

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY FEBRUARY 12 1896.

VOLUME XXXVIII, NO. 22

NEWS FROM LONDON.

Outline of the Queen's Speech—The Expected Surplus—Chartered South African Company.

President Kruger Ready to Visit London—Chairmanship of the Irish National League.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Press Association this evening sent out a forecast of the Queen's speech which is to be read to-morrow at the opening of parliament. It says that the speech is longer than usual; but that it does not announce any sensational departures in policy. It opens with expressing satisfaction that Great Britain is at peace with all the great powers, and in referring to the Transvaal incident, recites the course of events rather than furnishes an indication of the outcome. There is a guarded allusion to the Venezuelan question, there being no specific announcement made respecting arbitration. References, however, made to the prospect of a friendly understanding with the U. S. with regard to the Venezuelan dispute. A suitable reference is also made to the deplorable events in Armenia. The hope is expressed that the reforms will be carried out. Among the bills proposed will be an employers' liability measure; one providing for voluntary schools; another touching upon the Irish land law reform; one for the relief of the agricultural distress; and one for the establishment of a board of agriculture in Ireland. There is also a reference to the increase in the naval defence, the outlay for this being understood to amount to £9,500,000.

The British Chamber of Commerce Company issued a statement this evening to the effect that the annual address of the organization was to be given owing to the inexperience of holding it while the trial of Dr. Johnson is pending. The statement also says the company is satisfied that all the charges preferred against the company will be paid by the government, the policy of the company is otherwise not affected.

The Daily News says the Liberal proposal to ask ex-convicts to be the £25,000,000 which is proposed to be expended on five first-class and two second-class cruises, six third-class and two fourth-class steamships, is a very important one. The Birmingham Post, which is the organ of Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, declares that the whole relationship of the crown to the Chartered South African Company may be revised, and that the company has been given the right to petition the government, the policy of the company is otherwise not affected.

President Kruger has notified the Secretary of State, Mr. Olney, that he is willing to visit England, according to the suggestion of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, provided the subjects of the proposed conference between himself and Mr. Olney are definitely settled. The trial of the members of the reform committee of Johannesburg was resumed to-day, having been adjourned over from Friday last. The examination of witnesses will reference to the trial of the National Union showed that a bank account had been opened in the name of a development syndicate by Colonel Phillips and Fitzpatrick.

The Chronicle repeats at great length this morning for the benefit of parliament, the replies received from leading prelates, writers and politicians, in favor of its suggestion for a national petition to parliament for the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration.

The flying squadron has sailed from Spithead for Behavehen, on the southern coast of Ireland, whither the squadron had been originally ordered, but was delayed by the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs to that paper, Turkey's plan to implicate the American missionaries in Armenian affairs is being steadily pursued. An attempt has been made to arrest Mr. Knapp, one of the hardest working missionaries, on a charge of sedition and murder, based on an accusation signed under coercion by some Armenians who were in jail.

The Times says that it is confidently expected the budget surplus will exceed £9,000,000.

The Times says it is not probable that Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in parliament, will move an amendment to the address.

The Chronicle says that Sir Frederick Pollock, corpus professor of jurisprudence in the University of Oxford, who was entrusted by the government with the preparation of the British case in the Venezuelan boundary dispute, has completed the Venezuelan Blue book and it will probably be presented to parliament within ten days. "It is understood," says the Chronicle, "that the government will make an important statement to-night."

Thomas Sexton has declined the chairmanship of the Irish National Federation, which was tendered him by the council of the Federation at their quarterly meeting in Dublin on Saturday. Mr. Sexton has written to Sir Thomas Edmond, member for West Kerry and chief whip of the anti-Parnellite party, conveying his deep regret that he is unable to accept the proffered honor, and expressing the conviction that no public advantage could be gained by his acceptance, which under the present circumstances would subject him to a strain entirely beyond his strength. It is thought the chairmanship will now be offered John Dillon, though Edward Blake is also prominently spoken of in this connection.

The U. S. Gov't Reports
show Royal Baking Powder
superior to all others.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—(Special)—At a meeting of the board of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. held to-day the following statement of the business of the past year was submitted:

Gross earnings.....	\$18,941,096
Working expenses.....	11,460,086
Net Earnings.....	\$7,480,980
Interest on deposits and loans.....	112,246
Interest due from South Shore and Atlantic coast.....	580,853
Solidated bonds.....	580,853
Less advanced by company.....	148,716
440,937	
Total.....	\$8,033,963
Deduct fixed charges, etc.....	6,659,478
Surplus.....	\$1,374,385

From this there has been charged off the half-yearly dividend on preference stock, two percent, paid October, 1895, \$128,480, leaving a surplus from the year's operations of \$1,245,905. After paying the October dividend on the preference stock from this surplus the board declared a dividend of two percent, on the preference stock for the half year ending December 31, and of one and a half per cent. on the common stock for the year 1895, both payable April 1.

TUPPER IN MONTREAL.

The War-Horse of Cumberland the Object of a Hearty Demonstration.

He Approached Neither Friend Nor Foe for Election Purposes—Remedial Legislation.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—(Special)—On Saturday evening Sir Charles Tupper addressed a great mass meeting in Windsor, N. B., which was presided over by Hon. G. A. Dugas. The hall was packed and two hundred of Montreal's merchants and professional men occupied the platform.

Mr. Tupper outlined the four planks in his remedial legislation, or rather the points to be acted out by the Conservative party, in the Pacific cable, the fact of the imperial trade and rendering justice to the Manitoba minority. Mr. Dugas said, he would never cease to advocate the Conservative cause. Sir Charles Tupper, who, through a fortunate coincidence, had just returned from a lecture tour in the Maritime provinces, made an admirable speech. After referring to the general situation of the country, he proceeded to discuss the Manitoba question. He had taken his stand on the principle of equal justice to all without respect to race or creed. (Great applause.) He had stated his views freely in the past, and he had not changed a jot. He had not approached either friend or foe for a vote, and he had not been asked to do so. He had not been asked to do so. He had not been asked to do so.

Mr. Tupper made a vigorous reply and said the Conservatives had abundant evidence that large sums of money were spent in the country. The budget would be a relief to the people. The right to the Keegan railroads was not a question of remedial legislation, but a question of fact. The principal question of remedial legislation was the question of the right to the Keegan railroads. A ministerial caucus will be held to-morrow under a draft of the remedial legislation. The Ontario county council urge the government to abolish a bonus on paper taught children.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

(Special to the Colonist.)
TORONTO, Feb. 7.—The storm yesterday paralyzed all the telegraph wires. Until to-night Toronto has been almost shut out from the world for thirty hours.

PARRY SOUND, Feb. 7.—Mr. Wade, the Conservative nominee for the Commons in Muskoka and Parry Sound constituency, is dead. A curious coincidence is that Hill, the Paton candidate for the same constituency, also died a few weeks ago.

WINDSOR, Feb. 8.—The Press Association yesterday drew out the abuse by fake sheets of the mail privileges recorded to newspapers, and finally decided to recommend to the government that every newspaper should be required to be registered, in order to be entitled to free postage, that registration should be supplied free, and that papers commencing publication after a certain date shall pay a nominal rate per pound for a year, when it found to be legitimate, the amount shall be refunded.

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—James Rush Ritter, a wealthy Philadelphia banker, died here yesterday. A post mortem examination showed that the cause of death was morphine. He carried \$100,000 in insurance.

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—Rev. John Smiley, a supernaturalist Methodist minister, aged 87, is dead here.

CAMBRIDGE, N. B., Feb. 8.—There has been considerable delay in receiving the count of Burrows' majority in the Northumberland. All are now in, however, and the figures give Robinson, Conservative, a majority of 449 over Mitchell.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 8.—The recount of ballots for Dauphin resulted in the election of Burrows' majority to 13.

MISSISSAUGA, Feb. 8.—On Tuesday traps were set for the value of \$20 from a house here. Constable Mac-

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

The Government's Bill Discussed at a Caucus of the Conservative Party.

Introduced in the Commons—The Legislative Grant—Prospects of the Measure.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—The Conservative caucus held in room 16 this morning was the largest attended for many years. Mr. Rourke presided. Sir Mackenzie Bowell was there early, and finding Sir Charles Tupper had not arrived went out and escorted him to the room. The Premier was heartily cheered when he arrived, and when he returned again with the Secretary of State both grounds of applause. The only question discussed at the meeting was that of remedial legislation, Hon. Mr. Dickey explaining the provisions of the bill. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. Mr. Rourke also spoke, the latter, it is said, making an eloquent speech.

Sir Charles Tupper, speaking in support of remedial legislation, read a letter which he had received from Sir William Dawson of Montreal, supporting it. Sir Charles referred to this letter during his canvass in Cape Breton.

Messrs. Wallace, Sproule, Macdonald and other Ontario members also spoke in the support of remedial legislation. Sir Charles Tupper, speaking in support of remedial legislation, read a letter which he had received from Sir William Dawson of Montreal, supporting it.

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TORONTO TOPICS.

Proposed Sunday Concerts in Vancouver—Provincial Land Surveyors—Fire at Westminster.

Business Change at Wellington—Serious Accident to a Chusaman—Coal Mining.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Feb. 10.—The Association of British Columbia have held a meeting in Vancouver and elected the following officers: President, J. F. Garden; vice-president, P. E. Palmer; secretary, J. H. McCreary; treasurer, J. H. McCreary, Victoria. A banquet was held at the conclusion of the meeting.

