

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1894.

"A NEW IMPERIAL HIGHWAY."

British Columbia is in these days being well advertised in many ways and in publications of all grades. Its last advertisement—and it is an important one—is in the January number of the Westminster Review in the shape of an article from the pen of J. F. Hogan, M. P., and entitled "A New Imperial Highway." The new highway, which is considered of very great importance, is the line of steamships between the Dominion of Canada and Australia. This enterprise is described by Mr. Hogan as capable of conferring great benefits on the whole Empire. He says:

Now that this direct, substantial and permanent link of communication between Canada and Australia has been duly and successfully inaugurated, and that its mutually beneficial character, so far as these countries are concerned, and its far larger and wider possibilities of Imperial usefulness, are acknowledged and endorsed by all who take a patriotic and intelligent interest in the progress and development of Greater Britain, it seems strange that we should have had to wait until this comparatively late period of the day for the creation of such a desirable and manifestly important channel of inter-Imperial communication. But, as has so frequently been recorded of the inception of great and far-reaching enterprises, it was a case of the hour and the man.

After giving Mr. James Huddart credit for his enterprise and his courage, the reviewer dwells at some length on the commercial advantages to be derived by both Canada and Australia from the establishment of the line. He notices favorably the mission of the Hon. Mr. Bowell to the Antipodes, and expects that it will be followed by gratifying results. But the reviewer is chiefly impressed with the advantages which the Empire is to gain from the opening up of this new highway:

This enterprise, he says, is therefore essentially Imperial in its character, scope and operation, and very little pressure or argument should be necessary to induce the Imperial Government to extend to it all the official support and substantial recognition that it is in their power to bestow. There are two main aspects of the gravest and highest importance under which it is specially qualified to minister to Imperial requirements. In the first place it provides a new, speedy and wholly unimpeded postal route entirely under British management and control and traversing British territory from end to end. At present the mails to and from the Australian colonies are carried across Europe and through the Suez Canal. In the event of a Continental war the route would obviously be either extremely risky or no longer available, and the facility with which an enemy could effectually block the Suez Canal is a matter of universal notoriety. Under these circumstances the value of an alternative route that is not liable to any of the risks or dangers inseparable from international complications does not need to be demonstrated. Moreover, by the agency of this new Pacific service and its British and Canadian connections, it will be possible to deliver the Australian mails in London in twenty eight or thirty days, a rapidity of transit that is rarely surpassed on the existing continental and Suez Canal route.

Seeing how useful the new route is to the Empire, Mr. Hogan expects that the Imperial Government will extend to it all the encouragement it needs to make it as effective as circumstances will permit. There can be no doubt that it will do this, and that when the time comes, it will do its part towards supplementing the steamship line by an ocean cable.

ANOTHER "HABIT."

This is an age of "habits." We see the whiskey habit, the opium habit, the cigarette habit, the chloral habit, the pepper-mint habit, and dozens more denounced by those who consider them injurious, and now we see the "tea habit" denounced. The cup that cheers but does not inebriate is to be regarded with suspicion, as it tends to the formation of the "tea habit," which, we are told, is productive of evils whose name is legion. It is the London Hospital which sounds the alarm. It says:

"We are yielding with all the weakness of an inebriate to the diseases of nerve and stomach which excessive tea drinking brings in its train. We drink more tea than our parents; we take it oftener, stronger and of coarser quality. The results are less obvious than those of alcoholic intoxicants; but not less serious; and in truth the time may not be far distant when the earnest disciples of the new temperance will plead with us with tears in their eyes: 'Give up this accursed tea and take to cocoa or even to beer.'"

In there anything that we eat or drink that some one who claims to be an expert does not condemn as unwholesome? There are earnest men and women who would take from us the tender joint and the juicy steak, because they believe that flesh food injures us physically and morally. We have heard vegetables denounced as coarse and indigestible, not fit for human beings to eat. Wine and strong drink are tabooed and now even the fragrant and innocent cup of tea is denounced. We have, however, one comfort, and it is this: The critics of meat and drink do not agree among themselves. What one set condemns as deadly another pronounces as harmless if used in moderation. What controversies there are about alcohol and tobacco and opium, and how the controversialists abuse and deride each other! It is easy to say that the use of tea is harmful, but how are we to know that the disorder which the new set of temperance people put down to tea drinking is not caused by some article of diet or some habit which the denouncer of tea allows and encourages?

Have we not all seen aged men and women who have been tea-drinkers all their lives the very pictures of hale and healthy old age? These good souls have lost their taste for most kinds of food that they rel-

ished when young, but the cup of tea is still enjoyed and felt to be refreshing. Are they the victims of delusion? We don't think so. The Chinese are the most inveterate tea drinkers in the world, and where will you find a people so healthy and so hardy? This prejudice against the use of tea is, we are satisfied, one of the many facts that people in these days cherish and are proud of. "They say that tea is a slow poison," said a lady over eighty years old, while sipping her Bohas. "Perhaps it is, but I have found it to be a wonderfully slow one."

AN APPRECIATIVE VISITOR.

It has always been our opinion that Victoria as a seaport has a great future before it. It is the harbor of the Sound which is nearest to the ocean. It is easy of access and has every accommodation which ships require. A little enterprise would make it the best distributing centre on this side of the continent. We find that a visitor to the coast, competent to form a sound opinion on the subject, has come to the same conclusion. The Toronto Empire of the 19th contains the following editorial paragraph: "An intelligent editorial article in Transport, an English review of railways and shipping, discusses the relative claims to future greatness of the twin ports of Puget Sound, Tacoma and Seattle. While both ports have great expectations, and while the editor of Transport is evidently well posted on their present development and prospects, and wishes to be impartial as between them, he maintains that 'it is to Victoria, however, that people must look for the great Pacific port of the future north of San Francisco.'"

We have not seen Transport, but we hope before very long to be able to reproduce its "intelligent editorial article" for the edification of our readers.

THE ONTARIO PLEBISCITE.

A good deal has been said about the majority for prohibition in Ontario. But people are easily deceived in that matter. The election returns do not tell the whole truth relative to the state of public opinion in that Province respecting prohibition. They do not even give the reader a fair idea as to what the vote would probably be were the result will be something more practical and much more important than a mere expression of opinion or desire.

In the first place women had the privilege of voting when the plebiscite was taken. At an election for members of either the Provincial or the Dominion Legislature women cannot vote. Then the election returns do not show what proportion the votes polled for prohibition have to the whole electoral vote. This is, as the intelligent reader sees, a very important consideration. The majority for prohibition may be by the returns appear very large when it is actually a very small minority of the whole vote. This is shown by the election returns of thirty-two civic and county municipalities which have been analyzed. In the cities 26,110 ballots were cast for prohibition, giving the prohibitionists a majority of the votes polled of 5,513. But the total number of electors on the lists of those cities is 85,437. So the prohibition vote did not amount to nearly one-third of the electorate. It is easily seen that a vote which all told does not number more than one-third of the electorate cannot be counted upon as expressing the opinion of the majority. The whole vote polled for and against prohibition in the Ontario cities did not amount to much more than one-half the electors registered. The lists show that in those cities there are 85,437 electors. The whole vote polled was only 46,707. The vote polled in the same constituencies at the Provincial election was over 56,000, or ten thousand more. It is fair, too, to conclude that the prohibitionists polled pretty nearly their full vote. The majority of those who did not think it worth their while to go to the polls or to vote on the prohibition issue, would most likely have voted against prohibition.

The vote for prohibition in fifteen towns was 4,532 and the vote against it was 3,093; this makes 7,625 votes polled. But the possible vote was 15,882. Here, again, the electors who voted for prohibition did not number one-third of the whole—the percentage is 28.5. It will be observed that in the towns not one-half the electors on the lists polled their votes.

The reader sees how delusive are the bare figures of the plebiscite. There was apparently, as the election returns read, a large majority of the Ontario electors in favor of prohibition. But when the returns are examined, that majority is but a fraction of the whole electorate. It is, therefore, a little rash to conclude from the figures of the plebiscite that a majority of the electors of Ontario are in favor of prohibition. It is possible that at an election for members of Parliament, in which prohibition was the chief issue, a majority would be returned in its favor, but there is nothing in the figures we have examined to make a defeat at all improbable.

To ensure the enforcement of a prohibitory law, more than a mere majority in favor of the principle is required. Experience has shown that if such a law is to be effective, public opinion must be on its side. Now, it is well known that there are in every large community thousands who can be persuaded to vote for a prohibitory law without when it is enacted they will violate without scruple. These weak vessels require a good stiff public opinion on the side of the law and its administrators to prevent their undoing by their practice what they have helped to do by their votes. It is very remarkable that in places in which the Scott Act was passed by large and apparently enthusiastic majorities, the sympathies of the public were with the violators of the law and against those who insisted upon its rigid enforcement. Then there is a kind of gentle coercion brought to bear upon electors during a prohibitionist campaign which is yielded to by many who have no idea of ob-

serving a prohibitory law if one is enacted. The figures we have adduced and the facts that we have hinted at go to show that it is not safe to form very sanguine hopes for the immediate success of prohibition on the result of the Ontario plebiscite.

FAIR WEATHER FRIENDS.

The Rev. Mr. Maxwell, when he finds how eager his late friends and co-agitators are to repudiate his statements, must see how hollow are the professions of regard and esteem of demagogues and trading politicians. Not one of those who applauded his speeches when they were delivered has the courage to defend him when the accuracy of the statements he made is called in question. It is quite probable that the men who were last year most eager to calumniate the members of the Government and to poison his mind against them, are now the loudest in their assertions that they had taken no part in spreading the slanders. The Rev. gentleman has now good reason to know that the saying of the French cynic, "The absent is always in the wrong," is only too true.

RECONCILED.

We are not surprised to find that the people of Germany are delighted to see their Emperor and Bismarck good friends again. The people have always admired Bismarck and they have learned to love and respect their young Emperor. It is therefore no wonder that they were pained that the disagreement between the two greatest men in the Empire, both of whom stand so high in their esteem, should be so bitter and should last so long, and that they are rejoiced to see that it has at last come to an end. There is no doubt that there are many in Germany who believe that the old statesman who has done so much for Germany may yet do good service to the state if he is allowed the opportunity. Europe is in a critical condition, and there is no telling when the experience and the wisdom of the venerable ex-Chancellor will be of the greatest use to both the Emperor and the people. At any rate, it must be satisfactory to know that when the time of Bismarck's departure comes, he will be at peace with the grandson of the Emperor whose faithful servant he was and for whom he did so much. It is almost certain that the good understanding that now exists between the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck will not be again interrupted.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The total sales of stocks this morning, footed up the insignificant total of 54,000 shares. At times the market was almost at a standstill, and had it not been for the little slump in New England from 1 1/2 to 10 1/2; speculation would have been utterly devoid of feature. Boston was a seller, and room operators were on a still hunt for stop orders. It was again rumored that the holders of the second mortgage bonds would start proceedings to foreclose the property. The general market was in the main strong. At the opening, under the influence of London buying prices rose 1/4 to 3/4 cent. Louisville and Nashville leading. Subsequently Lake Shore, St. Paul, Union Pacific and New England sold off, but there was no special pressure to sell except in the case of New England. Chicago Gas was sold at one time on a rumor of a cut in gas rates. The story grew out of an unfounded report that the Equitable Gas Co. of this city had reduced prices. The further gains in the bank and real estate markets were not so marked, but no important change is expected. The House gets through with the Wilson bill and the Income Tax bill. Lackawanna opened at 162 bid and 167 asked, against sales at 168 last yesterday. Then the stock moved up to 168 1/2, a net gain for the day of 1/2 cent. The market closed strong except for New England, which was heavy. Closing bids: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 11 1/2; Burlington & Quincy, 7 3/4; Canadian Southern, 50; Canadian Pacific, 70 1/2; Central Pacific, 14; Chicago, Columbus & Cincinnati, 35 1/2; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 168 1/2; Erie, 15; Great Northern, 124; Great Northern, preferred, 102 1/2; Lake Shore, 126; Louisville & Nashville, 46; Missouri Pacific, 23 1/2; New York Central, 100 1/2; New England, 10 1/2; North American, 7 1/2; Northwestern Pacific, 4 1/2; do., preferred, 16 1/2; North-western, 103 1/2; Oregon Navigation, 20; Pacific Improvement, 13 1/2; Pacific Mail, 17 1/2; Reading, 19 1/2; Rock Island, 67 1/2; Southern Pacific, 22 1/2; St. Paul, 59; Texas Pacific, 33 1/2; Union Pacific, 19 1/2; Western Union, 84 1/2; Union Pacific firsts of 1896, 102 1/2; Central Pacific firsts of 1896, 102 1/2 bid. Bar Silver, 66 1/2, per ounce. Money on call, 1 to 1 1/2; foreign exchange sterling, 4.85 for 60 days, 4.87 1/2 on demand.

STOCKTON, Cal., Jan. 27.—An attempt was made here last night to scuttle the Union Transportation Company's steamer Captain Webster, a passenger boat, between here and San Francisco. Fifty holes were bored in the starboard side, and when discovered there were four feet of water in the hold. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 26.—A special cablegram from Key West, Fla., says: There is great excitement here over the attempted assassination last night of Emanuel Frenzel, a Spanish cigar-maker, lately from Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Treasury department lost to-day in cash as compared with yesterday \$1,300,000, making the net balance stand at the close of today's business \$90,021,443, as follows: Gold, \$66,922,331; currency, \$23,099,117; less \$7,294,798 for interest, making the true net balance in round figures \$82,700,000. This is the lowest net balance in the treasury in recent years, and the gold balance to-day stands lower than it ever has since specie payments were resumed in 1879.

BESLEM, Jan. 26.—In the observance of his birthday the Emperor has granted an amnesty to all military prisoners who were sentenced to less than three weeks' confinement, and whose offenses did not include the ill-treatment of their subordinates.

Catarra in the Head. It is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. Catarrh sometimes leads to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.

MARINE MISHAPS.

The Receiver of Wrecks Takes Charge of the "Norway"—"Puebla" Aground.

Movements of the Oriental Liners—An Ocean Fleet for Victoria.

Capt. H. R. Foot left on the steamer Spinster last evening for Jordan river, his object being to inspect the wreck of the lumber schooner Norway, which is now in the official charge of Collector A. R. Milne as receiver of wrecks, and which will probably be brought to this city if it can be towed. The Fanny Dutar, with which the Norway was in collision, is now being repaired at Port Blakely, and is to sail shortly. In coming in from Roche Harbor a few days ago the Spinster narrowly escaped being swamped. She got into a very choppy sea and for an hour or so labored heavily. Part of the cargo she had on board, consisting principally of hay, had to be thrown overboard, but no loss otherwise or damage was sustained.

A LONG TRIP ENDED. Mr. Mortimer, who went down to Nootka Sound a month or so ago to secure some samples of marble from his company's proposed quarries there, returned home yesterday on the steam schooner Mischieff, which had been chartered for the trip. The samples obtained are of two colors, one a pure white and the other a dark blue, both apparently of excellent quality. The Mischieff experienced some very rough weather on the Coast, which detained her several days. Off Quatsino Sound she sighted three schooners, but was too far distant to speak them. She was driven into Barclay Sound on one occasion for shelter, and consequently contradicts the report given by the Indians a short time ago that the wreck of a bark lay there. When passing Friendly Cove a big potlatch was in progress, at which were congregated about five hundred Indians. The Mischieff reports having passed the little schooner formerly known as the "North Star," which was brought over here from the Sound last year, at one of the inlets on the Coast.

A FLEET FOR VICTORIA. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., have at present three vessels under charter on their way to Victoria from Liverpool with merchandise. They are the bark Archer, 178 tons; ship Almsdale, 110 days out, and the ship Benmore, thirty-five days out. Other vessels en route to this port, exclusive of those from Southern ports, are the bark Gutenberg, 170 days out from Glasgow, consigned to James Crawford; bark Thermopylae, thirty days out from Hongkong, with a paddy cargo for the Rice Mills (owners); bark Astoria, seventy-seven days out from Liverpool, consigned to Turner, Boston & Co., Ltd.; ship Borrowdale, thirty-five days out from Liverpool, consigned to Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.; ship Eaton Hall, from London, consigned to Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.; bark Northway, fifty-three days from Cardiff, and schooner Norma from Penryn Island. Besides these there are three on their way to Vancouver—two from Hongkong with sugar for the B. C. Sugar Refinery, and one with merchandise consigned to Evans, Coleman & Evans.

THE NEW SCHEDULE IN EFFECT. The changes which the Pacific Coast Company recently made in their schedule for the steamers running to Victoria comes into effect to-day, when the Walls Walla sails for San Francisco. She leaves a day earlier than on the old time table, and at 10 a. m. instead of 11 a. m. Those who are booked for cabin passage are: G. Leiser and wife, R. J. Bentley and wife, Miss A. Carr, Miss A. Williams, Miss O. Drake, Mrs. J. G. Dunson and two children, Mrs. Cook, R. J. Crump, F. B. Fagan, D. Alton, D. R. McCrimmon, A. E. McCrimmon, M. Malcolm and wife, M. Begg, C. Pearce, F. Worthington, E. J. Hough, and J. McConnell and wife.

ON A MUD BANK. The steamer City of Puebla, which left here on Wednesday with upwards of 180 Midwinter Fair passengers and 1,560 tons of freight for San Francisco, went ashore off Powell wharf on arriving, in a dense fog, early yesterday morning. Directly touched, the engines were reversed, but failed to release the ship. The passengers were then landed by the use of the ship's boats. There will be no difficulty in floating the steamer at high water, and very slight repairs are all that are necessitated. The Queen will probably take the Puebla's place on the next trip, but according to yesterday's arrangement, not in consequence of yesterday's mishap.

THE NEW C. P. R. STEAMER. By the last English mail word was received that according to the terms of their contract, Messrs. Denny & Son, of Dumbarton, have to deliver the steamer they are building for the C. P. R. by June next. As has been already mentioned, she is to be a paddle steamer, or "side-wheeler," as vessels of this class are termed, and will be furnished with triple diagonal engines, capable of driving her at an average speed of 18 knots per hour. It is said that the saloon and other interior furnishings will be exceptionally handsome.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A dispatch received by Secretary Herbert to-day from the United States Minister in Nicaragua reported serious trouble in the country. As a result of a conference between Graham and Herbert, Rear-Admiral Stanton has been ordered to proceed immediately in the Kearsarge from Port au Prince, Hayti, to Greytown, Nicaragua. It is rumored the trouble may endanger the Nicaragua canal.

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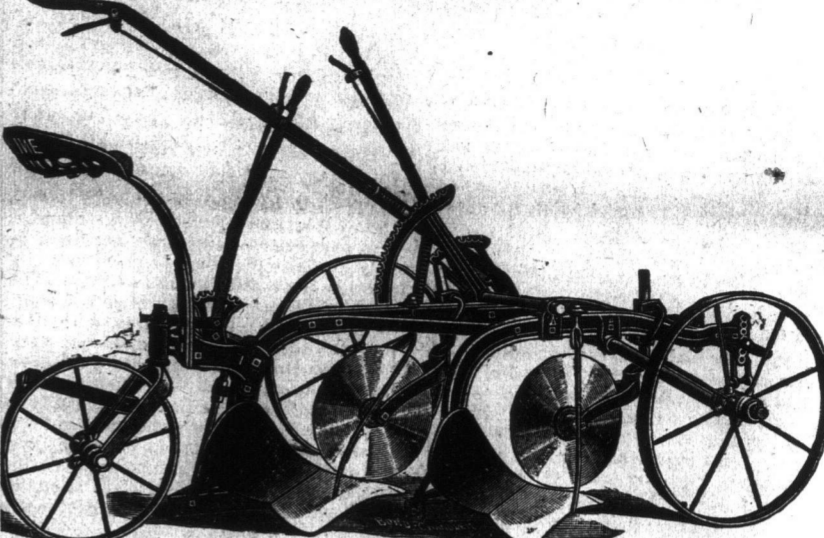


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FORMAL OP
Inauguration of Call Midwinter Fair—In Its Best Imposing Procession dresses—The M Enthusiasm Ma

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. Markham having proclaimed of the opening of the In winter Exposition—a public ness throughout the State and thousands of people c from the interior and the State. Oregon, Washington and British Columbia a large number of visitors. is an fête in honor of the g the buildings at the exposi gay with bunting, banners enthusiasm of the people everywhere, and along the the houses were liberally decorated.

