

TWICE-A-WEEK.

Victoria Times.

VOL. 12.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1896.

IT MUST PREVAIL.

The Liberal Policy of Conciliation and no Coercion Bound to Succeed.

The Farmer Must Continue to Pay Comine Prices for His Implements.

Estimates Brought Down—Liberal Victories in Charlevoix and Dauphin.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—The first caucus of the session was held to-day when the Liberals met in full force in the railway committee room. Mr. J. J. Jenkins occupied the chair, and Mr. Laurier, when he rose to speak, was greeted with an ovation. Speeches were made by Sir Richard Cartwright, Misses Davies, Mills, Tarte, Cameron, Godfridin, Gray, Charbonneau and others. Most encouraging reports were received from all over the Dominion. On the school question, as on all others, the party is united; the policy of conciliation and no coercion in regard to the schools must in the end prevail.

(Press dispatch)—Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh and unpaid Northwest exhibition debts formed the text for the principal discussion yesterday. The matter was brought up on notice of motion by Mr. Martin, of Winnipeg, in correspondence accounts, etc., in connection with the exhibition. Mr. Martin read strong Northwest newspaper articles on the Lieutenant-Governor, and supplemented these with criticisms of his own. He said there should be a full investigation of the accounts made, and that there would be much disappointment if the government did not settle the unpaid claims. Hon. Mr.蒙古 pointed out that the government only contributed to the exhibition and was in no wise responsible for debts incurred by the management any more than was the Territorial Executive, which also made a grant. Vouchers and accounts for the expenditure of the Dominion grant of \$25,000 had been received and every dollar was accounted for. He would lay these before the house.

Mr. Macmillan's notice of motion that the United States should take advantage of the reciprocity offer in the matter of farm implements, etc., elicited some discussion, and was voted down.

The estimates were laid on the table last night. The budget was deferred until Thursday. The total amount of estimated chargeable to the consolidated fund is \$88,308,560, or an increase of \$11,584,480. The total chargeable to capital account is \$2,922,132.4, a decrease of \$1,486,826.37. Grand total, \$41,230,681.37; decrease of \$170,241.

The following are the British Columbia votes: Dominion public buildings, renewals, improvements, repairs, etc., \$5,000; New Westminster drill hall, \$6,000; Victoria drill hall and accessory buildings, \$4,000; Victoria postoffice, \$10,000; Columbia river improvements above Golden, \$4,000; Victoria harbor, dredging inner harbor, \$10,000; Fraser river, improvement of ship channel, \$10,000; Fraser river, general repairs and improvements, \$1,000; steamship and bridge works, \$2,000; Skeena river, \$2,500; B. C. immigration vote, \$13,000; lighthouse appropriation is increased \$20,000; election expenses next year, \$50,000.

Toronto gets \$10,000 to entertain the British Association next year. The military estimate has been increased to \$411,600; all the city and rural corps are to be drilled. The mail service has been increased to \$211,000, presumably the increase which the Canadian Pacific is asking for.

Quebec, Jan. 28.—Mr. Angers, Liberal, was elected in Charlevoix yesterday by about 200 majority. This is an other gain for the Liberals, since Clermont, the late member, though elected as a Liberal in 1891, deserted his party and voted with the government immediately after. The detailed figures are difficult to get. There is the best authority for denying the story cited that Mr. Angers had accepted the remedial legislation policy. He has not been elected on Mr. Laurier's plan of investigation.

Winnipeg, Jan. 28.—Mr. Barrows, government candidate in Dauphin, returned to the city last evening from his constituency, and claims that he has been elected by 14 majority.

Mr. Barnard, M.P., arrived to-day. Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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

"Five years ago," says Anga A. Lewis, Richard, N.Y., "I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and had been given up by my physicians. I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after using two bottles was completely cured."

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

CAPE BRETON ELECTION.

The Church for Tupper—Two Big Meetings at Nomination.

North Sydney, C. B., Jan. 27.—At the Catholic churches yesterday the preachers strongly counselled their congregations to support Sir Charles Tupper and the remedial policy of the government. Sydney, C. B., Jan. 28.—Thousands of people flocked by excursion trains from all parts of the country to hear the nomination speeches. Sir Charles Tupper was duly nominated by the Conservatives, and Mr. G. F. Murray by the Liberals. No building in town could begin to hold a quarter of the people who desired to hear the speeches, the result was that each party held their meeting in Temperance Hall, where they made their nomination last Thursday and the Liberals took possession of the consistory. Both buildings were filled to overflowing; in the Conservative meeting the star speaker was Sir Charles Tupper, followed by Mr. McDougall, M. P., Mr. McKeen, ex-M. P., and other local lights.