There is much excitement in church circles over the attempt of certain prominent citizens to throw everything wide open here on Sunday, and start a concert hall. The claim is that thousands of dollars are lost every year by miners and fishermen, who go out to have a time. Certain members of the council are also, it is said, desirous of saving this money for the citizens. The churches all strongly object to this movement. At Princess street Methodist church Rev. Mr. Baer put a resolution to the congregation disapproving of the movement. Seven-fifths, per cent, of the congregation stood up in favor of the resolution. The other churches and the Y.M.C.A. are taking decided action.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 11.—The city council are being asked to aid another charitable institution—the Young Women's Medical Improvement Home, which is a hospital for working girls who have no relatives in the city and no money to pay for their education. The committee has been asked to give a vote of sympathy.

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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
"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors, after working over me to the best of their 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 Physic.

The speeches delivered by British statesmen to popular audiences are generally admirable. They are plain, simple and forcible business statements. They contain no clap-trap, no appeals to prejudice, and they are perfectly free from abuse of opponents. There is more sentiment in the speech which Mr. Chamberlain made at the banquet given to Lord Lambton than there is generally in the speeches of British Ministers, but it is sentiment of a wholesome kind, and the occasion was one in which free expression could be given to it with the utmost propriety. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, at a dinner given in honor of a Colonial Governor, might be expected to speak with pride of the colonies of the Empire and of the loyalty of colonists. We have had scraps of that speech in the telegrams, here it is in full taken from the report of the London Times of January 24.

I have heard it said that we never have had a colonial policy, that we have simply blundered into all the best places in the earth. (Laughter.) I admit that we have made mistakes. I have no doubt that we are answerable for sins of commission as well as for sins of omission; but, after all is said, this remains—that we alone of all the nations of the earth have been able to establish and to maintain colonies under different conditions in all parts of the world, that we have maintained them to their own advantage and to ours, and that we have secured, not only the loyal attachment of all British subjects, but the general goodwill of the races, whether they be native or whether they be European, that have thus come under the British flag. (Cheers.) This may be a comforting assurance when we think of occasional mistakes, and when we are rebuked even for our misfortunes (laughter) we may find some consolation in our success. (Cheers.) A few weeks ago England appeared to stand alone in the world, surrounded by jealous competitors and by altogether unexpected hostility. Differences between ourselves and other nations which were of long standing appeared suddenly to come to a head and to assume threatening proportions; and from quarters to which we might have looked for friendship and consideration (cheers)—having regard to our traditions and to a certain community of interest—we were confronted with suspicion and even with hate. We had to recognize that our success itself, however legitimate, was imputed to us as a crime; that our love of peace was taken as a sign of weakness, and that our indifference to foreign criticism was construed into an invitation to insult us. (Loud cheers.) We had to admit that the prospect of our discomfiture was regarded with hardly disguised satisfaction by our competitors, who at the same time must have been forced to admit that we alone held our possessions throughout the world in trust for all (cheers), and that we admit them to our markets as freely as we admit our own subjects. (Cheers.) I regret that such a feeling should exist, and that we should be forced to admit its existence; but as it does exist, I rejoice that it found expression. (Cheers.) No better service was ever done to this nation, for it has enabled us to show in the face of all that while we were resolute to fulfil our obligations we were equally determined to maintain our rights. (Loud cheers.) Three weeks ago, in the words of Mr. Foster, the leader of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, "the great mother-Empire stood splendidly isolated." And how does she stand today? She stands secure in the strength of her own resources, in the firm resolution of her people without respect to party, and in the abundant loyalty of her children from one end of the Empire to another. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution which was conveyed to the Prime Minister on behalf of the Australian colonies and the display of patriotic enthusiasm on the part of the Dominion of Canada came to us as a natural response to the outburst of national spirit in the United Kingdom, and as a proof that British hearts beat in unison throughout the world, whatever may be the distances that separate us. (Cheers.) Then let us cultivate these sentiments. Let us do all in our power by improving our communications, by developing our commercial relations, by co-operating in mutual defence (cheers), and none of us then will ever feel isolated, no part of the Empire will stand alone, so long as it can count upon the common interest of all in its welfare and in its security. (Cheers.) That is the moral I have derived from recent events. That is the lesson I desire to impress on my countrymen. In the words of Tennyson:

"Let Britain's myriad voices call,
Sons, be welded each and all,
Into one Imperial whole,
On with Britain, my soul!
"One life, one flag, one fleet, one Throne!"

(Loud cheers.) And in the time to come, the time that must come, when these colonies of ours have grown in stature, in population, and in strength, this league of kindred nations, this federation of Greater Britain, will not only provide for its own security, but will be a potent factor in maintaining the peace of the world. (Cheers.)

It is hard to overestimate the influence of such a speech as this, in both the Mother Country and the Colonies. It has a tendency to strengthen the tie which binds Great Britain to her colonies and to bring about that closer union which the Colonial Secretary outlines.

BAD FOR THE FARMER.

The evidences of agricultural depression in free trade England are so many and so strong that they can be disregarded by none but the wilfully blind or the hopelessly obtuse. Here is another bit of testimony taken from "The Morning," a daily newspaper published in London:

"In one of the most productive portions of Kent, writes a correspondent, scarcely a single farm yard. In one case a large and good land owner has not for ten years past received a penny from his

estate. Near Canterbury, to take another instance, an upland farm of about 120 acres of fairly good arable and pasture land, formerly let at about £2 an acre, has lately been let for a term of three years at £10 a year rent, and as the landlord has to pay £18 a year title, he loses £8 a year by his ownership. In the same county 20 acres of arable land in Romney Marsh, which in 1854 sold for £200, were purchased the other day by Mr. Thomas Palmer, a farmer, for £100."

TOO HASTY.

The organ of the Opposition, with its usual haste and want of reflection, condemns the bill to provide a fund for educational purposes by the sale of public lands. A judgment so hastily formed cannot be entitled to much respect. It might have waited until the measure had been before the public a few days before it pronounced upon it so decidedly. The bill is an important one, and even the ablest of our legislators cannot see at a glance how it will work or the results it is likely to produce. Our contemporary has so often found itself mistaken and has been under the necessity of reversing its judgments so frequently that it might be supposed it would by this time have learned to become diffident of its hastily formed opinions and of conclusions at which it has jumped.

Land, if we are not mistaken, has been reserved in nearly all the provinces for educational purposes, and it might be worth while to inquire whether such reservation and appropriation has furthered the cause of education and proved beneficial to the people. Knowledge of how these grants of land for educational purposes have turned out would help those who really wish to form an intelligent opinion on the Government's bill, to arrive at a sound and rational conclusion. But an inquiry of this kind requires both time and thought, and our contemporary evidently does not propose to be lavish of either the one or the other.

Then it might be supposed that if the Times really wished to find out whether this plan of disposing of part of the public domain is "advisable" or not it would wait to hear what the members of the Legislature had to say about the subject pro and con before it undertook to advise the public with regard to it. But our contemporary evidently believes that it can judge rightly on difficult subjects by an instinct that it has, and that it is under no necessity of hearing what others have to say upon them.

It seems to have a sort of preternatural skill in divining the motives of those whom it opposes and it bases many of its conclusions on the knowledge it acquires in this wonderful way. There are no doubt septs who may place little or no faith in our contemporary's skill in heart-searching and mind-reading, but it has a lordly contempt for all such unbelievers. Then the Times professes to be a prophet. It knows exactly how the bill, if it becomes law, will work, and what results it will produce. All this, too, with almost lightning speed. There may be people who regard with distrust those who profess to be able to speak and write as if they could see the hidden workings of men's minds. We must confess that we consider their distrust well grounded.

DEMORALIZED.

The true patriots of the United States bitterly deplore the demoralization of the senate. They see that that body has fallen from its high estate and they despair of its reform. Some of the new senators belong to a low class, morally and intellectually, and they have hardly warmed their seats when they begin the bad work of degrading the body to which they have been elected. The New York Evening Post, utterly disgusted with the fantastic tricks which a political mountebank from South Carolina has been playing before high heaven, gives vigorous utterance to its feelings of shame and indignation. It says:

The degradation of the senate already seemed complete, but yesterday's performance by Tillman of South Carolina, showed that in the lowest deep a lower deep was still left to be touched. A worse outbreak of blackguardism and incendiaryism has never been witnessed in the upper chamber, and it is a melancholy reflection that the country has six years of diatribes to look for from the same source. All of the conservative traditions of the Senate are now gone, and the new comer no longer hesitates to begin talking with the frequency and profuseness of a Morgan before he has been two months in his seat. Even before Tillman's outburst a terrible bore had been revealed in one of the new senators from North Carolina, and the growth in numbers of the body makes the development of every fresh specimen of this sort a sad infliction. The correspondents report that the Republican veterans from New England, like Morrill, of Vermont, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, appeared shocked and wounded by the evidence of the decadence of the Senate that was afforded by "the spokesman of the new and degenerate South." But the Republican senators of New England are not free from blame in this matter. It was Mr. Hoar who welcomed a renegade from Virginia fifteen years ago as an evangel of a new South, and Massachusetts Republicans have regarded favorably, when they have not actively helped, the movements that have brought into the Senate Butler and Pritchard, of North Carolina, and Tillman and Irby, of South Carolina.