The procession, of which H. Dickinson, of the Natio grand marshal, commenced O'clock, and was larger and more active than any ever held society and club of imports resented, and were prominent ant, while the Pioneers v along with the rest. The troops, interspersed here and procession, made a splendid The Native Daughters of the Veterans of the Mexican Army men, the naval battal sentatives of all the concessi position, were also in line. procession was brought up b training Director-General o other officials of the expo Markham and other state Ellert and municipal officer er, commanding the departu re, Commandant Howison navy yard, the various for county commissioners of the many others.

The scene at the gates of was one long to be rem crowds seemed to be in fever in, and rushed for the grand the ceremonies were to take accommodating 7,000 people in an immense space. Midwinter Fair bands that were in attendance, and put in good humor by rendering selections before the opening mened.

The first speaker was Jas president of the day, who coo people of San Francisco and what had to be accomplished ed by Bishop W. F. Nichol prayer, the vast concourse re until he had concluded. T chorus "America" rendered dred voices, the audience j singing.

Governor Markham came spoke as follows: "Mr. P and gentlemen—I am very pleasant task that has been of extending words of we thousands assembled here. I have had the honor to com during the progress of the that I had at my command, that would convey to the str midst the depth and warmth the people of our State vot our appreciation of their pro connection with the expo I may not adequately expre point, I may with just prid to say that the words Califor tality are synonymous. No ple are so prodigal in their ours; and knowing them to welcome; in their own minds all, and especially those of a cordial welcome, a hearty freedom of our entire Stat M. H. de Young, director- exposition, gave a brief sketc and commencement of the mo led to the exposition, and paid to the people who have made their donations, and predict the enterprise.

At the conclusion of his rector-General declared the ex and Mrs. de Young prese which set the machinery of the motion, and the shouts of th ing, the waving of thousand banners, the salutes of the the battery of artillery an of "The Star-Spangled Ban lands. The vast audience, w ly enthusiastic, gave vent to their feelings. Such a no before been witnessed in Gols and it was some time before stored for the concluding exe General W. H. L. Barnes, the day, was the next spoke of his address being the gene presented results of the Mid. The exercises, which "Red, White and Blue" an played by all the bands and grand chorus, after which the tered all over the grounds.

The heavy rains of January our detriment to the receptio height of 272 feet, which, w thousands of electric lights, scene of beauty which will b self.

IMPERIAL DEFEN
LONDON, Jan. 27.—Hon. minister of defence for Victo the last steamer from Melb authorized to press upon the erment the necessity of incre defences of the Empire and of laying a cable which shall be control. The visit of Ho this time, lends great weight for subsidies to steamships for

FORMAL OPENING.

Inauguration of California's Grand Midwinter Fair—San Francisco in Its Best Mood.

Imposing Procession—Telling Addresses—The Most Intense Enthusiasm Manifested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Governor Markham having proclaimed to-day—that of the opening of the International Midwinter Exposition—a public holiday, business throughout the State was suspended, and thousands of people came to the city from the interior and other sections of the State.

The procession, of which General John H. Dickinson, of the National Guards, was grand marshal, commenced to move at 10 o'clock, and was larger and more representative than any ever held here. Every society and club of importance was out in force.

The scene at the gates of the exposition was one remembered. The crowds seemed to be in feverish haste to get in, and rushed for the grand stands where the ceremonies were to take place.

The first speaker was James D. Phelps, president of the day, who congratulated the people of San Francisco and California on what had thus far been done and what would yet be accomplished.

Governor Markham came forward and spoke as follows: "Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen—I am very pleased with the pleasant task that has been assigned to me of extending words of welcome to the thousands assembled here to-day and to many thousands yet to come to us during the progress of the fair.

M. H. de Young, director-general of the exposition, gave a brief sketch of the origin and commencement of the movement which led to the exposition, and paid a compliment to the people who had made it possible by their donations, and predicted success for the enterprise.

General W. H. L. Brown, the orator of the day, was the next speaker, the subject of his address being the general benefits and permanent results of the Midwinter Exposition. The exercises concluded with the "Red, White and Blue" and "Columbia," played by all the bands and sung by the grand chorus, after which the crowd scattered all over the grounds.

Imperial Defences. LONDON, Jan. 27.—Hon. Robert Reid, minister of defence for Victoria, arrived by the last steamer from Melbourne. He is authorized to press upon the Imperial Government the necessity of increasing the naval defences of the Empire and the importance of laying a cable which shall be under British control.

Mr. Reid, in speaking on the subject of trade between Canada and Australia, expressed himself as very hopeful of the rapid growth of commerce between the two colonies. He will, after concluding his business here, proceed to Canada, and will attend the coming convention at Ottawa, having full authority to act for Victoria in establishing a reciprocal treaty with the Dominion.

PROTESTANT PROTECTIONISTS.

HAMILTON, Jan. 27.—The P. P. A. convention closed in the small hours of the morning. The committee on legislation did not report to the convention, their conclusions being considered too important to be given out until the elections are nearer. The committee on constitution favored a "modified Canadian oath, and after a warm debate it was decided that the oath should allow a member to engage a Catholic employe, but in all cases a Protestant should have the preference over a Catholic.

THE KHEDIVES CROW.

CAIRO, Jan. 27.—The Egyptian Government has sent the following communication to the Associated Press: "The Khedive has been painfully surprised and affected at rumors spread on the subject of his sentiments regarding the army. The Khedive reserves to himself the right to establish the facts later; but, having at heart to dispel these rumors without delay and manifest publicly his attachment to the army, he now expresses in a general order his entire satisfaction with the military and British officers and recognizes the services rendered by the British officers. In regard to the Minister of War, Masher Pasha, the Khedive consents to his transfer as soon as the Government can offer an equivalent to this high official, who also has an honorable record of service."

BIOTOUS MINERS.

They Spread Ruin and Destruction All Over an Important Coal Mining Section.

Pursued by the Peaceable Population They Endeavor to Escape—Some Captured.

BRIDGEVILLE, Jan. 27.—The rioters—Hungarians, Slavs, Poles and other foreigners—who thronged this town to-day, spreading ruin and destruction in their path, have all disappeared; but there is no telling when they will return. The citizens are still in a state of terror; armed men stand guard on the street corners and challenge all comers. The ruins of the Schulte coal tipple, which was fired, is still smoking, and crowds of indignant spectators stand around discussing what is to be done.

The band then proceeded down Tom's Run and across the hills to Bridgeville. They passed through the main streets toward the A. J. Schulte coal mines. As they passed C. P. Mayer's general store here they made an onslaught on his place, smashing the front windows. The occupants all fled from the house in terror, thinking the purpose of the mob was to burn them up. But all they wanted was several cases of pickles and jam, and a tin of sardines.

General W. H. L. Brown, the orator of the day, was the next speaker, the subject of his address being the general benefits and permanent results of the Midwinter Exposition.

Imperial Defences. LONDON, Jan. 27.—Hon. Robert Reid, minister of defence for Victoria, arrived by the last steamer from Melbourne. He is authorized to press upon the Imperial Government the necessity of increasing the naval defences of the Empire and the importance of laying a cable which shall be under British control.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Sold by Her Guardian—Boston Bay Hydraulic Mining Proves a Success.

Burns Anniversary Banquets—Body To Be Exhumed—Delta Agricultural Society.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Jan. 25.—A new cannery company is being organized in the city, to be known as the "Montreal Packing Co." Capt. J. L. Anderson is at the head of the concern.

THE KHEDIVES CROW.

CAIRO, Jan. 27.—The Egyptian Government has sent the following communication to the Associated Press: "The Khedive has been painfully surprised and affected at rumors spread on the subject of his sentiments regarding the army. The Khedive reserves to himself the right to establish the facts later; but, having at heart to dispel these rumors without delay and manifest publicly his attachment to the army, he now expresses in a general order his entire satisfaction with the military and British officers and recognizes the services rendered by the British officers.

BIOTOUS MINERS.

They Spread Ruin and Destruction All Over an Important Coal Mining Section.

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Old Andy Johnson, one of the best known characters in the city, has lost his memory

and will be sent to the Old Men's Home, Victoria. He is an old Cariboo miner.

The fifteen of the late James James, of Langley, who died ten days ago, have applied for an inquest, fearing foul play. The body will be exhumed and a post-mortem held. James was 60 years old.

The Delta Agricultural Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, E. Hutcheson; Vice-President, J. A. Patterson; Directors—W. H. Laidner, T. McNeely, W. Arthur, Wm. Pyrie, T. Robertson, D. Benson, J. Kirkland, H. Trim and John Honeyman.

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man from material found here are also being sent to Victoria. The brick are of a fine hard quality, and Mr. Campbell is confident that with such excellent fire clay as can be found here, bricks of the highest class can be manufactured at very low cost.

Dr. Lawrence will lecture on Temperance in the Reading Room hall at an early date. Mr. A. Dick, inspector of mines, is here on an official visit. He reports everything highly satisfactory at the colliery.

There are at present nine men employed on the Government works at the Narrows. They expect to complete the improvements for this year in about a week. Navigation will be benefited considerably by what has already been done.

Three prospectors from Trout Lake have been in town this week endeavoring to negotiate the sale of three very good prospects. The specimens which they brought with them contain sulphurets of silver of a rich character, some of it running to over \$100 to the ton.

Some parties just in from the north end of the lake report that a good gold prospect has been struck in that vicinity. The rock shows iron pyrites and decomposed red quartz which, as everyone versed in mines knows, is a very sure indication that gold is present in paying quantities.

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"THE COQUITLAM."

U. S. Government Refuse to Accept the Surrender of the Steamer.

The Treadwell Mine Robbed of Ten Thousand Dollars—No Clue to Thief.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 27.—The steamer City of Topeka arrived to-day from South-eastern Alaska and reports that U. S. District Attorney Johnson, at Sitka, has received instructions from Washington city not to accept the voluntary surrender of the British steamer Coquitlam in lieu of the \$50,000 bonds given as surety. The Coquitlam, it is said, was seized in June, 1892, at Port Ketchikan, Alaska, by the revenue cutter Corwin while receiving 6,000 seal skins from other foreign vessels and was condemned by the District Court of Alaska and ordered to be forfeited to the Government. The owners, who had the vessel released on bonds, sought to deliver her back to the authorities and exonerate the bondmen. The Government, however, declined to accept this proposition and will sue on the bond.

The chlorination vat at the Treadwell mine, on Douglas Island, was robbed last week of \$10,000 in gold. The robbery was committed at night, and is enveloped in much mystery. The mining officials are using every endeavor to keep the particulars from the public. It appears that, as customary, the watch was turned on in the morning and the gold might separate from the quicksilver and other refuse. The following morning it was discovered that the water had been turned off and the vat was empty. No one in particular is under suspicion, although all the baggage and freight leaving Douglas Island is carefully examined by officers armed with search warrants. The superintendent of the mine has sent to San Francisco for a detective to take the case in charge.

MINING IN KASLO.

KASLO, B.C., Jan. 27.—There has been great activity in all the mines during the past week, the mine owners being determined to make the best of the present good condition of the sleigh road and get as much ore as possible shipped before spring. It is estimated that the gross amount of ore mined in this section for the month of January will foot up over 1,800 tons, of the value of \$225,000. About 800 tons of ore have been stored here during the present month. Mr. Davenport, of the Dardanelles, has bought a five-acre parcel in the Emerald Hill claim, near Ten o'clock house, for \$1,000. There are now four buyers in town from the United States.

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Condensed... is the most... CO. descriptions... WARM and... NE'S... day Blade... go Ledger... Weeklies... the World... 100 COPIES WEEKLY... CHICAGO... S... JCE... LONDON, &c., &c. MONTREAL... nting... T. employed.

A MEMBER'S PRIVILEGE.

In the Legislature yesterday Mr. Kitchen sought to weaken the effect of the exposure made the day before of his strange conduct with respect to certain documents found in his possession, by denying the accuracy of the Colonist report of the incident as it came up in the House. Though no confirmation appears to be necessary, as the matter was so clear to all who heard the discussion, it is interesting to notice that the report in the Times, the local organ of Mr. Kitchen's party, corroborates the Colonist on the points disputed. Our report said:

With these two papers he found the one on "British Columbia's defamers," and thus it came into his possession without the Premier intending that he should see it.

The Times report is: Mr. Kitchen—When the Attorney-General said that I purloined the document he knew that he was saying what was not true. He knew that he placed that document in my hand himself, whether intentionally or not I do not know.

Alleging that he said nothing of anything having been given in mistake, Mr. Kitchen also disputed this passage in the Colonist report:

Mr. Kitchen claimed that the report which he read in the Barkerville post office was handed to him by the wife of the postmaster, who asked him, "It means, as she had got it instead, she supposed, of another paper called 'Facts and Figures,' which had been circulated there."

The Times report is: What I was reading when he came in and interrupted me was a minute of an Order-in-Council on the mainland petition which he had given to Mrs. Stone in mistake at the public meeting for a document called "Facts and Figures" that he was circulating.

It seems that the accuracy of a newspaper report is no safeguard against its being challenged by members of the Opposition who feel that the publication of the facts is prejudicial to their political interests. In contrast with the reports from which the above extracts are made, the News-Advertiser of yesterday attempts to deceive its readers by a gross misrepresentation of the facts, and notwithstanding Mr. Kitchen's admission as to how he got the document, and his subsequent statement that he had no reason to suppose that Mr. Davis knew it was enclosed in the volume of the Public Accounts which he handed to Mr. Kitchen, the Vancouver organ publishes the following:

To make a point Mr. Kitchen rose and demanded of Mr. Davis if he did not give him the document? Mr. Davis denied it but Mr. Kitchen proved that Mr. Davis had handed him the document at Chilliwack in a public meeting in the presence of many people and Mr. Davis did not venture again to deny it.

A SINGULAR EPISODE.

The revelations that were made in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday will not raise Mr. Kitchen in the estimation of the people, either as a private citizen or a public man. Mr. Kitchen's own confession showed that he is capable of reading a document that he knew was not intended for his perusal and which came into his possession by the mistake or inadvertence of a political opponent. The plain course for an honorable and a manly man to pursue when he found in the book lent him by a political opponent a document of any kind, would be to hand it back to him immediately without reading a single word of it. Mr. Kitchen had the opportunity to do this, but it is clear that he does not possess the instinct which would have impelled him to restore it to its owner then and there unopened. Not only did Mr. Kitchen retain it in his possession a document that it was never intended he should see, but when in his opinion the proper time had arrived, he endeavored to use it to the prejudice of the gentleman from whom it was taken. The meanness and the dishonorableness of such a proceeding must be evident to every man who possesses a spark of right feeling.

But Mr. Kitchen succeeded only in showing what his intentions were, and in making it abundantly plain that he is sadly wanting in right principle. The document being a draft of a letter written by Premier Davis himself, was of no use to anyone but the writer, and its appropriation by Mr. Kitchen was a matter of very little consequence only in so far as it showed what manner of man he is, and to what meanness he can descend to make what he considers a point against a political opponent. Mr. Kitchen's evident unconscionableness that he had done anything mean or dishonorable, or unworthy a gentleman, makes, as far as he is concerned, the matter all the worse. It is vain to expect honorable and manly conduct from a man who shows by his acts that he does not know what is unmanly and what is dishonorable.

We cannot but think that when this matter of the appropriation of a state paper that was inadvertently handed to him, and the attempt to make use of the property thus appropriated, come to be known by the honest electors of New Westminster District, they will not be proud of their representative. Some of them will be pretty sure to ask if there were twenty-dollar notes in the book, would Mr. Kitchen be

justified in appropriating it, and in making what he considered the most profitable use of it? There can be but one answer to that question. The course to be pursued in such a case is so evident that no one will hesitate to condemn the man who would not pursue it. Yet the document which Mr. Kitchen appropriated might have been worth to Mr. Davis many twenty-dollar notes, for aught Mr. Kitchen knew to the contrary.

TRAITOROUS SCHEMERS.

The attempt which was made by some of the persons who now form the Opposition, to injure the credit of the Province on the London Stock Exchange shows to what lengths unprincipled and unpatriotic men will go to gain a point. Their intention in circulating falsehoods about members of the Government and untrue statements relative to the financial standing of the Province is so plain that he who runs may read. But the statement made by Mr. Duval, one of the leading separatist advocates, makes assurance doubly sure. He let the cat out of the bag when he said in a speech delivered in April last: "Even if the appeal did not succeed, they would gain their chief point, as they would show the London financiers that it was a poor time to lend money, and so for want of funds the work would have to come to a stop." Happily, the traitorous conspirators were foiled in their attempt to ruin the credit of the Province in London, but they have shown the "cloven foot" so conspicuously that those who trust them hereafter will have only themselves to blame if they are betrayed.

ABOUT DEFICITS.

We have seen that the United States deficit for the current year is expected to be between thirty and fifty millions of dollars, or, roughly, between six and ten million sterling. This very large deficit, although it is allowed to be unpleasant and, to a certain extent, embarrassing, is not regarded by the American people as serious. That it is not expected to affect the credit of the country is seen by the terms on which the Secretary of the Treasury expects to get his \$50,000,000, and it is said that he can get \$200,000,000 on the same terms if he needs the money.

But the anti-British news-monger as soon as he heard that a considerable British deficit was apprehended raised the alarm and tried to frighten the world with a terribly dismal story. The exhibit at the end of nine months of the British fiscal year was not encouraging, certainly, but neither the actual nor the expected deficit can be, in amount, at all compared with that of the United States. The actual deficit is not ten millions of dollars, and it is expected by some that at the end of the fiscal year the deficit will have slightly diminished. The Daily News, which supports the Government, does not expect that the deficit at the end of the year will exceed two millions sterling. The Standard takes what is admitted to be a pessimistic view of the situation, and places the deficit at two millions and a half. The highest of these estimates is not much more than one-third of the lowest figure at which the American deficit is placed. The principal decrease in the British revenue is from stamps. Compared with the receipts of the corresponding nine months of last year there is a deficiency of £1,270,156; the current deficiency was £208,400, and that of the excise £387,734. There have been increases in the property and income tax in the Post Office revenue, and in the receipts from the telegraph service. A deficit of ten, or at most twelve millions of dollars in Great Britain cannot be more formidable to that country than a deficit of thirty or fifty millions of dollars in the United States. Those who read the diurnal American accounts of the state of the British revenue would never suspect that the American deficit will be between three and four times as great as the one which the British expect. But Americans are in the habit of saying the best that can be said of their own country, while the British have a fashion of speaking of their public affairs in a way the reverse of cheerful. For instance, the British newspapers are exceedingly melancholy over the apprehended deficit of two or two and a half millions, while many American journals consider their country's deficit of three or four times that sum so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning.

WILL IT PASS?

No one appears to know what the Wilson Tariff Bill will be like when it is presented to the President for signature. It is predicted that it will not get through the Senate unless it is greatly modified in some important respects. Many Democrats are as strongly opposed to some of its reforms as the most rabid of the Republicans. This is what Harper's Weekly, which is snug with a decided leaning towards the Democrats of the Cleveland school, says of the tariff as it left the hands of the Ways and Means committee:

The Wilson bill is not the ideal of a tariff reform measure. It verifies the prophecies of those who, in the campaign of 1892, predicted that when entrusted with power the Democrats would, with regard to the tariff, be apt to be rather too halting and timid than too radical. But the Wilson bill, at any rate, points in the right direction, and if it comes out of the deliberations of the two Houses with its principal features preserved—the free admission of raw materials and a corresponding reduction of the duties on manufactured articles—its effect upon the industries as well as the commerce of the United States will be quickening in a high degree. If stripped of these features, its economic value will be gone, and its political value, for it would prove the Democratic majority to be a rabble of incompetents who cannot be trusted with important affairs. The Democratic demagogues who seek to prevent the passing of raw materials are free list because these raw materials are produced in their States should be treated

as enemies to their party. And those who insist upon burdening down the tariff bill with legislation providing for an income tax, are enemies no less dangerous, for the chances are ten to one that a tariff bill so freighted will never pass. The adoption of the Wilson bill essentially as it stands, is the only possibility the Democratic party has of continuing its existence as a potent factor in American politics for a long time to come. Without it the Democratic party will stand before the people as an imbecile and cowardly crowd.

From this it will be seen that an intelligent and well-informed observer regards the rejection of the Wilson bill as not an impossible contingency. If it is rejected, it will owe its failure to the Democratic party. That party has the command of both branches of the Legislature and it is pledged up to the hilt to tariff reform. If it fails to carry out its pledges it will fall beneath contempt, both at home and abroad.

LOOK AT HOME.