THE ARBITRATION IDEA.

Declaration for a Permanent Tribunal Being Signed.

London, Jan. 28.—The text of a declaration is published here looking to the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration for all English speaking races, suggesting that the government give effect to the resolutions on this subject of congress in 1892, and of the house of commons in 1893. The declaration is signed by James Farrel, Bishop of Durham; Canon of Westminster; Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, editor of the Methodist Times and vice-president of the United Kingdom Alliance; Rev. Thos. Newman Stephenson, president of the Wesleyan Methodist conference; Rev. John Clifford, former president of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland; Rev. Dr. Brown, formerly chairman of the Committee of the Union; Rev. Dr. Matthews, president of the Presbyterian Alliance; Rev. Oswald Dicks Newmarch, chairman of the Friends' Peace committee; Rabbi Adler, Lady Henry Somer, president of the British Women's Temperance Association; Mrs. Richards, president of the Women's Peace Association; Dr. Darby, secretary of the Peace Society; Mr. W. Randall Cremér, M. P., secretary of the International Arbitration League and editor of the Arbitrator, and Wm. T. Stead. The declaration will now be sent throughout Great Britain and the United States for signatures.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

Another Report About a Settlement—The Armenians' Crime.

London, Jan. 28.—A dispatch received from St. Petersburg says: No doubt the arrangements point to a conclusion between Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy for the final settlement of the Armenian question. These include Russia's occupation and administration of Anatolia and the purchase of Cyprus by Great Britain.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Mr. Turpie, Dem Ind., the senator to-day in presenting a petition concerning the Turkish massacres, addressed the senate briefly, in the recent calamities, he said the Armenians were charged with no revolt. They were only charged with being Christians.

AMBASSADOR'S FUNERAL.

Arrangements for Funeral Services of the Late Mr. Runion.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—Funeral service was held over the remains of Mr. Theodore Runion, late American ambassador to Germany, at his late residence at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Only the family and the officials of the embassy were present. The official ceremonies will take place on Thursday, all the necessary arrangements being made. The French ambassador, M. J. Herboit, will act as doyen of the diplomatic corps and the foreign office will be largely represented.

THIS SEASON'S HARVEST.

Being Prepared for by the C. P. R. Fatal Fall in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Montreal to the Tribune says that the Canadian Pacific will build at Fort William the coming summer another mammoth elevator of as large capacity as those already there. A big flour shed, 600x75 feet, will also be erected. Besides new works considerable improvements are contemplated on the western division of the road, including changing the yard, building new station and other extensive improvements at Rat Portage.

G. E. D. Elliott, traveller, fell down in a voice in the Griffin park packing establishment yesterday and sustained injuries from which he died shortly afterwards.

A new railway trestle bridge is being erected over the Assiniboine river at Headingley by the Canadian Pacific railway. The material is of wood and will replace the old wooden structure erected in 1881.

West Selkirk, Jan. 28.—Michael Cline, 15 years old, while wrestling with other boys in a store here last evening, drowned dead. He was in his usual health all day and about his customary work. Heart failure is pronounced that all the others were saved.

You Can Believe

The testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest people who have actually found in their own experience that Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, creates an appetite, strengthens the system and absolutely and permanently cures all diseases caused by impure or debilitated blood.

HOOD'S PILLS FOR the liver and bowels, act promptly, easily and effectively.

GOMEZ IS NOT DYING.

Suffering Neither from Consumption Nor Injuries Induced by Spanish Soldiers.

His Men Well Fed and Able to Fight—The Cause of Independence Will Succeed.

General Weyler's Administration Expected to be One of Desecration and Bloodshed.

HYAMS CONSPIRACY CASE.