The Post sees the danger to the Senate

and to the country that would result from the admission of uneducated, ill-mannered and unprincipled Senators from the West and Northwest. They are, it seems, the leaven that is in time to leaven the whole congressional lump. It also deplores the fact that the Eastern States, of which better things might be expected, are following the bad example of the West:

"We must not overlook," it continues, "the contributions to the wrong side from the region east of the Mississippi—the two Senators from Indiana, the almost unbroken ranks of the Senators south of the Ohio river and the Alleghany range, the avowed advocate of free coinage from Pennsylvania in the person of Don Cameron, and the almost as bad advocate of a 'bimetallism,' that means about the same thing, the Bill Chandler of New Hampshire. Nor in analyzing the causes of the Senate's degradation can we overlook from the East Quay of Pennsylvania, Hill and Murphy of New York, the screaming Frye of Maine, and the demagogical Lodge of Massachusetts. The East cannot unload all the responsibility for misgovernment in the upper chamber upon the wild and woolly West."

We hear complaints of the non-representative nature of the Dominion Senate, and it is quite possible that better men might be found than some of those who are appointed to seats in the Canadian Upper Chamber, but there is little fear that, under the nominative system, cranks, adventurers, charlatans and schemers, such as disgrace the United States Senate, will ever be appointed to seats in the Dominion Senate. No Government that had any respect for itself, or for the Senate, would dream of placing in it men who by their antecedents might be expected to bring it into disrepute.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR.—I have read with much interest your article on the Nicaragua canal. The importance to British Columbia of the construction of this canal cannot be over-estimated. I am satisfied that the export trade of this province would double within a year of the opening of the canal. This province has the largest and best timber supply that now remains, and the canal would put it in direct communication with the Eastern Atlantic cities and the principal markets of Europe, where its fine grades of lumber will find a ready market, and it will give easy access to the West coast. Brazilian and Argentine markets where the secondary grades are most wanted. In the latter markets there is also a large demand for fish of all kinds, and a very important trade could be developed. The Mediterranean ports also take fish and lumber. This trade is now principally controlled by Norway, but there, as in Eastern Canada, the drain on the forests is being felt and by the time the canal is opened for traffic British Columbia would be in a position to compete with Norway for the Mediterranean trade.

Then, to come nearer home, the opening of this canal would enable us to exchange products with our Eastern seaports. Even there a market would be opened for certain grades of lumber. Wheat and flour from British Columbia would go to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and the Maritimes, and even Quebec, for no railway could compete with the water carriage; but this would prove an injury to the transcontinental railways for it would develop a trade and expand its general trade so as to bring more business to the railways themselves than could be expected by any development of the railway system.

We should have broad ideas on such a question as this, no sectional or even provincial interests should be allowed to prevent a consummation that would be of immense benefit to the Dominion and to the Empire generally. The time is propitious for pushing forward this great enterprise. Your idea of united action on the part of Great Britain and the United States is a grand one, though there are many difficulties in the way of the construction of the canal by the governments and it is pointed out that such an endorsement by the two governments as would guarantee its immediate construction. It seems to me that this is a question that could well be taken up by the Canadian government and by it placed before the Imperial government. Next to Great Britain and the United States Canada is the most interested in the construction of this canal, and as that government is now well disposed to do anything to conserve and advance the interests of the Greater Britain it is a good time to act.

It would not be out of place if the British Columbia legislature now in session should set the ball rolling by passing a resolution drawing the attention of the Canadian government to the question with a view to its taking such action as may be advisable.

In these days of large enterprises the cost of the canal does not seem to be a heavy matter. The company which has the concession for building the canal, estimates the total cost at less than \$70,000,000, while the United States commission, which has just reported, places it at \$130,000,000. The commission, however, suggests a canal of large capacity and more than 100 miles in length, one estimated on by the company, so that the difference in the estimates is partly accounted for. Even the larger sum would be readily found if the British and United States governments would give their moral support to the enterprise and guarantee its independence, and there is no doubt whatever that the canal would prove a paying investment. Yours truly,
C. A. WATKINS.

Driard Hotel, Feb. 10, 1896.

A CHILD CAN USE THEM.

Directions Are Simple.

Some ladies think it is a difficult matter to do their own dyeing. It certainly is when crude and imitative dyes are used, but when the long-tested Diamond Dyes are used, it takes but little more trouble to get a fast and brilliant color than it would be to wash and rinse the goods. With imitation dyes your goods are ruined; coloring with Diamond Dyes means success and lovely colors.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Hon. Dr. Montague returned from New York to-day. His health is not greatly improved. His physicians order rest.

A SET OF ROGUES.

BY FRANK BARRETT.

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CHAPTER VI.

On our way back to Greenwich we staid at an inn by the road to refresh ourselves, and there, having a snug parlour to ourselves and being seated about a fine chess, with each a full measure of ale, Don Sanchez asks us if we are satisfied with our undertaking.

"Aye, that we are," replies Dawson, mightily pleased as usual to be a feasting. "We desire nothing better than to serve your honor faithfully in all ways and are ready to put our hands to any bout you may choose to draw up."

"Can you show me the man," asks the don, lifting his eyebrows contemptuously, "who ever kept a treaty he was minded to break? Men are honest enough when naught's to be gained by breaking faith. Are you both agreed to this course?"

"Yes, senor," says I, "and my only compunction now is that I can do so little to forward this business."

"Why, so far as I can see into it," says Dawson, "one of us must be cast for old Mrs. Godwin if Moll is to be her daughter, and you're fitter to play the part than I, for I take it this old gentleman should be of a more delicate, sickly composition than mine."

"We will suppose that Mrs. Godwin is dead," says the don gravely. "Aye, to be sure. That simplifies the thing mightily. But pray, senor, what parts are we to play?"

"The parts you have played today. You go with me to fetch Judith Godwin from Barbary."

This hangs together and ought to play well. I asked Don Sanchez how long, in the ordinary course of things, an expedition of this kind would take.

"That depends upon accidents of many kinds," answers he. "We may very well stretch it out the best part of a year."

"A year," says Jack, scratching his ear ruefully, for I believe he had counted upon coming to live like a lord in a few weeks. "And what on earth are we to do in the meanwhile?"

"Educate Moll," answers the don. "She can read anything, print or script," says Jack proudly, "and write her own name."

"Judith Godwin," says the don reflectively, "lived two years in Italy. She would certainly remember some words of Italian. Consider this—it is not sufficient merely to obtain possession of this estate. It must be held against the jealous opposition of that shrewd steward and of the presumptive heir, Mr. Thomas Godwin, who may come forward."

"You're in the right, senor. Well, there's the Kit, who knows the language and can teach her that, I warrant, in no time."

"Judith would probably know something of music," pursued the don. "Why, Moll can play Kit's fiddle as well as he."

"But, above all," continues the don, as taking no heed of this tribute to Moll's abilities, "Judith Godwin must be able to read and write the Moorish character and speak the tongue readily, answer aptly as to their ways and habits, and to do these things beyond suspect. Moll must live with these people for some months."

"God have mercy on us!" cries Jack. "Your honor is not for taking us to Barbary?"

"No," answers the don dryly, passing his long fingers with some significance over the many seams in his long face, "but we must go where the Moors are to be found, on the other side of the straits."

"Well," says Dawson, "all's as one whether we go in safety if we're to be out of our fortune for a year. There's nothing more for our Moll to learn, I suppose, senor."

"It will not be amiss to teach her the manners of a lady," replies the don, rising and knitting his brows together unpleasantly, "and especially, to keep her feet under her chair at table."

joke, and enchanting 'em the next with a pretty song for the maid in distress. We learned afterward that Moll, who could never rest still two minutes together, but must ever be doing something new, had cut out her images and devised the show to entertain the servants in the kitchen, and that the guests above, hearing their merriment, had come down in time to get the rag end, which pleased them so vastly that they would have her play it all over again.

"This may undo us," says Don Sanchez, in a low voice of displeasure, drawing us away. "Here are a dozen visitors who will presently be examining Moll as a marvel. Who can say but that one of them may know her again hereafter to our confusion? We must be seen together no more than is necessary until we are out of this country. I shall leave here in the morning, and you will meet me next at the Turk, in Gratiano street, tomorrow afternoon."

Therewith he goes up to his room, leaving us to shift for ourselves, and we into the parlor to warm our feet at the fire till we may be served with some victuals, both very silent and surly, being still sore, and as tired as any dog with our day's jolting.

While we are in this mood, Moll, having finished her play, comes to us in amazing high spirits, and all aglow with the silver she has won. "I have a silver given her by the gentry; then, pulling up a chair betwixt us, she asks us a dozen questions all of a string as to where we have been, what we have done, etc., since we left her. Getting no answer, she presently stops, looks first at one, then at the other, and bursting into a fit of laughter, cries, "Why, what ails you both to be so grumpy?"

"In the first place, Moll," says Jack, "I'll have you to know that I am your father, and will not be spoken to save with becoming respect."

"Why, I did but ask you where you have been."

"Children of your age should not ask questions, but do as they're bid, and there's an end of it."

"La, I'm not to ask any questions. Is there anything else I am not to do?"