It is amusing to see the Times, which is so faithful a servant of the party to which it belongs, and which is apparently at the beck and call of every one of its members no matter what difficulty he is in or how bad his cause, reproaching the Colonist with being a "slavish organ." We have just as good a reason to assert that it "favours upon" Mr. Kitchen, whose very zealous advocate it is, and that, too, in an exceedingly bad cause, as it has to say that we "fawn upon the Premier." As long as it remains the thick-and-thin partisan it is, every reproachful epithet it casts at the Colonist for advocating the cause of the Government, applies with greater force to itself. Our contemporary should look at home and try to see itself as others see it, before it deals in wholesale accusations of party subserviency. We, perhaps, may be allowed just to hint that continued abuse and unending disparagement, besides being very unparliamentary, are apt to become from frequent repetition altogether meaningless. Our contemporary, if it does not adopt a more courteous style, is in danger of becoming a survival of a bad state of things that is fast passing away.

We do not propose to refer again to the Kitchen episode further than to say that all the particulars are before the readers of the newspapers, and they have, no doubt, formed their own conclusions as to the nature of the part played by Mr. Kitchen. We will further take the liberty of directing our contemporary's attention to a remark made by Mr. Brown, which appears in its own report of Wednesday's proceedings. It is this:

MR. BROWN—"Mr. Kitchen acted very honorably about the document. He would not even show it to his colleagues."

Now if Mr. Kitchen was not conscious that he had received the document in an irregular way, why should he keep it concealed from his colleagues? If, as the Times says, in its editorial, "this printed document was openly and publicly handed to him," what object would he have in keeping it hidden away until the opportunity came to produce it in the Legislative Assembly? To hide away a document that had been openly and publicly handed to him would have been a very absurd proceeding.

IS IT THE "MANLY ART"?

The great slugging match between Mitchell and Corbett is over. Who is the better of it? How much good has it done? The law in Florida has been broken and the authorities defied. Has the violation of law by large bodies of men a wholesome effect on society? Is it a good thing to set the administrators of the law at naught? If prize-fighting like that which took place in Jacksonville were common in Florida, or anywhere else, society would very soon become so demoralized that a combination of law-abiding men would be absolutely necessary to put down law-breaking and rowdiness. Imagine a community composed chiefly of pugilists and their backers!

And why did men exercise such ingenuity and go to such expense to break the law of the land? Simply to give two brutal men the opportunity to smash each other's faces and to watch them while they battered each other. That is, to gratify one of the lowest instincts of man's nature. The talk of encouraging the "noble art of self-defence," and the many virtues of coolness, courage and endurance, etc., is nothing more than the hypocritical cant of the prize ring. None of the virtues but a great many of the vices are fostered by this prize-fighting. The chances are that a pale clerk, whose neck Corbett could wring all without an effort, has more grit in him, could acquit himself more pluckily in the face of real danger, and endure greater hardships uncomplainingly than either of the bullies who hammered each other at Jacksonville. It was proved in the American war that boys just from school, merchants' clerks, lawyers' clerks, schoolmasters, and young professional men made much better soldiers than the roughs and rowdies and pug-uglies of the cities.

As to real heroism, the heroism which every man who wants to live a decent life and make a place for himself in the world must exercise, not once or twice a year, but every day of his life, the pugilists as a class know very little of it. Have they the strength to resist temptation and to make sacrifices for the good of others? Are many of them capable of continuing an uphill struggle in the face of scores of difficulties and discouragements? Can they meet the trials of life bravely, and, after hundreds of failures and mortifications come up to the scratch undaunted and smiling. The career of the king of pugilists of our day, John L. Sullivan, shows that his training was of but little advantage to him in fighting the battle of life. Many a little fellow who would look like a dwarf beside John L., is his superior in all that constitutes true manliness and is better equipped in every way to fight life's

battle. Is it not singular that the brute qualities of the giant are more highly considered by very many than the manly virtues of the little moral hero?

THE PROTECTION OF PROTESTANTS.

We see that the Protestant Protective Association has been holding its convention in Hamilton. It is a pity that the Association has not advertised itself more widely, so that its aims and its methods might be fully known. If its objects are legitimate and its ways honest and straightforward, the more that is known of it the better are its chances of success. There are a great many people who dislike secrecy, and who are always suspicious of any organization that shuns the light. We saw somewhere that the P.P.A. convention deliberated with closed doors, and that the newspaper reporters had to be content with such an account of its proceedings as it pleased its officials to give them.

The members of the Association must be considered the best judges of the way in which they do their own business, but this dislike of publicity does not tend to make impartial outsiders think favorably of the Protective Association. They naturally want to get some information relative to the new organization. Many of them are as sound Protestants as there are in the country. If Protestantism is in danger, they are most desirous to know what that danger is. Some of them do not think that they ought to be informed as to the full extent of the peril, and they consider that those who band themselves together to protect Protestants are not treating them well when they do not tell them what it is that threatens Protestantism in this Dominion.

We must confess, for our own part, that we would like very much to know why Protestants need to be protected. We are under the impression that Canadians of all denominations enjoy full religious liberty. There is no body, that we can see, which has either the power or the desire to do Protestants the least harm or to abridge their liberties and their privileges in the slightest degree or in any direction. And we are quite sure that the great majority of the Protestants of Canada are most desirous that those who profess other religions should exercise every right and enjoy every privilege that they possess. Canadian Protestants believe in liberty of conscience and freedom of opinion. They also believe in the widest toleration. They would not place any man under disabilities of any kind merely because his creed is different from theirs, or because the religious forms and ceremonies which he practices do not resemble those of which they approve. The sincere Protestant of this and every other country rejoices that the days of religious persecution have gone by. He would not have a fellow citizen persecuted in any shape or way because of his religious opinions. More than that, he considers the man who desires to injure in any way his neighbor or to place any stigma upon him on account of his creed, an ungodly Protestant. So much does the true Protestant hate every form of persecution that he would rather suffer persecution than inflict it. He is very far from being a Quaker. If he finds that any one wants to injure him because of the religion he professes, he is quick to take his own part, and he does not hesitate to show those who would take advantage of him that he is not to be imposed upon with impunity. But the opponent he contends with must be real and substantial, and he must have done, or have attempted to do him an injury. He does not fight shadows, neither will he inflict an injury on his neighbor because he fears that some time in the future he may do him harm.

This being the case, it is, we submit, the duty of those who undertake to protect Protestantism to show all sound Protestants that they need protection. And when this is done, it should be done openly and boldly. The protectors of Protestants should not whisper in corners or shut themselves behind looked doors when they are making preparations for defence. They should declare their mission loudly and from the housetops, as it were, and they should defy the assailant in an open and manly way. This, besides being the honorable way of dealing with an adversary, real or supposed, is the most effective way.

The secret way of going to work is not fair to Protestants in general if there is any danger to guard against, and it is equally unfair if the danger is only imaginary. It besides, gives the timid and the designing advantages to work upon the fears and the prejudices of their fellow Protestants, advantages which they ought not to have. Fears conjured up by faint-hearted fanatics may have an effect when they are made known to a select few in secret, but they would be dispelled in a very short time if expression were given to them aloud and in the face of day. In the same way calumnies which are passed from one to another at private meetings may obtain a ready credence, whereas if they were proclaimed in public their falsity would be soon demonstrated.

If, then, there is danger to Protestants in Canada, every Protestant should be made aware of it, and if Protestants are to combine for their own protection, let them do so openly. What have they to fear? If the Protestant Protective Association is a political organization by means of which a few ambitious and restless men desire to attain power and gain notoriety, its secret methods may be the best to attain those ends; but if its object is honestly to protect Protestantism, the more openly and fearlessly it does its work, the more powerful will it be in protecting Protestants if they need protection, or in demonstrating that their rights and privileges do not need protection if the danger conjured up by the Ontario Protestant Protective Association has really no existence.

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

Rock Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

From THE DAILY COLONIST, JAN. 20. THE CITY

The contract for the Craigford road house has been awarded to Messrs. Moor & Hitlington by the architect, Mr. Gerchard Thack.

The snowfall has been so great at Alberni that the contractors on the Golden Eagle mine at China Creek have been obliged to stop work, but will resume at the earliest opportunity, which will probably not be for two months. The tunnels already driven have given very promising results so far.

THOMAS DUNN & COMPANY, limited liability, are to be incorporated under the act to carry on the business of Thomas Dunn and Peter Tait Dunn, as hardware merchants of Vancouver. The incorporators are the two first named and Geo. W. Phipps, bookkeeper. The capital is stated at \$250,000.

At the annual meeting of the First Presbyterian church, held last evening, matters were shown to be in a generally satisfactory condition, the hard times notwithstanding. The income for the year crossed the \$5,000 mark, and there were no floating debts. With the exception of J. McIntosh and J. Lake, the retiring managers were re-elected.

PHINAS MANSON, whose wife died on Wednesday morning last and who was himself so severely censured by the coroner's jury in their finding, has been since the inquest a prisoner at police headquarters. He will be charged this morning, under the new code, with having habitually ill-treated and neglected his wife, an offense punishable by imprisonment for a term of years.

The Golden Hospital society seek incorporation under the Benevolent Societies act, for the establishment of a private hospital for the treatment of disease. The first trustees, who are to hold office until the last of August next, are W. G. Neilson, Beaver; J. C. Pitts and A. Denman, Donald; F. P. C. Wells, Palliser; M. Carlin, Field; E. A. Kimpton, Windermer; J. Brady, Thunder Hill; N. Hanson, Waa, and E. L. T. Galbraith, Fort Steele.

The Gulf of Georgia Cannery Company, limited liability, give notice of incorporation for the purpose of carrying on the business of fish packers and canners, with capital of \$100,000 and head quarters at Vancouver. The incorporators are Chas. S. Windsor, A. E. B. Macgowan and Wm. C. McCord. The Montreal Cannery Company, limited liability, also with head quarters at Vancouver, and capital of \$200,000, ask incorporation, the promoters named being H. Rhodes, Jas. L. Anderson, Robert Dickie, A. Judson Paterson and Joseph E. Miller.

PREPARATIONS for the sixth annual show of the B. C. Poultry Society are now well advanced and a good time is expected by fanciers here. The entry forms for both poultry and dogs are ready and can be procured from the secretary, F. W. Teague, 134 Government street. A number of fine birds have been imported lately and visitors will see some fine exhibition fowls. The dog exhibit will be fully up to that of past years. The society is represented in Nanaimo by Mr. J. E. R. Taggart, secretary of the Nanaimo society, who is doing good work among the fanciers there. The list of special prizes has received several additions.

FRANK MCQUILLAN and his associates in the Black Horse and King Solomon mines at China Creek have made arrangements with a New York gentleman who will erect a Crawford mill on the King Solomon at about the spring opens. Mr. McQuillan, who is in town at present, states that the machinery is expected to arrive here in less than two months, and will be taken up by the local contractor as quickly as possible. The ore, after a careful examination, has been pronounced very suitable for treatment by the Crawford mill, and, as the vein is three feet wide and averages over \$100 in gold, there can be no doubt it will pay well. "Indeed," explained Mr. McQuillan, "the vein lies so much along the creek, a branch of China creek, that nature has already thrown down over a thousand tons of ore that has only to be broken up and treated." The King Solomon will be mined by first making a face on the hillsides, then by sinking in a tunnel of some thirty feet and sinking on the vein. Mr. McQuillan is very enthusiastic over the prospects of China creek.

The Sir William Wallace Society held their regular weekly meeting last evening when Messrs. McDonald and Munro opened the proceedings with a selection on the pipe, and an interesting club singing exhibition followed. The chief then introduced the lecturer of the evening, Rev. Dr. Campbell, who had for his subject "Burns." A gentleman present characterized the lecture as one of the most instructive and eloquent listened to in this city upon any celebrity of Scottish history. The reverend doctor proclaimed Burns one of the very greatest men the lecturer of the world, and that history furnishes no parallel where another poet has acquired equal celebrity in so short a lifetime. His contemporary historical allusions were very instructive and happy, and his comparisons between Burns, Pitts and Carlyle's peculiarly so. Dr. Campbell described Burns in his birth, life and death in clear terms and with quotations suitably illustrating the various stages of his life. He placed "The Cotter's Saturday Night" on a very high plane, and quoted the line learned Prof. Wilson of Toronto's university as claiming for "Tam o' Shanter" the premier position of all poems of any time or language. He said the British Empire was ruled to a great extent by Scotchmen, and quoted the following extract from the Scottish American in support of his statement: "The appointment of the Earl of Elgin to be Viceroy of India puts the coping stone on Scottish apostles abroad, remarks a contemporary. At this moment Greater Britain is virtually ruled by Scotsmen. Canada has the Earl of Aberdeen for its Governor, Cape Colony under Sir Henry Loch, a Midlothian man; New Zealand is under the Earl of Glasgow, Victoria under the Earl of Hopetoun, South Australia under Sir Robert Duff, British New Guinea under Sir Charles Cameron, Lee, St. Helena, under Mr. Grey Wilson, an Ayrshire man, and the Barbadoes under Sir J. S. Hay. All in

The following petitions were received: From C. G. Major and wife bill to incorporate "The Westminster railway company." From "The British Columbia railway company," for a private bill to incorporate "The British Columbia railway company," for a private bill to incorporate "The British Columbia railway company."

IMPORT TAX ON CHINA.—DR. WATT moved, "That the dress be presented by the Lieutenant-Governor, praye the Dominion government the per capita tax on Chinese non-distributing strongly the house that three-fourths of the vote at British Columbia proposed higher tax, or (if he be not imposed) from the province should be paid to this province by the presence of a tax sustained by this province. The mover said such a tax would be paid to the province, and he had no doubt but that it would be similarly received. He does not desire the tax on the Chinese here practically to be sustained by large companies who deal in the welfare of the province.

HON. MR. DAVIS said he did not agree with the late resolution, which had a strong representation on his part in the fall of the province, as stated in the presence of Chinese, especially noticeable in connection with the administration of the whole expense of which he by the province. It seemed the Dominion government some prohibitive plan to prevent of large numbers of an undesired Chinese population, and he could get them to take an imposition of a tax, which would, doubtless had had of preventing the country by with Chinamen. He was of the opinion that there had been a diminution of Chinese immigration, and though this decrease would not be sorry to see revenue cease altogether. He would not be sorry to see the tax were higher fewer Chinese come in. The resolution now proposed, and reasonable, would much pleasure in supporting had done with similar on previous occasions. The mover was entitled to congratulate the hon. gentleman on the matter, and he felt sure it would, that the result.

HON. MR. BEAVEN hoped it would be paid to this result, and he had given to resolutions on this subject. He felt sure that the Dominion government would not be sorry to see the tax were higher fewer Chinese come in. The resolution now proposed, and reasonable, would much pleasure in supporting had done with similar on previous occasions. The mover was entitled to congratulate the hon. gentleman on the matter, and he felt sure it would, that the result.

THE SINGLE TAX.—TO THE EDITOR—I have always thought that the ambitious and enterprising mechanic and laborer who has the possession of a home of his own. This is the case we have ample evidence in Victoria, for at the time of taking the last census ninety per cent. of the heads of families owned their own homes. By what rule of common sense, or of justice, then, should these industrious and frugal men be crushed and driven out of the country by undue taxation, whilst the idle and the profligate would escape by allowing such commodities as they use—tobacco, whiskey and opium—to go free under the single tax. If one person places his money in a bank, fairly bought in a market open to all, and another places his money in merchandise, fishing, mining, lumbering or any other industry, both receiving equally the freedom and benefits of living under a stable and civilized government, why should the one bear all the burden of taxation, and the other not contribute a farthing?

Fortunately governments in levying taxes on the people bring common sense to bear, and have some consideration for the taxpayer, by laying their burdens in the least oppressive and most equitable manner. If it were possible to have every family living on its own town lot, and every one of the country, and all brought to the same level who would be left to give employment? Who would build factories, shops and warehouses, and residences which would be an ornament to the town? Without capital and credit the mechanic and laborer could do any of these things, and stagnation of the most chilling kind would prevail. Capital and labor are indispensable to each other, and the energetic, enterprising man cannot be hampered or unduly taxed, but be perfectly free to invest the proceeds of his energy in land, railways or merchandise according to his choice.

It is not possible to make all men equal in industry, intelligence, or business capacity, and there is no use trying to reduce or to raise men to a universal standard. There will always be the careful, acquisitive man, as well as the improvident and the wasteful, and an equal division of land and money were made tomorrow, we would again in a few years find the careful and rich, and the idle and profligate. What the merits of the single tax may be I cannot see, and consider it as impossible, as it would be unjust, oppressive and unequal in its bearing. If the present Dominion, Provincial and municipal taxes were placed on land, I feel sure the mechanic and laboring man would be the first to give land the go-by, and would manifest no anxiety to possess even one town lot. Landlords are not to be envied under the existing condition of things, and under the "single tax" system he, and the one lot man would be much less so.

W. F. MACDONALD. WASHINGTON, JAN. 25.—A loss of \$900,000 in gold was sustained by the Treasury department to-day. This reduces the gold holdings to \$67,500,000, the lowest point yet reached. The following petitions were received: From C. G. Major and wife bill to incorporate "The Westminster railway company." From "The British Columbia railway company," for a private bill to incorporate "The British Columbia railway company."

A BREATH OF SPRING.

OUR FASHION EDITOR PEEPS AT NEXT SEASON'S STYLES.

Princess Dresses and Polonaises Are to Be Worn - Bonnets and Hats Will Come Down Over the Ears - Funny Little Pan-cake Hats - New Fabrics and Colors.

The preacher says that in the midst of life we are in death, and it occurs to me that in the midst of winter we are in spring, for, behold! the spring bonnets and fabrics begin to show a little, like the early flower beneath the snow. They are naturally not to be displayed in the stores yet—at any rate, until all the win-



HOUSE DRESS.

ter stock is exhausted—but I have seen them, and it is like a breath of spring days to be able to tell of something belonging to that season.

First let me say that princess dresses and polonaises are to be in high style, and very pretty they are too. The polonaise is cut just like a princess gown, but shorter in front, and this is then lifted on the hips, with deep plaits, under buckles, straps or buttons, raising it to quite high paniers, and leaving the back breadths to fall straight down, but on two or three I noticed that there was a slight looped effect in the back.

Probably there never was a garment designed so admirably well calculated to display a trim figure as the polonaise, and it should be a matter for congratulation that it is now possible to wear one. But the step from a polonaise to a Dolly Varden is a short one, and a wateau is also to be expected to follow that. We will be thankful for anything sent us, so it is not hoops, which the French are about to try again to force upon us.

The most noticeable of the new spring fashions is that bonnets and hats are made to come down over the ears, more than ever like those of our grandmothers. One quaint bonnet is made of yellow leghorn, fine and flexible, and this is a regular "cottage shape," with long sides. On the crown there are two rows of narrow black velvet ribbon, drawn down so as to accentuate the shape. The inside is faced with shell pink florentine, and on the top is a panache of pink plumes, and two of them curl down inside the edge of the brim. There are strings of narrow velvet ribbon, which are to tie snugly under the chin. I cannot tell you how cunning and quaint this is. There was a hat made of violet and green straw, intermingled and woven into a fine, satiny surface. This had an aureole brim and a high peaked crown, surmounted by black and purple feathers and ribbon. Black velvet stripes start on top of the crown and are drawn straight down to the under the chin.

If we can judge of these pattern bonnets and some funny little pancake hats, we are of a surety to be treated to the choicest and daintiest of the headwear of a long forgotten time. But no one can say they are not pretty. Let us hope, however, that they are not the precursors of the redoubtable coal scuttle bonnet. With this style of bonnet the sleeves grow larger, and the 1830 fashion is quite as startling as before, though, generally speaking, sleeves are not so very large as they were. Still, they are quite wide enough.

One of the new fads is to have wide ties of silk edged with lace, or all of lace, tying in an immense bow under the chin, or falling in a deep jabot nearly covering the whole front of the dress. Some of them when made of lace have dozens of little "stickpins" in rhinestone or other imitation jewels set along to hold the plaits in place. One that attracted my attention today had several tiny pins of imitation emeralds, set to resemble a clover leaf, and though the stones were palpably cheap the effect was certainly pretty. Fashion does not require them to be real. Another tasty caprice was to have a corsage of two kinds of silk, one dark, with the light one as yoke, basque, frill and large puffed sleeves. The lighter portion was dotted in regular pattern with quite large garnet beads. The effect was very novel and pretty. There are many other ways of utilizing the jewel beads, chief among them being the sewing of crystal or pearl beads on dancing dresses.

