to prevent by force of arms the extension in other countries of political institutions which they disliked and to uphold by external pressure those which they approved.

Various portions of South America had recently declared their independence and their independence had not been recognized by the governments of Europe and Portugal, to which, with rare exceptions, the whole of Central and South America were mainly subject. It was not an imaginary danger he foresaw if he feared that the French expedition into Spain might inspire the more powerful governments of Europe with the idea of imposing by force of arms upon South American communities, forms of governments and political connections which they had thrown off. In declaring that the United States would resist such an enterprise if it was contemplated, President Monroe adopted a policy which had received the approval of England's government at that time.

The dangers which were apprehended by President Monroe have no relation to the present day. They are no longer any holy alliance imposing its system upon any portion of the American continent, and there is no danger of any European colonization. It is intelligible that Mr. Olney should invoke in defence of the views of which he is now insisting, an authority which in his own high popularity with his own fellow countrymen. But the circumstances with which President Monroe was dealing and those to which the present American government is addressing itself have very few features in common.

Great Britain is imposing no "system" upon Venezuela and is not concerning herself in any way with the nature of the political institutions under which the Venezuelans may prefer to live. But the British Empire and Republic of Venezuela are neighbors, and they have differed for some time past and continue to differ as to the line by which their dominions are separated. It is a controversy with which the United States have no apparent practical concern. It is difficult indeed to see how it can materially affect any state or community outside of those primarily interested, except perhaps other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, such as Trinidad. The disputed frontier with Venezuela has nothing to do with an investigation which by President Monroe. It is not a question of colonization by a European power of any portion of America. It is not a question of imposition on the communities of South America of any system of government devised in Europe. It is simply the determination of the frontier of British Guiana and England long before the republic of Venezuela came into existence. But even if the interests of Venezuela were so far alike to those of the U. S. as to give the latter a locus standi in the controversy, their government apparently have not formed and certainly do not express any opinion upon the actual merits of the dispute. The government of the U. S. do not say that Great Britain or Venezuela are in the wrong in the matters in issue. But they lay down the position of President Monroe when he opposed the reposition of the European systems, or the renewal of European colonization, the right of demanding that when a European power has a frontier difference with South American communities, the European power shall have no voice in the controversy to arbitration, and Mr. Monroe states unless Her Majesty's government accedes to this demand, it will greatly embarrass future relations between Great Britain and the U. S.

Whatever may be the authority for the doctrine laid down by President Monroe, there is no thought of claiming to show that he ever thought of claiming this novel prerogative for the United States. It is admitted that he did not seek to assert a protectorate over Mexico or the States of Central America or the States of the West Indies, and it is proposed upon the United States the duty of answering for the conduct of these states, and consequently the responsibility for controlling it. His sagacious foresight would have led him energetically to deprecate additional serious burthen on those which the rulers of the U. S. have to bear. If for some reason that if the government of the U. S. will not control the conduct of these communities neither can it undertake to protect them from consequences attaching to any misconduct of which they may be guilty towards the nations. If they violate in any way the Monroe doctrine or its subjects the alleged Monroe doctrine will not assure them the assistance of the U. S. in escaping from any reparation to which they may be bound by international law.

Mr. Olney expressly disclaims such an attempt from principles he lays down, but the claim which he puts upon them is that if any independent American state advances a demand for territory of which its neighbor claims to be the owner, and the neighbor is a colony of a European state, the United States should have the right to insist that the European state shall submit the demand and its own impugned rights to arbitration. I will not now enter into a discussion of the merits of this method of terminating international differences. It has proved itself valuable in many cases; but it is not free from defects which often operate as a serious drawback on its value. It is not always easy to find an arbitrator who is competent and who at the same time is wholly free from bias, and the task of insuring compliance with the award when made is not exempt from difficulty.

This is a mode of settlement of which the value varies much according to the nature of the controversy to which it is applied and the character of the litigants who appeal to it. Whether in any particular case it is a suitable method of procedure generally is a delicate and difficult question. It is not competent to decide the question as to the two parties whose rival contentions are in issue. The claim of a third nation which is unaffected by the controversy to impose this particular procedure on the disputing parties cannot be reasonably justified and has no foundation in the law of nations.

The old Presbyterian church at the corner of Gordon and Courtney streets, was sold yesterday to Mr. Archer Martin, through Flint & Prosser, who also report several other sales of realty.

SALISBURY'S DESPATCH.

The British Premier Admits the Monroe Doctrine is Entitled to Respectful Consideration.

Will Not Agree That the U. S. Are Interested in Every Frontier Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The following is the concluding portion of Lord Salisbury's despatch of November 10:

"In the remarks which I have made, I have argued on the theory that the Monroe doctrine in itself is sound. I must not, however, be understood as expressing any acceptance of it on the part of Her Majesty's government. It must always be mentioned with respect, on account of the distinguished statesman to whom it was due, and the great nation which has adopted it. But international law is founded on the general consent of nations, and no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country. The United States have a right, like any other nation, to interpose in any controversy by which their own interests are affected, and they are the judges whether those interests are touched, and in what measure they should be sustained. But their rights are in no way strengthened or extended by the fact that the controversy affects some territory which is called America. Mr. Olney quotes the case of the recent Chilean war, in which the United States declined to join with France and England in an effort to bring hostilities to a close on account of the Monroe doctrine. The United States were entirely in the right in declining to join in an attempt at mediation if they thought fit, but Mr. Olney's principle, that American questions are for American decision, even if it received any countenance from the language of President Monroe, which it does not, cannot be sustained by any reasoning drawn from the law of nations. The government of the United States is not entitled to decline to entertain proposals of firm a nature.

CLEVELAND'S POLICY.

The "Times" Considers That He Has Adopted an Aggressive Course With Levity.

Is He Mad, or Has He Been Hypnotized by Olney?—Significant Comments.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Times says in an editorial remarking upon the American letter in which President Cleveland has already denounced President Olney's aggressive policy is found in the fact that he actually reduces the Monroe doctrine to a nullity by admitting that adjustment of the Venezuelan boundary to make of her own free will England might possibly effect some very remarkable adjustments by offering Venezuela one-half the money Senator Chandler proposes for war purposes, in which case, according to President Cleveland, the U. S. would have nothing to say to the great extension of European influence on the American continent. When the matter comes to be weighed the American people are not likely to place unlimited confidence in a man showing so little genuine appreciation of a doctrine of which he has made temporary capital, and when they realize the monstrous and insulting character of the demand preferred in their name they will recognize our attitude as the only attitude that men of their blood could possibly adopt, or that they could see us adopt, without a blush.

The Pall Mall Gazette ridicules the whole matter, saying "it flashed across us at first that President Cleveland was mad, and second, that he was hypnotized by Mr. Olney, who was hypnotized by Mr. Lodge. But it is only an election address and we advise Mr. Cleveland to appeal to the country immediately, before the Americans have time to study the Olney doctrine. But we fear that even now it is too late for the word to be heard, and the word, 'Bugsbait' or 'Bungaboo.'" The Globe remarks: "No self-respecting nation would for a moment entertain such pretensions, and no one doubts that President Cleveland's heroics are due to politics. His Sackles he is prepared to go in the sacred cause of spread-eagleism. Exceedingly inopportune is the tune of bluff and bluster when the strongest ministry of modern times is in office. The mere possibility of war between the two great nations, with common ancestry and interests, is too dreadful to contemplate; but it would not be wise for American statesmen to confide too much in the amiable sentiment that blood is thicker than water or to imagine that England can be intimidated. President Cleveland must also see that France if he insists upon carrying out his modern construction of the Monroe doctrine in its entirety."

The Evening Standard states that "It seems impossible for any public man to issue a document in such offensive terms. It is a fresh attempt for the Irish vote and the tag-rag of the large Tory."

PARIS, Dec. 18.—La Republique Francaise says: "It is in every way a big affair which has fallen into Lord Salisbury's hand. They would not be sorry to London to draw the United States into a quarrel in view of our frontier troubles with Brazil. But they must not imagine that we shall hasten to play upon this occasion the game of diplomacy of Great Britain, who is isolated in the east and far east. We shall be curious and amused to see what steps she will take respecting ill-tempered brother Jonathan, in view of her policy of independent action."

BOTH ARE MINISTERS.

Mr. Wood as Well as Col. Prior Made a Member of the Dominion Cabinet.

About the Lieutenant-Governor's Interest—He Simply Performed a Friendly Service.

What a "Cabinet" Is by Established Practice—The Premier's Freedom of Choice.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—Premier Bowell informed your correspondent to-day that both Hon. John F. Wood and Hon. E. G. Prior will be members of the Cabinet. Statements to a contrary effect which were sent out with the first intimation of the government's action in the matter were the result of a misunderstanding. Under the statute creating the office of Controller, it is not necessary that it shall be held by a member of the cabinet, but neither is there anything to prevent a cabinet minister becoming as Controller the parliamentary head of the customs or the inland revenue service. It is said to be probable that at the coming session there will be legislation re-establishing the independent departments of Customs and Inland Revenue.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S POSITION.

Considerable comment was made by citizens of Victoria last evening on what seemed to be generally regarded as unseemly attacks upon Lieutenant Governor Dewdney in the editorial and correspondence of the Times. These attacks were based upon Premier Bowell's message read at the Liberal-Conservative meeting the previous evening and published in the Colonist of yesterday. A gentleman whose statement may be implicitly accepted discussed this matter last evening. "The Lieutenant-Governor's position," he said, "makes it out of the question for him to enter into a controversy in the press, no doubt he would speedily set himself right. His Honor has, in fact, made in private intercourse an explanation which should clear him from any imputation of political interference in any offensive sense. The facts as I gathered them, and as I feel free to state without impropriety, are very simple: "The first announcement of Col. Prior's appointment was made rather ambiguously, no doubt because without the full explanations which came later it was not understood how the position of a Controller and yet a Cabinet Minister, Mr. Dewdney being a Privy Councillor of long standing was naturally appealed to for information by many of those with whom he came in contact on Monday afternoon; and when he saw the collection of statements in the press he telegraphed to his old colleague, Sir Mackenzie Bowell to find out if the view he had taken and freely expressed was the correct one.

"The reply received from Sir Mackenzie Bowell was in accordance with the opinion already expressed by Mr. Dewdney, and as the Premier thought proper to wire also to his new colleague, the fact of the correspondence thus became public in a manner not contemplated by the Lieutenant-Governor, whose sole idea was to use the information for the benefit of all concerned. He did not for a moment suppose that any explanation would be taken to his effort to obtain an explanation which he thought would be welcomed by both sides to the controversy."

WHAT A "CABINET" IS.

"Acquaintance with the constitutional qualification for cabinet office," continued this gentleman, "has saved the Times from the exposure it has made of itself in three successive issues. The term 'cabinet' is applied to those members of the privy council who may be summoned by the Governor-General to advise him in the government of the Dominion. In Canada 'cabinet' and 'ministry' are synonymous terms. When Col. Prior was called to the Privy Council, he became eligible for membership in the cabinet or ministry, and was without delay added to the list of those who with and without the chief departments now constitute the advisers of His Excellency."

EX-MANAGER SERGEANT.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—About three hundred and twenty-five people comprising prominent people of this and other cities, and a large number of leading Canadian and United States railway men were present last night at the banquet to Mr. Sergeant, retiring general manager of the Grand Trunk. The government was represented by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon. Messrs. Costigan, Ives, Olinette and Wood. Lieutenant Governor Chapleau was present, but Hon. Mr. Laurier was unable to attend. The chairman was Sir Alexander Lacoste. Mr. Sergeant's speech in reply to the toast of "Our Guest" was a splendid effort. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and others made happy addresses, eulogizing the guest of the evening.

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Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING PNYNY-PECTORAL The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, GHOUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc. Mrs. JOSEPH NORWICK, of 88 St. James Street, Toronto, writes: "Pnyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of cough after a few doses. It is the best remedy I have ever used. I have used several other remedies but failed. It has cured my children of cough after several days. I prefer it to any other medicine for the cure of cough or cold."

H. G. BARRETT, of Little Rock, N.B., writes: "As a cure for the cough, Pnyny-Pectoral is the best I have ever used. My wife and I have both used it, and we will have no more cough."

Large Bottles, 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Ltd., Proprietors, MONTREAL.

HELD FOR MURDER.

The Inquest into the Death of Miss James Results in Dr. Garrow's Arrest.

Harry Creech is Also Placed Under Arrest as An Accomplice in the Crime.

Proceedings of the Last Day of the Coroner's Inquiry—Finding of the Jury.

As a result of the inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Mary Ellen James, Dr. J. K. Garrow was last night arrested by City Detective Perdue on a warrant charging him with murder, Harry Creech being at the same time arrested as an accessory before the fact.

The information in each case was based upon the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest, the inquiry continued from Friday last—being resumed at nine yesterday morning and completed twelve hours later, when Foreman W. J. Hanna presented the following as the finding of the jury:

"We the members of the jury are of opinion from the evidence produced before us that Mary Ellen James, of 13 Green street, Victoria city, came to her death on the 11th day of December, 1895, by blood poisoning, a result of improper medical treatment by Dr. Garrow, although without criminal intent; we are also of opinion that Harry Creech deserves severe censure for his ungentlemanly actions in and around the house of the deceased Miss James, and for trying to blacken her character while giving his evidence before this jury; we are also surprised at Dr. Frank W. Hall in not taking up the case at once, accompanied by some other medical practitioner."

The police had, however, decided upon their line of action long before the jury had completed their task; the information in the case were, in fact, drawn up by Superintendent Kinsey and Mr. A. G. Smith, D.A.G., during the jury's retirement to consider their verdict. Neither Dr. Garrow nor Creech expressed surprise on being informed that they were under arrest, nor was any comment made by either. The developments of the inquest had prepared the way for this climax.

The first of a number of new witnesses called on the re-opening of the inquiry was Mrs. Wallenstine, of 22 Green street, an old friend of the deceased, who had been one of the ladies in attendance upon the unfortunate girl during the last days of her fatal illness. She had asked Miss James on coming in Tuesday morning what the trouble was, and had received the reply:

"I have suffered something terrible; I thought last night I should die—and I don't want to die."