"Yes, I'll not have you playing of Galinamuff to cook venches and such stuff. I'll have you behave with more decency. Take your feet off the hearth and put 'em under your chair. Let me have no more of these gallynties shows. Why, 'twill be said I cannot give you a basin of porridge, that you must go a-begging of sixpences like this!"

"Oh, if you begrudge me a little pocket money," cries she, springing up, with the tears in her eyes, "I'll have none of it."

And with that she empties her pocket on the chair, and out roll her sixpences, together with a couple of silver spoons.

"What," cries Jack, after glancing round to see we were alone. "You have filched a couple of spoons, Moll?"

"And why not?" asks she, her little nose turning quite white with passion. "I'm am to ask no questions, how shall I know but we may have never a spoon tomorrow for your precious basin of porridge?"

[To be continued.]

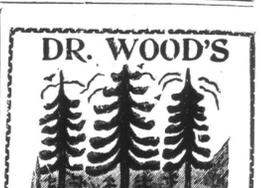
Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers can be used when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a brown or black. Hence its great popularity.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
STILL ROLLING.
St. Helens, England, is the seat of a great business.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are made there. They are a specific for all nervous and bilious disorders arising from Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and all Female Affections.

They are covered with a tasteless and soluble coating.

Wholesale Agents, Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal. For sale by all druggists.



DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup.

Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks. PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obsolete coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup.

Price 50c. and 50c. per bottle. Wholesale price, 50c. per bottle.

Revolution in Chewing Tobacco. TUCKETT'S T & B MAHOGANY

IS THE LATEST AND BEST. See that the T & B Tin Tag is on each plug.

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WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER THE BEST

Behold

The Star of the West whose health-giving rays, shining over an ever widening circle, give an assurance of well-made cakes to all who use

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER WAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAPE Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he resorted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 15, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COLIC, CHOLERA, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, ERUPTIVE MATTER, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be this singularly raised, and it is not a supply want and fill a place.—Medical Times, January 12, 1895.

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 stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s., 1/2d., 2s., 3d., 4d., 5d.

IMPERIAL P

The Session Forthcoming Speeches court and Great Britain and Regard's Tur Arme

LONDON, Feb. 11.—mons, after hearing throne, resumed by and was soon crown of state for the color Chamberlain, was w took his seat.

Sir William Ver Liberal leader, was the members of the the new members been sworn in, the the various bills to the cordance with the a tained in the question by the first lord Rt. Hon. George J. G. posed increase in the navy was cheered.

read the Queen's Mr. Goschen, junior East Grinstead di moved the address in trusted that the nego the Venezuelan ques not only in a exact in a complete recon friendship between the her kindred across the made a glowing refe burst of patriotic feel in the British colonie cent political crisis.

Sir Wm. Vernon Ha rejoiced at the para speech with regard to held out the hope it could be settled at a added that no words such a settlement wou This remark was gr cheered, as it disposed the Liberal leader mined to make upon the governme regard to Venezuela, necessarily would have le of warm remarks, w impeded the progress the dispute. Contin Harcourt said that m both in England and States, existed, and feelings on both si that the United Great Britain dispu of Monroeism was noth ordinary. Monroeism, not a principle of inter one of national policy; ericans have a traditio attachment, and it was trine by virtue of whi had interests, and h her interests were affect

Sir William Harcour an in entire agreement bury when he says the have a perfect right controversy by which ests are affected, and th to judge whether or not are affected, and in wh shall be answered. The doctrine upon which all this is founded the balat upon that ground Gre posed in Belgium, Gre many other places. Th trine is not an extensio ple, it is a limitation states claim to exerci President Monroe limi American continent, a States, following the ing of Washington, their disinclination mination not to the controversies of the E but they have declared sies of the American co special interest to them will judge when and how upon to interfere. The disputed in the Queen's rejoice to see that it to co-operate with the the United States, practical question remai the doctrine has been case of Venezuela. The have not made any propo tion upon this question pointed a commission judgments upon the sub

"It has been stated ment of this commission to the people and govern Britain. Happily, the g not take that view. United States of me with us unless they hav which will enable th at in settling the bound the delay in the publicat fish case. I should have before Secretary Olney all the materials would to lay before the Unit world at large. W

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Session Formally Opened—Important Speeches by Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Balfour.

Great Britain and Her Position as Regards Turkey and the Armenians.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The House of Commons, after hearing the speech from the throne, resumed business at 4 o'clock and was soon crowded. The secretary of state for the colonies, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, was warmly cheered as he took his seat.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, was loudly cheered by the members of the Opposition. After the new members of Parliament had been sworn in, the ministers announced the various bills to be introduced in accordance with the announcement contained in the Queen's speech.

Mr. Goschen, junior member for the East Grinstead division of Sussex, moved the address in reply. He said he trusted that the negotiations regarding the Venezuelan question would result, not only in a satisfactory settlement, but in a complete reconciliation and firm friendship between Great Britain and her kindred across the Atlantic.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said he was rejoiced at the paragraph in the Queen's speech with regard to Venezuela as it held out the hope that the question could be settled at an early date. He added that no words that could impede such a settlement would fall from him. This remark was greeted with loud cheers, as it disposed of the report that the Liberal leaders had determined to make an amendment upon the government's policy in regard to Venezuela, which course necessarily would have led to an exchange of warm remarks, which might have impeded the progress of settlement of the dispute.

Continuing, Sir William Harcourt said that misunderstandings, both in England and in the United States, existed and had caused ruffled feelings on both sides. The idea that the United States and Great Britain disputed the question of Monroeism was nothing new or extraordinary. Monroeism, he asserted, was not a principle of international law, but one of national policy to which the Americans have a traditional and passionate attachment, and it was the same doctrine by virtue of which Great Britain had interfered in various states, when her interests were affected.

"Sir William Harcourt also said: 'I am in entire agreement with Lord Salisbury when he says the United States have a perfect right to interpose in a controversy by which their own interests are affected, and they are entitled to judge whether or not their interests are affected, and in what measure they shall be sustained. There is a general doctrine upon which all states rest. Upon this is founded the balance of power and upon that ground Great Britain interposed in Belgium, Greece, Turkey and many other places. The Monroe doctrine is not an extension of this principle, it is a limitation of what other states claim to exercise everywhere. President Monroe limited it to the American continent and the United States, following the wise teaching of Washington, have declared their disinclination and determination not to interfere in the controversies of the European powers, but they have declared the principles of the American continent to be of special interest to themselves, and they will judge when and how they are called upon to interfere. That feeling is not disputed in the Queen's speech, and I rejoice to see that it states a wish to co-operate with the government of the United States, and the only practical question remaining is whether the doctrine has been invaded in the case of Venezuela. The United States have not made any pronounced declaration upon this question, but have appointed a commission to inform their judgments upon the subject. It has been stated that the appointment of this commission was an offence to the people and government of Great Britain. Happily, the government does not take this view. How can the United States of America co-operate with us unless they have the information which will enable them to co-operate in settling the boundary? I regret the delay in the publication of the English case. I should have thought that before Secretary Olney was answered all the materials would have been ready to lay before the United States and the world at large. We do not desire to claim any territory to which we are not clearly entitled, and the question is, what is that territory? It is the business of the diplomats to come to a reasonable settlement in such a matter. Diplomacy has had this matter in hand for half a century, and a mighty hand had it made of it in my opinion. It is not creditable that a question of this character should have been allowed to fester until it has broken open into a dangerous sore, to breed bad blood between two great nations. It is the first duty of the government to take measures without delay to heal that sore. (Loud cheers.)'

"What the country demands without distinction of party is that the dispute should be brought to an honorable solution promptly. If it is proved that the rights of Venezuela have not been invaded by Great Britain, the United States of America will have no cause for complaint. If we have occupied territory to which we have no title, we must not make any pretence to retain that occupation. The question must be settled on the evidence and what objection can be raised to the arbitration of a third party? The people of Great Britain and the United States have already settled important questions by arbitration, and it cannot be admitted that this question is beyond the reach of arbitration. The government does not object to arbitration and the only question left is the limitation of the boundary.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

The Champion Exhibit of Poultry—Proposed Smelter at Vancouver—Mining Lecture.

Crows Nest Pass Railway to Be Begun at Once—Doings in Kootenay.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, Feb. 12.—A number of cigars were seized on Dupont street recently. As a reward Chief Ward, who made the seizure, received from the government \$100. The police committee have instructed him to hand it over to the city treasurer.

Messrs. Geo. Lamont and W. Larland, well and favorably known in the logging camps along the Canadian Pacific Coast, left for Alaska yesterday.

Chinese New Year was heralded in on the steamer Empress of China this morning by the explosion from the rigging of a string of fire-crackers that would reach the full length of Cordova street. The uproar lasted without intermission for an hour.

George Bartley addressed the members of the Nationalists' Association at a well attended meeting to-night.

Vancouver's Erminie company will probably visit Victoria should their three night performance prove a success here. The committee has secured the best available talent for the cast.

The P. F. Monckton company, who are asking for a bonus to establish a smelter here, have demonstrated their determination to carry out their plans by declaring that a site has been chosen.

WESTMINSTER. WESTMINSTER, Feb. 12.—W. H. Wheeler, who as major general in the amateur representation of the Pirates of Amazeur, made a hit in Westminster, has adopted the opera stage as a profession and is now singing in San Francisco.