To return to the question of spring. We are shown several samples of a new weave of wool resembling vicuna, soft, but very glossy and silky. This is shown in many very bright and rich colors, besides in soft, shaded stripes of gray to black or white. The new black goods of this kind are exceptionally handsome and will make up very well, besides being suitable for the accordion plaiting, which, we are now told, is to be a rage on all gowns that will permit it. The new eudora cloth is the most perfect black dress material ever produced, the Priestley silk warp heretofore included. Notice among the things that will not be publicly shown until along in the middle of Lent a new cloaking for spring

wraps called Campbell tartan plaid. The outer surface is dark, smooth and decorous, but it is reversible, and the facing is of large plaid in tartan colors. These will be made up into empire capes and York coats. The colors on the surface are brown, green, blue or black. The same style of goods were given some outlandish name last season, but they did not appeal as strongly then as they do now under their new title. These goods in heavier quality are worn to a slight extent now.

Among the colors expected to be most prominent next season will be brown. Some costumes will show several shades of that always genteel color. The prettiest of them all is the mordore. One very elegant model in brown had an underskirt of seal brown velveta. Above this was a cloth skirt, slightly lifted at each side. Around the bottom of this skirt there was a bias band of the same edged with a narrow braid of gold. There was a short redingote jacket of a sort of cedar brown, with a vest and high Worth collar of tan cloth. Under the edge of this short seal brown military cape was fastened by a thick cord, and this was lined with gold colored silk. The whole outfit was a study of harmony in color.

For wear in the spring there are numbers of new fancies in velvet basque waists. These are warm, and with a light cape or fur capelet will be sufficient. I saw today several very handsome gowns finished and ready to wear. Among them was a handsome black cloth suit for a young lady. The whole of the dress was black, but the vest front and cuffs were of white satin nearly hidden under a mass of jet passementerie. Several variations were made on a gown of black India silk, with the whole of the skirt accordion plaited. The waist had a corselet made of the same plaiting, and the upper portion was of maize velvet. The puffed sleeves were of maize florentine.

There is an infinite variety in tea and house gowns, each surpassing the last. The moire in rich colors, with slight but graceful floral patterns thrown over the surface, is much liked for this kind of gowns, and when made with plenty of lace there could be nothing handsomer. There are several new patterns in laces, which virtually make new laces of them. For instance, the bourdon lace has a very delicate and careful imitation of real point at the edge. Bourdon venetian, real duchess and point de gene are now made in patterns, carrying out the designs of the edging lace. The insertions are laid flat on the tea gowns as headings to the frills of edging.

I found another novel but most excellent thing today, which I believe was said to be a design made by Mrs. Cleveland recently. It is a dress for expect-



EARLY SPRING ATTIRE.

ant mothers, and surely no other gown has ever been so well designed for the purpose. The back has three deep box plaits falling from the shoulders under the deep pointed collar, which falls from a velvet V shaped inset, both front and back. The collar crosses the breast and fastens loosely at the left side with a slight drapery, which lets the front hang in graceful folds. At each side is a deep box plait. The sleeves are large and drooping and finish at the elbow under an embroidery frill. I should have said the dress was of tan cashmere, with brown velvet inset and forearm pieces. The ornamented portions were simply cashmere embroidered.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

A Handy Sewing Bag. It is really composed of two bags. To make it take silk or wide ribbon, two pieces of either, measuring about 5 inches in width and 15 long. Lay the pieces together and seam up both sides to within 1 1/2 inches of either end. On one of the seams leave a space of three inches exactly in the center unsewed, and when the seams are done hem each edge of this part. Turn the whole right side out and stitch straight across the silk each side of the three inch space left un-



seamed, forming an oblong, into which may be slipped a needlebook out of cardboard to fit. Cut two pieces, and when they are covered on both sides with the silk fasten them together on one end with chamois or flannel leaves between and a ribbon loop or two on the other end to pull the needlebook out with. That part of the silk left on either side of this space will form the bags, one on each side. Face the tops of each with contrasting silk, making places for drawers to match. The two bags are for spoons and buttons, and a place for scissors, consisting of a strap and pointed fold of ribbon in which they may be put, is fastened on the under side of the part where the needlebook is placed. Either plain or flowered silk may be used.

A. I. W.

THE TEST OF GRACE.

CHARACTER AS SEEN IN THE GAIT OF WOMEN.

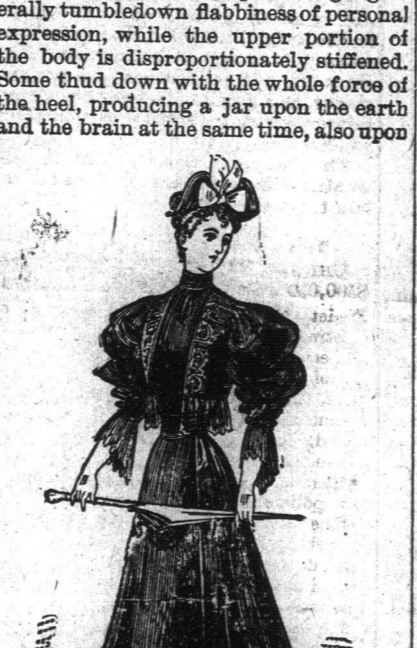
They Hebble and Hobble and Totter; They Tumble and Churn and Mince; They Plunge and Roll and Stride—Fannie Edgards Thomas on Walking.



IF in a store window, on a bench in a park, in any position that commands a view of unconscious promenaders, how many women please by their form and carriage!

Setting aside the forms that are badly born, undersized, meager, deformed, how many well proportioned people are distressing through personal neglect! Women who by height, figure and faces might be strikingly effective, by clumsiness, untrained gaucheries and affectations are unattractive, unimpressive, distressing.

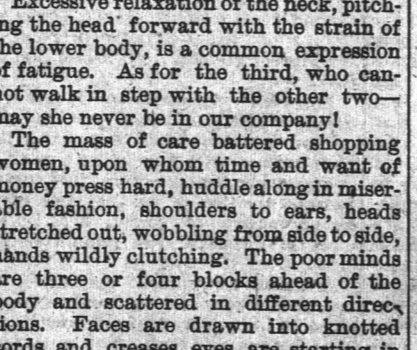
The universal fault is that of position—the sagging shoulders, craned neck, retreating back, prominent stomach, arms hanging limp and aimless, wildly swinging like those of a windmill, braced out from the side like triangular iron supports, crossed in front, clutching the pocketbook with unconscious fierceness or one arm "steering" in stiff rhythmic paces.



A CORRECT CARRIAGE.

Some who imagine they are walking with great dignity and elegance look stiff, strained and awkward. Some are plunging along as though going to a fire, bodies pitched forward, out of step with their comrades—the other with a straight up and down churning motion, the result of undue tension or stiffening of the ankle joints. The frivolous woman is known by her "madding," tottering way, the termagant by her martial tread, the high heeled by her "hobble"—scarcely anything easy meets the eye.

One allows the knees to bend excessively and continuously, producing a generally tumbledown flabbiness of personal expression, while the upper portion of the body is disproportionately stiffened. Some thud down with the whole force of the heel, producing a jar upon the earth and the brain at the same time, also upon



the eyes of the beholder. I have seen a woman weighing 95 pounds who would make the glasses clank in the room across which she walked and another of 150 pounds slip around noiselessly as a cat—it is all in "the way."

of an absolutely perfect gait is one of the greatest charms in the world. It is seldom seen in women, frequently in soldiers, that could be had by all. It is almost impossible to give rules for graceful walking—indeed, with some this would be idle, as before obeying any rule it would be necessary to pass through a regular course of "limbering up," for without suppleness and pliability of limb it is impossible to swing naturally. It would be necessary also to make some important changes in attire. It may be possible for a woman to assume a certain grace for a short time while wearing a corset and high heeled shoes or laden with a dry goods counter, but it is not easy. Yet the matter of correct street costume is one of slow evolution. It will right itself sooner or later—we will not enter upon it here. Meantime a few practical hints.

When changing from an ungraceful to a different walk it is necessary first of all to concentrate upon the act. This at first will produce stiffness, but stiff correctness is better than slovenly thoughtlessness. After correct position is taken—as described in last letter—step lightly forward, resting first upon the ball of the foot. A total alteration is made in the gait by stepping upon the ball instead of the flat foot or heel, as is the common practice (it is this thudding down upon the heel which "clanks the glasses"). Of course this must not be exaggerated, and it will not be after it has become natural, but in the change this toing forward is absolutely necessary. Try it—see—it changes the whole makeup, the feelings even.

It is this feature of "toeing out" that makes the minutest physical expression of refined mentality that it is, and its frequent practice would be invaluable to one who desired to walk well. Leaning slightly forward, not stooping forward, but directing the mind in a straight line in front of the body, is of aid in making speed. Bending the knees a little apart is also helpful. The swing of the gait should come from a symmetrized rhythm of the whole body, not through the motion of any part of it. The trunk should be motionless, which will not mean "stiff" if the body is in control, but there must be no "wobbling," "hunching," "ducking" or "affected mincing."

Both arms swinging by the side would produce a pedestrian appearance few women would care for in ordinary walking, yet this could be made graceful and would add greatly to speed. One arm should not be made to look like a windmill arm, neither should the triangular shape be made by crossing both hands in front. The length of step must be thoughtfully regulated, not one short step and one long one. Above all, the mind must be made the engine of the body, keeping in advance of every step, but never breaking away from it—at least not till after an unconscious connection is established.

Think where you are going and mind what you are about. Lookout for the loose stone, the puddle of water, the curb, the lampost, the loose brick. Lookout for your neighbors. No need of colliding with people so. If one steps on your dress or it is caught in a store door, have pause sufficient to maintain the rhythm of your grace. Turn corners gracefully. What a test of a woman's grace the way in which she turns a corner! Leave space sufficient for your friend to escape the iron grating, the cellar door, the obstruction on the inside. Go early rather than go off on a tangent, trotting, "jamming" and "banging" through space like a clumsy package. Assert your dignity, your grace and spare your eyes the many assaults to which they are now subject through thoughtless, graceless walking.

FANNIE EDGARDS THOMAS.

LOOKED LIKE A LILY.

MARY DERWENT DESCRIBES A FAIR ENGLISH BRIDE.

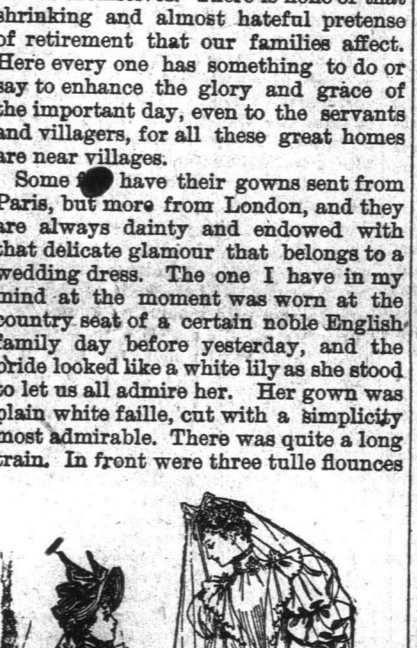
She Was Just Too Lovely For Anything—A Tailor Made Gown and a Mantle of Rare Beauty—Dancing Dresses and Walking Suits.



EARLY everybody goes out of London to their own or some one else's country seat for Christmas, and they prolong their stay well into January, and often beyond it, and really they do know how to enjoy their holiday. It is not like the decorous family dinner with a few chosen friends, but it is a general jollification, where old and young join and laugh, dance and play boisterous games. There are few Christmas trees, for the English have not taken kindly to the German idea, but that does not mean that people do not enjoy themselves quite as well and get just as many pretty presents. At a Christmas celebration in Merrie England you may see an earl or duke down on his hands and knees making sport for the children, or a countess with her eyes blinded and her arms outstretched to catch whoever comes within reach.

After the holidays are over the wedding begins, and the bustle and delight of preparation for this most important ceremony is even greater than that for the holidays, for an English wedding has somehow a new element in it. There are several bridesmaids, nearly all sisters of bride or groom, and little brothers who look wonderfully pretty as ushers, and there is the best man, nearly always in love with the biggest bridesmaid. Then there are the grandmothers, dear old souls who take as much interest in the whole affair as if they were to be the brides themselves. There is none of that shrinking and almost hateful pretense of retirement that our families affect. Here every one has something to do or say to enhance the glory and grace of the important day, even to the servants and villagers, for all these great homes are near villages.

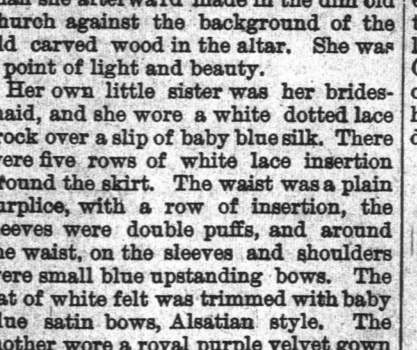
Some have their gowns sent from Paris, but more from London, and they are always dainty and endowed with that delicate glamour that belongs to a wedding dress. The one I have in my mind at the moment was worn at the country seat of a certain noble English family day before yesterday, and the bride looked like a white lily as she stood to let us all admire her. Her gown was plain white faille, cut with a simplicity most admirable. There was quite a long train. In front were three tulle flounces



THE BRIDE AND HER LITTLE SISTER.

held by small bunches of orange buds. The sleeves were double puffs and the front portion reached to the wrists and were covered with long white mosquito-taire gloves, which reached to the elbow. Around the waist was a sort of belt of several thicknesses of tulle, fastened with a bunch of orange buds sent from the south of Spain. There was a full vest front of tulle, over silk and bretelles of silk cut in scallops and bordered with white silk buttonholing. At the neck and shoulders were three other small clusters of buds and two others in the hair, over which the light tulle veil was thrown. It would be difficult to fancy a daintier picture as she stood there, or than she afterward made in the dim old church against the background of the old carved wood in the altar. She was a point of light and beauty.

Her own little sister was her bridesmaid, and she wore a white dotted lace frock over a slip of baby blue silk. There were five rows of white lace insertion around the skirt. The waist was a plain surplice, with a row of insertion, the sleeves were double puffs, and around the waist, on the sleeves and shoulders were small blue upstanding bows. The hat of white felt was trimmed with baby blue satin bows, Alsatian style. The mother wore a royal purple velvet gown made with a princess front and a wateau back. The train was quite long, but not trimmed at all, the material being so rich that trimming would have detracted from it. The sleeves were made in two puffs, a fancy, by the way, usually preferred here to the graceless ruche. There were lilac gloves that reached the elbows, and a small toque bonnet of lilac velvet, white roses and two aigrets.



An aunt who was a dowager marchioness was there and wore a gray satin in brocade nearly covered with exquisite black lace, fastened up in different places under small pins made of rubies and diamonds. They were all exactly alike. It was a morning wedding, and in consequence all the ladies wore high

dresses. Another handsome dress was that of a young American lady who has recently married into the ranks of British nobility, and she had an amber peau de soie dress, with the sleeves of elegant black lace over the satin. The bertha was woven expressly for that purpose, and there was a shawl drapery in front of the same pattern of lace and a bow and two long ends in the back falling over the demitrails of the same beautiful lace. Her bonnet was made of a little scrap of amber velvet and trimmed with pink roses and jet.

The grandmothers in this country do not generally dress with the same fine taste that characterizes the dressing of our own dear old ladies. They will wear low necked dresses long after the time for such a display has any reason 't're. True they thereby show off the family jewels. And they wear fearfully ugly caps and nothing on earth would cause one to leave off those hideous things in favor of our dainty bits of lace and ribbon, crepe lisse and tiny blossoms.

To return to our young English ladies. It is true that their tailor gowns are rigid and beyond measure formal, but how they fit! It is as if there was some new fashioned loom that wove the goods around the slender waists of the wearers, for detect a seam you cannot. The tailor gowns of this winter are more often seen in black than in colors, and they are usually of a very heavy quality of broadcloth or melton. They also wear Priestley cheviot in diagonal wide wales. One very elegant redingote of a young lady had the waist cut to fit very closely and with deep flat collar and pointed revers. The front was double breasted and fastened with three bone buttons. The skirt to this garment was open both front and back, like a man's coat, and was cut half umbrella shape. The sleeves were gigot. The redingote was lined with black satin to the waist. The whole garment fitted like a glove, and from neck to feet there was not a wrinkle, naturally, except those in the gigot sleeves.

A lady came to visit and wore a mantle of such beauty that I must describe it. The garment was shaped like a bag, as far as the under portion went, which was sleeveless and hung straight down from the shoulder. It was of sealskin plush, and at each lower corner in front was a raised embroidery done in heavy sadder's silk of a golden brown color. The upper portion consisted of a round, full cape in the front, but in the back the cape lengthened down to the knees. This was of heavy corded silk in the same shade as the silk embroidery, and this cape was bordered with a narrow vine in sealskin brown all around in a raised pattern fully half an inch high. Below this there was a border of real sealskin. The collar was very high and flaring and stiffly embroidered in the same way. The whole was lined with gold colored satin, so that it made a rich and very sumptuous garment. With this wrap my lady wore a large poke of shaggy beaver in drab, with a mass of shaded brown plumes topping over the brim in every direction. It was a picturesque hat.

An English girl's wardrobe would not be complete without a habit or so. Those of this season seem to me to be a trifle less severe than they usually are. The buttons are often set on double breasted, and the sleeves have been made a little larger and looser at the top, while the skirts are long enough to quite cover the foot. English girls do not take kindly to tight, but continue to wear the bulky trunks. The alpine hats with one curling blackcock's plume on the left side are seen now quite as often as the stiff and unbecoming derby or high hat. Several young ladies wear short frize capes, which are very stylish. Colors for habits are mostly black, dark green, gray and brown. One rarely sees a blue one. Blue is the walking suit color preferred to all others, and the material is serge or chevrie.

For the delightful dances at home or at some neighboring country seat or the grand county balls there is no end to dainty new fancies in gowns for the young. The material best liked for the colored dancing dresses is striped algerian tissue, all in one color. There are several choices in fine black nets, some embroidered in colors, but most with spangles, which are very effective. The English do not like the Lolie Fuller crapes and think them vulgar, but they do like the new courting crapes in colors.

MARY DERWENT.



For a Whisk Broom. A piece of soft, plain blue silk and some ribbon to match, about 14 inches wide, together with gold tinsel cord, are all the materials needed for this new whisk broom holder. Cut out of paste-board two heart shaped pieces broad enough to hold a whisk broom, cutting the lower ends across straight, as if the lower third of the heart had been left off. Cover each on both sides with plain blue or white silesia or cambric, and overhand them together with a few stitches down the curving sides. Fasten a small brass ring at the top to hang it up by. The ring can be covered, if it shows, with crochet stitches of blue knitting silk. Take a piece of the blue silk about 9 by 15 inches and hem the sides narrowly, the ends with an inch wide hem. With the gold tinsel outline an arabesque pattern across the ends and catch or shir the silk in the center, to have somewhat the appearance of a butterfly bow, fastening it on the heartshaped holder to nearly or quite cover it. Fasten two ends of ribbon to the lower part of the holder and let them cross and the about three inches below the silk, to partially conceal the handle. A. I. W.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST FULL COURT BU

Appeal in Johnson v. M

missed With Costs For To-morrow

An Interesting Point

pleader Issue Taken by Water Works Com

(Full Court. Present: Sir M. C.J., Crease, Walkem and Johnson v. McCallum—The appeal arising out of the long-Gray against McCallum, to terminate the right of ownership of the Ophir Bedrock pany, which had been transferred to McCallum, the claimant that the transfer mortgage only for securing s-lars. Together with the share transferred the stock of good

The original point in the case the transaction was a mortgage solate sale, was determined 1891, before Mr. Justice Drake when a decision was rendered McCallum. A further point the trial was as to whether the mine, bought by Mc bought by him on his or as agent of the of the latter case, the company to pay McCallum the price according to the shares of the M. E. M. Johnson, one of the holding a one-tenth interest. contended that the McCallum was on his own account, s- further hearing of the case Drake decided that, whether chased on his own account of the company, the latter had purchase as having been made trying an assessment for the same at a meeting of the com the 28th September, at which holders, including Johnson, and no dissent raised.

The present appeal was taken from this decision, and was before the court on appeal, evidence was fully gone into with the result that their lord Mr. Johnson had committed his acquiescence, and was the appeal was accordingly granted. Hon. Mr. Justice Davis, the Attorney-General, appeared for McCallum, and Hon. C. E. I for appellant Johnson.