Probability That This Like the Murder Case Will Collapse.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—Police Magistrate Denison yesterday visited Mrs. Harry Hyams in the house of her brother-in-law and examined her regarding the charge of conspiracy to murder her, under which her husband and brother-in-law have been resting for some time. Harry, her husband, was recently discharged and held as a crown witness. The confession of the crown is that the Hyams has been endeavoring to obtain \$300,000 insurance on Mrs. Hyams' life, with the object of securing the money by accomplishing her death. Mrs. Hyams said she knew nothing of any attempt on the part of her husband and brother-in-law to place more than \$50,000 on her life, and she had done her husband an injury in stating that he had endeavored to place \$100,000 or more. So far as she knew, Dallas was not connected with the matter. It is thought that the failure to secure evidence of any importance from Mrs. Hyams will cause the case to collapse.

WAITING FOR TUPPER

The Government Almost at a Standstill—The Auditor's Report Still Withheld.

Trying to Force the Estimates Before School Legislation is Introduced.

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—(Special)—The government are at a standstill until Sir Charles Tupper comes here; they will not even give out the auditor-general's report until then.

The annual report of the minister of railways and canals will be ready for distribution in a couple of days. It will show, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, that there is a small surplus of \$385 in earnings for the year over working expenses, but there is added to the capital account \$327,000 so that, after all, the loss to the country on the road is nearly as great as formerly.

In the house to-day Mr. Foster, replying to Mr. Forbes, said that Prior was a cabinet minister of full rank; he was also under general instructions of the minister of trade and commerce.

This expert reported the steamer sea-worthy. Now either the expert did not do his duty properly and the steamer was not fit to go to sea, or else there was a traitor on board who deliberately scuttled the ship. The latter would seem to be the case. Neither General Garcia, who was in command of the expert, nor his son, who was second in command, nor any of the others at the head of the movement had any idea whatever that the steamer was leaking until too late to save her. After leaving Saturday night all went well apparently until Sunday night, when one of the filibusters happened to go down to the engine room and saw water rushing in. He at once notified General Garcia and some of the party set to work to assist the crew at the pumps. But too late. A most searching investigation is being made and if there was any plot to scuttle the ship we will unearth it.

Tomaso Estrada Palma said to-day it was true there had been a conference at the home of General Garcia last night, but denied there had been any talk of his (Palma's) resignation of the leadership of the revolutionary party in the British colony had been agreed upon. Garcia, however, said he had been in contact with the Cuban leaders made the starting an announcement that it was evident there had been treachery in the camp of the filibuster party. "You see," said he, "we hired an expert in this city to go to Baltimore to examine the steamer J. W. Hawkins before we purchased her. This expert reported the steamer sea-worthy. Now either the expert did not do his duty properly and the steamer was not fit to go to sea, or else there was a traitor on board who deliberately scuttled the ship. The latter would seem to be the case. Neither General Garcia, who was in command of the expert, nor his son, who was second in command, nor any of the others at the head of the movement had any idea whatever that the steamer was leaking until too late to save her. After leaving Saturday night all went well apparently until Sunday night, when one of the filibusters happened to go down to the engine room and saw water rushing in. He at once notified General Garcia and some of the party set to work to assist the crew at the pumps. But too late. A most searching investigation is being made and if there was any plot to scuttle the ship we will unearth it.

After recess Foster moved that the house go into committee to consider the estimates. The Liberals raised a vigorous protest, and another long discussion ensued. Sir Richard Cartwright precipitated a discussion in the commons yesterday that lasted until after recess. It was contended by the Liberals that the British colony had been agreed upon.

Mr. Davies wanted the remedial bill brought in before going into supply. Mr. Foster pointed out that in previous years the house had proceeded to consider the estimates the day after the auditor's report. The government only asked for a day to go with the estimates. If they wanted to go on with contingencies Cartwright's objection to it would be well taken. At 11:30 the discussion came to an abrupt close and Foster's motion was agreed to. The house then went into committee, passed the bill and if there was any plot to scuttle the ship we will unearth it.

DOCTORS AND FLY BLISTERS FAIL.

But One Dose of South American Rheumatic Cure Relieves and Half a Bottle Cures.

R. E. Gibson, Pembroke's well-known merchant: "I contracted rheumatism in very severe form in 1884, and have suffered notwithstanding each spring since. I have repeatedly applied blisters with but little success. Doctors whom I consulted otherwise failed to relieve. I was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure by Mr. W. F. C. Bethel of the Dickson Drug Co. The first dose gave instant relief, and half a bottle cured."

As a cure for rheumatism this remedy is certainly peerless. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

ANOTHER GAP IN THE RANKS.

Principal of the Guildhall School of Music Has Passed Away.