"Oh, you're worth a dozen dead ones yet," the witness said in an effort to cheer her up; afterwards devoting herself to alleviating as much as possible the poor girl's suffering. It was Harry Creech who admitted her to the house, and it was by Creech's directions that the medicine was administered. In fact he directed everything and appeared to have absolute control over the entire household; he never left the room for five minutes either day or night, giving the women folk no opportunity for any private conversation with the sick girl. When not doing something about the room, he was lying on the bed beside the patient, or leaning over her talking to her. Although he had been the girl's affianced husband for four or five years witness as well as the other women neighbors considered Creech's continued presence in the sick room unnecessary, improper and ungentlemanly. If the girl had had no mother she (Mrs. Wallenstine) would certainly have had him put out of the room. He gave the girl no opportunity to converse with anyone but himself.

Cross-examined by Chief of Police Sheppard, Mrs. Wallenstine continued that she had never seen Miss James in the company of any man other than Creech during years past, and in fact it was her habit if asked to go anywhere even by her lady friends to reply that she would have to ask Harry first. As to the nature of her illness, with the other witnesses she presented the same had come to the conclusion that if Nellie was not a wife she should have been.

Before leaving the witness box Mrs. Wallenstine impressively testified to the kind and lovable disposition of the young girl.

"She was a pure and virtuous girl till she met Harry Creech," she added, "and I'm sure he was the cause of all the trouble."

"Mrs. Henry Castleton gave corroborative evidence as to Creech's continued presence in the sick room, and to the fact that during the period of their engagement no man besides Creech ever went with Miss James. She was devoted to him."

Mrs. James, the mother of the dead girl, on being recalled, testified that her daughter had at no time told her of the nature of the trouble—nor had she ever suspected it even after the operation, the nature of which she had not even guessed. When the deceased was first taken ill, Creech said that he would take her to the doctor—to Dr. Frank Hall. On their return the witness told her daughter that the doctor had said it was only a bad cold, and she would have to take hot baths and hot drinks—Creech said that she had been running the sewing machine too much. Afterwards when the illness took a more dangerous turn Creech spent most of the time with her in the sick room.

"I did not tell him to go away," said the grief-stricken mother between her sobs, "for he said he wanted to be with her and render all the help in his power—and she was so very fond of him. I took him for an upright, honest man; now I know him to have been a cause of the ruin and death of my poor girl—and her death. How do I know? I know she never went with or cared anything for any other man, or if Creech says other than this he lies. Concluding her testimony Mrs. James denied that she had known of any medicine being obtained until Dr. Frank Hall was called in. She did not, until the in-

quest opened, know that Dr. Garrow had an existence.

Dr. John Lang deposed to having made a partial post mortem examination on the body of the deceased to ascertain if any injury had been produced by instruments, and detailed the condition of the various organs. The examination disclosed entire absence of anything that would naturally cause a miscarriage. The prescription given by Dr. Garrow and referred to in Creech's evidence at the opening of the inquiry being placed in Dr. Lang's hand he described the medicine called for as containing but one ingredient, a drug only used for the purpose of arresting hemorrhage or to produce uterine contraction. It would not be given by any judicious practitioner if he knew pregnancy was present, and he had never known of such a thing as prescribing it for vomiting of any kind.

It was the drug commonly used in producing abortion—in fact the only effective drug having direct action. "One pill every six or eight hours as required, directions accompanying the prescription, he considered most indefinite and inadequate—especially when as in this case twenty-four pills were ordered. The securing of an abortion could only be necessary and justifiable when it was the only means available to save the life of the mother; in such an event the doctor operating should call in a brother practitioner to share the responsibility and only operate at the home of the patient or in a hospital. If a patient was able to come to the office of her medical adviser such an operation could not be imperative, nor would it be safe to perform such an operation at a physician's office.

Wallace S. Terry, a dispensing clerk in the employ of D. E. Campbell, identified Dr. Garrow's prescription as one which Harry Creech had brought to him to be filled. The dose was inside of the maximum and the directions, though not very definite, were accepted as sufficient, they having been given by a duly licensed practitioner. The medicine called for would not have been supplied unless the poison book had been signed, but for the fact that the doctor's prescription was not registered. The name of the patient was written on the box of pills from the prescription—the drugist taking the name to be "Mrs. Jones."

Harry Creech was then recalled, and for three hours occupied the witness box. He denied ever having seen or spoken to Dr. Garrow, or having even heard of him until two weeks ago, when Nellie James met him on the street and asked him to get the prescription filled for her. Afterwards, the girl growing worse and Dr. Hall declining to attend her, he did not get Dr. Garrow because she refused to have anyone but Dr. Hall. Witness did not think of getting any other doctor until Dr. Hall had previously attended both the deceased and her brother; he had, however, only a few days before taken her to Dr. Garrow's because she had asked him to—and at the same time had asked him not to say anything to her mother. He did not then think of anything being wrong and made no inquiry. His reason for remaining in the room during the fatal illness of the deceased was that the girl insisted on him remaining and he had given his promise to do so. It was on the Saturday before her death that the engagement was broken off, when the deceased confessed that she had been unfaithful. There was no ring returned; Creech did not offer it nor he thought to ask for it.

Under cross-examination by the Deputy Attorney-General, Creech said that he had first met Dr. Garrow several years ago when, as an employee of Hestie & Erskine, he had gone to the doctor's office—then over Cochrane & Munro drug store—to make certain alterations. He had never met the doctor since to speak to.

As to his having remained continually in the sick room to prevent any conversation between the girl and her women friends, he denied that the facts were as well as represented in the evidence. He had not remained in the room when the bed linen was changed, nor had he locked the door and refused to admit Mrs. Wallenstine. She had had plenty of opportunity to talk with the deceased, but the truth was that the girl disliked her and instead of making a confidante of her wanted her out of the house. Mrs. Wallenstine's testimony in regard to him (Creech) was the felt sure inspired by spite, as she had liked him very well. His only reason for remaining in the room was that the girl had asked him to and he had promised he would stay with her until all was over. On his first visit to Dr. Hall he (witness) had told the doctor that Creech had been consulted and said that the girl was in the family way. He denied all responsibility for her being in this condition, though he had never known her to go with anyone else. For himself he thought too much of his respectability to her too highly to wrong her. Mrs. James had not at any time asked him what the matter with her daughter and he had not told her as he had promised the girl he would keep her secret. He had believed what she told him, and he had believed her condition when she confessed her unfaithfulness to him and she had begged and prayed him not to.

Witness had told Dr. Hall the girl was pregnant and Dr. Garrow had performed an operation for her but he did not know anything of the nature of the operation. The girl certainly was not troubled with persistent vomiting when he knew of her going to Dr. Garrow first and when she gave him that doctor's prescription to have filled for her. In his conversations with her she did not accuse anyone of having wronged her; when she confessed that she had deceived him she cried and appeared to feel so bad that he was obliged to respect her further information. As he was hardly ever away the girl must have been very cunning to conceal her acquaintance with some other man. His marriage with Mrs. Wallenstine was a practical joke and would have been celebrated much sooner only he could not afford to marry yet. The girl had never accused him as her seducer and he had never been to her anything more than a true and good friend.

Throughout his examination and cross-examination this witness so frequently contradicted himself in important details that to make a comprehensive summary of his evidence was practically impossible. He did not offer any explanation of his statement to Mrs. Wallenstine, after the girl's death, that they were to have been married in June—in view of his other statement that the engagement had been broken off the previous Saturday.

Frank W. Hall, M.D., on being recalled, testified to Creech on his first call

telling him that the girl was pregnant and described her condition in detail. He had then said that Dr. Garrow had performed an operation to produce abortion, and he was not to say anything to her if anything to do with the case. He didn't want to get mixed up in such a dirty business, and besides it was Garrow's case and he thought that doctor should see it through. Creech, being persistent, he had been practically forced to visit the girl on the Sunday night and had then removed the protruding placenta, the mother being present at the time. She took no special notice of what he (witness) was doing and asked no question. Having done this much he considered that his duty ceased and he would not have gone near the case again if he had not again been practically compelled to on the following morning. He then decided that an operation was the only thing that could save the girl's life, and accordingly called in Dr. Fraser and made the operation with his assistance though at the time he told both Creech and the mother that the girl would not live.

Under cross-examination Dr. Hall stated distinctly that Creech's first statement to him was that it was an abortion case, and it was on this account that he went to see the girl. He was turned up in the course of practice not infrequently, and the only unusual thing about this case was that particulars were given—Creech named Dr. Garrow as having performed the operation. Witness did not look upon this as unusual for the girl when he performed the operation; she undoubtedly died of septicaemia, the result of an abortion having been produced. This he knew to be a criminal offence. Creech was given the particulars of the case in response to his inquiries. Afterwards, the same afternoon, he had called Dr. Crompton up by telephone and officially reported the case—the conversation of the morning he looked upon as informal and was given the particulars of the case in response to his inquiries. He himself knew of numerous instances where the procuring of an abortion might be necessary to save the life of the patient; on this occasion it was evident that the girl was in a very dangerous condition should the operation be performed as in this case—the patient should be put to bed, absolute quiet should be insisted upon, and the greatest care should be taken to have the infection kept out of the system by aseptic treatment. He had not explained the case because he did not feel that it was his duty to until asked; the mother had not asked him at all as to the cause of death. Mrs. Wallenstine was given the particulars of the case; he had remarked to Dr. Fraser that he wished she would ask the cause of the poisoning so that he could explain.

Dr. Garrow, being again called to the stand, dealt first with the evidence of the morning he looked upon as informal and was given the particulars of the case in response to his inquiries. He himself knew of numerous instances where the procuring of an abortion might be necessary to save the life of the patient; on this occasion it was evident that the girl was in a very dangerous condition should the operation be performed as in this case—the patient should be put to bed, absolute quiet should be insisted upon, and the greatest care should be taken to have the infection kept out of the system by aseptic treatment. He had not explained the case because he did not feel that it was his duty to until asked; the mother had not asked him at all as to the cause of death. Mrs. Wallenstine was given the particulars of the case; he had remarked to Dr. Fraser that he wished she would ask the cause of the poisoning so that he could explain.

Resolved, That this representative meeting of the citizens, miners and residents of this district with alarm to the extent to which mineral claim jumping has been carried on, and consider it imperative to the interests and prosperity, not only of the Okanagan district, but of the mining industry throughout the province, and that it allowed to continue it will retard the development of the mines, and prevent capital being brought into the country, owing to the insecurity of the title to the claims and the probability of their being tied up in litigation;

"We, therefore, request the government to immediately take the necessary steps to prevent jumping, which can be done by exercising their prerogative in instructing the recording officials not to allow a second record without the fullest investigation."

On leaving here on their outward voyage last evening the Canadian-Australian steamship Mowara had not an available foot of freight space. The 80 tons of paper and some miscellaneous cargo she had on board filled the vessel to her capacity. They embarked here on her: Mr. and Miss Carter, of Seattle; Rev. J. M. Ludgate, of Tacoma, and ten steerage passengers. From Tacoma they sailed: Mr. and Mrs. C. Mowat and their three children, Mr. G. Gosel, Master Mowat, Miss Grace Hallenbeck, Rev. Hygate, Dr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. Baldwin, E. A. Beely, Mr. and Mrs. Field and A. Jervis.

Agent E. E. Blackwood, of the Northern Pacific steamship line, yesterday received a letter from Superintendent Oakes of the line refuting the statement made in the Colonist some time ago about the withdrawal of the Behome from the Sound route. Mr. Oakes says he has no intention of taking the Behome off her present route. The steamer had a very large inward cargo yesterday, and owing to this as also the rough weather, she was late in arriving and departing.

The steamship Umatilla, which left San Francisco has the following cabin passengers for Victoria: J. W. Harley, Eugene Stiner, Charles Henshaw and wife Mrs. D. Dore, sister and daughter, J. Meyer Flewitt, T. Adney, Miss L. H. Beardsley, Mrs. M. G. Lewis, J. C. McHolme, A. W. Walker, Miss Dixie, Miss M. Goodman, Miss A. Goodman, James Roseau, Miss Roseie Minni.

Having been delayed several days by rough weather the steamer Maude, Capt. Roberts, returned on Sunday morning from the West Coast after an uneventful trip. She brought back as passengers C. Spring and wife, Captains Balcom, Cox, Foley, Hackett, W. Cox, Magness and W. T. Dawley, S. Spain and Mrs. Geddes.

Early yesterday morning the steamship City of Topeka from Alaska arrived in port after a stormy trip. She brought as freight for Victoria a small consignment of furs and as passengers four Alaskans.

The Norwegian bark Prince Victor has finished loading at the Hastings saw mill and will sail in a few days for Valparaiso. She has a cargo of 800,000 superficial feet of lumber.

The steamer Rainbow sailed for the North last evening with the following passengers: F. Robinson, R. S. Cunningham, J. A. Garthwe and H. Kerby. The Maude will not go down the coast until the 20th inst., as her trip on the 10th has been cancelled.

His treatment, he thought, would be endorsed by the oldest and best practitioners.

At this point the coroner decided to rest the inquiry, no material evidence being likely to be developed in the examination of Drs. Fraser and Ernest Hall and the brothers of the deceased.

It was a very sad case from the commencement, he said in submitting the evidence to the jury—especially sad as no evidence could be had to trace it from the commencement. The first information was had from Mr. Creech, and although his evidence in some respects was very unimportant and full of contradictions and improbabilities it was essential in some things. From Creech the information was first had that the girl had been to Dr. Garrow's office and had been seen by Creech and the girl in which he received this information was not material, inasmuch as the girl was not here to confirm the testimony. There could be no doubt whatever as to the cause of death; the only point remaining for consideration was Dr. Garrow's motive for the use of that instrument. If the jury thought the doctor told the truth—that he used an instrument in legitimate diagnosis—he was in a manner excusable. Had he used anything the girl's condition and with the intention of procuring an abortion he was certainly guilty of the murder of Mary Ellen James.

Another matter which he had to bring before the jury much though he regretted to do so, was the improper and unprofessional conduct of a portion of the medical fraternity here. He considered that the conduct of Dr. Frank Hall in this case was deserving of severe censure. First of all, he did not, he said, wish to be mixed up in such a case; had he been conscientious in this he would have done his duty and reported the facts to the police. He did not, however; moreover he did not see that the girl was properly treated, and on this account a portion of the blame for her death attached to him. Finally seeing that the girl was dying he made no effort to ascertain the truth from the jury, but he even then reported the facts to the authorities. Had the matter not been reported by an outsider the facts in regard to this poor girl's death would in all probability never have been brought out.

He retired and after an hour's deliberation brought in the verdict as above recorded.

CLAIM JUMPING.