Gabriel v. Mesher—A appeal before Hon. Mr. Justice chambers yesterday, and was a trial, an order for which time after the original trial, in ment was given for the plain for \$5,000, as damages for inju while in the plaintiff's employ, was granted on condition that the costs of the first trial, which done. The summons was dismissed with costs. Mr. Ernest for defendant, Hon. Attorney plaintiff.

Ward v. Vancouver Water This was an appeal from a decision of Judge Spinks, sitting as a Court Judge, to two Judges of the court. There were present Hon. the Chief Justice and Hon. Walkem. The question arose of a tract made by Jno. F. Ward for the laying of a water pipe Narrows at Vancouver. Ward tract to furnish a certain qual and lay it so as to connect with ends of the Vancouver Water pany's pipe. The pipe laid by the contractor was not to be connected by Ward's flexible was to stand a certain test per the contract. He was to be the contract price when the p Vancouver, and the remainder completion of the work and the vide for. Ward claimed a share of the pipe, and shipped it to the Vancouver Waterworks comp upon the company paid him c contract price, and delivered him to proceed with the work. completion, Ward abandoned the pipe, and it was taken up by the company, and it was taken up by the company another contract to McGillivray. In the meantime some of Ward obtained judgment against him, one of the execution creditor execution under which the sheriff the pipe should remain in his possession until the completion of the work, in which creditors would have the right under a writ of execution.

The case has been twice tried came before the court by way from Judge Spinks, who decided property in the pipe remain and that therefore the sheriff he seize and sell it under a writ The water company appealed. ships, after hearing argument, under consideration. Hon. The C. J. appeared for the company Ernest V. Bodwell for the executor.

ALWAYS UNTRUTH (From the Vancouver World report) The Vancouver World reporter Hawack meeting as entirely favor enter Davis, and unfavorable to them and Seated in the respect reports it in variance with all of but that was of course to be expected the World also gave an extended speech supposed to be delivered Lagan, while as a matter of facting refused to listen to that gen marks. It may be an advantage Lagan to be able to deliver through the columns of the World circumstance hardly tends to accuracy of the whole report Times, January 20.

Our answer—The report of in wack meeting as it appeared in of last week is a plain, unvar unbiased record of what transp Time is challenged to point to a tence at variance with its truth accuracy of which can be vouch hundreds in Chilliwack who w- To be honest, our contemporary told of Mr. Kitchener's discomfi hands of Mr. McLaughan on the veracity, as well as in refer scotching he gave the executor

THE AGITATORS' PLOT.

How They Tried to Prevent the Sale of Provincial Bonds in London.

Steps Taken by the Government in Preservation of the Public Credit.

The complete correspondence on the subject of the attempt of the mainland agitators to prevent the sale of provincial bonds, by circulating defamatory reports on the London stock exchange, was presented to the house yesterday, in compliance with the motion passed at the previous sitting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—McCreary has been authorized by a majority of the House committee on foreign affairs to favorably report the resolution defining the attitude of Congress toward Hawaii. It denounces the action of the United States Minister in employing United States forces in aiding the overthrow of the constitutional Government and the setting up of the Provisional Government, and endorsing the principle announced by President Cleveland that interference in the affairs of an independent nation was contrary to the spirit of the American constitution.

THE AGENT GENERAL TO THE PREMIER. LONDON, October 25, 1893.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to call your attention to the enclosed from Mr. H. R. Beeton, of the Western Post, Boston; my reply to this communication is enclosed, and I believe the proprietor and editor of the "Daily News Advertiser" to be a leading member of the Opposition in the Assembly, that you had recently been addressing political meetings on the Mainland, and I supposed that the individual in question, who had descended to the low level of scurrilous abuse by way of a rejoinder to your speeches on behalf of the Government, that the best way to deal with such abuse was for the Government to confront the editor on the floor of the House, with this communication addressed to me, and so demonstrate to the country this gross instance of party warfare and want of patriotism.

I know no one better able than yourself to do justice to the Government case. I hope you concur in this view.

I sent the other day a copy of the Imperial Institute Year Book, also a copy of the Royal Commission Official Catalogue of the British section at the World's Fair, sent to me as a member of said Royal Commission.

H. C. BRETTON, Agent-General for B. C. [ENCLOSURE] LONDON, Oct. 14, 1893.

H. C. BRETTON:—My attention has been called by dealers in the Colonial market to the issue of the Vancouver Daily News-Advertiser of 24th September last, reporting a meeting on the previous day for the purpose of appointing delegates to a "Constitutional" convention, to be held at Kamloops this month, for the purpose of considering the relations of the Island and the Mainland. From these proceedings it appears that the Rev. G. R. Maxwell stated that the members of the Cabinet of B. C. were found drunk about hotels in Vancouver on the occasion of the visit, and that, what is more important, a Mr. Kerr stated that since 1887 there had been a regular deficit in the budget of \$200,000, and that Mr. Turner, in the Montreal Gazette, had tried to refute the fact by stating that whenever there was a deficit they borrowed money in the English market, and kept the accounts in order, and that they had no capital account, but put all the money they had obtained to the revenue account, thus causing Provincial ruin; with more criticism in the same sense.

I need scarcely say that such statements appearing in the press of the Province, even after allowing for the heat of party feeling, are very far from being official and, and I should be glad if you were able to write me any comments on the matter which would have the effect of allaying the suspicion thus occasioned.

H. R. BRETTON.

THE PREMIER TO THE AGENT-GENERAL. Victoria, B. C. Nov. 27, 1893.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am much obliged for your letter of 25th October, and accompanying letter from Mr. H. R. Beeton. I have had printed, and now enclose you (a) copy of petition to the Governor-General setting out the grievance against the government urged on behalf of the Mainland, (b) copy of a minute of the British Columbia government in reference to such petition, (c) copy of a letter written by Hon. Mr. Turner to the "Montreal Gazette," dated May 10, 1893; (d) interview with the writer, published in the "Toronto Empire."

The documents (b), (c), and (d), you will find to contain a sufficient answer to the statements of the petition and to what was said at the meeting mentioned by Mr. H. R. Beeton. I do not allude to the personal matters of the clergyman, Mr. Maxwell. An intimate acquaintance with my colleagues, and myself, of many years standing, will enable you to appreciate the remarks of that revered defamer at their true worth.

THEODORE DAVIE.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 19, 1894. MY DEAR MR. BRETTON:—I attended to your letter of the 25th October, and enclosures, immediately upon my return from the mainland, where I have lately spent a great deal of my time attending to amuse work and other official matters, and on the 27th November I wrote you a letter which you will observe amongst the enclosed documents, but there has been a great deal of delay in sending the matter off, due, principally, to the fact of my very frequent trips away from Victoria.

You will observe that I have had your letter to me, with Mr. H. R. Beeton's letter enclosed, and my letter in reply, printed, together with a copy of the petition to the Governor-General containing charges of irregularity, the reply of the executive council thereto, copy of the original letter of Hon. Mr. Turner to the Montreal Gazette (presumably the letter referred to by Mr. Kerr in his remarks at the meeting of the 24th September), and copy of an interview with the writer, published in the Toronto Empire on the 13th June, 1893.

These documents are all set up together, and copies will be laid on Monday next on the desks of members in the house of assembly, and being done up as official papers, will be printed with the sessional papers of British Columbia.

I shall send you 100 copies of the documents, which you can distribute in such a way as you think best calculated to meet the slanders which have been circulated concerning the province.

THEODORE DAVIE.

"RUMORS."

TO THE EDITOR:—I was considerably pained at reading in your Wednesday's issue, under a prominent heading, the "rumors" of a post-mortem being held on the body of a man named James, who had been selected to contest a number of provincial constituencies, and I

HAYTIAN AFFAIRS.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Jan. 25.—The United States corvette Kearsarge arrived here yesterday. Upon arriving in the harbor the Kearsarge sent a boat to the Alisa, which was off this port, and brought Rear-Admiral Stanton on board. He had orders from the Navy department to assume command of the North Atlantic station, and take charge of affairs, especially in Dominican waters. He hoisted his flag on the Kearsarge this morning with appropriate ceremonies.

HAWAIIAN RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—McCreary has been authorized by a majority of the House committee on foreign affairs to favorably report the resolution defining the attitude of Congress toward Hawaii. It denounces the action of the United States Minister in employing United States forces in aiding the overthrow of the constitutional Government and the setting up of the Provisional Government, and endorsing the principle announced by President Cleveland that interference in the affairs of an independent nation was contrary to the spirit of the American constitution. It declares that annexation of the islands or a protectorate over them are unlawful, for, and that foreign intervention in the affairs of the island should not be regarded with indifference by the United States.

The resolutions were not considered in the Senate to-day. They were presented in the morning hours, but laid aside in order to give Mr. Allen, of the Nebraska, an opportunity to deliver an argument against the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue five per cent. bonds. His argument was to the effect that the authority for the issue and sale of bonds, ceased to be operative as soon as the purpose of redemption of outstanding legal notes was accomplished, and that it has no more effect now than a piece of blank paper. An hour was spent in an uninteresting discussion of the House bill to repeal the Federal election laws. After that, the business of the Senate was laid aside in order to have prayer read in memory of the late representative Chipman of Michigan. Eulogies of Mr. Chipman were pronounced, and the Senate at 4:50 adjourned.

EVOLUTION A THEORY.

(From the San Francisco Examiner.) "I say it was most unscientific to make such a statement, and to a lot of clergymen confined by the inhalation of 'cigarette smoke' and the fumes of 'wine,' said Rev. G. W. Hennings, of the Second Congregational church, in the course of a lecture before the Oakland, Cal., Young Men's Christian Association. The statement was made by the speaker when referring to a remark made by Professor Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California, at the recent banquet of the Church. That evolution was as well established a law as gravitation."

Rev. Dr. Hennings claimed that evolution is only a theory and not a law, and took occasion to score the eminent scientist because his auditors so delude themselves. After briefly reviewing the atheistic, theistic and agnostic theories of evolution, Rev. Dr. Hennings said he opposed all theories but that advanced by Professor Le Conte—that God put in the earth resident forces which he then left to unfold themselves. Continuing, the speaker said: "The theory of evolution is nothing but a theory as yet, and I take issue with it. Professor Le Conte in that he says it is an established law like gravitation. I flatly contradict this eminent scientist in his contention that evolution is based upon all the laws of biology, geology, etc., and I say that it is most unscientific in him to make such a contention."

"There is not a single fact in biology that sustains the theory. There is a certain point in the development of a germ where it is impossible to tell whether it will develop into a dog, a monkey, an elephant or anything else. We do not know of a single instance where the germ has developed into a monkey, or that of a letter being put into an elephant. It might have been so but we have never yet seen or even heard of the transition. There are facts which point to this theory, but they are not enough on which to base this theory. To establish it something more than an indication is needed. We want something between a stone and the vegetable to show the transmutation of the vegetable into the stone. In brief, we want the fact which shows the process of transmutation from the vegetable to the animal. We want the missing links before we can safely follow out the indications of science."

"It is a fact well known to breeders that in order to make an advance, in order to get something higher, it is necessary to put a higher species in conjunction with a lower species, and not two of the same grade speaking. Now, I want to know whence comes the higher species in the theory of evolution? If man is but a developed ape, I want to know how 'it' came about."

Rev. Dr. Hennings then referred to the church club banquet, and in commenting upon David Starr Jordan's statement made upon the same occasion that "consciousness is objective and not subjective," he ridiculed it and smilingly said: "When scientists try to master theologians terms it is about as bad as theologians trying to get the terms of the evolutionists." In speaking upon the originality of God's creation, Mr. Hennings said: "Moses tells us that God originally created man, and that each begot of his kind, and that we must believe until the contrary is proved. That is not the law of continuity, but of continuance. Through all the ages, we must suppose a dog has been a dog, and we have never seen one become a monkey. We have never seen any strange things which point toward evolution, but we have never seen the transition."

In support of his stand that evolution was only a theory and not a law the speaker quoted from Vlaschov, Mikov and many other famous scientists and continuing said: "Only facts of science should be taught the rising generation. What is theory should be taught as theory. What is fact should be taught as fact. In the first place this theory of evolution has its supposed basis in the theory of spontaneous generation. This theory had quite a run, but it was killed by John Tyndall, who, after a most careful experiment, gave it out as his conclusion, 'that from a sowing of dead particles can come no life.' Professor David Starr Jordan places man at the head of a series of animals, and leaves him thereafter pointing out his resemblances to the other animals; and in that I claim that scientists are unscientific and unfair. They are as much as man can be; they never say a word on that differentiates animals from man. But let me, as a little man, say that the differences are more numerous and more marked than are the resemblances. And I further say that it is the very nonsense, the trashiest nonsense, to say there is anything in common between the speech of man and monkey. If scientists say we clergymen are ignorant of facts, and if we clergymen are willing to become more enlightened, the scientists certainly have the right to enlighten us. Until then I shall go on preaching the word of God as given us by Moses, of Jesus Christ and of the resurrection."

SANITARY CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The International Sanitary Congress, which opened in Paris to-day is attended by representatives of all the civilized nations of the world. The delegates selected for the United States are Dr. Preston H. Ballbach, of the United States Marine Hospital service; Dr. Stephen Smith, of New York City; and Dr. Edward H. Shakespeare, of Philadelphia. The actions of their respective governments, but will simply be of an advisory nature.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—George Washington Childs' physician to-night issued the following bulletin: "Mr. Childs has not improved; his condition is serious."

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Decides That the Bark "Harold" Must Pay for Extraordinary Towing.

Canadian Pacific Furnish Opposition On the Alaska Route—The "Muriel" From the North.

Dunsmuir v. the British bark Harold.—This was an action brought in the Admiralty court by the owners of the tug Lorne to recover a sum of \$5,000 for alleged salvage services in connection with towing the Harold from the vicinity of Race Rocks into Equimalt harbor. On the morning of the 16th November, 1893, the Harold ran ashore at Race Rocks, sustaining some injuries which caused the leakage of a certain amount of water. She got afloat without any assistance, and about 6 o'clock the Lorne came alongside, when an agreement was made to tow the vessel into Equimalt harbor for the sum of \$500. On arriving in Equimalt it was found necessary to dock the vessel for repairs. The owners of the Lorne contended that by reason of the injuries sustained by the Harold when discovered, she was in such a dangerous state that the services rendered by the tug entitled the vessel to a salvage reward. They also held that the agreement for towing was rendered void on account of the representation made by the officers of the Lorne as to the amount of water she was taking on board. The action was tried before Hon. Mr. Justice Crease and two nautical assessors some time ago, and yesterday the learned judge delivered judgment, in which he found that the services rendered by the Lorne were not salvage services, and that the agreement to tow the vessel into Equimalt harbor for \$500 was void on the ground that the officers of the Harold had improperly misled the captain of the Lorne as to the amount of water which the Harold was making, and that the offer to tow the vessel into Equimalt for the sum named in consideration of these circumstances His Lordship considered that the services rendered were more than ordinary towing services, and therefore ordered the sum of \$250 for extraordinary towing, with costs. Hon. G. E. Pooley, C. C., appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Ernest Bodwell and E. E. Irving defended. It is likely that the decision will be appealed by the defendants.

MINING IN KOOTENAY.

(From the Miner.) Carl Kleinschmidt, the Montana capitalist who was through West Kootenay some months ago, has returned after a trip to New York and the Pacific coast. As a result of this trip a very wealthy company has been organized to work in this territory. The title of the company will be the St. Mary's Mining and Development company, and its capital stock is set at \$1,000,000. Gen. Charles W. Turner, of Seattle, has been elected president, and Carl Kleinschmidt, vice-president. A resident agent will be appointed for Nelson, to be chosen when operations are commenced. The new company will proceed to develop the Badger claim on the line between East and West Kootenay, a few miles north-east from Pilot Bay. A bond was secured on this property last year by Kleinschmidt, which became due and was taken up last month. The Badger carries gold, silver and copper, and from several assays which have been made, it is expected to carry \$30 in gold, 35 ounces in silver and between seven and eight per cent. copper.

LABOR BUREAU ACT.

The new labor bureau act, presented to the Legislature yesterday afternoon, is a simplification of the measure of 1893, which it is intended to supersede. The principal changes are in relation to the councils of conciliation and of arbitration, which are not to be standing organizations as before provided for, but are to be appointed from time to time as occasion may require. A more expeditious mode of starting the operations of the council of conciliation is provided, and a substantial penalty is attached to the neglect or failure of any party to a dispute to secure representation before the council when requested to do so. It is provided that the President of the Board of Arbitrators to whom the council may refer matters upon which they cannot agree, shall be a Judge of the Supreme court of British Columbia, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the nomination of the two arbitrators, and these latter are to be named by the parties to the dispute before it is considered by the council of conciliation. These new paragraphs show how the procedure has been simplified:

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1. Councils of conciliation shall consist of one arbitrator, who shall be appointed by the commissioner from time to time, upon the recommendations or nominations of disputants; and by each party to any dispute or claims, by or on behalf of any employer, or the employees of any employer, for the purpose of dealing specially with any reference of such dispute or claims.

LABOR BUREAU ACT.

(1) When one party to a dispute or claim makes application to have it referred to a council of conciliation, and names two conciliators for the purpose, then the other party to the dispute or claim shall, within four days of being so requested, name two conciliators to consider the reference jointly with the conciliators named by the first party.

LABOR BUREAU ACT.

(2) In the event of the party failing or refusing to name conciliators within the prescribed time after being so requested, he shall, after a formal demand has been made for the same, be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine of twenty dollars for every day that he fails to comply with the request, making of such requested nominations for conciliators shall be delayed.

LABOR BUREAU ACT.

(3) In the event of either party to a reference failing to nominate conciliators, after the expiration of four days from the date of request, conciliators may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

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ADMIRALTY COURT.

Decides That the Bark "Harold" Must Pay for Extraordinary Towing.

Canadian Pacific Furnish Opposition On the Alaska Route—The "Muriel" From the North.

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"BLOOD AND IRON."

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Prince Bismarck and his son, Count Herbert, left Friedrichshagen this morning on route for Berlin. When the time arrived for the start to be made for the station at Friedrichshagen Bismarck appeared attired in the uniform of a cuirassier of the Imperial Guard, over which he wore a fur cloak. He was accompanied by Prince Bismarck and several friends. Six girls led the way, strewn with flowers in their path. At the station Prince Bismarck stood in front of the saloon until the departure of the train. When the train left the station the large crowd cheered thereby and was in excellent spirits. The train arrived punctually in this city. At the station Prince Henry, the Emperor's brother, and a large suite of officers were awaiting the Prince's arrival. They escorted him to the royal state coach, in which he was driven to the palace. He was heartily cheered by the throng that witnessed his entry into the city, and many people assembled along the route to the palace, and most of the houses along the route were decorated.

"BLOOD AND IRON."

At the castle Bismarck received the Emperor's greeting. His Majesty embraced the Prince and pressed the old man's cheek in reconciliation between the Emperor and his subject. Bismarck's gravity of demeanor during the reception by His Majesty was much commented upon. Luncheon was served in the Emperor's private rooms. Covers were laid for only three persons, the Emperor, Empress and Prince Bismarck. After luncheon the Prince retired for a short time. LONDON, Jan. 25.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says: By repeating his invitation to let bygones be bygones, the Emperor has shown by his magnanimous example the precepts of union and concord recently enunciated in the Russian royal speech, and which he doubtless sincerely feels the present conditions of Europe render it doubly incumbent upon Germany to cultivate. The Emperor's inspiration may not improperly be connected with the incident. The Emperor could hardly have made overtures as long as Bismarck allowed himself to be considered the author of violent attacks upon Caprivi.

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That Tired Feeling

The marked feeling which people everywhere by That Tired Feeling derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerton, a well known merchant in Auburn, Maine, says: "About five years ago I began to suffer with very severe pain in my stomach, gradually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, being convinced that I was troubled with dyspepsia complicated with Liver and Kidney troubles. It improved at once and am certainly very much better and feel more like working."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Always gives me relief and great comfort. It is a God-send to any one suffering as I did. HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

INDIAN FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Globe says: Indian financial prospects are in a state of chaos, and without any tendency to satisfactory solution. One great experiment

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

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Vancouver Bar Discusses Changes in the Provincial Statutes—Fatal Accident at Nanaimo.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 29.—Mr. C. Bonusto, son of Mr. Bonusto, local night manager of the C. P. R. telegraphs, has received the appointment of conductor in the palace car department of the new C. P. R. train between Whatcom and Seattle.