London, Jan. 28.—Sir Joseph Barnaby, the well known musician and principal of the Guildhall school of music died of hemorrhage of the brain this morning. He has been a long sufferer from an internal complaint and was much upset at the death of his friend Lord Leighton.

HOOD'S PILLS FOR the liver and bowels, act promptly, easily and effectively.

UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

Believed at Constantinople that Turk and Russian Thoroughly Under-stand Each Other.

France's Interests Supposed to be Antagonistic to that of the New Combination.

Constantinople, Jan. 29.—It is now believed here that a tacit entente exists between Russia and Turkey; that by its terms Russia has engaged to support Turkey in certain events, such as the passage of the Dardanelles by a British fleet. On the other side it is understood that Turkey has agreed to permit Russia to occupy and pacify Armenia. The position of France in regard to the understanding between Russia and Turkey is obscure, but it is thought that it is sought to be one of the meteoric bubbles which are sometimes seen in this latitude varying in size from a bat to the one here mentioned, and consisting of phosphorescent gas enclosed by a thin film.

COLD FOR TUPPER.

The "Hope of the Government" in "Below Zero" Weather.

North Sydney, C. B., Jan. 29.—A cold snap struck Cape Breton last night. The thermometer stands below zero to-day; it was seven degrees below this morning. Sir Charles addressed the people of North Sydney this afternoon and will go to Louisburg to-morrow.

TREASON SUSPECTED.

Cuban Filibusters Suspect Treachery on the Hawklins.

New York, Jan. 29.—Leading Cubans in this city, among them D. Palma, admitted to-day that the report of the sinking of the J. W. Hawkins was corroborated by the Hawklins. Palma declined to discuss the matter further, but one of the other Cuban leaders made the startling announcement that it was evident there had been treachery in the camp of the filibusters. The Hawklins because they were allowed to come in contact with United States animals, among which disease was supposed to exist, and that the understanding on the subject with the English government had been abused. It was also urged that Cubans should have equal privilege in shipping from United States ports. Hon. Mr. Montague explained that the object of the government was to build us a shipping trade from Canadian ports, but the same privileges as were given to Canadian shippers from United States ports.

Cubans generally feel Campos' departure keenly. He was their friend, and while loyal to Spain, and humane in his treatment of men in battle, he refused to carry on the sanguinary policy adopted as it was in the revolution twenty years ago, the popular will refuse and Spanish domination in the island of Cuba will be doomed. In fact there are many who are of the opinion that there may be an uprising among the inhabitants of this city even before being oppressed by the mailed hand of the new commander.

There is known to be a strong current of feeling against the succession of wrongs that have been done and are being done. There is a feeling that if General Campos did not restore order and dominion by his plan of campaign, General Weyler can do no better under the practice of cruelties for which he is famous.

(Press dispatch)—By calling the attention of the house to a breach of privilege through the press being given the order-in-council re the cattle quarantine at St. John, Sir Richard Cartwright precipitated a discussion in the commons yesterday that lasted until after recess. It was contended by the Liberals that the British colony had been agreed upon.

Mr. Davies wanted the remedial bill brought in before going into supply. Mr. Foster pointed out that in previous years the house had proceeded to consider the estimates the day after the auditor's report. The government only asked for a day to go with the estimates. If they wanted to go on with contingencies Cartwright's objection to it would be well taken. At 11:30 the discussion came to an abrupt close and Foster's motion was agreed to. The house then went into committee, passed the bill and if there was any plot to scuttle the ship we will unearth it.

After recess Foster moved that the house go into committee to consider the estimates. The Liberals raised a vigorous protest, and another long discussion ensued. Sir Richard Cartwright precipitated a discussion in the commons yesterday that lasted until after recess.

It was contended by the Liberals that the British colony had been agreed upon.

Mr. Davies wanted the remedial bill brought in before going into supply.

Mr. Foster pointed out that in previous years the house had proceeded to consider the estimates the day after the auditor's report. The government only asked for a day to go with the estimates. If they wanted to go on with contingencies Cartwright's objection to it would be well taken. At 11:30 the discussion came to an abrupt close and Foster's motion was agreed to. The house then went into committee, passed the bill and if there was any plot to scuttle the ship we will unearth it.

DOCTORS AND FLY BLISTERS FAIL.

But One Dose of South American Rheumatic

ANOTHER DEFEAT.