At a fairly well attended meeting held at Verdon on Tuesday last, Mayor Martin presiding, addresses were delivered by Mayor Martin, Messrs. McViney, of Lumby; Hewitt, Bostock, W. J. Armstrong, J. W. Simmons, Duncan Wood, and J. A. McKelvie, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this representative meeting of the citizens, miners and residents of this district with alarm to the extent to which mineral claim jumping has been carried on, and consider it imperative to the interests and prosperity, not only of the Okanagan district, but of the mining industry throughout the province, and that it allowed to continue it will retard the development of the mines, and prevent capital being brought into the country, owing to the insecurity of the title to the claims and the probability of their being tied up in litigation;

"We, therefore, request the government to immediately take the necessary steps to prevent jumping, which can be done by exercising their prerogative in instructing the recording officials not to allow a second record without the fullest investigation."

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

On leaving here on their outward voyage last evening the Canadian-Australian steamship Mowara had not an available foot of freight space. The 80 tons of paper and some miscellaneous cargo she had on board filled the vessel to her capacity. They embarked here on her: Mr. and Miss Carter, of Seattle; Rev. J. M. Ludgate, of Tacoma, and ten steerage passengers. From Tacoma they sailed: Mr. and Mrs. C. Mowat and their three children, Mr. G. Gosel, Master Mowat, Miss Grace Hallenbeck, Rev. Hygate, Dr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. Baldwin, E. A. Beely, Mr. and Mrs. Field and A. Jervis.

Agent E. E. Blackwood, of the Northern Pacific steamship line, yesterday received a letter from Superintendent Oakes of the line refuting the statement made in the Colonist some time ago about the withdrawal of the Behome from the Sound route. Mr. Oakes says he has no intention of taking the Behome off her present route. The steamer had a very large inward cargo yesterday, and owing to this as also the rough weather, she was late in arriving and departing.

The steamship Umatilla, which left San Francisco has the following cabin passengers for Victoria: J. W. Harley, Eugene Stiner, Charles Henshaw and wife Mrs. D. Dore, sister and daughter, J. Meyer Flewitt, T. Adney, Miss L. H. Beardsley, Mrs. M. G. Lewis, J. C. McHolme, A. W. Walker, Miss Dixie, Miss M. Goodman, Miss A. Goodman, James Roseau, Miss Roseie Minni.

Having been delayed several days by rough weather the steamer Maude, Capt. Roberts, returned on Sunday morning from the West Coast after an uneventful trip. She brought back as passengers C. Spring and wife, Captains Balcom, Cox, Foley, Hackett, W. Cox, Magness and W. T. Dawley, S. Spain and Mrs. Geddes.

Early yesterday morning the steamship City of Topeka from Alaska arrived in port after a stormy trip. She brought as freight for Victoria a small consignment of furs and as passengers four Alaskans.

The Norwegian bark Prince Victor has finished loading at the Hastings saw mill and will sail in a few days for Valparaiso. She has a cargo of 800,000 superficial feet of lumber.

The steamer Rainbow sailed for the North last evening with the following passengers: F. Robinson, R. S. Cunningham, J. A. Garthwe and H. Kerby. The Maude will not go down the coast until the 20th inst., as her trip on the 10th has been cancelled.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

South Park School Children Set Free From Studies for the Next Three Weeks.

By Friday All the Schools Will Be Empty and Lesson Books Laid Aside.

The first of the public schools to close for the Christmas holidays was the South Park. Inspector Burns was present and made a short address congratulating the children and the teachers on the very satisfactory work accomplished during the term, and Mrs. Grant and Mr. G. Glover, on behalf of the trustee board, also spoke a few words of praise and encouragement to the school. South Park sends seven pupils to the High school as a result of the examination in the first division, and these successful pupils as a mark of appreciation of their principal, Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, presented her with a gold pen and an address. Following the generous custom of other years South Park has not forgotten the poor in the happy holiday time, and so has been arranged that on Wednesday morning between half-past nine and twelve o'clock the pupils of the school will take their gifts of food, clothing, money or other useful things to be distributed to the needy ones of the city. The Friendly Help Society will be asked to make the distribution. Any one knowing of any case of poverty or destitution is earnestly requested to send in the name and address to the principal, Miss Cameron.

The promotion lists read yesterday were as follows:

DIVISION I. Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, Principal. To High School—Thomas Alexander Wolsey Donaldson, Frederick John Faulstich, Maud Mary Lettice, Katherine Margaret Lettice, Cassandra Ollena Morrison, Mary Baldwin Franklin, Harriet Cotford Mackay.

Prize List—Catherine Charlotte Finlayson, Maud Mary Lettice, Catherine Margaret Lettice, Douglas Duncan McTavish, Harriet Cotford Mackay, all for regularity.

DIVISION II. Miss E. G. Lawson, Teacher. To Division I—Harry Eustace Boorman, Margaret Frances Hart, Ethel Eleanor Devlin, Francis John Cox, Nathaniel A. McDowell, Joseph Phillips, Charles Archibald Goodwin, Andrew Hogg.

Prize List—Harry Eustace Boorman, head of class; Charles Archibald Goodwin, industry; Ethel Eleanor Devlin, improvement.

DIVISION III. Miss S. A. Robinson, Teacher. To Division II—Ethel Bowness, Russel Muirhead Burns, Marie George, Gladys Margaret Campbell, Margaret Ann Sabiston, George Robert Arthur, Alma Jeanette Buckman, Thomas Cuthbert Brooker, Constance Eleanor Fawcett, Arthur Charles Fletcher, Violet Winnifred Emery Elizabeth Heaney, Ina Mabel Redfern, Helena Laura Miller, James Hillocock Arthur, Emma Campbell, Kate Emily Redfern, Francis Finlayson.

Prize List—General proficiency, Ethel Bowness, 2nd Russel Muirhead Burns; greatest improvement during terms, Gladys Margaret Campbell.

DIVISION IV. Miss L. M. Speirs, teacher. To Division III—Mary Emily McDonald Irwin, William Mulcahy, John Gavin Dickson, Guy Lawson Temple, Samuel Wilson Lorimer, Alfred Edward Redfern, Robert Perry Dunn, Andrew McNeil, Samuel Dickson, McDonnell, Isabel Mary Dunn, Leonard Fordham Solly, Katharine Bartlett, Robert Barber, Elizabeth Raymond, Eliza Spencer, Christina Murray, Charlotte Elizabeth Jones, Nellie Baird, George Valentine Oremus, Walter Laing, Lillian Grace Shears, Kenneth Morrison, George Henry McDonnell, Charles Gordon Jameson, Herbert Ferdinand Glassey, Mary Isabel Laing.

Prize List—Mary Emily McDonald Irwin, head of class; William Mulcahy, second in class; John Gavin Dickson, full marks in written arithmetic; Alfred Edward Redfern, 97 per cent. in written arithmetic; Christine Murray, neatest note books.

DIVISION V. Miss Flora Fraser, Teacher. To Division IV—Jack Newby, Alfred Monk, Violet Mary Sweet, Wilfred Saddleby Goddard, Cornelius Rosecamp, Stanley Boyd Russell, Paul Bowden Phillips, Ethel Butler, Ellen Meade Jackson, Mabel Brown, Jessie Grant Giffin, Edith Eleanor Hume, Phyllis Beatrice Raymond, Sarah Irvine, Jessie D. Fairfull, Annie Lillian Jackson, Agnes Ann Lorimer.

Prize List—Jack Newby, 1st prize for proficiency; Alfred Monk, 2nd for proficiency; Norma Mitchell, 1st prize for reading; Herman Atkinson, for diligence and improvement in writing.

DIVISION VI. Miss C. Lorimer, Teacher. To Division V—Victor Charles Ireland, Edith Viola Wood, Jessie Rebecca McLean, Helen Victoria Fraser, Frank Muirhead Burns, Rosalie Arthur Fenn, Edmund Woodward, James Pennington Temple, Amelia Elizabeth Woolcock, James George Flett Sabiston, Lizzie Garven Jamieson, Phyllis Beatrice Raymond, Sarah Irvine, William James Gawley, Edwin Arthur Bloor, Albert Anderson Dorman, Ethel Pearl Davis, Edith May Winkell, Emily Elizabeth Brooker, Arthur Henry Arnold Newcombs.

Prize List—Proficiency—1st Victor Ireland, 2nd Edith Wood.

DIVISION VII. Miss Paula Frank, teacher. To Division VI—Clark Gill, Barbara Cameron Brown, Edna Maithy Ritchay, Jas. H. Gordon, Walter Clifton Cameron, Janet T. Peiden, Charles Ross, Minnie Sellick, Dan Miller, John Woodward, Marjorie Foster Barham, Victor Gillespie, William Samuel Bartlett, William Dickson, Owen Mulcahy, Edward Jameson, William Henry Glebe, John Greig, Ellen Bullock, Mabel Miller, William Hansen, Marie Louise Bloor, Charles Vincent.

Prize List—Proficiency—1st Clark Gill, 2nd Barbara Cameron Brown; neatest exercise books, Minnie Sellick; arithmetic, Walter Clifton Cameron.

DIVISION VIII. Miss Ida Carmichael, teacher. To Division VII—Charles George Ban-

ner, Herbert Foot, Alexander Campbell, Freddie Gildermeier, Peter (Lad) Casaday, James D. Donaldson, Edwin Wagg, Mary E. Kinsey, Hannah Hansen, Maude James, Leon Dassooville, Clarendon Briggs, Victor Winkler, George Duncan, Colvett Goodwin, Oswald Dorman, Alexander Holmes, Wilbert Watson, Winnifred Violet Redfern, Ralph Stanford, Conchiuta Schnoter, James Loke.

Prize List—Proficiency—Charles Banner; improvement in writing, Maude James; DIVISION IX.

Miss M. C. McLean, Teacher. To Division VIII, Promoted from IX, to VIII—Catherine Miller, James Petticrew, Nellie Joule, Lancelot Wilson, Albert Fleming, Kate Maud Jackson, Rose Gillermeier, William Atkinson, John Brooker, Robert S. R. White, William McDonnell, Herbert Cox, Agnes Jackson, Edwin A. Devlin, John Henry Emery, Marguerite O'Byrne, Charles Hansen, Thomas Allan, Howard Miller, Albert E. Cullin, Leslie Allen, Victoria M. Lang, Stephen Harper, Kathleen Roberts, Stanley Whitwell, Julius B. Roskamp.

OTHER SCHOOLS CLOSE. The North Ward school closes this morning at 10 o'clock, and at 2 p.m. the Victoria West (at Semple's hall). Thursday, 10 a.m., Spring Ridge; 2 p.m., Boyle Central. Friday, 2 p.m., High school.

PROPHECY AND HISTORY.

TO THE EDITOR:—Asked to reply to my own queries of Sunday last I will, with your permission, try to do so, premising only (if Peter's prophecy of the scripture is of any private interpretation,) by which I understand that all prophecy can be and ought to be variously interpreted.

And this I find to be the case—that many readings for instance the Book of Revelation are considered as interpretations upon the condition and privileges of the Church of Christ, and that it has no reference whatever to events now, and for the last 1,800 years, passing into history in the world around us.

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POWDER IN THE MOON

Would Be as Dangerous, So Says the Mayor, as That in the Park.

The Milk By-Law's Progress—Election Arrangements—Craigflower Road Business Shelved.

The proceedings of the city council meeting last evening opened with a question of privilege by Ad. Partridge...

Invitations from the Art Union for the members of the council to visit their exhibition, in the hall above, were read and accepted with thanks.

A letter from Hon. Col. Baker with respect to the admission of George Thomas to the old men's home was read, and a reply will be sent to the effect that Mr. Thomas has not been long enough in the province to entitle him to admission.

H. E. A. Robertson asked for a conference between himself and his client Mr. Steinberger on one side, and the city's representatives on the other, respecting Mr. Steinberger's claim. Referred to the Mayor and Water Commissioner.

A report from Charles Ireland of unwholesome and dangerous conditions in the city market was referred to the market committee.

Walkeley, King & Casey reported that they have finished with the corporation rock crusher and have left it in thorough repair, with the addition of dies, etc., costing \$250, which they invite the corporation to pay to them. They will be required to return the crusher, the matter of paying for the improvements to be considered later.

James Kay complained of the condition of Fisgard street, and a nuisance caused by trees there. Referred to street committee.

M. Morrissey again petitioned for a sidewalk on Cedar Hill road and offered to lay it himself for \$8 if the lumber is supplied. Filed.

Archibald McNeill applied for the position of drayman at the electric light house. Fitchison reported against the request to place a lamp at the corner of David and Pleasant streets, as the machine running this circuit is now loaded to its full capacity. Ald. Brazz suggested that one large dynamo be secured in place of the two old ones now in use. Report received and adopted.

A petition from Victoria West residents asked that the boundaries of Craigflower road be defined and marked. A report from the city solicitor stated that this is all that is needed in order that the city may assert its rights in the disputed territory. A motion to receive the petition and grant the same was lost on division of 8 to 6. A motion to adopt the solicitor's report was lost on a similar division.

THE PARK MAGAZINE. Ald. Williams inquired what has been done lately about the powder magazine in the park.

The Mayor replied that the last he heard of it was a conversation with a naval man, who advised him to have evergreens and creepers planted, and said that there is no more danger than if the powder were up in the moon.

Ald. Hall advised that some enterprising citizens should remove the powder without permission, and offer it to be one of any body who would volunteer.

Reports from the finance committee were read and adopted.

THAT SAMPLE CROSSING. The streets committee reported recommending that Messrs. Luker & Dier be paid \$80.75 for the cement walk put in by them on Yates street at the south crossing of Broad. It was explained that this walk was laid eighteen months ago as an advertisement, and in the belief that the parties would get a deal of work from the corporation. As they had got very little, and the crossing has proved a good one and well worth the money, the committee thought they should be paid for it. Adopted.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. A by-law to regulate the municipal elections of 1896 was read a first and second time and put through committee of the whole. It provides for nomination on Monday, 13th January, between 12 m. and 2 p.m., polling to be on the following Thursday, at the usual places in the North and Central wards, and for the South ward at No. 91 Government street instead of No. 27, not now available. W. K. Bull to be returning officer.

MILK BY-LAW. The milk by-law was again taken up. A motion by Ald. Macmillan to strike out the licensing provisions was voted down. Applicants for licenses are to state in writing their willingness to submit their premises to official inspection. The license fee is to be 25 cents a year. The name of the supplier is to be printed on each can. The result of examinations is to be published occasionally—not less than six times a year. A penalty not exceeding \$10 is established. The committee reported progress and the council adjourned at 10:20 p.m.