The Arrow Lakes Navigation—North-ern Gales—Mining Development at Boundary Creek.

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District court on Wednesday, for breaking into the Post Office.

One and a quarter inches of rain fell here on Saturday night to Sunday morning.

Robins have put in an appearance.

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William O'Donnell, for holding up and robbing a Klotochman, was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labor by Judge Bole to-day.

Quite a sensation was caused to-day by a letter from the city clerk notifying every member of the police force of their dismissal.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Jan. 29.—A terrible fatality occurred at Nanaimo Bay yesterday morning, resulting in the death of a wealthy young Italian, Dominico, Morello, a resident of Nanaimo for several years past and well known in Victoria.

Morello was out shooting and tripped over a log, the loaded rifle he was carrying in his hand being discharged. The bullet penetrated his bowels, passing through his body, coming out at his shoulder.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Jan. 30.—The annual meeting of the Cowichan Lending Library and Literary institute was held on Saturday afternoon last at the library, Duncan.

PLUMMER PASS.

PLUMMER PASS, Jan. 30.—Mrs. E. Roberts who has been a resident on Mayne Island for the past three years, died at her residence on Sunday morning last.

KAMLOOPS.

Louis Zink, of Louis creek, who was taken in charge a week ago as a lunatic, has been adjudged insane by a medical commission and sent to the New Westminister asylum.

REVULATORS.

Tom Downs, P. M. Walker, L. McDonald and Dave Ferguson have arrived from the Narrows. They will leave on Monday for the Lardeau, the first three for the Silver Cup claim, near Trout lake, to do development work, and the last named for the ranch.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The steamer Constance arrived from the North yesterday and reports that the late gales along the coast were the most severe in years.

MANAGVA, JAN. 27.

President Zelaya is advancing the progress of the malcontents in Granada and Leon, who have recently received arms.

TORONTO TESTIMONY.

DEAR SIRS.—Two years ago I had a bad attack of biliousness and took one bottle of Burdock Blood Purifiers, and my symptoms were entirely cured.

metal combined with gold and silver in the ore, which is very rich but refractory.

It lies in pockets through the white quartz, the pockets varying in value, and with the small amount of development work done so far it is possible to tell whether they are bonanza or only drab. Assays from this ore have gone thousands of dollars to the ton.

ADVISES OF DEC. 22 SAY: THE PROVIDENCE LOOKS BETTER THAN AT ANY PREVIOUS TIME.

There is rich ore stripped ready to break down, also considerable in the ore-shed partly sorted for shipment. There are now at the railroad 212 sacks of ore and 24 sacks at the upper end of the wagon road.

THE KAISER'S ANNIVERSARY.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—At the reception in the White hall in honor of the Kaiser's birthday, Chancellor Caprivi was the first to approach the throne, and as he stepped before the Emperor the latter extended his hand with the greatest cordiality.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FORT AN FRINCE.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Jan. 29.—A fire at Jerome on Tuesday night destroyed over 100 houses, including many large business establishments.

AMERICAN LEGATION ROBBERED.

ROME, Jan. 29.—Burglars entered the American legation last night, looted the safe and desks, and set fire to all the papers in the office.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says: "I had an interview to-day with an official in the Ministry of Marine on the occupation of Timbuctoo. He regarded the occupation as of the highest importance assuring me that France is now in complete control of the trade of the Sudan."

MADRID, JAN. 26.

A dynamite cartridge exploded this evening near the house of a provincial deputy in Leona, Province of Leona. It is reported that nobody was injured.

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JUSTICE SATISFIED.

Albert J. Stroebel Pays on the Scaffold the Penalty of His Crime.

IMPASSIVE TO THE END, HE MEETS HIS FATE WITH CALMNESS.

Albert J. Stroebel on Tuesday morning satisfied with his life's debt to justice and the law incurred by him on the 19th of April last. The execution was in the smaller yard in rear of the Provincial jail, where Sprone expiated his crime seven years ago, and was witnessed by about fifty or sixty persons.

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A WOMAN OF TALENT.

How Mrs. J. H. Walworth Won Success Against Obstacles.

Mrs. Walworth was born in Philadelphia 53 years ago. Her father was a German gentleman of rank and talents, who came to this country on account of political troubles in his own land.

DEAD-LOCK SETTLED.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The House of Lords by a large majority rejected the proposal made by the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the reasons of the House of Commons for disagreeing with the amendments made by the House of Lords to the Employers' Liability bill be considered.

BERLIN, JAN. 27.

To-day is the 35th anniversary of the birth of the Emperor, and the whole city is in honor of the event.

ROME, JAN. 30.

All newspapers comment on the attempt to loot and burn the U. S. legation. They agree that it is difficult to imagine what could have been the incendiary motives.

ORILLA, JAN. 27.

Two stores owned by Mrs. Capt. Smith, and occupied by E. F. Cooke & Co., merchant tailors, and Mainwright & Co., harness makers, were burned this morning. Loss \$6,000.

PETERBORO, JAN. 30.

William Dunbar, proprietor of the Dunbar house, Kinmount, and Robert Cottingham, blacksmith, of the lake, have been drowned in Pigeon Lake. They were crossing the lake in a cutter, when the fog gave way and they went overboard.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Luncheon by Hon. Mr. Bowell to Sir Thomas McLlwraith, of Queensland.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—A luncheon was tendered by Hon. Mr. Bowell to Sir Thomas McLlwraith, of Queensland, on Saturday. Every cabinet minister was present.

Sir John Thompson on the Steamship Service—Quarantine Station at Williams Head.

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1894.

"THE LIE CIRCUMSTANTIAL"

The Premier on Monday directed attention to a misrepresentation made by the Times of Saturday so gross and so impudent as to be absolutely astounding. So positive were the statements of our contemporary, so confident its tone and so minutely were all particulars given, that no one not intimately acquainted with last session's proceedings of the Legislative Assembly and the unscrupulous recklessness of the Times, would for a moment imagine that there was not a single word of truth in its accusations. The Premier showed in a few sentences that the article of the organ of the Opposition on "The Chinese Vote" was based on a falsehood, and that consequently all the inferences and conclusions which it drew from its own fabrication were as false as they were unjust.

Commenting on Dr. Watt's resolution to further restrict Chinese immigration, it said: "Last year a similar resolution offered by Mr. Keith was voted down, and it is interesting to recall the division list on that occasion." Then followed the names of the members who were said to have voted for and against the resolution. The truth is that an exactly similar resolution was last year proposed, not by Mr. Keith but by Mr. Punch, and it passed, like this year's resolution to the same effect, without a division.

Our contemporary, not satisfied with giving the names of those who voted on its imaginary division, mentioned those of several gentlemen who made speeches in opposition to the resolution. Of course the gentlemen to whom speeches were attributed were all members and supporters of the Government. Not only therefore did the Times suppress the name of the member who moved the anti-Chinese resolution last year, Mr. Punch, who has given the Government an independent support, but it invented a division in which all who voted against restricting Chinese immigration were, with the exception of Messrs. Sword and Grant, on the Government side. Could this be the result of accident? We may say, in passing, that in the very same issue is the correction of a misrepresentation respecting Mr. Horns, who, for being favorably disposed towards the Government, has incurred the organ's enmity.

In Monday's Times there is what purports to be a correction of the false statements of Saturday's issue, but which is scarcely less impudent and less malicious than the original misrepresentation. There is not one word of regret that it had belied members and supporters of the Government, there is nothing in it that can be construed into an apology or even an explanation. Although it was demonstrated that there were no grounds for its accusations and suspicions and reproaches, it brazenly repeats them in another form, and without even the pretence of having for them any foundation in fact. After admitting that last year "the Legislative Assembly adopted a resolution on Chinese immigration offered by Mr. Punch similar to that which was passed at Dr. Watt's instance, the other day," it adds: "This fact does not remove the impression that a number of the members are much readier, now that dissolution closely approaches, to support restrictive proposals than they were a year ago." A year ago, as the journals of the House show, the members voted unanimously for a very restrictive measure. They did precisely the same this year. How then can the Times with even the semblance of truth or reason say that they are "much readier" to vote for restrictive measures this year than they were last? Their action last year was precisely the same as it is this. The approach of dissolution has not made the slightest difference. But the Times in its eagerness to discredit the Government and those who support it, has, as the instance we have adduced abundantly shows, no regard to the truth and no respect for the intelligence of its readers. When caught in the act of misrepresenting and maligning opponents it has not the grace even to appear sorry or ashamed.

STILL FLOURDERING.

The more Mr. Kitchen flounders the deeper he sinks in the mire of equivocation and falsehood. During Thursday's debate, while he was vainly trying to find excuses for retaining a document which had been inadvertently handed to him inside a copy of the Public Accounts, he asserted that "Mr. McLagan had a copy of the Public Accounts, several days before you handed me a copy." We quote the report of the Times. On Monday the Leader of the Government read a letter from Mr. McLagan emphatically denying that he had a copy of the Public Accounts as stated by Mr. Kitchen. This point blank denial appears to have rattled the excitable member, and he explained and equivocated like a convicted schoolboy. He said that the Public Accounts were in the hands of Mr. McLagan on the table at the Maple Ridge meeting. So the "several days" dwindled down to seeing them on the table at a public meeting. Even this Mr. Kitchen was appealed to for testimony, could not say for sure; he only thought Mr. McLagan had the book. Mr. Kitchen appealed to Mr. Davis if the book was not on the table at Maple Ridge where Mr. McLagan could see it. Anything more puerile and silly than Mr. Kitchen's attempt to get out of the corner in which Mr. McLagan had pinned him can hardly be imagined. In his perplexity and confusion the bewildered member went so far as to repudiate his faithful and zealous advocate, the Times. For the report of what he had said appeared in the Times only, and

it has all the appearance of being Mr. Kitchen's exact words. It was awfully ungrateful and unkind of him to attempt to throw doubt on the careful report of the organ of his party which is working so hard to drag him out of the difficulty in which his own foolishness and want of principle, as well as want of accuracy, have placed him. The Times had better give Mr. Kitchen up as a hopeless case. He will be sure to undo by his blundering and want of consistency all that any friend or advocate can do for him.

THE RIGHT PRINCIPLE.

Those who have read Alderman Keith-Wilson's speech must admit that he is a clear-headed man who knows what he wants and sees plainly how it can be obtained. This ability to plan in connection with the will to do is what makes the capable administrator. We trust that the enterprising alderman has also the faculty of infusing into others his spirit and of prevailing upon them to back him up in carrying out the scheme he has outlined.

All are agreed that what he proposes to do is necessary. It is evident that the first step in systematic civic reform is to complete the sewerage of the city, or, rather, to put the business in such a shape that the work will, after it is once fairly commenced, go on almost automatically. This is one of the great advantages of the betterment or local improvement system. It requires no herculean effort to keep it working when it is once established. Improvements will be made by those who need them, and paid for by those who benefit by them. What fairer plan can there be than this, and what more effective?

Is there anything unreasonable in expecting the city to be improved and made a delightful place of residence by the same means as those by which it was built. Private enterprise intelligently directed has been sufficient to build the city, why can it not be equally effective in supplying it with all needed improvements? What the citizens have done for themselves has on the whole been well done, what they have entrusted to the corporation has, almost without an exception, been badly and blunderingly done. If the citizens have been able to build commodious houses for themselves and to surround very many of them with beautiful grounds, why can they not in pretty much the same way supply themselves with the conveniences which they need and which they use in common? Why cannot a property owner pave his own street and dig his own drain as well as build his own house and lay out his own grounds and garden? This is the principle of the local improvement plan. It has worked well in the one case, why should it not in the other?

We believe that if the local improvement plan had been introduced into this city twenty years ago it would to-day be well drained, well paved, and well lighted, and would not be burdened with such a debt as it has to bear. But it is never too late to mend, and the sooner the great improvements of the city are left, as far as they can be left, to private enterprise and individual energy and intelligence, the sooner they will be obtained and the better they will be when they are obtained.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The dairying interests of the Dominion have grown very rapidly. Many Canadians, who are not very old, can remember distinctly when there were not enough butter and cheese produced in the country to supply the home market, and the quality of what was made was nothing to boast of. Pretty fair cheese was made in some places by a few people, but by far the greater quantity was very inferior. It was very much the same with butter. Canadian butter did not have a very good character abroad. But by degrees farmers found that the country was well adapted for the production of butter and cheese of the best quality and they began to acquire some skill in making them. Cheese factories were established here and there, and their products were found to be equal to the best manufactured in the United States. Cheese began to figure in the list of exports, but no one imagined that it would become one of the staple articles of farm produce. But this is what has come to pass. In 1892 Canada produced enough cheese for its own consumption and exported \$11,652,412 worth besides, and no doubt the export of 1893 was still larger. The export of cheese and butter from 1890 to 1892 was:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Cheese, Butter. Rows for 1890, 1891, 1892.

The increase in the export of butter, 300 per cent. in three years, is something remarkable. The secret of it is that it is only lately that Canadian farmers have paid much attention to the making and packing of butter. Many of them had no idea of the immense difference there is between well made butter and unskillfully made butter. When they found that butter was increased very considerably in value by being skillfully made, and after they had learned from experts how it ought to be made, and how it should be put up for the foreign market, they were not long in benefiting by their newly acquired knowledge. The increase in the export is one of the results of the improved processes of butter making. It will take some little time for Canadian butter to win a high character in the English market, but that it will do so there cannot be the slightest doubt. The time, then, is not far distant when Canadian butter will have as high a character wherever it is used as Canadian cheese.

The number of milk cows in Ontario alone in 1892 was 787,836, which is 14,602 over the previous year. "In 1892 there were 856 cheese factories in operation. In 1887—five years previously—there were

just 737 in operation. The cheese produce has increased in the same period from 53,500,000 pounds to 93,900,000 pounds."

The rapid increase of dairying in Ontario and other parts of the Dominion should encourage those who are determined that British Columbia shall, before long, produce all the butter and cheese it needs. It will be a reproach to the enterprise of its inhabitants if this province will be much longer dependent on Eastern Canada and the United States for any of the dairy produce that it consumes. With so good a market at home efforts should be made to keep it well supplied. The dairyman has advantages in British Columbia which are denied to stock-raisers of the other provinces of the Dominion. He has no long, dreary winter to contend with. In many parts of the province cattle scarcely need to be housed at all, and they can get better food in what are the winter months of the east than in some of the summer months. The grass, for instance, in the district of Victoria is greener to-day, and more succulent than it was in August last. The mild winter here must be a great advantage, and cattle appear to be as healthy in this province as they are in any part of Canada.

THE RIGHT WAY.

We are glad to see that a systematic effort is being made to relieve those who are in distress for want of employment. It is right and proper to give temporary relief in urgent cases to the needy, but indiscriminate giving is calculated to do almost as much harm as good. The self-respecting man or woman wants to give value for what he or she receives. There are people, and those, too, among the most deserving, who will endure almost any suffering before they can bring themselves to accept gratuitous aid. It goes terribly against their grain to be objects of charity. This feeling of sturdy independence is most praiseworthy, and should be respected. Help should be given to those who are so unfortunate as to be without work and without money in such a way as not to humiliate them. Many a man who is ashamed to accept alms would be glad to work for every cent's worth he gets to tide him over the present hard times. There is nothing humiliating in honest work, no matter what kind it is. And there is no necessity to make work for the unemployed in this city. There is work for many hands in the city and the Park which requires to be done and which must be done before very long. The idle men should be set to do this work. Fair wages should be given them as much as a day or so much an hour. The work, too, should not be shamed work, as has been unfortunately too much of the corporation work. Every man who engages to work should do it as well and as energetically as he is able. The Corporation is a business concern, and it should have its work done on business principles. Loading on the streets and in the park, with a pick or shovel in hand, is really more disgraceful than loading at the street corners, for it is loading with dishonesty and hypocrisy added. We trust that the City Council will soon be in a position to give every unemployed man who is really willing to work the employment he needs. Private benevolence can find enough to do to aid the weak and the sick and the helpless children who are in want, and who have no one to provide for them. But the strong men, both for their own sakes and the sake of the community, should be required to earn sufficient for their own support and the support of those dependent on them. We trust that no time will be lost in preparation, for "wait" is a word which a hungry man who has hungry children to provide for hates to hear.

SCHOOL REPORTS.

Interesting Facts Contained in the Annual Returns Presented to the Legislature.

Advice From the Superintendent and the Inspectors—Manual of School Law.

The annual report on the public schools of the province, for 1892-93, presented to the legislature yesterday by the Minister of Education, is as usual a highly interesting publication. It was compiled by the Superintendent of Education, who has got together an instructive mass of statistical and other information illustrative of the marked progress which the work of the schools has made in this province; while Dr. Pope's own report and those of the two Inspectors contain many suggestions for further improvement.

Dr. Pope notes that "the records of the year show a considerable increase in attendance, marked improvement in the condition of the schools, and satisfactory progress in the subjects of study prescribed." There were 166 schools in operation, 4 of these being high and 140 rural schools. The teachers and monitors employed were 327, an increase of 30 over the previous year. There were 11,496 pupils on the rolls, an increase of 1,496 over the expenditure for education proper was \$190,558, of which the principal item was \$174,847 for the teachers' salaries, the incidental expenses of rural schools being \$6,374, and the cost of the education office \$9,336. Lands and Works department cost \$23,960 on school houses, and \$3,637 on furniture and repairs in rural districts. The city districts refunded \$40,280, being half the amount of their teachers' salaries, so that the total expenditure borne by the province was \$174,775, being well within the estimate of \$1,231,000 made at the beginning of the year. The total cost of each pupil enrolled averaged \$16.57, and that of each in average daily attendance was \$26.79. The average salary of the 242 teachers on the permanent staff was \$61 per month. The enrolment of pupils has almost doubled in the past five years, and the last two years have compared:

Table with 2 columns: School districts, Pupils enrolled. Rows for 1892-93 and 1891-92.

The applications for teachers' certificates have been increasing even more rapidly than the pupils, the total for 1893 being 271, against 200 and 154 for the two years preceding. On this subject Superintendent Pope says: "At the present time, the number of certificated teachers about equal to the demand, and the prospects are that in the future there will be a sufficient number of holders of certificates to enable boards of trustees, in case of vacancies, to select from a large number of applicants. Those who have had little or no experience in teaching will find it difficult to secure appointments. It behoves those who are engaged to propose entering the profession of teaching to fit themselves for the work by utilizing every facility afforded them. We would suggest that it would be of great advantage to the inexperienced to spend as much time as possible in visiting orderly and well conducted schools before undertaking the duties of the methods employed, the discipline observed, and in fact to learn how to manage a school."

It is to be regretted that the young women of sixteen or eighteen and the young men of sixteen or twenty, who obtain certificates of qualification to teach and yet scarcely know the difference between a register and a recitation record book, or who cannot make out correctly the monthly and yearly reports required, are certainly not properly prepared for the profession. "It is eminently necessary for the teacher to have a good educational standing, but it is equally important that he have a good knowledge of everything required for the proper management of a school."

A chapter devoted to high schools gives particulars as to the date of establishment and the number of pupils in attendance. Dr. Pope continues: "It is to be regretted that although authority has been vested for some years in the boards of trustees having control of these schools to exact fees from pupils attending them, yet up to the present time each school has been free to all, and many have passed the required entrance examination, desire to take a course of instruction in the more advanced branches of study. "Of those whose judgment has any weight in forming public opinion, there are scarcely any who doubt the propriety and the necessity of providing from the public funds a free education in elementary branches. There are a few, however, who object to the giving of free instruction in the secondary or more advanced branches. Schools, like other institutions, should be judged by their results. It can certainly be shown that the educational interests of the province have been directly benefited by these higher institutions of learning. The year pupils leave these schools to enter upon the active duties of life, and by the instruction received in them, are better and more practically prepared for the calling of their choice, whether that be agricultural, mechanical, mercantile, or professional pursuits."

"Of the two hundred and seventy-five teachers now employed in the schools, over one hundred have received instruction in these secondary branches, and to the strains of Richardson's orchestra they spent several hours very pleasantly, the satisfaction of siding in a good cause adding to the general enjoyment. The preparations for the ball were very complete, having been attended to by a general committee composed of George Russell, chairman; Ed. E. Leason, secretary; O. P. Myers, treasurer; M. J. Conlin, H. Leroy, H. B. Rendell, F. M. Cryderman, Thomas Watson, Charles Bush and G. K. Gibbs; with as reception committee, Col. H. W. Bahnen, P. J. Hall, George Watson, C. L. Cole, J. C. Byrne, Thomas Deasy and W. L. Ogle; and as a floor committee, Ed. E. Leason, J. J. Randolph, George S. Russell, M. J. Conlin, Thomas Watson and Charles Wark. The opening of the dance of honor, was participated in by the following: Sir Knight Capt. H. Dobbs and Miss Flo. Robinson; Sir Knight Samuel See and Miss McDonald; Sir Knight T. Deasy and Mrs. Deasy; Sir Knight W. P. Smith and Miss Druhan."