After suffering so many disastrous defeats in the bye-elections, the government will probably not feel much hurt by the loss of the Charlevoix seat. No former government of Canada ever experienced so many reverses or lost ground so rapidly as that which Sir Mackenzie Bowell has the honor of doing. Since the 1st of December seven bye-elections have been held, in North Ontario, Cardwell, Montreal Centre, Jacques Cartier, Victoria, West Huron and Charlevoix. These were all represented by supporters of the government, but out of the seven seats the government has managed to secure only two—and those by greatly reduced majorities. Such a record is sufficient to break any administration, and it is not at all surprising that the men of the Bowell ministry have taken to quarreling with each other and with their leader. The "nest of traitors" grew naturally enough out of the nest of discontented ministers rendered sour and angry by their awful drubbings. It was quite characteristic that they should turn on their aged premier and rend him. It was also natural that they should turn for aid and comfort to the unsavory Tupper, a recollection of whose methods in his palmy days was no doubt soothing to perturbed minds like theirs. They could easily recognize a bird of their own plumage in the politician whom the Toronto Mail—now the chief government organ—thus described in 1891:

"In a letter which, though unfair to the Liberal party, comprised some wholesome truths, Mr. Edward Blake told us that the policy pursued of late years had done 'worse, far worse' than 'injure our national prosperity.' It had left us," he said, "with lowered standards of public virtue and a death-like apathy of public opinion, with a subservient parliament, an autocratic executive, debauched constituencies and corrupting and corrupted classes." Of the system which Mr. Blake deplores Sir Charles Tupper has notoriously been the chief agent; all that is worst in it, and has tended most to debase the national character, is familiarly connected with his name, which may be said to be a household word of corruption. Nor has he, like his late chief, succeeded in convincing the people that except when he is engaged in the dirty work of a political party his hands are clean; or that if he governed the nation its honor, while it might be in danger from such exposure as that of the Pacific scandal, would be secure against a deeper stain. His name is at this moment unpleasantly connected with a suspicious commercial affair in England, and if the sentence of the arbitrators in the Onderdonk contract case next month should be against the Dominion, another sinister transaction will be recalled to mind. He will protest his innocence, of course, but his word is unimportant that of a man whose veracity is much impugned and who does not scruple to use stolen letters. It is too evident what sort of scene would be opened by his accession to power. He is the prince of political cracksmen, no doubt, but we cannot afford to purchase ability even of so rare a kind as that which continued and increased demoralization."

A political party must needs be in a lamentable state when it can find no hope of salvation beside a politician of that stamp, who is now, moreover, in his 76th year. It is hard to see how the most optimistic member of it can expect any rebuilding of its fallen fortunes.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

In his address to the Montreal board of trade Sir Charles Tupper dealt seriatim with the several obstacles that stand in the way of his favorite scheme of preferential trade within the British empire. Of course the greatest of these obstacles is the unwillingness of the mother country to enter into any such arrangement, chiefly for the reason that her foreign trade is very much greater than her trade with the colonies. With all his well known ingenuity and aggressiveness, Sir Charles was unable to lay before his Montreal hearers any statement of the case that would show Great Britain to be more ready now than before to conclude a treaty of this kind. It is a well known fact that nearly all the statesmen, financial and commercial bodies of any prominence in the mother country are opposed, and Sir Charles was unfortunately unable to show that there had been any great change of public opinion in favor of the scheme. It appears to us that missionary effort in connection with this matter lies in Britain, not in Canada. The former must, to embrace the scheme, depart from her free trade policy, abrogate the treaties with Belgium and Germany, run the risk of losing a large portion of her foreign commerce and of provoking retaliation. Sir Charles made quotations from speeches of English public men to show that his pet idea was growing in favor, but he did not produce any evidence to counteract the following utterance of Lord Salisbury, only a few months ago, disclaiming any leaning to protective duties—which preferential duties would necessarily be, though under a different name:

"I distinctly disapproved any advocacy of such a policy. I was urging a totally different thing, and that was that our principles of free trade should not include measures for obtaining reciprocity. There is no comparison between the two ideas of reciprocity and protection. On the contrary, so far was I from urging protection for British producers that I was urging that we should take measures to prevent our foreign competitors from using protection against us. I am sensitive upon the subject."

gestion that I have ever promised or urged upon any audience a belief that protection would return within any period to which this generation can look."