BEATEN BY HIGHWAYMEN. The outskirts of the city, especially the James Bay district and the scattered residential section reached by the extension of the Douglas street car line, are again becoming infested with night prowlers of a most desperate and dangerous character, to whose credit may be laid two or three attempts at daylight robbery within the past ten days. The most serious of these was last night, the victim being Mr. Thomas Graham, proprietor of a gentlemen's furnishing establishment at the corner of Douglas and Johnson streets, who in consequence of his encounter with two highwaymen is to-day confined to his room under the care of Dr. George H. Duncan.

Mr. Graham had closed his place of business and caught the last car for his home on the side street leading into the Saanich road at the residence of Hon. Theodore Davier. Fortunately he had deposited his Saturday's receipts in the

city before starting, or the evidently well planned scheme to rob him would undoubtedly have been successful. Just as he reached his own gate, the street being absolutely dark, two men sprang from the shelter of the fence and commanded him to throw up his hands, which by the way were full of parcels. Before he could comply he received a severe blow on the forehead from an iron instrument, evidently an iron bar, which fell, and a second blow from the other highwayman falling immediately after his left ear. He lost consciousness as the two commenced a search of his pockets. On regaining his senses Mr. Graham crawled with difficulty to his home and the doctor was summoned by telephone, but not likely to result fatally unless serious, anticipated complications should arise. Unfortunately it was absolutely impossible for him to obtain such a view of his assailants as would enable him to identify them.

THE CITY.

The committee appointed by the executive of the Women's Council, among other things to arrange for work in connection with the election of the two lady candidates for the school trustee board, met yesterday to prepare plans for the coming campaign.

A VERY pleasant time was spent at the Ridge lodge, at Spring Ridge, last evening. In spite of the unfavorable weather there was a good attendance, and the following programme was successfully rendered: Lined up exhibition and recitations, Bro. Angus, concertina solo, Mr. Oliver; song, T. Messrs. Oliver and Moody; duet, Messrs. Oliver and Moody, and recitation, Mr. Ayers.

At noon yesterday in the North Ward school Miss F. G. Walker was surrounded by her companion teachers and formally presented with a handsome rattan rocker. It is only about a fortnight ago that Miss Walker resigned her position as teacher, and it was in view of this that she was given a farewell. She was given individually by the teachers, but the rocker was accompanied by a very felicitously worded address, to which she suitably replied. A little spread was laid in the school and the whole teaching staff lunched together.

At Sunday forenoon service at St. Saviour's church, Rev. W. D. Barber referred to the death of the late Bishop Hills, speaking more particularly of his pioneer work in building the church and especially in providing for churches for new districts and enlarging and extending the work. A tribute was also paid to the late Bishop Hills as a churchman of broad views and moderation and judgment. In all the other Anglican churches reference was made to the late Bishop who had seen the church gradually extend over the province and three dioceses formed in place of only one when he took charge.

YESTERDAY before Mr. Justice Drake an application was made on behalf of plaintiff in McCune v. Bailey for an injunction restraining Bailey from carrying on mining operations on the Payne mine, Rossland, and to appoint a receiver to manage the property under direction of the court. A. W. McCune, Bailey Hodge, McDonald and Bailey are partners in the mine, and Bailey has been acting as manager. Plaintiffs claim Bailey has been working the mine in an expensive and unmerciful manner calculated to injure the rights of the partners. Mr. Justice Drake made an order that while no injunction was granted Bailey must give bonds in \$2,000 that he will satisfactorily account to plaintiffs for the management, costs to be costs in cause. Mr. E. V. Bodwell for plaintiffs; Mr. J. W. Taylor for defendant.

AN UNCOMMON CASE. The first chapter in a very uncommon case has just been closed by the committee for trial at the spring assizes of George F. Drabble, justice of the peace at Union Mines. The charge was obtaining money by fraud from one Richard Walsh, and there are two or three similar cases in which the complainants have the same story of misfortune to tell that Walsh has.

He, it appears, was desirous of purchasing 160 acres of land in the E. & N. railway reserve, and as long ago as June, 1894, went to Drabble for information as to whether or not the particular section that had come into his fancy was for sale. Mr. Drabble, so the depositions say, informed him that the land was open, and also volunteered information that he was commissioned by the railway company to represent them in any negotiations for a sale. The outcome was that a bargain was closed and \$130 was paid to Drabble as a first instalment on the purchase price, he receipting for the money in the name of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co., per Geo. F. Drabble.

Later on the purchaser asked for an official receipt and was told that it would be given him as soon as it arrived from the head office of the company. As it did not come Walsh finally wrote to Mr. Solly, and was amazed at receiving the reply that no money had been received from Drabble and the land was still on the sale list. He then concluded that he had been victimized and instituted criminal proceedings, Mr. Solly in the meantime holding the land reserved, improvements to the value of \$800 having been placed upon it.

The cases of W. H. Davidson and William Machin are said to be almost parallel, save that Machin after putting in crops discovered that he was a trespasser, the land having been previously disposed of by the company.

One Honest Man. DEAR EDITOR:—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest home cure by which I was permanently restored to health and vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but that was my wish to make this cure, and strong, and wish to make this cure, and means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address: W. H. Davidson, Mr. Edward Lambert, P.O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont.

AN EVIL FOLLOWER. Consumption follows neglected colds. Now, a fine syrup cures coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles. Price 25¢ and 50¢.

COL. PRIOR'S POSITION.

A Member of the Cabinet and He Would Have Accepted Nothing Less.

The Timely Telegram From Premier Bowell Which Places the Fact Beyond Dispute.

Assured of Hundreds of Liberal Votes Should a Poll Be Demanded.

Business so interesting as the preparation for the election necessary to confirm the Hon. E. G. Prior, in the membership of the Dominion cabinet and accompanying appointment offered to and accepted by him, sufficed on the short notice given to make the joint meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association and the Macdonald Club held last evening a large and thoroughly representative one. It was held in the old quarters, the Adelphi hall. The new president of the senior Association, Mr. H. Dallas Helmecken, Q.C., presided, and by his invitation Mr. W. H. Ellis, Senator Macdonald, Hon. E. G. Prior, Senator Moody, Hon. E. G. Prior, Mr. Moore, Mr. Parkhurst; duet, Messrs. Oliver and Moody, and recitation, Mr. Ayers.

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now, he thought they should take nothing for granted, but that they should take every precaution to see that Col. Prior is handsomely secured in the place to which he has been promoted. An effort in this respect he felt to be due from every member of the party, to show that the honor conferred is properly appreciated, and to testify any appreciation of the sterling qualities which Col. Prior has shown himself to possess. (Great applause.)

COLONEL PRIOR'S POSITION. Hon. E. G. Prior, having been called upon by the Chairman, arose amidst great applause, which he gratefully acknowledged as one more example of the many kindnesses shown him by the people of Victoria since he has had the honor of being one of their representatives. He had no reason to doubt that should an election contest be now called for he could rely upon the same whole-hearted support extended to his honored colleague Mr. Earle and himself in the past. (Applause.) While in the past he could truthfully say, "I have never hesitated, when the occasion required it, to stand up and defend myself like men upon any matter before the house. He felt, however, that at this moment what the meeting wished to hear from him was not a record of and forewent about the appointment with which he saw it stated by the Times in effect that he had been promoted by a salary of \$5,000 to fill a gap (laughter) and that British Columbia is no better off now than it was six months ago. He would not discuss the methods of the Times—those connected with it no doubt know their business, but he would make a plain statement of the facts as they have occurred. On Saturday a gentleman in town received and communicated to him a telegram, which was the first he had heard of the proposition. This read as follows:

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—Kindly ascertain from Prior if he will accept a controllership with a seat in the cabinet. This would give British Columbia a voice in the cabinet. (Signed) MACKENZIE BOWELL.

Upon receipt of this he had consulted with his colleague Mr. Earle and a number of other gentlemen whom upon short notice he was able to get together, including his friends whom he saw here, Mr. T. B. Hall, Mr. H. D. Helmecken, Mr. T. B. Hall, Mr. D. R. Ker, and others, and the result of their conference he sent this answer to the gentleman chosen as the means of communication:

DEAR SIR:—Referring to the telegram you received from Sir Mackenzie Bowell a copy reads as follows, namely: "Kindly ascertain from Prior if he will accept a controllership with a seat in the cabinet. This would give British Columbia a voice in the cabinet." After consultation with my colleagues and consultation with some of our principal supporters, I have no hesitation in accepting this position as stated above. Yours faithfully, E. G. Prior.

"That is all," Col. Prior continued, "that I know of this matter. You have heard the offer I got and the answer I gave. I believe British Columbia is thoroughly entitled to a seat in the cabinet, and I don't believe for one moment that any British Columbian would ask me to do it. (Great applause.) I did not think of going into any position of the salary attached to it. I am pretty independent and I am quite satisfied to stand among you and to make my living as I have in the past. (Renewed applause.) Perhaps the Times knows more than you or I do about the position in the cabinet, and I am quite sure that Sir Mackenzie Bowell made a mistake, and does not mean a seat in the cabinet, I shall tell him that he can't get E. G. Prior to represent British Columbia in that way. (Great applause.)

THE SCHOOL QUESTION. Col. Prior then spoke of the Chairman's reference to the school question, but for which, he said, he would not have taken up that matter on this occasion, and without his books and notes it would be impossible for him to argue it thoroughly and understandingly. In a general way, however, he felt he could declare that he would support the present government, as he always had and always would so long as they continued to do what he honestly believed to be right. As for all who knew him would readily believe, he would not be found favoring any half measures. This school question he regarded as one of constitutional justice. If it can be shown by the verdict of the highest authorities in England that the minority in Manitoba have been unjustly deprived of any right, it is perfectly proper for the persons so deprived to make the appeal provided for by the law. He for one would declare for giving them their just dues and rights—not a penny or a cent less or more than the law provides for. (Applause.) If the minority in Manitoba or any other province have by law any right or privilege it is the duty of any government appealed to to see that they are upheld in that right. Not being a lawyer himself, he had to depend upon the judgment of the Imperial privy council for an interpretation of the law, and accepting their judgment his course seemed perfectly clear. When the election contest is on he would be found prepared to discuss the question more fully if necessary, and he would be met any opponent on the platform or elsewhere, and when a better man came along to yield his place to him. (Applause.)

OPPOSITION MISREPRESENTATION. Referring again to the offer made to him which had called for this meeting, Col. Prior said he failed to see why the opposition should feel sore about the matter—though no doubt they had the honor is much more than a personal one—that it is a deserved compliment to the city of Victoria and to the people of the province in general. However, he felt that the Liberal-Conservatives are quite well prepared to meet the opposition, and if they want a fight, a fight they will have. He felt convinced that hundreds of Liberals would vote for him, if with no other idea than to show that it is not the proper thing to do, when British Columbia is offered the honor of being one of the representatives for; to take action which according to the measure of its success could only be taken as showing that the re-

quest so often urged was but a whim not seriously meant. He suggested, however, that this meeting having been called with the idea of preparation for any emergencies, speech making should now give place to more solid considerations by men skilled in political operations. (Laughter and applause.) While Col. Prior had been speaking, a telegram for him was delivered by a messenger boy, and having resumed his rising he opened this despatch. Then rising he said: "I told you a few moments ago, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that I had stated all I knew about the appointment offered me. I have just received some additional information from Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who it seems is in Montreal. It is dated 8:40 p.m., and reads as follows:

"Montreal, Dec. 17. Hon. E. G. Prior, Victoria. Governor Dewdney wires me 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. Here the reading was interrupted by a great burst of applause and cheering lasting for several minutes, winding up the suggestion of some enthusiast for everyone rising to join in three cheers for the member of the cabinet. When the applause had subsided Col. Prior continued: "There is something more gentlemen—I will read it again from the beginning:

"Montreal, Dec. 17. Hon. E. G. Prior, Victoria: Governor Dewdney wires me 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. I would have offered you nothing less. (Sd) MACKENZIE BOWELL. It seems to me," Col. Prior concluded, amidst renewed applause, "that some of our worthy friends on Broad street will have to take a little back water." (Laughter.)

CONGRATULATIONS. Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., being called on by the chairman, said it afforded him great satisfaction to join in the congratulatory, for in according to the request for cabinet representation the government had chosen one of our own citizens who has earned this mark of appreciation by the earnestness with which he has represented his constituents at Ottawa. His ardent active preparation for an election should not be called for by the other side. He thought a little more preparation would show them that their chances for some time to come will be very slim indeed. (Laughter and applause.)

Senator Macdonald paid a tribute to Col. Prior for the industry and ability he had displayed at Ottawa; and he felt gratified at the success of the efforts made last session particularly, in both houses, to convince the government of the necessity for granting cabinet representation to British Columbia.

Mr. E. Crow Baker told how as far back as 1882 he had urged the claim of this province, so persistently that they began to say that he wanted the cabinet position for himself. (Applause.) He extended to Col. Prior his heartiest congratulations on his appointment.

Mr. W. H. Ellis contrasted the facts as witnessed by him when he visited Ottawa last spring, with the picture the opposition are accustomed to draw of at least one of Victoria's representatives in the Capital. He said and he was right, are our members hard-working in the house, but that they are amongst the most persistent in pressing the claims of their constituents in the departments. He felt sure that Col. Prior will as provincial minister be a credit to his province; and on behalf of the Macdonald Club he promised that they would do their part in securing his re-election by a rousing majority.

Hon. D. M. Eberts also extended his congratulations. He spoke eloquently of the commanding position and resources of British Columbia, and the necessity for representation at Ottawa such as now accorded.

FORMAL RESOLUTIONS. Ald. McLellan, though he felt that there would hardly be an election called for, and that if there is hundreds of Liberals will, as Col. Prior says, vote for that gentleman, moved as follows, seconded by Mr. J. J. Austin: "That this joint meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association and the Macdonald Club again pledges the members to support the Hon. E. G. Prior in the coming election, rendered necessary by his elevation to the cabinet of the Dominion." Carried amidst applause.

Mr. E. E. Lewis moved, seconded by Mr. H. Cuthbert: "That a telegram be sent to the Hon. the Premier at Ottawa expressing the gratification of this meeting at his action in according to British Columbia's request for cabinet representation."

Mr. E. Crow Baker moved, seconded by Mr. N. Sabin: "That this meeting has heard with satisfaction the news of Col. Prior's elevation to the Dominion Cabinet, and desires to place upon record its hearty endorsement of his action in accepting the position tendered to him by the Premier. Carried."