L. S. Appleby of Matsqui, was married to Miss Turner, eldest daughter of George Turner, C.E., to-day.

A meeting to consider the question of incorporating the parish of Holy Trinity was held to-night.

Chas. Warwick was brought from the Capital yesterday and taken to the jail. An application for bail made by Mr. Aulay Morrison was refused awaiting instructions from the Attorney-General.

The Liberals will elect their officers on the 12th inst.

Another lecture, Fellow-Harvey's very instructive lectures was delivered last night on the treatment of gold ores. There was a fair attendance and deep interest was manifested throughout the lecture.

NANAIMO. NANAIMO, Feb. 12.—H. T. Peterson, of Gabriola island, has been awarded the Wellington trophy for the best display at the recent poultry show.

Frank Charlton had a well filled house last evening at a farewell benefit prior to leaving the city to join the Carleton opera company.

The board of trade held an important meeting last evening, from which the public were excluded.

KASLO. (From the Kaslo Claim.) The mine owners in the vicinity of the Noble Five intend to join forces in constructing a wagon road as soon as the snow leaves. At the present time they are solely dependent on a pack trail for obtaining their supplies and shipping their ore.

In the Whitewater a chute of clean ore four feet wide was recently struck, and it is said by those who have seen the find that the property bids fair to rival the Slocan State in point of value.

The Kaslo & Slocan has put in spurs at the Lucky Jim and the Iron Hand for convenience in loading ore. At the latter mine a chute will be built from the mouth of the tunnel to ore bins at the track.

The Iron Hand, which was opened up this winter by the Hall mines for the purpose of supplying the Nelson smelter with iron, has developed into a silver-lead proposition. A ten-inch vein of galena, running fairly well in silver, was struck last week.

ROSSLAND. (From the Rossland Miner.) The construction of the long talked of Crows Nest pass railroad is at last certain to be begun and probably completed during the coming summer. The company which has for the past four years been in possession of a charter for this line has secured the necessary capital to build it, and has also concluded a contract with the C.P.R., leasing it for a long term of years to that corporation.

C. E. Perry describes the route as commencing at Macleod, Alberta, coming by way of the Morje and Goat rivers and past the foot of Kootenay lake to Nelson, where connection is to be made with the Columbia & Kootenay and the Robson & Rossland railways.

Mr. Perry says an easy route has been found for the Robson & Rossland branch of the C.P.R., and that the road will be built early in the spring.

Last Saturday the Trail smelter blew in its water jacket blast furnace for the first time. It was a notable occasion for another reason, inasmuch as it was the first time that an attempt had been made to treat the ores of Trail creek alone. Hitherto they have been shipped to custom smelters, which have used them as a flux for their own ores.

NELSON. (From the Miner.) Five hundred tons of lime rock have been shipped from the Blue Bell to Pilot Bay and Nelson during January. There is a lumber famine in Nelson. The plate is growing and would grow still faster if the people could only get houses to live in. One builder is now figuring on four dwelling houses but does not know where to get the lumber. The smelter people also are supposed to want a large quantity.

(From the Tribune.) The Ruth is turning out to be one of

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

The big mines of the Slocan. It is now shipping a greater quantity of ore and has just paid \$8,000 in dividends to its six owners. The Ruth employs 21 men, the largest number that has been on the pay roll. They are shipping 100 tons a week and the workings are looking first class.

The R. E. Lee has changed hands, Mr. Alexander having sold out to Messrs. Stewart, Welch and Larson for \$35,000.

The Recco at present employs 40 men. There is a large quantity of ore ready for shipment. It is high grade, and it is computed that each miner takes out \$100 worth of ore per day.

Captain Adams of Montreal is reported to have made a sale of the Canadian group of claims, situated in Slocan district on the divide between Carpenter and Four-mile creeks. The purchasers are a Philadelphia syndicate who, last year, sent Mr. Penrose, an English mining engineer, to make an exhaustive examination. The claims were first worked on the Carpenter creek slope; later a tunnel was run on the Four-mile side and at a distance of 210 feet a 3-foot vein was in sight.

KAMLOOPS. (From the Sentinel.) For the past two years or so Mrs. Archibald McNaughton, of Quesnel, has been writing a history of the early settlement of British Columbia, with notes of pioneer days.

There is every probability that a considerable quantity of mica will be taken from Fete Jeanne Cache next summer. Through contacts, Powell & Clemons, mica dealers, of Montreal, have had their attention drawn to that taken out last year, and V. Guillaume will leave in a day or two for Montreal, taking with him to sell.

Humphrey and McIntyre, of the North Thompson river, are reported to have found some good gold bearing rock at the second gulch, about five miles from the ferry.

GALIANO ISLAND. GALIANO, Feb. 10.—A pretty wedding was solemnized on Mayne Island on Saturday morning, when Robert A. Hunter, of the steamer Louise, was united in marriage to Emma Eliza Ann, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robson, of the Mayne Island House. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Canon Beards, of Victoria, and there was a large gathering of people, including many friends from Victoria. At the residence of the bride's parents over 100 guests attended and the party was a most successful one. Presents were numerous and costly, and included a handsome table lamp and tea service subscribed for and presented to the bride by the young people of the island as a token of respect and esteem.

CONSTANT HEADACHE THE VICTIMS FOUND IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE.

A Sure Sign of Run Down Constitutions, and Poor or Watery Blood—A Host of Other Evils Follow in the Train—Why Suffer When a Means of Relief is at Hand.

Those who have suffered from almost constant headache, who have felt the keen pangs of pain darting through the head, who have found their heart throb wildly at one time, and almost cease to beat at another, can best appreciate the blessing of perfect health. There are far too many such sufferers, and too few who know how to get relief. My head aches until I had taken seven boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I feel that I have never been so well as I do now.

I feel for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. My system was run down to such an extent that I was unable to do anything. I suffered from severe pains in the back, side and chest. My heart would throb at one time, and almost cease to beat at another, can best appreciate the blessing of perfect health. There are far too many such sufferers, and too few who know how to get relief. My head aches until I had taken seven boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I feel that I have never been so well as I do now.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of a gripe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressing and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood, and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink), and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 11.—(Special)—At Cypress River last evening a fire broke out in Herron's block, and the following business places were burned to the ground: White's hotel, Herron's general store and dwelling, Houston's hardware and Pearce's general store and dwelling. The block was composed of old wooden buildings. Creighton's new stone store on the west and Farquharson's new hotel on the east were saved. The loss is covered by insurance. Little or nothing was saved.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carlin's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

POLITICS IN BRITAIN.

The Speech From the Throne Discussed in the House of Lords.

Speeches by Lord Rosebery and the Premier, the Earl of Salisbury.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Rosebery referred to the ominous omission from the Queen's speech of the usual reference to the friendship of foreign powers. He ridiculed the fulsome eulogy bestowed upon Colonial Secretary Chamberlain "as if no previous British minister ever did his duty." He approved the government's policy in the Transvaal, but thought it unfortunate that the new poet laureate had been permitted to publish a glowing eulogy on the Jameson raid. He warned Mr. Chamberlain, in boasting of his conduct of the colonial policy, not to indulge in puerile reflections calculated to irritate the foreign powers. The Venezuela difficulty, he said, was no new one, and they had all tried their hands at it. But now the intervention of the United States offered a guarantee of the permanence of any settlement that might be effected. He interpreted the reference in the Queen's speech to mean that some negotiations were proceeding between England and America. He rejoiced at that announcement, because it indicated a way out of the difficulty produced by Lord Salisbury's despatch and President Cleveland's message, and gave promise that the United States would see that Venezuela faithfully executed any settlement arrived at. He welcomed the movement on both sides of the Atlantic in favor of permanent arbitration.

Turning to the subject of Armenia, Lord Rosebery said that he hoped the house would receive fuller information than was contained in the curt, cold allusion in the Queen's speech. Lord Salisbury, he said, had not been followed by brave deeds. The noble Marquis had been forced to abandon the cause of the Armenians. Surely some course might have been adopted between a crusade and apathy.

The Marquis of Salisbury, the prime minister, was received with loud cheers as he rose to reply to the criticisms of Lord Rosebery. He said: "No sympathy with the Armenians would justify us in facing calamities compared with which the Crimean war would sink into insignificance." After a feeling reference to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, Lord Salisbury denied that anything had been given up in the Siam agreement with France. Then turning to Armenia, Lord Salisbury concurred in Lord Rosebery's views that America's mixture in the dispute had conducted to satisfactory results, more rapidly than in the United States had not interfered. Speaking of the Venezuela controversy, Lord Salisbury, replying to some points made by Lord Salisbury's speech, said: "I do not think that the invoking of the Monroe doctrine was controversially quite unnecessary for the U. S. Considering the position of Venezuela in the Caribbean sea, it was no more unusual that the U. S. should take an interest in it than that we should feel an interest in Holland and Belgium, and from that point of view I trust the negotiations will continue."

"I do not like to go further into a question obviously undesirable to state in the condition of negotiations at present, but I have had an increasing belief during the past few weeks that we shall, perhaps, not till after long negotiations, find some satisfactory settlement, and all danger of a rupture of relations between the two nations entirely removed. (Cheers.) At the same time I do not wish the house to think that we have arrived at any agreement. I think we are rightly relying upon the question of arbitration. America attaches more unrestricted value to the mode of adjusting controversies than has hitherto been done here, but I believe that means may be found by a combination of negotiations with arbitration to bring matters which are not difficult, to a settlement. The great obstacle has been Venezuela's extravagant claim, and it was not following the customary international policy when Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations, because it could not obtain the precise limit of territory which was desired; but for that action I believe the difficulty would have been settled long ago."