On this subject Dr. Pope says: "When trustees select a teacher for their school, they should fully realize that they are acting for the parents of the district, and as their agents, should endeavor to perform in a faithful manner the trust confided to them by the community. Owing to the large extent of territory in which the schools of the province are located, it is found impossible to inspect each school as often as is desirable. Hence it devolves upon the trustees, who have special charge as official visitors, to visit their school frequently, to note particularly whether or no progress is being made, and to see that there is both intellectual and moral life in the school, in fact, to determine whether or not the education of the children of the district is receiving that care and attention which are essential to their advancement. While the trustees may not, as a rule, be able to judge correctly the progress of the pupils in all the branches taught, they can form, by making frequent visits, an intelligent idea as to the general advancement of the pupils, and especially can they form correct opinions as to the discipline and moral tone of the school. Although the teacher is not

EDUCATION REPORTS.

permitted to teach any special dogma or creed of a denomination of Christians, it is required by statute to inculcate the highest morality. Parents must hold the trustees responsible for any failure on the part of the teacher in this respect."

PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY DISTRICTS. The following statement of enrolled pupils by electoral districts is given: Alford 41, Oakbrook 57, Cassiar 24, Comox 270, Cowichan, 218, Esquimalt 147, Kootenay East 68, Kootenay West 140, Lillooet 51, Nanaimo 951, Nanaimo City 798, New Westminster City 934, the Islands 142, Vancouver City 2175, Victoria 450, Victoria City 2427, Westminster 1816, Yale 792; total 11,496.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS. Inspector D. Wilson presents an interesting report as the result of his visits to the schools throughout the province, and dealing separately with each of the principal subjects taught. Here are a few excerpts: "The schools have been generally well managed, perhaps better than in any former year. If occasional harshness still lingers, it is, I trust, soon to give place to modes that improve and elevate character. It would be wrong to suppose that every teacher is a good disciplinarian, or that good discipline is to be found everywhere in the schools, but, on the other hand, commendable regularity and neatness are to be seen in many of the schools, and well sustained interest in school work, may very properly be claimed as characteristics of our schools."

"With respect to the teachings of temperance, a branch of hygiene, the contentment of the school and tobacco, the conviction that alcohol and tobacco are bad things to use, is universal. In dealing with this branch subject, however, teachers should aim at clearness of statement and people to acquire exaggerated notions of the effects of stimulants, there should be, in the light of after-knowledge, danger of a reaction of sentiment. "In a few of our schools there is a tendency to demand, in the course of the daily routine, too much written work, instead of having the pupils under the guidance and stimulating influence of the teacher in oral recitation; in others, the written test is not sufficiently frequent to arouse both the teacher and the pupils to increased care and diligence. "It is a well recognized fact that there are three divisions of education—the moral, the intellectual and the physical. The moral, intellectual side has received the lion's share of attention. The moral side has not by any means been neglected. Physical education, however, except to a limited extent, has been chiefly left to take care of itself. Physical education means that adapted to produce certain definite ends. In a former report I mentioned a course of simple exercises that would be beneficial, and I would urge that, in addition to their value as training, they have a most important effect in relieving the physical and mental tedium of study. "Inspector Burns, in his first report, says: "The appearance of the schoolroom should also occupy more attention than is sometimes given to it. In a few cases the decorations of holiday times are left to fade, and to fall gradually, until replaced by those of the next holiday; maps and blinds may be kept in better order by a few tacks and a little trouble; the books and other school apparatus can be brightened by being cleared of dust and arranged in something like order. These things may appear trivial, but they have a certain, though unobvious, influence on the pupils attending the school; and it is always noticeable that teachers who are themselves negligent in regard to dress and manners, and who allow their classrooms to become disorderly, have pupils who are careless of their own personal appearance, and that, on the contrary, when the room is bright and pleasant, the pupils are also clean and tidy. It is quite possible to judge of the character of the work done in the school by the appearance of the outside of the building around the doors, paper scattered about the grounds, broken fences and windows, are sure marks by which the quality of the work done within the walls can be estimated."

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

To Build the Fraser River Bridge—Nanaimo Wants More Public Buildings.

Cut in Sugar—C.P.E. Permanent Improvements—Vancouver's Artillery.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 31.—Major Irving and Lieut.-Col. Prior inspected the new Vancouver Battery to-night, and expressed themselves as well pleased. Mr. Johnson, proprietor of the London (England) Standard, is at the Hotel Vancouver. He will be a passenger on the next Empress for the Orient. Mr. Johnson returned by the Colonist representative in his professional capacity with the abrupt message, "Don't want to see you." The January statistics show two fires, loss \$150; convicted at the Police court, seventeen drunks, twelve vagrants, four of unsound mind, eight larceny, six assaults, ten miscellaneous; total, fifty-seven. General Superintendent Abbott has returned and reports that an appropriation has been made for permanent improvements on the Pacific division of the C.P.E., and work will be commenced at once. Nothing will be done with the terminus buildings until President Van Horne's trip to the coast in the spring. Magistrate Jordan is making a determined attempt to stop the very prevalent habit of cigarette smoking among school children. Besides making personal investigations, the Police Magistrate has summarily fined all those bringing before him upon the charge of selling cigarettes to minors.

WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 31.—A grand fancy dress ball was held this evening in St. Leonard's hall. Great crowds of dancers were in the multitude, the costumes being very varied and the scene was very gay. Balfour, representing a company of Eastern capitalists, has offered to build an iron and steel bridge across the Fraser for railway and general traffic, first-class in every respect, the company to collect tolls not higher than the present ferry charges, and the city to guarantee interest and sinking fund on the bonds to be issued by the company to the value of \$250,000. On the completion of the work the city is to hand over to the company city bonds of the face value of \$250,000, on which the interest and sinking fund are guaranteed, the city to have the first lien on all the tolls collected in paying the physical and mental tedium of study. "Inspector Burns, in his first report, says: "The appearance of the schoolroom should also occupy more attention than is sometimes given to it. In a few cases the decorations of holiday times are left to fade, and to fall gradually, until replaced by those of the next holiday; maps and blinds may be kept in better order by a few tacks and a little trouble; the books and other school apparatus can be brightened by being cleared of dust and arranged in something like order. These things may appear trivial, but they have a certain, though unobvious, influence on the pupils attending the school; and it is always noticeable that teachers who are themselves negligent in regard to dress and manners, and who allow their classrooms to become disorderly, have pupils who are careless of their own personal appearance, and that, on the contrary, when the room is bright and pleasant, the pupils are also clean and tidy. It is quite possible to judge of the character of the work done in the school by the appearance of the outside of the building around the doors, paper scattered about the grounds, broken fences and windows, are sure marks by which the quality of the work done within the walls can be estimated."

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PROVINCE.

River Bridge—More Public Works.

Permanent Improvement—Vancouver's.

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of a company of offered to build an for the Fraser for to collect tolls on ferry charges.

O'Dell, contracted.

The fanatics will ex-posed at Victoria.

of Trade this appointed to draw provincial Govern-

ary of Victoria the Presbyterian the induction of Rogers, Rev. A.

but two months can was broken portment of goods day, the thieves the police.

JUSTRATED

English Pur- the English Pur- French as Miss- ven Years War.

Agents, Victoria, B.C.

ALMOST A FIGHT.

Insurgents Capture Government Earthworks—Almost a Collision With the U. S. and Da Gama.

Mello's Movements—Attempts at Conciliation—U. S. Admiral Snubbed by Peixoto.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 27, via Montevideo, Jan. 30.—Early on the morning of the 24th instant a strong force of insurgents landed on Bom Jesus Island under cover of a fire from their launches, and captured the earthworks from the Government troops.

There is no basis whatever for the report that Rear Admiral Benham, commanding the American squadron here, is acting in an official capacity in the attempt to bring about a settlement of the trouble by arbitration.

There are renewals of the reports that the insurgents have made further gains in the State of Para. It is said that there is no excitement in the State of Sao Paulo.

The bombardment of Forts VillaGalgon and Cobras, draws few spectators, the novelty of the firing having worn off.

A naval battle between the American fleet on one side and the ships of the insurgents under Admiral Da Gama was almost precipitated in the harbor of Rio Janeiro.

The shrill whistling of the boatswains piping the crews to clear decks for action could be heard coming from all ships of the American fleet.

The agent of Da Gama had visited all three American bars and offered to tow them at the expense of the insurgents if they would not go to the piers.

It is now inferred that Admiral Benham's action will result in another conference of the foreign naval commanders here for a plan of concerted action.

FRENCH NAVY.

M. Lockroy Declares It Inferior to That of the Other Powers.

Dilapidated Forts and Worthless Torpedo Boats—Corsica Unprotected—Utter Neglect General.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded to-day with persons anxious to hear the interpellation of the Government of M. Lockroy, in regard to the condition of the Navy.

The waste and disorder in every department of the Naval administration, he declared, were flagrant.

Through the Government had already nominated an extra Parliamentary commission to investigate naval matters, it was imperative that a Parliamentary inquiry be made.

Deficits had been discovered at the Toulon arsenal, but the guilty parties had not been named.

JEAN ABEL, who represents the First district of Toulon, admitted that certain reforms in the Toulon arsenal were advisable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The news of Admiral Benham's action was regarded as of great importance that Secretary Herbert laid the matter before President Cleveland at an early hour this morning.

CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal Unionists, in a speech at Birmingham this evening, declared his entire antagonism to the new radicalism, which he said had abandoned the old radical principles and become a policy of disintegration at home and disrepute abroad.

HAWAII'S DESTINIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In discussing the Hawaiian question, the other day, Senator Teller took very advanced ground in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and ultimately of Cuba and Canada.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Canadian Artisans to Obtain World's Fair Prizes—Worst Snow Storm for Years.

Howard Vincent's Advice to Imperial Federationists—Trade Deputation on Tariff Matters.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.—Commissioner Larkins has notified that Congress authorized the board of Lady Managers at the World's Fair to grant awards to the experts actually engaged in the construction of exhibits which have received awards at Chicago.

Col. Howard Vincent, M. P., writing to Ottawa friends, says that as the Council of the Imperial Federation League has been dissolved the branch in Canada will do well to change its name to bring it more in accordance with the principles which it is advocating.

The Capital was visited with a snow storm, last night, the worst for many years, and 22 inches of snow fell in 24 hours.

CANADIAN NEWS.

SARNIA, Jan. 30.—A. E. Vidal, son of Senator Vidal, late county treasurer of Lambton, died yesterday, aged 46.

BROOKVILLE, Jan. 30.—The Conservatives of Brookville have nominated R. J. Jelly, Reeve of Elizabethtown, to contest the riding at the coming elections against Hon. Christopher F. Fraser.

CHATHAM, Jan. 30.—A. E. Prescott, market gardener, while driving into town last night was struck by a train at the railway crossing, receiving injuries from which he is not expected to recover.

BISMARCK AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—While Prince Bismarck was returning from Berlin to Friedrichshagen on Friday last, a group of speculators at the Wittenberge station inquired as to the Prince's health.

SEALING PROHIBITION.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Official Gazette publishes an order by the Privy Council under the convention with Russia, prohibiting the catching of seals by British vessels after to-day within a zone extending ten marine miles from the Russian coast.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 30.—(Special.)—Hon. Edward Blake addressed an audience of 2,000 people here on the Home Rule question. Mr. Blake was attended by a large number of well known Irishmen, among them Hon. John Costigan, Solicitor General Curran, Hon. James McShane and others.

IMMIGRATION PROSPECTS.

The Field Reviewed and the Conditions of the Points of Destination.

Agents on the Other Side Busy at Work Endeavoring to Attract Passengers.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—An official circular just issued from the Government emigrants' information office says that it is too early in the year for emigrants without money—other than female servants—to seek work in Canada unless they go to join friends; they should prepare to leave at the end of March.

Work in New South Wales, especially in towns, continues to be very scarce. The distress felt by clerks and other light workers has been very great.

In Queensland there is no demand for any kind of labor, whether mechanical, pastoral or agricultural, and many men have been out of work, and no assistance is now being given by the colony to immigrants.

In Western Australia more public works are now in progress than at any other time in the history of the colony, but some persons at Perth complain of want of work.

In New Zealand unskilled labor seems to be everywhere plentiful and even excessive. The building trades have been doing well and are improving at Auckland, Nelson, Christchurch, Dunedin and Invercargill.

The warning against emigration to Brazil still hold good, and it has been thought advisable to renew the caution against the farm-pupil system in Canada.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Advices from London say that notwithstanding the discouraging reports of the condition of trade and commerce in the United States, the various private emigration companies of the country are abundant in Leadenhall street, the Strand and other central sections of the metropolis, are already opening their spring campaign and making themselves responsible for rosetted reports of bright prospects that await new-comers in the States.

Low steamship rates are offered, and it is urged that those desirous of improving their condition and anxious to avail themselves of the possibilities offered in the new world should take time by the forelock. So far, however, the bait thrown out by agents has not been very extensively bitten, the masses apparently pinning more faith to the statements of the cable dispatches than to the poetic manifestos of the agents.

QUEBEC'S CARNIVAL.

QUEBEC, Jan. 31.—The curling bonspiel yesterday resulted as follows: Quebec No. 1 team won by a point over the Heathers of Montreal; Campbelltown, N.B., won by one point against Campbelltown No. 2; the Victorias of Montreal, won by one over the Montreal Thistles. At 3:30 p.m., Lord and Lady Aberdeen and suite were driven to the Quebec skating rink to witness the lacrosse match on skates.

MIDWINTER FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—It is confidently expected that by Saturday evening next the exhibits at the Midwinter Fair will be well in place.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM.

HAGYARD'S Pectoral Balsam cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, all bronchial and lung troubles. Price 25c per bottle, or five for \$1.00.

THE CITY

SHOENERS' Council, No. 85, Y.M.I., welcomed home First Grand Vice-President Van Navel from his tour last evening.

The quadruplex has been duly introduced into the C.P.R. telegraph office in this city.

The San Francisco Examiner notes the death in the California city on the 22nd instant of Hans P. Jacobsen, who was for several years a resident and business man of Yates street.

DRS. Hall & Metherell were called upon Sunday to counteract a wound in the hand of a little newspaper nanter, who evidently from the bite of a vicious dog.

MESSES. L. G. McPhillips, Q. C.; A. Williams, and J. A. Russell, representing the Vancouver bar, yesterday interviewed the Premier and Attorney-General.

MILLER and Freiton, the two men captured recently by the city police, charged with the burglary of a residence on Cook street, were yesterday sentenced by Judge Drake, in the Speedy Trials court.

The initial step has been taken by the management of the street car company towards protecting the men from the inclemency of the weather, this winter, by providing an awning for the driver.

THERE was a large attendance at the Centennial Methodist church on Sunday last, when Rev. Joseph Hall, the pastor, preached a special memorial sermon for the late Miss Turner, a beloved member of the church.

THE remains of the late John McLean were consigned to the grave with Masonic honors on Sunday afternoon. Both Vancouver-Quadrants, No. 2, and Victoria Columbia Lodge, No. 1, attended the funeral which took place from the temple, Douglas street.

UNFORTUNATELY the attendance at the lecture in Temperance hall was only sparsely attended last evening, but a rare treat was missed. Professor Spaight gave a deeply interesting discussion of the far east.

GOLD COMMISSIONER CUMMINS, who is now in the city, says that the recent robbery of Chinese miners in the neighborhood of Fort Steele, was undoubtedly the work of white residents.

GEORGE L. BROWN, alias James Campbell, was brought before Mr. Justice Drake yesterday, in the Speedy Trials court, charged with writing threatening letters to Dr. E. C. Hamilton.

THE executive of the Poultry Association met last night and completed arrangements for the coming show. Mr. S. Tyler, of Los Angeles, has been secured as judge of poultry.

THE total loss by fire in the United States during the past year is considerably in excess of that of the previous two years. The New York Fire and Water Magazine of January 13 says the damage done in 1893 at \$159,445,875.

The King's Daughters wrote thanking the board for conceding their request for a room at the hospital, and stating that they would furnish the room. Received and filed.

Changes in the training school rules made at last meeting were confirmed. Mr. Flumerfelt of the special "Hospital Sunday" committee reported verbally that suggestions had been received from several clergymen recommending that the clergy of the various denominations should be arranged for the Hospital Sunday.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Plan by Ald. Wilson for Immediately Proceeding With the Sewerage.

Assessment of Improvements Reduced to Twenty-five per Cent.—Tenders Received.

The whole board of aldermen were present at the weekly meeting of the Council last evening, Mayor Teague presiding.

The City Engineer reported on the claim for damages made by D. J. Steinberger, for the flooding of his property at Elk lake, and it was ordered that a copy be sent to Mr. Steinberger's solicitors.

THOS. DEARY, Chief of the Fire department, wrote asking leave of absence to attend the annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Association of Fire Chiefs, to be held at San Francisco on the 6th prox.

W. J. SMITH renewed the application made for the improvement of Montrose avenue, the cost to be borne on the local improvement plan.

ALD. LEDINGHAM said the people in all parts of the city are making such applications for improvements at their own expense, and he hoped some steps would be taken to give effect to their wishes.

ALD. WILSON suggested that a committee be appointed to draw up some kind of an arrearage bill for the whole system of local improvement could be carried out. There was no means of raising the money except by issuing a loan before the work was done, but it ought to be the other way—the work should be done first.

ALD. BAKER said after the engineer had made an estimate of the cost of the sewerage system, a petition received last year, it was found that the majority of the people interested were against it, and the matter had to be dropped.

THE Secretary of the B. C. Institute of Architects forwarded a copy of the resolution passed at their annual meeting recommending that annual plans be invited for all municipal buildings required.

THE writer will be informed that the request will be borne in mind. E. C. Prior, M.P., wrote acknowledging receipt of the Council's resolution respecting the retaining wall on the Dallas road.

TENDERS for the supplies for the home for the aged and infirm were referred with open tender to the committee on the home, with power to award the contract.

Tenders for the construction of sidewalks were opened and found to be from G. Malind, Thos. Elliott, S. E. Mathew, J. E. Munro and Henry Munday.

MR. MATTHEWS' prices per running foot ranged from 14¢ and 16¢ to 54¢ and 56¢.

ALD. HUMPHREY moved the resolution of which he had given notice in favor of the appointment of a superintendent of streets.

THE proposition was supported by Ald. Dwyer and Ledingham. ALD. WILSON spoke against it, as he thought one man should not look after the work, and that the present system could be more satisfactory, especially as the work had been done that they must go to work like the rest of the men.

ALD. STYLES spoke in favor of the present system and against the motion. He pointed out that the cost of any such supplies may be ascertained at any time, and for convenience in ordering.

THE Sewerage committee reported on a number of matters, amongst others referring to the claim of E. Mohun re the sewerage plots to the whole Council.

ALD. WILSON thought this matter should be dealt with without any delay. ALD. HARRIS pointed out that Mr. Mohun's plans had been based on information obtained from levels and contours prepared at the expense of the city, a fact which had a very material bearing on the claim now before the Council.

REPORT adopted. A report from the Streets committee recommending several works was referred to the Finance committee.

THE offer of Mr. McDowell for a lease of pasture lots in James Bay for the year was accepted. ALD. MUNN moved the second reading of the Assessment by-law. He announced that the most important difference as compared with last year was that improvements are now assessed at 25 per cent. of their value in place of 50 per cent.

The end. That the separate system adopted, after so much care and expense to the city, is considered by competent authorities capable of undergoing the requirements of this city to be the best, sought to be a sufficient guarantee for those now in power to go on with that system, and loyally carry out to completion the scheme so far advanced; and, for myself, I heartily endorse the separate system.

second Tuesday in April, a month earlier than usual. The Council went into committee of the whole on the by-law, which was considered, adopted, and duly passed by the Council. The Cemetery by-law was read a first time.

The Mayor announced that the Estimates by-law would be ready in a day or two. The board adjourned at 10:25 p.m.

DIVISIONAL COURT.