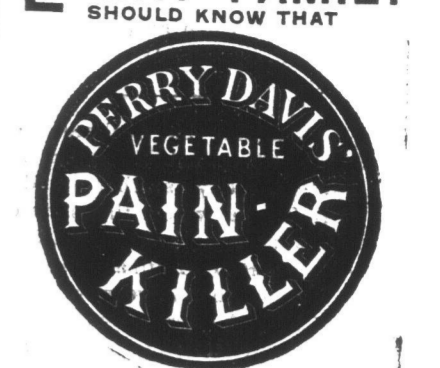
A committee was then appointed in preparation for the campaign; and after some routine business the meeting adjourned.

The Mowers was obliged to decline 500 tons of cargo on last voyage owing to her freight list being full.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. Science MEDICAL SCIENCE has achieved a great triumph in the production of BEECHAM'S PILLS which will cure such Headache and all Nervous Disorders arising from Impaired Digestion and Disordered Liver; and they will quickly restore women to complete health. Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Wholesale Agents, Messrs. S. & S. L. Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

Later reports from Hamburg and vicinity indicate that property there of the value of six million marks was destroyed by the recent storm. The northern half of the famous Hambach castle, near Mannheim, was badly wrecked. Damage to the forest of Bavaria was very extensive.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT



Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderfully efficacious in all cases of PAIN-KILLER is a most cure for Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all other ailments. PAIN-KILLER is the BEST remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Neuritis. PAIN-KILLER is ESSENTIALLY THE MOST EFFECTIVE and PERMANENT RELIEF in all cases of Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Migraine, etc. PAIN-KILLER is the best and most reliable remedy for Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all other ailments. PAIN-KILLER is the BEST remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Neuritis. PAIN-KILLER is ESSENTIALLY THE MOST EFFECTIVE and PERMANENT RELIEF in all cases of Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Migraine, etc.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. FRUIT. Currants, 5 cents per pound. Raisins, 5 cents per pound. PEAS, 10 cents per pound. TEA. 5 pounds M.M. (genuine), \$1.35. FLOUR. Ogeville's Hungarian, \$3.35 per sack. PORK. Long Cured, 11 pounds for \$1.00. Long Rolls, 15¢ per lb. The above prices are STRICTLY SPOT CASH. R. H. JAMESON, 23 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Games and Toy Books. We have just received a large consignment of McLaughlan's Games and Toy Books.

T. N. HIBBEN & CO., Nos. 69 and 71 Government Street. WARNING. \$100 REWARD. Will be given to anyone who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons in the following trade mark by stamping plugs on Tobacco with Bronze in such a manner as to lead consumers to believe that they are receiving our MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO. Each plug of which is stamped with T & B In Bronze. Our Cheviot Tobacco is stamped with T & B Tin Tag.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that the great majority did not "supply the truth."—Times, July 13, 1884. THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COLIC, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, BILIOUSNESS, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox physicians. Of course it would not be thus if it had been a quack. It is "supplied as wanted and all a place."—Medical Review, London, 1885. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 28 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

TREASURES OF ART.

Victorians Enjoy the Opportunity of Admiring the Works of Masters.

Random Notes of the Exhibition Now Open at the City Hall.

If Victorians but realized the real merit of the art exhibition now in progress at the city hall they would crowd the rooms in which the pictures are hung from early morning until night.

Among the two hundred and thirty-one loaned pictures in oil and water color, "The Missing Boat" (31), by E. Anderson, is perhaps the most attractive work of all, the one that commands the most attention as well as one of the best pictures in the exhibition.

Mount Baker (45) by Mme. de L'Aubiniere, loaned by Mr. A. J. Langley, is perhaps the best of the many paintings by this lady artist, who was here only a few years ago.

There are many of Shrapnel's works on view in the loan collection as well as among the Union pictures, the best being the general subject—a class of painting in which Mr. Shrapnel has few living rivals.

The gem of the portraits is, however, that of the "Boy Writing" (207), a genuine Greuze, loaned by the best scrogge, which through the centuries since its production has retained not only all the warmth and freshness of its color, but a depth of individuality seldom to be found in a child's picture.

The works of A. Lee Rogers are well represented in pictures loaned by Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, Mrs. Scroggs and Mr. MacInure.

"Peasant" comes from the collection of Dr. I. W. Powell; and among other well known artists recognized in the loan attractions are Thorpe, Surrey, Coleman, Sophie Lewis, Eames, Sherrill, Hoyte, Anderson, Widgery, Macdonald, Poisson, Ballantine, Magbelli, Drummond, Gavanni, Weber, Inchbod, Hodgson Suter, Miss M. Carter, Salmon, Caldwell, Henry Sandham, Yerner, Blair, Dr. Franchesi, David, W. Bishop, Fowles, Gray, Mrs. Murry, Loomans, G. T. Brown, Grimshaw, Captain Caddy, Mulready, Bainbridge, Mortimer, Furni, J. Alden Wier, McKay, de Grosse, Caraculenas, and Trietram Ellis.

Among the Union pictures are found numerous examples of Bamford's ever present love of his art and evidences of his continuous improvement in technique. Tyler is best represented in his scene in the Himalayas, trending toward the subject skillfully handled; and Quentin, in a large view of Nanaimo harbor, although the latter artist's dramatic style is elsewhere evidenced.

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DR. FRANK HALL EXPLAINS. TO THE EDITOR:—With reference to the coroner's address of the jury at the close of the trial, which has been my conduct in not immediately notifying the authorities when I was informed of some irregularity, I may say that his

Furthermore, this case seems uncalled for, as the coroner did not inquire definitely into my treatment. With reference to the coroner's statement that I made no effort to obtain information from deceased, I may say that the coroner had forgotten that in my evidence I stated that the deceased would not answer questions I asked her with reference to this matter, and to further show that the coroner was indiscreet, or prejudiced against myself, I may say that Foreman Hanna asked him to retract part of his statements in his charge to the jury, they being incorrect, which he at once did.

There were no further developments yesterday in the case arising out of the death of Mary Jane on Monday afternoon yesterday. When Dr. John Kaye Garrow and Harry Creech were arraigned in the police court yesterday—the former charged with being the murderer of the poor girl and the latter as an accessory before the commission of the crime—the crowded court room expectantly waited to hear the particulars of the tragedy again related from the witness box. In this they were disappointed, the police not being ready to proceed at the coroner's jury, will introduce during the progress of the police court inquiry.

THE BOARD OF TRADE, THE SCHOOLS CLOSING.

Special Committee to Make a Joint Report on the Comparative Legislative Question.

Annual Report of the Board Elicits Favorable Comment From Many Places.

At a meeting of the Council of the British Columbia Board of Trade yesterday forenoon, the Secretary reported having received a large number of acknowledgements of the annual report of the board, which has been sent to boards of trade, chambers of commerce and similar bodies all over the continent, various parts of the empire and foreign countries.

Individual reports were received from the members of the committee to which was referred the communication of the under secretary of state, enclosing the document issued by the "Society of Comparative Legislation." The society of which Lord Herschell, G.C.B., Lord Chancellor of England is president, has been formed with the object of promoting knowledge of the course of legislation in different countries, more particularly in the United States. The object is both practical and scientific; the society is intended to be of service to legislative bodies, practising lawyers, jurists and students of sociology, and besides the assistance would be rendered in the services of the chambers of commerce throughout the Empire are asked in furthering the aims of the society, as having a direct bearing on the interests of merchants and manufacturers.

THE PROMOTIONS IN THE SCHOOLS WERE: NORTH WARD. DIVISION I. Mr. A. R. McNeill, Principal. Prize List—General proficiency, Brenda Nicholls; diligence, Victoria Douglas; arithmetic, Lancelot Clarke; grammar, Rose Maynard.

WELLINGTON'S BIG STORE. The following is from the last issue of the Wellington Enterprise: Messrs. Leiser & Hamberger can well claim to have the largest retail establishment in the province. From a comparatively small beginning the business has grown to truly gigantic proportions, embracing every branch of mercantile traffic.

THE CHOPPING CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF COWICHAN at McPherson's last Saturday took place in a pouring rain, the attendance being limited on account of the weather. The chopping was done on the farm of John McPherson, son, J. J. Mahony, being chairman of the committee of arrangements, reading the rules governing the contest and including the following presiding officers: Judge, J. J. Mahony; referee, John McPherson; timekeepers, L. Anderson and J. J. Mahony; and clerk, E. Miller. The contest, which was for the best time in making two 19-inch cuts, resulted as follows: Wm. Mearns, 14 min. 12 sec.; M. Allard, 11 min. 46 sec.; R. G. Ryan, 16 min.; J. Humphreys, 11 min. 48 sec.; T. Humphreys, 14 min. 36 sec.; and R. Mearns, 11 min. 3 sec. R. Mearns, as shown, won the gold medal; M. Allard, the silver medal; and J. Humphreys, third prize—a steel axe. All the contestants were satisfied at the result of the match and all who attended spoke well of it.

Eleven men have deserted from the steamer Florida, loading at Hastings.

Pupils of the North Ward and Girls' Central Dismissed for the Holidays.

The Prize Winners and the Children Entitled to Promotion in the Various Classes.

Two more schools closed for the Christmas holidays yesterday, the North Ward and the Girls' Central, the former in the morning and the latter in the afternoon. At North Ward there was simply the reading of the promotion and prize lists, followed by short addresses by Trustee Mrs. Grant, Trustee Glover, Inspector Burns and Rev. J. H. Betts.

One of the pleasant and satisfactory features of the Girls' Central was the results of manual training in the first division. The pupils of this division have made for presentation to the hospital thirty pillow cases. The merits of these useful articles were judged by Mrs. Charles Hayward, with the result that the prize was awarded to Miss May Gowen, while Miss Irene Ure, Herma Wilson, Olive Sonden and Clemy King received honorable mention.

MISS WILLIAMS the principal of the Girls' school was presented by her pupils with a silver napkin ring and Miss Barron received a silver jewel case from the girls of division II.

DIVISION I. Miss Williams, principal. To High School—Clementina King, Irene Ure, Annie Winsby, Maud Munsie, Alice Nicholson.

DIVISION II. Miss Barron, Teacher. To Division I—Euphemia Cole, Lily Sipora Cohen, Kate Frances McCrimmon, Agnes Nicholson Anderson, Ada Mary Howie, Sadie Eugene Tressa Rogerson, Lillian Elizabeth Hobbs.

DIVISION III. Miss A. Keast, Teacher. To Division II—May Agnes Musson, Maud Louise Field, Zealandia Carter, Evelyn Olive Rant, Annie Dennen, Irene Hiscoks, Agnes Etiole Dier, Mabel Sarah Dods, Margaret Jane White, Margaret Helen Lovell, Grace Amelia Burr, Louise Margaret Ray.

DIVISION IV. Mrs. Caldwell, Teacher. To Division III—May Harlock, Lizzie Taylor, Rose Bamfield, Laura Elford, Alice Lewis, Alberta Whiglesworth, Gladys Bertrige, Ida Hood, Rose Robinson, Eugenie Lewis, Harriet Chambers, Ardell Laverne, Cora Heale, Grace Meredith and Margaret Moore, equal; Violet Bryant, Agnes Webster, Emma Viedins, Sarah Deane, and Jessie McKilligan, equal; Nellie Kent, Elizabeth Chambers, Henrietta Barnwell, Dora Marks and Hilda Leiser, equal; Matilda Garkis.

OTHER SCHOOLS. To-day at 1 p.m. the closing exercises of Victoria West school will be held at Sample's hall. To-morrow Spring Ridge school closes in the forenoon and the Boys' Central in the afternoon. The Collegiate Institute closes on Friday afternoon.

A TRYING EXPERIENCE.

Uncomfortable Quarters on the West Coast—Disabled Steamer or Searching Vessel?

A New Steamer for the Freighting Fleet—The "Sohome's" Successor.

Yesterday's Tacoma Ledger says: "The four-masted schooner Nokomis, Captain Charles Roas, arrived here at 8 o'clock Friday night from San Pedro, coming near being wrecked on the Vancouver Island coast last Monday. Her trip was made in a rather eventful way, the schooner on Tuesday morning of an ocean steamer that is supposed to be the disabled Strathnevis. The Nokomis arrived off Cape Flattery December 8 after experiencing heavy weather, and have to await a tug. Monday morning the vessel was hit on the north of Clayoquot Sound. At noon land was descried four miles distant, with a reef of immense rocks extending along its front. The waves broke against these rocks, throwing up water like so many fountains and as high as the masts of the ship. The seas were tremendous. The vessel continued drifting closer and closer until nightfall. The boats were provisioned and provided with water, and all valuables belonging to the captain and crew placed in their readiness to put to sea. The swell was high that it was thought the hawesers would part as soon as the strain of the vessel came upon them. At 8 o'clock, when the vessel was within half a mile of the breakers, a scarcely perceptible wind began blowing off shore. The sails filled, and the schooner began to stand slowly out. Within four hours the land had disappeared beneath the eastern horizon. Capt. Roas thus describes the meeting with the strange steamship Tuesday morning just after the incident just described:

"At 3:30 o'clock the next morning we sighted a steamer. She was in latitude about 48 north and longitude about 128:30 west, or about seventy miles off the Vancouver island coast. We passed within half a mile of her. I thought she was a tug at first, but when we got closer saw that she was a large ocean steamer. We were in company with her about an hour and then she squared away for the Cape. I could not see if she had any sails set, as it was raining and very thick, the wind being from the southward. She was hoisted, and if she was steaming at all, it was just enough to keep her head to the wind. When first sighted she was on our lee side. We passed under her stern, and finally lost sight of her on our weather side. I caused the fog horn to be blown, and we also burned torches on the ship, but she did not answer any of our signals. I doubt whether the vessel was the Strathnevis. Had the vessel we saw been disabled, she certainly should have answered our signals, though it is rather curious that the signals were not answered at the least. My opinion is that it was one of the vessels searching for the disabled steamer.

KEEL LAID FOR A NEW STEAMER. Lying on a cradle made specially for it in Turpel's shipyard, is a large and pretty looking steamer, the keel of which will shortly be a good sized freighting steamer. Captain George Angus, who has had charge of many tug boats sailing out of Victoria at different times, is the owner and builder of this new craft, the plans of which have been out for some time. They call for a vessel of 80 feet keel, or of a length overall of nearly 100 feet. The other dimensions will be in proportion to this in order to secure a good carrying capacity. It is Captain Angus's intention to place the steamer when ready for service in the ordinary carrying business, this branch of the shipping trade being now recognized as one of the most profitable. Every successive year seems to call for more steamers in this line, indicating the growth of agriculture in British Columbia.