With reference to permanent arbitration, the Prime Minister expressed the belief that, between the extremes of unrestricted arbitration of all subjects, which it was impossible for the two nations to adopt, and the former practice, which perhaps was arbitrary too little, a middle way may be found which will effectually diminish the chance of conflict.

"Now, as to Armenia"—was Lord Salisbury's way of taking up the next topic of his speech—Lord Rosebery's spirited denunciation of the government would have been more formidable if there had been any foundation in the Berlin treaty that could be construed into an understanding or threat to fight Turkey on behalf of the Armenians. He had warned the Sultan of what would happen if he ignored the opinion of Europe, and he repeated that the Sultan was running very great danger by such defiance, if he relied on the European fear of what would happen if the Turkish empire disappeared. He was inclined to believe that Europe would delay such a catastrophe as long as possible, but its natural consequences could not be indefinitely delayed. Lord Rosebery had accused the government of inaction, but when, in May last, he himself had been in power, he did not give any sign of resorting to force, if England's demands were not conceded.

The remainder of the speech was merely a repetition of Lord Salisbury's speech to the Non-conformist Unionist association. Upon the conclusion of the speech, the address was agreed to.

New York, Feb. 12.—The London correspondent of the Sun gives his impression of the opening debate in the British parliament in the following cable dispatch to his paper: "Parliament never, in my experience, has met with such

POLITICS IN BRITAIN.

critical circumstance," were the serious words with which Sir William Harcourt, the veteran leader of the Liberal party, began his speech in reply to the address in the House of Commons to-day. The same tone pervaded all speeches on both sides and in both houses. It seemed to manifest itself even in the dull ceremonies with which the session opened. An air of solemnity and almost ominous expectancy pervaded Westminster, which was in striking contrast with the optimistic spirit with which parliamentary duties were dropped some months ago. The Salisbury government then dismissed the legislature with militant and even arrogant self-confidence. They faced the people's representatives to-day with excuses, expostulations and open concessions of humiliating failure. They faced an indictment appalling in its charges of weakness, cowardice and dishonor, brought by the opposition which, when parliament last met, was almost powerless. It was a spectacle to make even Englishmen ashamed when Lord Salisbury, in a half-hearted defence of his administration, rose in the House of Lords and exclaimed: "If we have failed to save the Armenians, we have averted a calamitous European war."

It was in the House of Commons itself that the government was accused in the language which will rankle for years in the hearts of Englishmen of dishonoring England's pledges and obligations. Lord Rosebery denounced Lord Salisbury's denial of British responsibility regarding Armenia as wholly incorrect. "Such a confession of failure," he exclaimed, "as that contained in the last public speech of Lord Salisbury, it has never fallen to the lot of another British prime minister to make. And he added these stinging words: 'Is this peace with honor?' There was more such language in the House of Commons also which was calculated to make the blood of the nation boil, and the replies on the government were lame and unsatisfactory. Debates in both houses were confined almost exclusively to the grave disturbances in the country's foreign relations.

The leaders of the government, in their anxiety to soften as far as possible the attacks upon them, brought forward important facts which have been held in reserve, and which tend to mitigate some of the dangers of the situation. The dispute with the United States over the Venezuelan boundary had a prominent place in the debate. The speeches on this and other subjects speak for themselves. From first to last they were of a character to make plain the fact that public opinion on all the issues now pending is going to make itself felt by the government with a dominant power. If it has been imagined for instance, that the Chartered Company's connection with Dr. Jameson's raid will by any possibility be obscured or ignored, that idea is dispelled by tonight's debate. The strange friendships of the London press has aroused national suspicion and has found expression already in the fact that the pending session of Parliament, which is being the duldest on record, as seemed probable six months ago, promises to be of the greatest interest to all christendom.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—A deputation of provincial land surveyors waited upon the Ontario commissioner of crown lands yesterday and pointed out the necessity of an ordinance survey province, which would be essential in the event of war with the United States.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The inquiry into the death of John Corrigan, who was killed by James Healy last week by blows on the head with an axe, was closed to-day, the jury finding a verdict of willful murder against Healy.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT



Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and is wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress. PAIN-KILLER is a sure cure for Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Stomachache, and all other pains. PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy for all cases of Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Stomachache, and all other pains. PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy for all cases of Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Stomachache, and all other pains.

VICTORIA Roller Flour Mill

VICTORIA, B.C. BEST FAMILY FLOUR, XXX Brand. SUPERFINE FLOUR, WHOLE WHEAT MEAL, Recommended by the Medical Profession. GRAHAM FLOUR, SELF-RAISING FLOUR, Prepared on Scientific Chemical Principles, and no deleterious substances used in its manufacture. GROUND FEED, BRAN, SHORTS, ETC. RICE MEAL AND CHIT RICE.

If your Grocer does not keep these in stock, write direct to the Mill. J.S.D. & W.

Advertisement for 'The Book of the West' and 'The Book of the East' by 'The Book of the West' and 'The Book of the East'.

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(FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, February 12)

“EMPRESS OF CHINA.”

Arrival of the White Liner After a Pleasant Voyage—Chinese In- genuity Exemplified.

Japanese Troops Make Short and Sharp Work of the For- mosan Rising.

The why and wherefore of the Chinese pigtail has been a variety of fifteen puzzles to the average Englishman...

Upwards of a dozen old and young Chinese, all males, disembarked from the Empress here, one of 134 who made the voyage across...

According to advice by the just arrived steamer, the Japanese forces seem to quell the second insurrection...

The main body of the Mixed Brigade dispersed on January 17 a body of rebels numbering some 1,700...

On the 18th our army dispersed a small body of rebels to the south of Toi, and occupied the place without any loss of life...

The 8th Regiment, with a battery of mountain artillery and a company of engineers, left Gilan at daylight on January 17...

And it is not least interesting, by reason of its brief history, that the following: “Major Naito's column shot down hundreds of the rebels in the vicinity of Shimen and Suifu...

THE “QUADRA” TO GO SEEKING. If present arrangements are not interfered with the Dominion steamer Quadra...

A COMMISSIONER IN B.R. GENTLEMEN—Having used Haggard's Pectoral Balm in our family for years...

WILLIAM ANDREW, Commissioner in B.R. Miss E. Duffie left by the Postal Boat...

FEARING THAT THE IDENTITY OF THE VESSEL was too true, and that she afterwards met with some accident...

THE COMMITTEE TO WHOM THE GOVERNMENT bill for the encouragement of dairying was referred here, after several meetings...

THE NEW WESTMINSTER and Burrard Inlet Telephone Company's bill provides for a new set of prices...

DAIRYMEN'S OPINIONS

Invited by the Legislative Committee on Proposed Aid to Co-operative Creameries.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Objections which have from time to time been made to the old Pedro, wreck remaining where it is on Brodich Lake...

While the mining committee here have been considering Mr. Kellie's proposed remedial bill in the matter of claim-jumping, the Revelstoke Board of Trade has also been giving attention to the matter...

THE ASHCROFT AND CARIBOO RAILWAY. The Ashcroft & Cariboo Railway Company will ask the incorporation of A. D. Whittier, Ernest Collins and J. S. Livesey...

THE “WANDERER” “PUEBLA” LIEBEL. U.S. Commissioner Keifer has commenced taking testimony in the libel filed by the former owners of the tug Wanderer against the steamer Puebla...

THE NELSON ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY'S bill yesterday introduced gives the company until the end of this year to put the Puebla electric system into operation.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE Presbyterian church will take place in Semple's hall on the 25th instant.

REVD. DR. CAMPBELL united in marriage at the Hotel Victoria, evening, Captain E. Lee, of Cowichan Lake, and Miss Anne Madeline Lyle, of Somers.

MADAME LAIRD'S CONCERT. The concert given by Madame Laird in Institute hall last night was a decided success.

THE DEATH IS ANNOUNCED at Monrovia of James Young, who sixteen years ago was a prominent and prosperous business man in this city.

AT A regular meeting of the Victoria Gun Club last evening the following officers were elected: President, Otto Weiler; vice-president, Geo. Wynne; treasurer, W. H. Adams; secretary, H. O'Brien; and captain, W. Bickford.

ALTHOUGH a good number of meetings have been held during the past five months throughout South Victoria district looking to the establishment of a creamery, for one reason or another no definite conclusions have been reached.

REV. DR. CAMPBELL in the course of a special sermon on Divorce in the course of a day evening last that the Apostle Paul's teaching on the marriage relation is that the tie between husband and wife is to continue throughout life, and no cause but that clearly specified by Jesus Christ should lead to the dissolution of the marriage tie.

A MERCHANT TESTIFIES. GENTLEMEN—I write to tell you how good I have found Haggard's Pectoral Balm to be in one family alone the Yellow Oil cured my wife's cough, and my customers now recognize its great value.

JORGENSEN RELIEVED.

He Refused to Sign a Letter to the Water Works Contractors.

MAYOR BEAVER THEREFORE SUSPENDED HIM AND THE COUNCIL DECIDES ON DISMISSAL.