Yarellman v. Phoenix—This was an appeal from the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Walkem, before whom the case was heard with a special jury, consulting the plaintiff on the ground that he had not produced sufficient evidence of wrongful dismissal to go to the jury.

Improvement of Streets and Parks to Supply Work for the Unemployed. Public Meetings to Devise a Practical Plan of Relief—Distribution of Necessaries.

As the result of a conference with several other gentlemen at his office, Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, president of the Board of Trade, yesterday afternoon called together a meeting in the Board of Trade rooms to discuss the question of the unemployed and to take necessary steps to relieve the distress prevailing among the poorer class in the city.

THE Mayor and Messrs. Ribbet, Connon, Messrs. Mason and several others gave their views on the matter, and the sense of the meeting finally resolved in favor of Mr. Renout, that the City Council should forward the work upon streets and parks, and that employment breaking rock for macadamizing should be given.

It was decided that applicants for work be referred to the City Hall and that a committee composed of Messrs. A. H. Soalfs, W. H. Mason, Bostock, Gordon, Joshua Davies and St. Barb. be appointed to act in conjunction with the City Council to investigate cases coming up for relief.

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MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Northern Pacific Liner Arrives From The Orient—Report From The "Norway."

"And The Cat Came Back"—Mistaken for a Derelict—The "Shelby" Aways.

The sale of the wrecked lumber schooner Norway, which was to have been held today, has been postponed until to-morrow, in consequence of a desire on the part of the receiver of wrecks, Collector Milne, to give the purchasing public ample opportunity to acquaint themselves with the condition of affairs.

The steamer Mischieff, with which the trip was made, alongside the remains of the unfortunate vessel, which were found to consist of about one-third of the starboard side, and two-thirds of the port side lying on the beach for a quarter of a mile on either side of the wreck, the spar, rigging and sails being entangled with the driftwood and lumber.

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THE "MOGUL" ARRIVES. Having experienced but one bad gale on her way across from China and Japan, the Northern Pacific steamer Co's Mogul arrived last evening, fourteen days from Yokohama.

THE sealing schooner Volunteer, Captain Wheeler, which sailed from Seattle, several weeks ago, put into Santa Barbara a few days ago for repairs.

THE "SHELBY" TO GO SEALING. The new steam schooner recently completed for Captain Fred Jones has been christened the Shelby. She will probably leave to-day on her maiden sealing cruise, which will only extend along this coast.

TELEGRAMS received from San Francisco last evening announce that the Canadian-Australian steamship Mowers, damaged at Honolulu where she went on the harbor reef, will be docked at Esquimalt for repairs early next week.

THE City of Puebla has evidently sustained no damage whatever through her grounding in San Francisco, for the telegraph announces that she sailed from the Bay City yesterday with the following passengers for Victoria: Miss Thomas, Mrs. Colwell, H. Griffin and Miss Thomas, Mrs. Colwell, William Taylor, John Bill, W. S. McDonald and wife, and S. Anland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A special to the World from Tegucigalpa says: The report that this city was in the hands of the enemy was false. Vasquez is holding the city in check with batteries placed on the surrounding hills. Orders made four attacks, but was repulsed each time. Urrutia has gone to head of Bonilla and Valle, who are trying to enter by the old road.

ALBERT J. Stroebel will a morning suffer the extreme law for the murder of John Huntington, on April 19, last, when Sprone seven years of life in satisfaction of the demerits. Arrangements are now on foot for a fearful ceremony which will most remarkably chapters in the history of Canada.

THE LAST CHANCE.

In the Huntington Trial to Expiate His This Morning His Petition for Execution and Plans Escape.

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SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

The Estimates for the Current Year's Expenditure Considered and Passed.

New School for Oaklands and an Addition to the Victoria West Building.

At the School Board meeting Wednesday, with Charles Hayward in the chair, and Messrs. Saunders, Lovell, Bishop, Yates and Marchant present, Mr. B. Williams was unanimously re-elected secretary, with a monthly salary of \$35.

Saniger Bros. wrote offering to tugpoint the brick of the North Ward school for 23 cents a yard. Referred to the architect to report.

A petition was read from 35 ratepayers of the Oakland estate, asking for a school in some central part of the settlement, in which there were 40 children of school age.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT moved that an amount be placed on the estimates for the purchase of a site, and to build and equip a one-room school. Considering that the present schools were congested a new school was necessary.

TRUSTEE BISHOP warmly supported the motion. Messrs. W. Nicholas, A. Olsen, N. Sabin and W. Clark, a deputation, from the petitioners being present, spoke in favor of the petition, and after some discussion the motion was carried.

Mr. Hawkey wrote that on several occasions the fence around the Spring Ridge school had been maliciously damaged, and on motion that the level it was resolved to bring the matter to the attention of the police.

A report of the attendance of teachers at the Teachers' institute was received from Mr. Pines.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT took exception to the large number of absences reported, and moved that the attention of the secretary of the institute be called to the fact. When the schools were closed earlier on the days when the institute met, teachers should attend the meetings.

TRUSTEE YATES thought the matter might be looked into. He moved in amendment that the matter be referred to Trustee Marchant to investigate. The amendment was carried.

Applications for various supplies for schools were referred to the Supply committee, as also a case where the supply of books to a pupil was recommended.

In regard to the boiler which the contractors wanted for the North Ward school, a report was read from Inspector Thomson saying that it was quite capable for the purpose.

Mr. Soule, the architect, however, wrote that he considered that the boiler was not according to specifications, and he had therefore refused to receive it.

After some discussion THE CHAIRMAN remarked that the boiler cost \$100 less than the one in the specifications, and the contractors were willing to make the reduction. Besides, the boiler was made in Victoria, whereas the specified one would have to be got from the East. He read a letter from the contractors, Eford & Smith, offering to make the difference in the reduction of cost, and if the boiler were not satisfactory, to remove it at their own expense.

TRUSTEE YATES moved that the contractors be informed that the contract must be adhered to.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT moved in amendment, seconded by Trustee Saunders, to refer the matter back to the committee. The amendment was lost, and Trustee Yates' motion carried by three to two, Messrs. Yates, Bishop and Lovell voting in favor, and Messrs. Marchant and Saunders against.

The committee on the Nicholson correspondence reported as follows: Your committee charged with this affair having carefully examined the school law of this Province, the evident purpose of the regulations set down by the Council of Public Instruction, the statements made in the letter sent to Mr. Nicholson, and the verbal reply received by the chairman of the board from Mr. Nicholson, report and recommend as follows: 1. That Principal Nicholson is correct in his assertion that the programme adopted in Victoria West is in accord with the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction. 2. That it is evident that two of the four subjects declared optional in the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction are subjects that may be taught with better results to the pupils in the high school, and which subjects the department recommends be not taught in graded schools of cities where a high school is located. 3. That it is further evident, from the published limits of the Central graded schools, and the Victoria West—that there is a diversity between them. It is therefore recommended that notification of this diversity be immediately sent to Principals, Miss Williams, Messrs. Netherby and Nicholson, requesting that they cause the regulations to be strictly followed in each of the schools of the city, Principal Netherby to be the convener of such meeting. In case of any disagreement concerning such tables, that Dr. Pope be requested to settle any question in dispute. Your committee feel the exceeding importance of this recommendation in the view of the speedy opening of the new Graded schools of this city. 4. That the written examinations taken by corresponding divisions in each of our schools should be absolutely identical and uniform; the principles of the schools co-operating in the preparation of the papers. (Signed) C. HAYWARD, Chairman.

Report received and the suggestions ordered carried out.

The school attendance for December was reported as follows: Average daily attendance, 1,593.72; average actual attendance, 1,575.05; total pupils attending, 1,807.

TRUSTEE LOVELL moved that the weight of all coal supplied to the Board be certified by the market clerk. This was carried.

A number of letters were referred to the Finance committee to be paid if found correct, and several applications for positions as teachers and from would-be janitors were laid on the table.

TRUSTEE YATES would like to see pupils at the schools thoroughly instructed on temperance, and the injury brought about by the use of narcotics. He moved that the section in the act providing for this be brought to the attention of the principals of the schools. Carried.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT moved that in view of the new school being erected in South ward, the power magazine be moved to have the power magazine and powder removed from Beacon Hill. Carried.

TRUSTEE YATES moved that all the salaries of lay teachers reduced last August be restored. The salaries of the different positions should be the same, whether filled by

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The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. J. M. Douglas.

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REBATE ON TIMBER ROYALTIES. MR. FORSTER moved for copies of all orders in council authorizing the allowance of a drawback or rebate on royalties on any piles, spars, or timber, with the amount of the same allowed, and the name of the company or person to whom the rebate has been granted.

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Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, home of W. T. Collins-Plummer Pass, Mayne...

Word has been received from the North that two Indians have been arrested by Officer Wallace...

Rev. Dr. Campbell, who had been a frequent visitor to the cell of the condemned murderer, Albert Stroebel...

The officers for the present quarter of Eureka Council, No. 102, of the I. O. O. F. were installed last evening by Rev. G. H. Fraser...

Mr. Cohen reported in regard to asking the Government if they would remove the \$200 deposit required from legislative candidates...

It is not everyone these hard times in whose welfare and comfort the police take such a personal interest as they do with regard to John Wilson.

The steamship Umatilla, which sails for California on Friday evening, will carry among her passengers the famous fire chiefs...

CURES BILIOUSNESS.

Biliousness or Liver Complaint arises from torpidity of the liver, and is treated by using five bottles of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills...

THE CITY.

COUNTERFEIT silver dollars are reported in circulation in the city.

The Council of the British Columbia Board of Trade will meet on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock.

TRAVELERS on the Saanich road will not long miss the Swan Lake hotel, as Mr. J. G. Hawks yesterday let the contract for the new building to contractor J. Giesse.

In the case of the Attorney-General for Canada v. Hughtitt & McIntyre, before the Divisional court yesterday, the court would make no direction on the appeal, except to order that the matter of the costs be dealt with by the judge at the trial.

A REPORT comes from Lost river to the effect that a dead body was seen being tossed among the surf Sunday morning. It could not be ascertained who it was had been drowned, as the water was too rough to permit of an attempt to recover the body.

MESSRS. Brayshaw & Dargarno have leased the premises at the corner of Broughton and Gordon streets, recently vacated by J. F. Esek & Co. and R. Ray.

THE Scotch collier, Metchley Flurry, C. K. C. S. B., 2842, has presented her owner with four heavy dog pups. Three are high waddlers in color, one is a golden, and all are marked with white.

Word has been received from the North that two Indians have been arrested by Officer Wallace and Constable MacRae of the Vancouver office, will probably not be filled.

THE position in the forestry inspection branch of the Lands and Works department made vacant by the death recently of Deputy Inspector MacRae of the Vancouver office, will probably not be filled.

A COMPLETE outfit of men's clothing is awaiting arrival at the city lock-up. Shirt, collar, underwear, shoes and socks, cap—everything is included.

The officers for the present quarter of Eureka Council, No. 102, of the I. O. O. F. were installed last evening by Rev. G. H. Fraser, members of the Grand Council, as follows: S. C. T. H. Matthew; V. C. K. Matthew; P. C. G. Sutherland; Chap. T. Haughton; Rec. Sec. J. W. Chapman; Fin. Sec. Miss P. Butt; Treas. Mr. Haughton; Sec. W. Nicholson; Guard. Mrs. C. B. Berridge; Sec. M. K. Swanson; Mod. Referee, Dr. Lang. Rev. T. H. Matthew was appointed representative to the Grand Council.

Mr. Cohen reported in regard to asking the Government if they would remove the \$200 deposit required from legislative candidates, through some misunderstanding of the hour an interview had not taken place.

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PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME.

The Twenty-First Annual Meeting of This Useful Institution—Election of Officers.

Last Year the Most Successful and Eventful in the History of the Home.

Very interesting and gratifying were the proceedings at the twenty-first annual meeting of the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home, last evening, in the committee room of the City Hall.

The meeting was short but effected a great deal of work, the crowning source of satisfaction elicited being that the Home had been elected to the position of the past year's president's report referred to the memorable character of the period just closed, principally in the opening of the new and handsome home provided by the princely benefactor of one man, the late J. G. Taylor, who would be remembered as the greatest benefactor of the Home.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The committees of the B. C. Benevolent Society were to have interviewed the Mayor and Council yesterday relative to the starting of municipal employment, but owing to some misunderstanding the two organizations did not get together.

The contributions of food and clothing continued yesterday. Andrew Byrne sent in six beautiful loaves of prime Australian smoked mutton; Mr. Justice Cross sent a large bundle of warm clothing; H. E. Connon a quantity of underclothing; Mrs. Johnson a collection of clothing and boots and shoes, besides which there were many other contributions, so that the society were able to make a liberal distribution to those in need.

SINGLE TAX CLUB.

There was a good attendance last evening at the regular weekly meeting of the Single Tax Club. President Howell having opened the proceedings, Mr. Berridge and Mr. Cameron reported as a special committee that they had placed before the Trades and Labor Council the resolution of the club in regard to acting conjointly in choosing a candidate for the Provincial elections, and the matter was left in their hands.

Mr. Cohen reported in regard to asking the Government if they would remove the \$200 deposit required from legislative candidates, through some misunderstanding of the hour an interview had not taken place.

Mr. Nevin having moved that a register be opened for the names favorable to Single Tax, Rev. Mr. Arden suggested that a canvass of the city on the card system should be undertaken by the club.

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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 1. THE CITY.

No further information has been received as to the body washed up by the waves at Lost river and which has not yet been identified.

The noticeable feature of the vital statistics for the month of January is the low death rate, the mortality being considerably below the average.

THE Nanaimo Rangers will play the Victoria Association team on the 10th proximo in Nanaimo.

REV. E. ROBINSON lectured last evening on "Lessons from the life of Canada's Merchant Prince—the late Senator Macdonald, of Toronto."

A vote of thanks to the officers of the B.C.R.A. for the use of the room was passed, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE council met at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the monthly meeting, officers as follows: President, Lt.-Col. Wolfenden; Vice-Presidents, Lt.-Col. Peters, D.A.G., Major T. O. Townley and Dr. Frazer; Treasurer, Capt. Dorman; Secretary, Capt. Fletcher; Assistant Secretaries, J. D. Taylor; Auditor, Capt. Sharran.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

The general business of the week past has been fair, and the month closed with no report of failures. Trade in some lines has been slack, but in others a slight improvement is noticeable.

Current retail quotations are as follows: Flour—Portland roller per brl. \$5.00; Salem, per brl. 5.00; Lake of the Woods (Hunnish) 5.75; Premier, 5.75; Victoria, 5.50; Lion, 5.50; Wheat, per ton, 33.00; Oats, per ton, 22.00; Bran, per ton, 27.00; Corn, whole, 20.00; Rolled Oats, per 10 lbs., 40; Rolled Oats, per 10 lbs., 38; Potatoes, per lb., 11; Hay, baled, per ton, 18.00; Straw, per bale, 1.00; Onions, per lb., 1.00; Silver, per lb., 1.00; Eggs, Island, per dozen, 35; Butter, Island roll, 2 lbs., 75; Creamery, per 3 lbs., 1.00; Cheese, Canadian, per lb., 25; Bacon, American, per lb., 25; Ham, American, 20 to 25; Bacon, American, per lb., 25; Rolled, 14; Long clear, 12; Short, 10; Gold Colton, per lb., 8.15; Sides, 8.15; Mutton, per lb., 8.15; Pork, per lb., 10.15; Chickens, per pair, 1.00; Turkey per lb., 30; Poultry, per lb., 30; Grouse, per lb., 60; Venison, per lb., 60; Ducks (mallard), each, 75; Pigeons (each), 25; Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb., 10.15; Smoked, 10.15; Halibut, per lb., 8.15; Small fish, 8.15; Smelts, per lb., 10.15; Sturgeon, 7.00; Herrings (kippered), per lb., 15.00; Apples (per bushel), 5.00; Oranges (Australian), per doz., 20.00; Lemons (California), 25.00; Bananas, per doz., 4.00; Potatoes, per lb., 6.00; Pine Apples, 25.00; Cranberries, per gallon, 50.00.

THE sixth general annual meeting of the Victoria Building Society was held yesterday evening, when the old board was re-elected, with the single exception of Mr. Joshua Holland, who, declining office, was succeeded by Mr. M. McGregor.

THE case of Thomas Harman, charged under sub-section 207 of the Criminal Code, relating to vagrancy, with having obstructed foot passengers, by loitering and standing across the footpath, was dismissed in the Police court yesterday.

THE officers dealt with by the city police during the month of January were 98 in number, 72 being arrested and 26 daily summoned to explain their actions in the Police Court.

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS.

A list of the awards given to exhibits from British Columbia at the World's Fair has been forwarded by J. S. Larke, executive commissioner, to James R. Anderson of the Department of Agriculture here.

PROVINCIAL RIFLEMEN. The annual meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association was held last evening in the orderly room at the drill hall, the president, Lt. Col. Wolfenden, in the chair.

THE ladies of the Missionary Society of the Pandora Avenue Methodist church paid a surprise visit on Tuesday afternoon to the matron and inmates of the Chinese Home.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 1. THE CITY.

A SOCIAL of the ladies of the First Presbyterian church was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. Gill.

THE ladies of the Missionary Society of the Pandora Avenue Methodist church paid a surprise visit on Tuesday afternoon to the matron and inmates of the Chinese Home.

M. RENE QUENTIN has just completed another masterly painting, the subject of his latest portrait of his facile brush being a marine—ship in distress being assisted to harbor.

CHIEF DEASY of the Victoria Fire department, reports the following fires and alarms for the month of January just closed: Jan. 5—Still alarm, chimney fire, Jan. 6, 1 a.m.—Telephone alarm, Swan Lake hotel destroyed, outside city limits. Jan. 12, 5 p.m.—Box 31; fire at B. C. Dye Works would warrant issue of tank containing benzine; two employees were killed; loss, \$100. Jan. 14, 2:30 a.m.—Box 31; fire at two-story building No. 72 Fort street; cause, supposed incendiary loss, \$175. Jan. 15, 8:35 p.m.—Box 5; fire at three-story frame residence, Latona Point; cause, unknown; loss estimated at \$15,000. Jan. 15, 8:35 p.m.—Box 31; fire at one-story frame residence; Yates street; cause, defective chimney; loss, \$10. Jan. 19, 6 p.m.—Box 2; chimney fire; part street. Fires and alarms, 7; estimated loss, \$15,775.

FOR some time past the police have kept a watchful eye on a house located on the Foul Bay road, but until Tuesday evening there occurred nothing which warranted their interference.

THE depth of degradation to which it is possible for a person of decentia well illustrated by Phineas Manson, a well known character in the city, who was killed on Monday week, according to a report received by Chief of Police Sheppard yesterday.

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BIRTHS.

GREEN—On January 22, at 22 Michigan street, James Bay, the wife of Ashton Green, C.E. of a son.

HARRISON—At Victoria, B.C., on January 23, 1894, the wife of Horace Ridgway Harrison of a son.

DIED.

COLSON—At the Jubilee Hospital, on Wednesday, January 31, George Colson, a native of Guelp, Ont., aged 46 years. Native papers copy.

McLEAY—At the residence, St. John street, January 26, John McLeay, a native of Manchester, England, aged 52 years.

Gilmore & McCandless ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. In order to clear out the balance of our Winter Stock we offer the following lines at prices that speak for themselves: 15 doz. Men's Braces at 15c a pair. Men's Union Socks, 12 pairs for \$1.00. 10 doz. Men's Wool Mitts, 15c. a pair. 100 Gum Coats, all sizes, at \$1.50, worth \$2.50. 20 doz. White Shirts, 60c., worth \$1.00 per doz. 50 doz. Linen Collars, men's sizes, \$1.00 per doz. Boys' Suits and Overcoats from \$1.50 up. Rigby and Melissa, \$11, \$12 and \$13, worth \$14, \$16 and \$18. 20 doz. Handkerchiefs at 5c. each, 19x20. Men's Farnatta Waterproofs, with capes, in blue and black, \$6.50, regular price \$9.00. We have about 50 first-class McIntoshes, Wool lined, all reduced from \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. They all go at clearing prices. This is Cash Prices Only. Orders by mail, accompanied by the cash, will be filled with the greatest care possible. We will give you just as good value in this way as if you were here to see for yourself. We are also running a First-Class Boot and Shoe Store Adjoining our Store. Special terms to parties living in the country who send us good orders. GILMORE & McCANDLESS, 35 AND 37 JOHNSON STREET.