MARINE NOTES. The sealing schooners Ida Etta and Favorite were launched from Turpel's ways yesterday morning after being put in good condition for the coming season's engagements. Later in the day the schooner E. B. Marvin and the tug Vancouver were "hailed out" for renovations. The former is not very much in need of an overhauling, but this will be given her if for no other reason than as a matter of practice on the part of the owners.

It was after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the Sohome got in from the Sound, the delay being due partially to the late hour at which she started out from here on Monday. Her crew had confidence in the report that she is soon to be succeeded by the Edith, a craft of smaller dimensions, but of more convenient accommodation, now, it is said, fitting out for the purpose in Tacoma. No sufficient inducement offering in the way of freight and passengers, the Rainbow's special trip North, upon which she was to start on Monday evening, has been cancelled.

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DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup. Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of the peppermint herb and bark. A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG affections. It soothes the inflamed and irritated vocal organs, fluid, and resists other remedies. It promptly relieves the most distressing coughs, and is a pleasant piny syrup. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE CITY.

The finding of an old bayonet in the ashes of the Colwood hotel, destroyed by fire one day last week, has been taken up as a clue which possibly may lead to the identification of the incendiary.

It is now quite likely that all proceedings in the Landsberg case will be abandoned, as it is understood that the original proposition will be carried out, for the payment to the creditors of forty per cent, cash instead of by instalments.

Mrs. Agnes Porter, relict of the late Joseph Porter, died yesterday at the home of Mr. J. W. Mackay on Cariboo Bay road. The deceased lady was a native of Wigan, Lancashire, and 78 years of age. The funeral has been arranged to take place on Friday.

The Liberals have decided to oppose Hon. E. G. Prior's election. At a meeting of the executive of the Liberal Associations last night Mr. William Templeman was chosen to stand as the candidate for that party, and he promised to give his decision to-day. There does not seem to be any doubt that he will accept. A meeting of Liberals will, it is understood, be called to-morrow evening to ratify the nomination.

The preparation of the municipal voters' list for use at the approaching election of mayor and alderman has just been completed, and shows a substantial growth in every ward, as the figures given below will indicate:

Table with 2 columns: Ward Name, 1895, 1896. Rows include For Mayor, For Aldermen, South Ward, Central, North, and Total.

Who can forget the poor at this time of the year and be happy? To provide funds for Christmas distribution by the B. C. Benevolent Society, the ladies of the Triumph Lodge, Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., will give the proceeds of a ball to be held Friday at the A.O.U.W. hall. All should endeavor, either by contributions or the purchase of a ticket for the ball, to assist the ladies of the Triumph Lodge so that a substantial sum may be realized to give Christmas cheer to the poor of the city. The price of tickets has been put at the low figure of \$1.50.

MR. JOHN FINLAYSON, superintendent of the provincial reformatory for boys, yesterday at the Jubilee hospital where, during several weeks past, he has been battling bravely with a complication of disorders. He was 62 years of age, and for many years conducted a grocery business in this city—until appointed by the late premier, Hon. John Robson, to the position which he occupied at the time of his demise. A widow and five sons form the bereaved family, from whose home, at 25 Menzies street, the funeral is to take place on Friday.

The municipal health board have complied with the provisions of section 45 of the health act, and yesterday transmitted to the provincial health board the report of the secretary of the city board, Mr. W. J. Dowler, on Victoria's health. This will be followed by the report of the city medical health officer, as soon as it is completed. The report already prepared deals with everything the city has done in the direction of waterworks and sewerage improvement, the buildings, inspection of plumbing, surface draining, street cleaning, scavenging, and the inspection of streets and premises.

At the early hour of 6.30 yesterday morning a wedding ceremony was performed at Christ Church cathedral. Rev. Canon Beaulieu officiating, and Miss Annie Tyack became the bride of Mr. Thomas Kipling, formerly of the harbor department. After the ceremony a substantial breakfast was served at the house of the bride's mother on Humboldt street, and after receiving the hearty congratulations of their assembled friends the newly-weds were left by the Rosalie for Fort Worth, Texas, their future home. The bridesmaids at the very early wedding were Miss Foster and Miss Laurie, while Mr. F. W. Stubbs performed the duties of groomsmen.

In the full court yesterday, argument was heard in Hudson's Bay Co. vs. Kearns and Rowling. Rowling purchased certain property from a Miss Kearns, but though the property was registered in her name the title deeds could not be found. Rowling obtained a deed from Miss Kearns and registered it as a deed. It was found subsequently that the Hudson's Bay Co. held the title deeds as equitable mortgages. The company sued defendants, and the conveyance to Rowling was set aside. From this Rowling appealed. The argument was not concluded yesterday, and will be continued to-day. Mr. E. V. Bodwell appears for the appellant and Mr. E. P. Davis, Q. C., for the respondents.

The farmers of the Delta now having a creamery to utilize their dairy products, and Victoria district determined to follow the good example set, the residents of Cowichan have decided that they will not be left behind. In consequence a meeting to discuss the question of a creamery establishment was held at Duncan on Monday night last. Mr. W. P. Jaynes presiding and upwards of thirty interested farmers being present. A total subscription of over \$2,000 in \$10 shares having been made, it was resolved to incorporate a company to be called the Cowichan Creamery Company, with its principal place of business at Duncan; and that the allotment of shares be made as soon as possible. The by-laws and regulations of the company were also read and approved.

SEMPLER'S hall on the Craigflower road was yesterday afternoon converted into a sale room, with a very heavy and attractive stock, gathered by the Ladies Aid Society of the Victoria West Methodist church for the annual bazaar. The hall was artistically divided off into departments, each for the sale of certain lines of goods, some fancy and some plain, but all calculated to attract notice and to please the tastes of buyers. The results of the sale were in every respect gratifying to the society, of which Mrs. Okell is president, and Miss Lee treasurer. In the evening high tea was served and the liberal patronage given to the sale was also extended to this. A programme of good instrumental and vocal music, recitations, etc., brought the day's proceedings to a very satisfactory conclusion.

The Prince Albert has arrived to load lumber at Hastings mill.

AN ARTIST'S PARADISE.

British Columbia Scenery a Feature of the Present Fine Art Exhibition.

Famous Painters Who Find Congenial Themes in the Pacific Wonderland.

The attendance at the art exhibition was excellent yesterday, a sure proof that the interest taken in it is increasing daily. The first of the kind ever held in British Columbia, it could hardly be expected to be a Royal Academy in miniature, and yet taken altogether it far surpasses what might have been looked for in a first attempt. The exhibition of course includes many paintings of mediocre execution and little interest, besides several of doubtful parentage; the connoisseur readily overlooks these exceptions, however, in the interest with which the real gems inspire him.

It is especially gratifying to the patriotic British Columbian to find so many home subjects treated with appreciative taste and artistic skill. Mme. de L'Aubiniere has lingered affectionately among the mountains, lakes and valleys of this Pacific wonderland, and her "Mount Baker" (5), "Mount Baker from Gonzales" (8), "Foul Bay" (21), "Goldstream" (39), "Mount Baker" (45), "Pond in Beacon Hill Park" (83), "Winter from Church Hill" (88), "Foul Bay" (130), "Theis Island" (142), "Mount Baker from Beacon Hill" (152), "Evening" (153), "Home Sweet Home" (173), "View from Gonzales" (191) and "Straits of San Juan de Fuca" (225), tell of a busy twelvemonth profitably employed. Mr. G. T. Brown also finds congenial subjects in the "Smilkameen Valley" (139), "Mount Baker from Regent's Park" (150), "Okanagan Lake" (125) and "Shuswap Lake" (151); while "A Clearing" (146) by S. Tytler, also a British Columbia scene, is one of the best pieces of coloring in the exhibition and with its fidelity to nature one of the most taking sketches in the hall. The same artist also found material at home for his "Edge of Clearing" (126) and "Upper Philip River" (127), "Bush Road" (132) and "Canon" (133).

Of upwards of ninety oils and water-colors bearing Bamford's signature the most thoroughly representative of the artist's style, as well as the most important work, is "The Mussel Gatherers" (24), a morning view of the Straits which is remarkable for the charm of its lighting and for the kindly treatment of the native sons and daughters of the Golden West who form the industriously employed group in the foreground. Few artists have found the value of the Coast Siwash or treated him as acceptably as Mr. Bamford here—while at the same time painting him as true to the original even as the shimmering Straits, kelp-covered, in the clear air of the early morning.

Mr. Barff's marine pictures, to which it is understood he intends to devote his attention almost exclusively in future, command the heartiest admiration of all who inspect them, while Mr. Macleure's water-colors of familiar scenes—like Mr. Shrapnell's dead game—are too well known to Victorians to call for analytical description or the commendation which they so heartily deserve. All the home artists have naturally found employment for their brushes chiefly in depicting British Columbia scenes—this province being indeed an artist's paradise. Miss Worsfold, E. B. Boulton (who also is represented by some excellent Australian paintings), A. Lee Rogers, Miss Drake, Miss Hayward, and Loemans are others of appreciative minds who have devoted their special attention to provincial scenes.

"A Portrait" (160) by Miss Worsfold is extremely good, there being a total lack of harshness of treatment, which so often disfigures this class of work. Turning to animal life the portrait of "Broadmead" by H. H. Simpson shows great promise for the author, his work reminding one of Harry Hall's best style. Salmon, R. A., is represented by two pieces, "Michael's Mount, England," (76) and "St. Michael's Mount, France," (75); in each the subject, though difficult, is handled with a master's skill, the coloring being especially good. Henry Sandham, R. A., in "The Poultry Yard" (79) affords a very good example of effective grouping and shows careful attention to detail in the portrayal of domestic animal life. "The Bay of Naples" (89), by de Franceschi, is very simple in its details, but it is nevertheless an excellent color painting, and worthy of more than casual inspection.

To-day the exhibition will again be open until 11 p.m., and to-morrow will be "children's day," with the price of admission reduced to ten cents for their benefit.

It was a wise step on the part of the management to secure the spacious A. O. U. W. hall for the second annual gymnastic exhibition of the Y.M.C.A. on Tuesday—for the place was filled beyond expectations. The performance was very creditable, and augured well for the future success of such events. The programme was carried out with professional smoothness, while the various acts were far from being of the ordinary amateur standard. To learn the appreciation of the large crowd present, one had only to hear the many words of commendation passed at the door of the hall as the gathering dispersed. C. Wriglesworth's dumb bell exercises, his live weight lift of 115 pounds at arm's length, H. Roper's parallel work, and H. Melish's horizontal bar and tumbling performances won the admiration of everyone present. These athletes were ably assisted by W. Pelen, C. Ensnou, C. H. Erskine, Hill, B. Littlewood and J. Sharp. A much enjoyed feature of the programme was the song "The Death of Nelson," by Mr. R. Spice, which received many encores. The song "Anchored," by Mr. H. Roper, was greatly appreciated, as was also the harmonica solo by Mr. J. Hill. Richardson's orchestra dispensed pleasant music during the evening.

The steamer Maude, which was employed on Monday taking naval stores around to Esquimalt, has gone to Comox for coal.

JONES MOUNT.

The quaint little Church of Our Lord, on Hastings street, that at 5 o'clock yesterday evening the scene of a wedding in which an unusually large proportion of Victorians feel especially interested, for the reason that both of the contracting parties are prominent members of a large social circle. The groom was Mr. Richard Jones, collector of inland revenue, with headquarters in this city; his bride, Miss Helena Mounat, whose musical talent has made her many friends throughout British Columbia in addition to those who have enjoyed a personal acquaintance.

The important ceremony, which was full choral, was solemnized by Right Rev. Bishop Crige, the bride, who was given away by Dr. J. D. Helmecken, being attired in cream silk crepon; her little bridesmaids were Miss Dorothy Little, the Misses Helmecken and Miss Margery Rome, each gowned in white and carrying a magnificent bouquet. Miss Macnaughton Jones made a charming maid of honor, while the groom was supported by his friend, Mr. E. A. Jacob.

After the ceremony the wedding party gathered at the home of the bride's mother on Belleville street, where a reception was held, and congratulations descended upon Mr. Jones and his bride in a shower. The honeymoon will be spent in sunny California.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Strong Demand for Grain and Lumber Carriers—The Steamer "Edith"

Cargo of the Inbound "Victoria"—The "Olga" Arrives for Overhauling.

In their monthly freight and shipping report for November, R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., say: "Throughout the greater part of the month wheat freights have been purely nominal, arrivals at all coast ports being very free. Still rates have not reacted to any extent, a result to which the rather unlooked for demand from South Africa and Australia has contributed not a little. The inquiry for lumber coastwise steadily improves. Tonnage for immediate loading is much wanted and rates are stiffer in consequence. As regards the value of the trade the conditions are better than for years past. Practically all of the coast mills, both British and American, have combined to control the output and it is expected that prices will be advanced very shortly. The last salmon vessel of this season, the John Gamble, misses her charter by late arrival, and the cargo intended for her will be provided for elsewhere.

THE "ECHO'S" NEW OWNER. Yesterday the little twenty odd ton schooner Echo, of Fairhaven, which came here some time ago with a load of produce, was registered as a British bottom. A few days ago she became the property of a young Eastern lady, an acquaintance of Captain Shain, the former owner and commander, who is shortly to become a resident of Victoria. Captain Shain will retain the management of the vessel and a privilege which he will now enjoy is trading on the West Coast.

THE SEHOMÉ'S SUCCESSOR. The steamer Edith which, according to present expectations, is to take the Sehomé's place on the Sound route, is a smaller craft than the latter and fairly compares in size with the Rosalie. She was originally a pleasure yacht, having been built in San Francisco, but recently has been running on the Port Townsend-Port Gamble route. While in this latter service she struck a snag and was considerably damaged. She is now at Tacoma undergoing a course of treatment which will leave her in first-class condition.

THE INBOUND "VICTORIA." The steamship Victoria, of the Northern Pacific line is due from China and Japan on the 28th inst., having sailed from Yokohama last Saturday morning. Her cargo is as usual very large, amounting to over 4,000 tons, divided between 800 tons for Victoria, inclusive of San Francisco freight; 500 tons for Portland and the Sound, and 3,000 tons for overland points, including 1,500 bales of silk. There are only 15 Chinese aboard for Victoria, but there are 35 for Portland.

CARDWELL NOMINATIONS.