The city council last night dispensed with the services of Mr. Jorgensen, the engineer at the waterworks, because he had refused to sign a letter to the waterworks contractors embodying the decision of the board in regard to the extension of the contract.

THE MAYOR remarked that the case had been before the courts of the province and it was a question whether it was expedient to reopen it.

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ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following statement of ore shipments has been supplied by Mr. C. E. Shaw, customs broker, Revelstoke:

Table with columns: Feb. Mtns., Lbs., Value, Destination. Lists shipments to Kansas, Omaha, Tacoma, etc.

BREAK UP A COLD IN TIME BY USING PNYN-PECTORAL

The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. CURE. SICK HEADACHE and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system...

BLUEJACKETS REPLACE. Draw the Bride in Great. A fashionable wedding and handsome dresses, especially to the which Victorians were a more than of affair.

THE BRIDE WEDDING. The bride wore white tulle and her hair was pinned up with beautiful sprays of jasmine. The bridesmaids and groomsmen were dressed in white tulle and their hair was pinned up with beautiful sprays of jasmine.

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February 13, 1896

THE CITY.

A REWARD of \$25 has been offered for the return of two-year-old Walter Lawrie to his anxious parents at No. 12 Humboldt street, and so as to include the dread possibility that the child has been drowned, the reward extends to the return of the child.

Lieut. B. Hon. Christ Church Margaret

Bluejackets Replace the... Draw the Bridal Carriage in Great Glee.

A fashionable wedding, with the charming accessories of lovely flowers and handsome dresses, is always attractive, especially to the ladies; but that which Victorians witnessed yesterday was a more than ordinarily brilliant affair. "A real Naval wedding," as someone happily expressed it, is something not often seen in Victoria, and thus, too, was interest in the function intensified. The occasion was the marriage of Lieut. Berkeley Holme-Sumner, of H.M.S. Satellite, to Miss Margaret Joan Harvey, daughter of the late James Harvey and granddaughter of Mrs. Robert Dunsmuir.

Society has been all agog over the event for several weeks and long before three o'clock yesterday afternoon—the time fixed for the ceremony—the expectant public began assembling at Christ Church cathedral so as to be sure of getting a place. The bridegroom is a favorite aboard ship, not only with his brother officers, but with the crew, and they turned out in force for the occasion. The cathedral chancel was very prettily decked out with flowers and foliage plants; the spaces of the chancel screen were filled with flowers, chiefly marigolds, while the handsome palms were placed outside the altar rails. Vases of pure white lilies and hyacinths adorned the altar.

The invited guests filled the chancel, the dining tables of the ladies and the gold lacoin uniforms of the naval officers making the throng a very brilliant one. At the main door a guard of honor of marines lined the passage way through which the bridal party passed. At 3 o'clock the bride arrived and leaning on the arm of Mr. John Bryden, M.P., entered the church followed by her bridesmaids and preceded by the choir singing "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden." At the chancel the groom awaited the coming of his bride attended by his best man, Lieut. Gerald A. Heyman of H. M. S. Satellite, both in full uniform. The bridesmaids were Miss L. Harvey, sister of the bride, and two little girls, Miss Olive Bryden and Miss Eleanor Dunsmuir.

The bride wore white duchesse satin, the skirt bordered with sable, and with a full court train with tulle and trimmed with beautiful sprays of white lilac and jasmine. The bodice was of tulle trimmed with duchesse lace and orange blossoms. The bridal veil of embroidered tulle and real orange blossoms, "hered special interest from the fact it was the same which the bride's mother had worn at her wedding."

Misses Bryden and Dunsmuir were very prettily dressed in white liberty silk with broad white beaver hats. The bouquets carried by the bride and bridesmaids were richly composed of carnations and hyacinths, the bride's having also lilies of the valley.

The ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, assisted by Rev. Canon Beaulieu and Rev. C. E. Sharp. There was a surpliced choir, the usual psalms being chanted and the last concluding hymn being Barby's "O Perfect Love." The bride was given away by Mr. Berkeley Holme-Sumner. After the ceremony and the signing of the register, the wedding party moved down the church to Mendelssohn's wedding march. Then, when Lieut. and Mrs. Holme-Sumner had been spirited away and in their place stood some thirty bluejackets who, to show their appreciation of their officer, insisted on pulling the carriage containing him and his bride. A way was made for the cheers of the spectators and the merry chiming of the bells.

From the church the bridal party and invited guests proceeded to the residence of Mr. John Bryden, M.P., where a reception was held in honor of the event. In the evening Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner left for the Sound en route to England. The walking dress of the bride was of light blue lacy cloth with white satin bodice and blue sleeves. The blue cloth cape was held with a strap and a diamond buckle. The hat was of blue velvet with chiffon rosettes and blue wings.

The many wedding presents included the following, besides which there are many more awaiting Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner's arrival in England: Checks from Mrs. R. Dunsmuir, Mr. A. Dunsmuir, Mr. and Mrs. Pooley, Mr. J. Dunsmuir, Mr. and Mrs. Snowden, and Misses Dunsmuir; canteen of silver from the captain and officers of H.M.S. Satellite; sugar and cream set, Rear-Admiral Stephenson; silver salt cellar, O. H. Van Millingen; silver spoons, Justice and Mr. Drake, Lieut. Walter, Mrs. Peters and Mrs. L. H. Webber; silver pepper cellars, Mr. Loring; card tray, Captain W. H. Nicholson; sweetmeats trays, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. C. Galletly, Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Eberst, Misses Pemberton and G. C. Fox, Jr., bangles, Mr. and Mrs. John Bryden, Mr. and Mrs. Trotter, John, Mr. Henry Croft; diamond pins, Mrs. H. Croft, A. P. Luxton, Mr. Kinnear, James Dunsmuir, Major A. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hill; German silver soap dish, servants of British; silver hair comb, Lieut. Gordon; manicure set, Miss L. Harvey; silver desk, Lieut. Heyman; card case, Col. and Mrs. Rawstone; hair brushes, Mrs. Dunsmuir; diamond and Mrs. Dunsmuir; instant, Miss L. Harvey; scent bottles, Miss Olive Bryden, Mrs. and Miss W. Davidson; clock, Misses Dunsmuir; travelling clock from ship's company; punch kettle, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey, sweetmeats, Captain Mogridge; paper holder, Sir Henry and Lady Case; pocket book, Surgeon R. H. Brown; case, Chief Justice and Mrs. Davie; silver button book, C. B. Longe; picture frame, Mrs. O. M. Jones; napkin ring, Mr. and Mrs. Bransden; carvers, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Flumerfelt; silver card case, Mrs. A. W. Vowell; silver card case, Hon. and Mrs. A. N. Richards; embroidered handkerchiefs, Miss Powell and Mrs. C. A. Vernon.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Seventh Parliament. THIRTEENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896. Mr. Booth took the chair at 2 p. m. Prayers by Rev. W. Leslie Clay. Mr. ROGERS presented a petition from property holders in Vancouver, representing three million dollars, in favor of traction engines on the Cariboo road. Mr. HUNTER presented the fourth report of the private bills committee. Amongst other bills dealt with in this way was that respecting the New Westminster and Vancouver Short Line Railway Company, and they reported that the standing orders had not been complied with in regard to the notices of the bill.

HON. MR. MARTIN presented a bill to amend the act incorporating the Consolidated Railway and Light Company—Mr. Helmcken. To incorporate the Inland Transportation Company—Mr. Rogers. Mr. Adams introduced a bill intitled "An act to preserve the trunk road between Ashcroft and Barkerville."

RETURNS ORDERED. Mr. SWORN moved: "That an order of the house be granted for a return of all papers and correspondence in connection with the floating of the loan of \$420,000, in London, including a copy of the prospectus on which the loan was issued, and copies of all instructions given to Messrs Woolston and Beeton." Agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved: "That an order of the house be granted for a return of this house of the report of the provincial auditors in reference to the accounts of W. H. Falding and James Charles Prevost." Agreed to.

JUDGE FOR VANCOUVER. Mr. WILLIAMS moved: "Whereas this legislature on the 30th day of March, 1894, by resolution expressed an opinion that it was highly desirable that there should be one of the Supreme court judges should reside in Vancouver judicial district and that the Dominion government should be urged to direct, in case another Supreme court judge should be appointed, that he should be appointed to reside in Vancouver judicial district; and whereas this legislature at its session of 1894-5 passed a resolution that the government should introduce legislation for the purpose of enforcing the residence of a Supreme court judge at Vancouver city; and whereas in compliance with the last recited resolution legislation was introduced and passed; and whereas doubts exist as to the validity of such legislation; and whereas a vacancy now exists in the judiciary of the Supreme court of this province; and whereas it is desirable that the judge to be appointed to fill such vacancy should be required to reside at Vancouver; Therefore be it resolved, That this government urge upon the Dominion government the desire of this legislature that the judge to be appointed to fill the vacancy in the Supreme court of this province should be compelled to reside at the city of Vancouver or in the immediate neighborhood thereof."

HON. MR. EBERST asked what basis there is for the statement in this resolution that "doubts exist as to the efficacy" of previous legislation on this matter. Mr. WILLIAMS said it was expressed when the matter was before this house last year, the then Attorney-General stating that it was very doubtful whether legislation for enforcing the residence of a judge at any particular place would be effective; and certainly there had been no results from the legislation of last year.

HON. MR. TURNER could not support the resolution, which in fact he considered rather childish especially in view of the fact that no results have followed similar action taken by the house last year. Apart from that, however, the Supreme court must have a central place, a place which is now in Victoria. It seemed to him wrong altogether to say to a judge that he must live in this or that town. Eventually, on this principle, there would have to be a judge for every town in the province; and that would be a very mischievous one which should be voted down—that was his own personal feeling, at any rate.

Mr. SEMM endorsed the principle of the resolution. Mr. KIRCHEN said that the remarks made by the Premier just now were going back on the whole principle of the government in this respect.

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Dr. Walken and Mr. Huff spoke against the resolution. Mr. WALKEN spoke against making it compulsory for a Supreme court judge to reside at any place other than the judicial centre of the province. He pointed out, too, that the Supreme court judge for Western Canada actually resides at Vancouver, while the County court judge at Westminster has been sitting on appeal and otherwise acting as a Supreme court judge. It is expected that the act of Westminster will be very shortly to fill the vacancy on the Supreme court bench, and if the choice of the government at Ottawa does not fall upon the mover of this resolution no doubt he will select some other gentleman from the Mainland. It would, however, be contrary to the dignity of this house to entertain a resolution compelling the judge to reside in any particular place.

Mr. CORROX expressed regret at the remarks of the Premier, which he said he could only ascribe to ignorance of the necessities of the case. Mr. Helmcken, too, was evidently ignorant of the fact that though Mr. Justice McCreight does reside at Vancouver, since the erection of a separate judicial district at Vancouver he has declined to take work outside of Westminster district.

HON. MR. COTTON presented a new difficulty for the new judge, like Mr. Justice McCreight, refused to take work outside his own district, what would the province come to? He saw in the press that a certain gentleman now residing in Westminster is about to be appointed a judge; he can take the tramcar every morning and get to the court in the range of 15 minutes, and he would like to know why that gentleman should be compelled to move his residence to Vancouver.

MAJOR MUTTER asked the mover of the resolution if he had any other part of Canada or elsewhere, the Supreme court judges are compelled to reside at any place other than the capital. Mr. HUNTER wanted to know upon what principle of justice a judge should be compelled to reside at Vancouver or in West Kootenay, rather than in Comox, where there is no judge at present. He moved the adjournment of the debate. Agreed to.

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Mr. Chamberlain wired that he should act on his own responsibility, and accordingly Lord Aberdeen commuted the sentence.

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COMPETITIVE SINGERS. How the Audience Decided the Singing Contest of the Metropolitan Methodist Church.

The audience which attended the concert at the Metropolitan Methodist church last night was given an opportunity of giving a joint criticism as to part of the programme, there being the novel feature of a singing competition in which everyone present had the opportunity of casting a ballot to decide which contestant was most worthy a prize. Rev. Mr. Cleary, who sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep"; Mr. F. Ireland sang "Committed to the Deep"; and Mr. F. Brownie, "Mona"; and Mr. F. G. Chorbone, "The Island of Dreams." The result of the popular vote placed Mr. Brownie first, with 163 votes; Mr. F. J. Bishop second, 82 votes; Mr. F. Ireland, 32; and Mr. Chorbone, 20.

The lady singers for the soprano prize were Miss Wolf, 26; Miss Clark, 55; Mrs. Giffin, 24. The prizes, very handsome gold medals, were presented to the winners by Mrs. Teague. There was in addition to this a splendid musical programme which whiled away the time while the ballots were being counted.

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BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS advertisement with logo and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'Seed' products, mentioning 'That Raise Money' and 'Large and Complete Catalogue of Good Seeds, Pretty Flowers, and Farm Requisites'.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1896.

Published Every Monday and Thursday by The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES. REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS, as distinguished from everything of a transient character...

THE NICARAGUA CANAL. It must surprise many thinking men that so grand an enterprise and one so well calculated to benefit the commerce of the whole world...

It is evident that the men of money have little faith in the projectors of the Nicaragua Canal. It, perhaps, could not have been otherwise. The scheme is a gigantic one, involving not only the expenditure of immense sums of money, but considerations of national importance...

Who is to have control of the Canal after it is built? Who is to guarantee its neutrality in time of war? What is to prevent its being seized by some powerful nation and being used solely for its own purposes?

But there seems to be little ground for even this hope. To all appearance the Nicaragua canal, as a merely commercial enterprise, has had its day. It has been weighed in the balance of public opinion and found wanting.

A little reflection must convince thoughtful men that if the Nicaragua Canal is to be constructed within a measurable time, the work must be done by nations and not by individuals.

The English would prefer a permanent peace with the United States, and many of the wise among them believe that such a peace is possible...

within the bounds of possibility that they would agree upon a way of operating the canal that would be fair, not only to each other, but to all the commercial nations of the world.

A DECEPTIVE NAME. English Liberals settling in Canada are often deceived by a name. There is a party in this country which has adopted the title Liberal, but which is as far as possible from being Liberal in the English sense of the term.

THE REMEDY. The abstract of the remedial bill now before Parliament in our issue of Sunday shows that it resembles very closely the Ontario school law, which is, on the whole, satisfactory to the inhabitants of that province of all creeds.

They have what they call free trade as a plank in their platform, and they have the words inscribed on their banners in order that unthinking Canadians and the unsuspecting stranger may be deceived.

ENGLAND'S NATURAL ALLY. The hatred of the English so generally felt, or at any rate so feigned, by the people of the United States, is very far indeed from being reciprocated by the British.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE. The Senate of the United States has lost its high reputation. It was once looked upon as one of the ablest, if not the very ablest, and the purest deliberative body in existence.

ALBERNI MINING NOTES. ALBERNI, Feb. 10.—George O. Smith has uncovered a wide ledge on his Bonanza claim, situated on the Alberni canal.

A Good Reason For Calves. A good reason for calves is made as follows: Make a rather thick gruel by stirring middlings in water before it comes to the boiling point, letting the mixture come to a boil afterwards.

antipathies nor the isolation of the Union will last, America growing fast out of her seclusion; but for the present she could offer us nothing except neutrality, and with that we must perforce remain contented.

Being narrow-minded, unpatriotic and unintelligent, their only object is to advance what they consider the interests of the section or the industry which they represent.

SIR RICHARD'S STAND. Sir Richard Cartwright is most tenacious of his opinions. The Leader of his party may twist and turn on the trade question, he may have a new policy every month, but Sir Richard Cartwright adheres to his policy of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States.

It is important just now to know how Sir Richard Cartwright stands on the trade question. He is admittedly the leader of the Grit party in all that relates to trade and finance, and the policy which he advocates will in all probability be the policy of his party if that party is ever again called to power.

NEWS OF THE LAW COURTS. Another Appeal in the Water Rights Case of Clark v. Dunraven. In the Divisional court yesterday argument opened in Clark v. Eholt. This appeal is brought out of the old case of Clark v. Dunraven, which was argued here and was appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada and then to the Privy Council.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE! A Happy, Fruitful MARRIAGE! EVERY MAN who KNOWS THE GRAND TRUTHS; the Plain Facts; the Old Secret; and the New Discoveries of Medical Science, as applied to Married Life, should write for our wonderful Little Book, called "PERFECT MANHOOD."

FREE COINAGE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The days' debate, the house vote of 80 to 190 in commendation to non-coinage on the house bill. The vetoed by the silver men after two hours' debate. The final vote will be taken.

THE STANDARD. The Standard announced that it would succeed the Boston Herald as President of the R.

THE WORLD'S FAIR TESTS showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC

Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk. BABIES ARE FED ON THE RELIABLE. What are you wearing On your feet this weather? There is style in footwear as there is in hats.

The Occidental Hotel, Corner Wharf and Johnson Streets, Victoria. 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.

100 Mackintoshes AT HALF PRICE—SNAPS. B. Williams & Co. 97 Johnson Street, Victoria.

ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATORS, SPRAY PUMPS, PLOWS, HARROWS, SEED DRILLS, FARM AND SPRING WAGONS, BUGGIES AND CARTS, HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL, MILL AND MINING SUPPLIES, LOGGERS' SUPPLIES. E. C. PRIOR & CO., LTD. Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops.

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NEWS OF THE LAW COURTS. Another Appeal in the Water Rights Case of Clark v. Dunraven. In the Divisional court yesterday argument opened in Clark v. Eholt.

FREE COINAGE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The days' debate, the house vote of 80 to 190 in commendation to non-coinage on the house bill. The vetoed by the silver men after two hours' debate.

THE STANDARD. The Standard announced that it would succeed the Boston Herald as President of the R.

THIRTY-NANSEN AT

Report that the Ind Explorer Has His Own. The Story Disclosed by a moderate Melville.

Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, reached the North Pole, he found land, he was a civilization, was telegraphed, Irkutsk, Siberia, where he was rescued from the ice.

Dr. Nansen has been a zealous believer in the finding of the north pole. He went on a sealing cruise, on the east coast of the North Pole.

DUNRAVEN'S RESIGN ASKED. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The resignation of the Earl of Dunraven as a member of the Yacht Club is requested.

FREE COINAGE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The days' debate, the house vote of 80 to 190 in commendation to non-coinage on the house bill.

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