TORONTO, Dec. 18.—(Special)—The nominations for Cardwell were held at Mono Mills and were followed by a lively public meeting. Up to the last many had held that there was the possibility of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Henry, dropping out of the contest, but all doubts were dispelled by his acceptance of the nomination and giving a definite promise to remain in the field. Messrs. Stubbs for the McCartneys and Wiloughby for the Conservatives made similar declarations.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 18.—(Special)—The Winnipeg district Orange lodge has passed a resolution approving the course adopted by Hon. Clarke Wallace in resigning, and pledging him his support. Mr. Layter Reed, superintendent of Indian affairs, returned to Ottawa to-day.

VICTORIA WEST SCHOOL.

Studios Pupils Receive the Reward for Their Work During the Autumn Session.

Principal Tait Presented With Souvenirs by the Teachers and Pupils—To-day's Closing.

The Christmas closing of the Victoria West school was held yesterday afternoon in Semple's hall, which had been placed at their disposal by the owner. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Semple for his kindness. Inspector Burns presided and short addresses were delivered by Trustees Mrs. Grant, Glover and Marchant, Rev. W. D. Barber, Rev. C. Ennor Sharp, Rev. D. MacRae and Rev. Mr. Hicks. The pupils sang "The Maple Leaf Forever" and other patriotic songs, and one of the very small boys, Robert Fisher, played remarkably well on the violin. Three young ladies of the first division, Misses Ethel Young, Amy McKay and Bertha Messick, gave an exhibition in club swinging that proved they had given attention to physical as well as mental training. Miss Lily Russell played the accompaniments. It may be noted that in Rev. Mr. MacRae's address he strongly expressed the hope that Victoria West may have better school accommodation than at present. The principal of the school, Mr. L. Tait, was yesterday presented by the teaching staff with a pair of gold sleeve buttons, and also received a very pretty bracket from the pupils. The promotion and prize lists were as follows:

DIVISION I. Mr. L. Tait, Principal. To High School—John McKay and Arthur Patton. Prize List—General proficiency, John McKay; spelling, reading, anatomy, Ethel Young; grammar, Thos. Cessford; arithmetic, Thos. Crocker; composition, Karl Kroger; improvement, Thos. Andrews; improvement in writing, Annie Crocker; diligence, Ben. Henwood and Frank Jenkins; English history, Stephen Doran; geography, Arthur Patton; anatomy, Bertha Messick.

DIVISION II. Miss S. Kermode, Teacher. To Division I—Marion C. Smith, Alice J. Smith, Leslie G. Tait. Prize List—General proficiency, Marion C. Smith; spelling, reading, anatomy, composition, geography, Canadian history and English history, Alice J. Smith; deportment, Myra Fawcett.

DIVISION III. Miss S. Kermode, Teacher. To Division II—Mary J. Tait, Svea Jacobson, Frederic Harrop, Fritz Kroeger, James McKenzie. PRIZE LIST. General proficiency, Mary J. Tait; deportment, Frederic Harrop, diligence, Svea Jacobson; spelling, reading, anatomy, English history, Fritz Kroeger.

DIVISION IV. Mr. J. J. Stephenson, Teacher. To Division III—Ernest Tait, Edward Bahlman, Albert Young, Jennie Anderson, Clifford Dean Jenkinson, William Henwood, Bruce MacNaughton. PRIZE LIST. General proficiency, Mary J. Tait; deportment, Frederic Harrop, diligence, Svea Jacobson; spelling, reading, anatomy, English history, Fritz Kroeger. Recommended—Yolande Gannor, Edith Atkins.

DIVISION V. Miss M. A. Gaudin, teacher. To Division IV—Robert Fisher, Albert Lang, John Duncan McBeath, Robert Alfred Semple, Percy Walter Wilson, James Paynter, Herman Hazenratz, George Hemsler, Emma Carroll, Rhoda Salt, Elizabeth Andrews, Charles Kirk. Prize List—General proficiency, Robert Fisher; geography, Robert Fisher; reading, spelling, dictionary, mental arithmetic, John McBeath; writing, second in geography, Albert Lang; written and mental arithmetic, Percy Wilson; arithmetic, Rhoda Salt; grammar, Emma Carroll.

DIVISION VI. Miss J. C. Strachan, teacher. To Division V—George Alexander McDonald, Mary Jane McNaughton, Ada Hattie Williams, Gertrude Craft, James Ernest Stevens, Peter Bugslag, Viola Semple, William Kroeger. Prize List—George Alexander McDonald, general proficiency; Mary Jane McNaughton, reading; Gertrude Craft, geography and spelling; Ernest Stevens, mental arithmetic; Violet Brown, writing; Viola Semple, deportment; William Kroeger, diligence.

DIVISION VII. Miss J. C. Strachan, teacher. To Division VI—Archibald Columbus Gilchrist, Albert Victor March, Walter Frederic Jenkins, Ernest Hazenratz and Hubert McIntyre. Prize List—Edwin Tait, general proficiency; Archibald Columbus Gilchrist, mental arithmetic, 2nd spelling; Albert Victor March, reading.

DIVISION VIII. Miss J. C. Strachan, teacher. To Division VII—Stanley Young, Olive Annie Fawcett, Arthur Bings, Hubert Stanley Atkins, Stanley Okell, Lillian March and Elsie Bahlman. Prize List—Stanley Young, general proficiency; Olive Annie Fawcett, reading; Arthur Bings, diligence and tidiness.

OTHER SCHOOLS. The Spring Ridge school closing exercises will be held this morning at ten o'clock.

In the afternoon the Boys' Central school closes at 2 o'clock. The principal and teachers of the High school extend a cordial invitation to all interested in the school to attend the closing exercises which will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Girls' Central school.

CLAIM JUMPING.

(From the Nelson Tribune) The action of justice of the peace Topping and Newton at Rossland in committing the two men who jumped the Homestake mine to stand trial for conspiracy will have a good effect. It is not likely that the case will come to trial, for the men are out on bail and have left the country. The mineral act should be amended so that mining recorders would have the right to refuse to record any location notice known to conflict with a prior record. In the Homestake case, as an instance, the mining recorder knew that the notice tendered him for record covered the Homestake mine, and he stated as much to the men presenting the record; but he had no discretion, and the notice was received and recorded. Within an hour the fact was telegraphed to interested parties in Spokane, and the parties that had negotiated the sale of the Homestake were obliged to lose \$7,500, that being the amount asked by the jumpers for their interest in the property. If the mining recorder had had the right to reject notices known to be for locations covering recorded claims, jumpers would have no standing until their notices were put on record.

(From the Rossland Miner.) The Miner never had a doubt as to the position the judiciary would take on this subject. There is but one position that could be taken by an honest, fair-minded judiciary, and that is against claim jumping from start to finish. It is an intolerable evil that must be stamped out root and branch. A man's mining claim ought to be as sacred from molestation as his money or his watch, and others have no more moral right to go and take it than they would have the moral right to take a man's money or his watch if he happened to have it in an exposed situation. The claim jumper takes what is not his own and we see no reason why he should be spared the punishment usually extended to those who commit offences of this character.

THE CITY.

The hotel at Colwood, recently destroyed by fire, was the property of Mr. James A. Haslam. Mr. Bechtel, the agent. It is understood that rebuilding will commence just as soon as the weather permits.

In commemoration of the closing of the gates of Derry, Lady True Blue lodge, No. 37, gave a fairly successful dance in the A.O.U.W. hall last night. The attendance was limited, owing no doubt to the bad state of the weather, but notwithstanding this the amusement was much enjoyed. Richardson's orchestra furnished the music, and at midnight an appetizing supper was given.

DR. J. K. GARROW, now held at city police headquarters on the charge of murder, has retained Messrs. Bodwell & Irving to act as his counsel. He will be represented by one of the members of that firm at the opening of the police court inquiry to-morrow; Mr. S. Perry Mills has been engaged to defend Harry Creech, who is charged as an accessory before the fact. The doctor made application to be released on bail Tuesday morning, but without success.

ADDITIONAL news received yesterday of the railway probably at South Fork, to the effect, that the Nakusp & Slovan railway depot was among the buildings demolished by the men who tore up the tracks and telegraph poles and made things generally lively on the previous day. However, the prompt course of Premier Turner in having action taken to preserve the peace has no doubt prevented any further outbreak. Yesterday Mr. H. Dallas Helmecken, acting for the Nakusp & Slovan railway, obtained an order from Mr. Justice Walkem restraining the Kaslo & Slovan railway from interfering with the replacing by the Nakusp & Slovan railway of the tracks, telegraph line and buildings demolished in the row.

LETTERS from Mr. A. R. Langley of this city, who left here more than two months ago for Guatemala, have just been received announcing his safe arrival at the coffee plantation which was to be his destination. The letters are dated November 24 from "Finca la Vina, Colombo Costa Cuca, Guatemala"—an address which for safe keeping should be better secured than in the memory box. He reports himself comfortably settled, after a varied experience of travelling on muleback over a decidedly mountainous country. The plantation is at an elevation of 4,000 feet, and commands a view of the sea fifty miles distant. Up to the time of writing Mr. Langley had no news from Victoria since leaving San Francisco, as the mail service to the interior is very irregular and uncertain.

The large four-masted schooner Olga, under charter to load lumber on the Sound, arrived in Esquimalt from Honolulu yesterday. She called here to go on the Esquimalt marine railroad and will, it is expected, be hauled out to-day.

BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS. CURES DYSPEPSIA, BAD BLOOD, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY TROUBLES, HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS.

B.B.B. unlocks all the secretions and removes all impurities from the system from a common pimples to the worst scrofulous sore. BURDOCK PILLS act gently yet thoroughly on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

THE CITY MARKETS.

The provisioning of sealing schooners for cruises of long duration is a feature of business this week that is demanding much attention. But this trade almost exclusively affects the wholesale merchant. The retailer, on the other hand, is now reaping the benefits of Christmas trade. His stocks are being augmented almost daily and they will continue to increase throughout the remainder of this week. Frozen turkeys from the East are in transit here and may arrive to-day. Prices will, it is expected, be governed considerably by the weather, but according to present calculations last year's quotations will again hold good and the provident housekeeper will have her choice of paying in the neighborhood of sixteen cents per pound for the frozen article or from two to three cents more for that produced here. A slight downward tendency in Hungarian flour and the reverse in wheat are features of the market which are not well accounted for. Considerable frozen fish is being sold, but the only change in quotations is an advance of five cents per pound on smoked salmon. There is also an increase of a half cent per pound on mutton and of five cents per dozen on imported eggs. Current retail quotations:

Table of market prices for various goods including Flour-Ogilvie's, Lake of the Woods, Victoria, Lion, Portland roller, Rainier, Superb, Snowflake, Creamery, X X K, Premier, Three Star, Two Star, Superfine, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Middlings, Bran, Corn, Rolled oats, Potatoes, Cabbages, Straw, Green peppers, Onions, Eggs, Butter, Creamery, Dairy, Hams, Bacon, Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Chickens, Pigeons, Turkey, Fruits, Fish, Salmon, Cod, Halibut, Flouters, Apples, Finnan Haddies.

The M. M. Morrill and the Anderson are the only two Seattle sealers that have not yet started for the hunting grounds. Steamer Rapid Transit arrived from the Sound yesterday with a load of coal. The R.M.S. Warrimoo left Sydney, N. S. W., for Victoria yesterday afternoon.

Advertisement for Pineapple Cough Syrup, featuring a pineapple illustration and text describing its benefits for colds, coughs, and throat issues.

Advertisement for Wm. Laidlaw & Co. Baking Powder, featuring a large 'W' logo and text 'Best in the World.' Includes a small library stamp on the right edge.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1895.

Published Every Monday and Thursday by The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Victoria, B. C.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday. Per year, postage free to any part of Canada...

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. Published on the part of the Dominion or the United States. Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States...

ADVERTISING RATES. REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING. As distinguished from every thing of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, sold nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements.

More than one week and not more than one month, 40 cents. More than one week and not more than one month, 40 cents. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other than cash, 25% insertion.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

The people of British Columbia of both parties will be pleased to hear that through the honor bestowed on Mr. E. G. Prior, M.P., cabinet representation has at length been secured. The complaint has long been by both Conservatives and Liberals that in every formation and reconstruction of the Cabinet British Columbia's claims have been overlooked.

CHANGED FRONT.

Our innocent contemporary the Times regards it as impudent of "Tory writers and speakers" to characterize the recent utterance of the Globe on the trade question as a "flop." We have a very strong notion that if all the truth were known our contemporary looks upon it in the same light. We have no doubt in the world that the Globe's back-down fairly took away the breath of thousands of honest Liberal free-traders who have for the last two years or so been placing implicit faith in the Globe's articles and in the speeches of leading Liberals in favor of free trade.

out of the question," is it to be supposed that any number of sane Liberals would think of agitating for free trade as a party question. And if the Globe, to emphasize its statement, were to declare that, "These are not the mere opinions of a party journal; they are facts which it would be not only foolish but dishonest to ignore," would not the great majority of the Liberal party refuse to adopt a policy which was confessedly impracticable and which could not be treated as a "burning question" except by men who were both foolish and dishonest.

There can be no doubt but that the Globe and the Liberal leaders for some time advocated free trade as a policy practicable to Canadians, and that they induced many of their followers to believe that it is practicable. It is equally clear that they have been brought to see that it is impracticable. Hence the Globe's grand flop, and its subsequent very elaborate explanations. Anyone of the least discernment can see at a glance that the leading Grits have changed their position with regard to the trade question, and we venture to say none see this change more clearly than Liberals who are really free-traders.

A LITTLE LIGHT.

The local organ of the Opposition the other day told its readers that Mr. Laurier at Prescott, Ont., "emphatically declared against any attempt to coerce Manitoba," but it did not cite the passage in which the emphatic declaration appeared. Instead of doing so it quoted part of Mr. Tarte's speech at the same place. This is significant. Mr. Laurier certainly does not consider himself bound by anything that Mr. Tarte may see fit to say, neither does the country regard Mr. Tarte's utterances as authoritative as far as the Liberal party is concerned.

Mr. Laurier spoke at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, in Jacques Cartier County, on the evening of Saturday, the 7th inst., in favor of Mr. Napoleon Charbonneau, the Liberal candidate. One of the topics which he discussed was the Manitoba school question. He, of course, tried to convince his hearers that the Government had no policy on this question, that the Ministers said one thing in one place and something else very different in another place. After having given his version of the Government's course Mr. Laurier, according to the Montreal Star's report, proceeded as follows:

Mr. Laurier then quoted from La Minerve to show that the Government did not yet know what it would have to do in connection with the Manitoba schools. He claimed that he was in the right when he held that the question should be investigated. Some people blamed him for holding this view, but while Catholics knew what these separate schools were there were many Protestants who did not. Even if all the Catholics in the Dominion were to join on this question they would still form a minority. It was, therefore, evident that if they wanted to secure separate schools for the minority they must have the support of a portion of the Protestant population. As a Catholic he was in a position to go to the Protestants of the other provinces and ask for justice. He could do so all the more especially in Ontario, where it was well known that the Liberal party had always been the champions of separate schools, and more especially his friend, Sir Oliver Mowat.

"To-day," remarked Mr. Laurier, "I can say that had I been in power I believe that the school question would now have been settled. The appeals by Archbishop Tache and Archbishop Languevin were not made to me, but give me the power and I will undertake to do justice, and, come what may, I can do no worse than the Government has done. If I fail to keep my promise, you can take me and my friends and throw us into the St. Lawrence."

Is there any indication of the course which Mr. Laurier would pursue on the school question in this passage. Is there in it any denunciation of coercion? As far as it has any meaning at all it is a declaration in favor of separate schools for Manitoba, and by consequence in favor of interference with Manitoba in the matter of education. The plea for investigation is simply a plea for delay. If Parliament is not to interfere in the matter what can be the object of further enquiry? To enlighten the Protestants? The Protestants of Manitoba know all about the matter. To investigate the school question would be, as far as they are concerned, as sensible a proceeding as investigating the multiplication table if it is to enlighten the Protestants of the other provinces what have they, on the assumption that Manitoba is not to be interfered with, got to do with the school question of that Province? But it is evident that Mr. Laurier is of opinion that the Protestants of the other provinces have something to do with the

question, for he says that "as a Catholic he was in a position to go to the Protestants of the other provinces and ask for justice. He could do this more especially in Ontario," &c. This shows clearly enough that Mr. Laurier would take the Manitoba school question to the Dominion Parliament where the Protestants of the different provinces would have a voice in its settlement, or, as Mr. Laurier puts it, of doing "justice" to Manitoba's Roman Catholic minority. Our contemporary must, if it understands English, set Mr. Laurier down as a "coercionist." There is, if it is honest, no avoiding the painful duty. But it may be objected that Mr. Laurier was at the time speaking in Quebec and to a French Canadian audience. Precisely. If he had been speaking in Ontario it would have been difficult to take head or tail of his utterances. In Quebec it was necessary for him to be somewhat more definite. Mr. Laurier's Jacques Cartier speech is well worth careful study.

THE SOBER TRUTH.

Some of our American neighbors are so quarrelsome and so ready to threaten those with whom they have disputes, particularly the English, that it might be supposed that their country is prepared to carry their dreadful threats into execution at a moment's notice. Those who are so ready to hurl defiance at England, it is reasonable to assume, must be conscious of their own strength and assured of their rival's weakness. If this is not the case their threats are nothing more than senseless bombast. They are in fact a good deal worse than this, for it is within the bounds of possibility that their offensives threats and persistent vilification of Great Britain might precipitate a war for which their country is altogether unprepared. It would then be seen how unutterably foolish and wicked it is for a defenceless nation to provoke attack.

None see the criminal folly of the course which the American jingoes are pursuing more clearly than the sensible citizens of the United States, and it is fortunate that they are not backward in administering to Senators Chandler, Lodge, Frye, and their imitators the rebuke they so well deserve. The New York Times in a late issue says:

It is humiliating to have such people in the Senate, and to have foreigners derive their opinion of this country from the antics of such people. It is not at all likely that any one of them intends to embroil us in foreign war, but their existence in what ought to be responsible places is a distinct danger. And in any case it is not tolerable that we should be defenseless and should be unable effectually to resist a real wrong or to resent an actual insult. General Miles has devoted his first report as General of the Army to show that we are, as a matter of fact, utterly defenceless. No sane enemy would think of projecting an invasion and occupation of this country. But there is absolutely nothing to prevent the repetition of such a performance as the capture and destruction of the capital eighty years ago. A first-class squadron could accomplish such a feat by means of its sailors alone, and without any land troops. Even more easily could it hold to ransom, under penalty of destruction, any one of our seaports from Portland, Oregon, if that can be called a seaport, to Portland, Me.

The "inland jingo" speaks of England with the utmost contempt. According to him the United States could "chaw" her up in a single campaign. This is how the Times talks to him:

In case of a war with England, which is the principal object of what he (the jingo) thinks is safe hostility, a descent upon New York or Boston, or Philadelphia or Washington, and the seizure of any one of these enterprises would be would not be so safe or easy as a descent upon the lake ports, upon Buffalo or Cleveland, or Chicago or Milwaukee, with Canada as a secure and permanent base of operations. As we have no fortifications upon our northern frontier that are defensible against such craft as England could easily let in to the lakes through the canals under her exclusive control, so neither have we any organized and disciplined militia within reach of the frontier that could cope with the forces on the Canadian side, which, moreover, could be easily reinforced from the British army. Great Canada can no longer be called a colony; the time is not remote when her defence was undertaken by the British Government, and the tradition of that time remains. It is immensely superior to her militia numbers, and she has in her "marine militia" something like the Naval Reserve we have begun to maintain upon the seacoast, but far more important than any organization of like character upon our side of the inland waters.

This plain talk will not have any effect upon the jingoes. They are impervious to argument or rational expostulation in any shape, but it will, no doubt, have its effect upon quiet, thoughtful citizens whose minds the tall-twisters are doing their best to poison against the "Britishers."

When it is found that all the tall talk is on one side, when it is seen that the British in England and in Canada speak with respect and in a neighborly way, and that all the abuse and railing is on their side of the national boundary line, they will in time come to look upon the politicians who are continually trying to pick a quarrel with England as senseless braggarts and pestilent mischiefmakers who should receive neither countenance nor support from those Americans who have the good of their country at heart.

We see that our contemporary, the Portland Oregonian, which has become one of the loudest and most virulent of the tall-twisters, is impressed with what

has been said and written about the defencelessness of the United States. It concludes an article on Coast Defences with the following sentences:

"In case England were our enemy, it would be even more safe and easy to make a descent upon the lake ports, upon Buffalo or Cleveland, or Chicago or Milwaukee, with Canada as a secure and permanent base of operations. As we have no fortifications upon our northern frontier that are defensible against such craft as England could easily let in to the lakes through the canals under her exclusive control, so neither have we any disciplined troops upon the frontier that could cope with the forces on the Canadian side. We are vulnerable at every point on our two sea coasts, and on the interior waters."

"COERCION."

There seems to be still a good deal of misconception relative to the position occupied by the Government with regard to the Manitoba school question. The Government is spoken of as trying to "coerce" Manitoba. To require a man or a Province or a State to carry out an agreement which he or it has voluntarily made, cannot be said to be "coercion." The Dominion Government, for instance, agreed to pay annually a certain sum to the Province of British Columbia. Is not that Government bound to perform the provisions of that agreement? Would it be considered coercion if, when the Dominion Government showed a disposition to repudiate that agreement, the people of British Columbia applied to the Imperial Government to require the Dominion to keep faith with British Columbia? Such a requirement would not certainly be what is generally understood as "coercion."

Well, the denominational minority in Manitoba has, as have those of Ontario and Quebec, certain rights secured to them by an agreement precisely similar to that by which money subsidies are secured to the different provinces. The Manitoba Act, which is the Constitution of the Province of Manitoba, contains the following provisions which, at the present time, are well worth studying by all who desire to form a fair and an intelligent opinion on the Manitoba school question:

(2.) An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any Act or ordinance of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba which purports to affect any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

(3.) In case any Provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority in that behalf, then in every such case and as far as the circumstances of each case may require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section, or of any decision of the Governor-General in Council under this section.

This is the agreement. Under that agreement the denominational minority in Manitoba (it was Protestant when the agreement was entered into) has the right to appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council from any Act or decision of the Legislature of the Province affecting any right or privilege in relation to education. This is clear enough. That right has been admitted by Mr. Dalton McCarthy and by everyone else competent to form an opinion on the subject. It has also been declared by the highest legal tribunal in the land—the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It is seen, therefore, that Manitoba does not possess the exclusive right to legislate on matters relative to education. The denominational minority that feels aggrieved at any Act of the Legislature has the right to appeal from that Act to the Governor-General-in-Council, no matter when that Act was passed.

The denominational minority, as we see it had the constitutional right to do, appealed to the Governor in Council complaining that the Education Act of 1890 was unjust to them as it deprived them of educational privileges that they had enjoyed for nineteen years. The Dominion Government when it received that appeal did not decide upon it at once. It applied to the courts to find out whether the minority had the right to appeal. There was no coercion in this, and no disposition to coerce was evinced. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided that the minority had a right to appeal and also that they had a grievance. Then the Government heard the appeal and heard what both the minority and the Government of Manitoba had to say with regard to it. The result was that they sent a message which has been called the "remedial order," to the Government of Manitoba requesting them to redress the grievance of which the minority complained. There was no coercion in this, for the Legislature of Manitoba was perfectly free to grant or to refuse the request—to obey or to disobey the order. It refused to comply with the Dominion Government's request. What was done then? Was coercion resorted to? Not at all. What the Government then determined to do was to act as the Constitution of Manitoba prescribed. As "the decision of the Governor-General-in-Council" was not "duly executed by the proper Provincial authority," they propose to submit the whole matter to the Parliament of Canada. There is no coercion

so far. The case of the Manitoba minority is to be decided upon by the representatives of the people of the whole Dominion. Could anything be fairer than this or less coercive? We do not know in what shape the case will be submitted to Parliament, but assume that it will be in the form of a bill granting the minority certain educational privileges similar to those which were taken from them by the Legislature of Manitoba, no one can say with any approach to truth that there is coercion in this. The case is to be submitted to the tribunal which the Province of Manitoba has itself chosen, and that province is bound to abide by the decision of that tribunal. Every step taken by the Government of the Dominion has been in the strictest accordance with the Constitution of Manitoba. There has been no coercion in any of the proceedings so far, and there can be none except such as provided for by Manitoba's own agreement, which its Government and its people are bound in good faith to carry out.

REASONABLE.

The New York Herald takes a sensible and a fair view of the Venezuelan question. It evidently considers the howling jingoes of the press not worth arguing with, and it does not agree with the views expressed by President Cleveland in his message. It says:

"Great Britain is already in possession up to the Schomburgk line, and Venezuela has agreed to regard the disputed territory as neutral territory. If anybody, therefore, is going to use force it must be Venezuela, and as Great Britain wishes neither to use force nor to enlarge her territorial possessions on this continent, she can hardly be said to come into collision with the Monroe doctrine as now stated. The President wants the whole matter submitted to arbitration. We are all for arbitration, and we believe it will presently be found that England will readily submit to arbitration her title to all territory save only that of which she has been long enough in possession to give her a prescriptive title."

VICTORIA PRESBYTERY.

Rev. D. MacRae was formally inducted as pastor of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, last night the ceremony being held prior to the meeting of the Presbytery of Victoria. Rev. W. Leslie Clay presided, there being on the platform Rev. D. A. MacRae of Nanaimo, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. J. C. Forster, and Rev. A. B. Winchester, and Mr. Thornton Fell; also as visitors Rev. P. H. McEwen and Rev. J. P. Hicks.

The induction sermon was preached by Rev. J. C. Forster after which Rev. W. Leslie Clay put the formal questions to Rev. D. MacRae and declared him duly inducted and the other ministers extended the right hand of fellowship. Rev. Mr. Clay dwelt upon the work of Rev. Mr. MacRae as a missionary in Victoria West for the past seven years, and said that when it was decided by the Presbytery to appoint a pastor and change the status of the church, Rev. Mr. MacRae's name was presented signed by 95 per cent. of the congregation.

Rev. D. A. MacRae, of Nanaimo, addressed the newly inducted pastor and Rev. A. B. Winchester made the address to the congregation. Upon invitation Rev. Messrs. McEwen and Hicks spoke shortly, giving their congratulations to pastor and people. This ceremony being concluded the Presbytery convened with Rev. W. L. Clay in the chair, and the report of the committee on the Central Presbyterian church was read and adopted.

Rev. A. B. Winchester being anxious to resign Rev. J. C. Forster was appointed in his place. Rev. D. A. MacRae, of Nanaimo, tendered his resignation owing to the illness of his wife, several members of the Presbytery expressing their deepest sympathy with him.

ART UNION OF B. C.

The first exhibition of the Art Union of British Columbia was opened last night by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dewdney. In spite of the severe weather yesterday which culminated in a hard frost, the attendance throughout the evening was very good, and the strains of Bantley's well known band were heard at frequent intervals throughout the evening. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney arrive soon after 8 o'clock when, after viewing the paintings, Mr. E. S. Shrapnel, chairman of the society, called on His Honor to bring before those present the objects of the recently formed Art Union which he most courteously consented to do.

In a happy manner the Lieutenant-Governor said that this first effort of the artists of Victoria was a most praiseworthy one and deserved the fullest support of the public. He called attention to the large number of valuable paintings that had been kindly loaned by many prominent people, which proved that a lively interest was taken in art here, and hoped that the talented local artists would reap the benefit they deserved, and which their pictures demonstrated. Art was at a low ebb in British Columbia, and he hoped to see this exhibition repeated frequently in the future. The system of art unions had been first introduced in Germany, since which every civilized country had taken it up. Therefore it would be a great pity if this had been allowed to drop. He had no doubt that if this exhibition was a financial success to the members they would do their best to enlarge their membership, and the artists living in other towns of British Columbia would join, and thus a great number of pictures of the beautiful spots which brought together where everyone could view them. In conclusion he wished the society every success, and hoped the public of British Columbia would patronize it with their presence.

In subsequent issues the COLONIST will refer in detail to the splendid collection of paintings on exhibition. The U. S. Gov't. Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

CONSTABLE Spain, of the provincial police, left the West Coast on the Maude with a prisoner on board named Brown, accused of being one of a number of whiskey sellers who are giving considerable trouble by selling liquor to the Indians. These men in their dealings disguise themselves so that if caught it is hard for the Indians to identify them. Brown has a nose and a "ping" of peculiar shape, however, and he was captured in spite of his disguise. When the Maude was beached for repairs, however, Brown managed to escape by swinging himself ashore on a rope that was fastened from the steamer to the land. The constable was unable to make his capture again and had to come down without him.



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