Then we have the very positive declaration made just before it left office that it would be unsafe for Great Britain to run the risk of destroying her great trade with foreign countries for the much smaller trade with the colonies. These and other utterances of British public men show how great a change must come about in British public opinion before the preferential trade scheme has a chance of success. Then there is a point to which Sir Charles appears to have paid no attention, namely, the opposition of Canadian manufacturers to any reduction in the duties which specifically affect them. What assurance has he that the cotton men, the iron men or the sugar barons will consent to a lowering of the duties which were imposed for the very purpose of "protecting" them against British products? The tariff as it stands meets with their approval, and it taxes imported British goods in the aggregate 22 per cent., while it taxes American goods only 12½ per cent. If Canadian manufacturers are really willing to support the preferential trade scheme they will consent to such a change in our tariff as will remove this discrimination in favor of the United States as against the mother country. It will be remembered that Great Britain admits the products of Canada into her ports free of duty, this house is of the opinion that the present scale of duties exacted on goods mainly imported from Great Britain should be reduced." This practical move in the direction of extending trade with the mother country did not commend itself to Sir Charles Tupper's political friends, who promptly voted it down.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

Ottawa dispatches indicate the nature of the remedial bill to be proposed by parliament by the Dominion government, and there is no reason to suppose they are not reliable. According to these reports, the measure will, if passed, practically restore the old separate school system in Manitoba, placing it in charge of a Catholic board of education, as it was prior to 1890. Those who support the separate schools are to be exempt from public school taxation, but the dispatches do not indicate what sort of machinery, if any, is to be supplied for the collection of separate school taxes. Nor is anything said with regard to the proposed separate schools being aided, as the public schools are, from the public funds of the province. As these are the points where it would be exceedingly difficult to enforce Dominion jurisdiction, it was perhaps thought advisable to leave them alone. It is questionable whether that course will satisfy those who are most anxious for the restoration of the separate schools. If the bill is passed in this shape, we may fully expect to see further applications to parliament for amendments touching on these points and the end of the dispute will be a long way off. As the Ottawa reports show, the Hon. David Mills has brought forward a phase of the subject to which little or no attention has been paid. What are the real feelings of the Manitoba minority in regard to the restoration of separate schools in the way proposed? Does anyone know for a certainty that the majority of that minority wish to be placed in the position which this bill involves? Has any effort been made to canvass the opinions of the Catholics of Manitoba? None, so far as we know. Certain persons have assumed to speak for the minority, but it is not absolutely certain that they correctly represent the views of those they are said to represent. This is a matter on which the work of an investigating commission would at once throw light. The Dominion government do not want light, however; they set out their course in the first place with a view to their own political advantage, circumstances have combined to keep them in that course on penalty of losing support in Quebec, and they do not want any more light thrown upon their position.

THE INDICTMENT TRUE.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has no great love for Britain, but its sentiments do not carry it so far as to approve of the endeavor now made to extend the Monroe doctrine and crystallize it into an act of congress. Many of the politicians and papers of the United States, now that the jingo effervescence is subsiding, see more clearly than they did the burden of responsibility which the suggestions of the jingoes would throw upon the country, without the slightest prospect of recompense. The sober sense of the people who take time to think calmly over the matter is not doubt well voiced by the Commercial Advertiser's article:

"I distinctly disapproved any advocacy of such a policy. I was urging a totally different thing, and that was that our principles of free trade should not include measures for obtaining reciprocity. There is no comparison between the two ideas of reciprocity and protection. On the contrary, so far was I from urging protection for British producers that I was urging that we should take measures to prevent our foreign competitors from using protection against us. I am sensitive upon the subject."

is nothing to prevent a saner Congress from repealing it at a future session.

It is greatly to be regretted that our national legislators cannot find something better to do than trying to keep alive the embryo of a dangerous fire. Everybody in this country is in favor of the Monroe doctrine, which means, of course, that everybody in this country is in favor of maintaining the rights of the United States. The Monroe doctrine is a passage in the message of a dead president. It is no more a law than any other utterance of any other president that happens to state a disputed case which is backed by right and reason and popular sentiment as well. It may be urged by any administration when occasion arises, but as a matter of fact every administration should guard the interest of the country and its honor, even if there were no such thing as a Monroe doctrine. But the Davis resolution goes farther. It aims to establish a United States protectorate over the southern republics.

This was not contemplated by President Davis. He was the ideal chosen by the American people. So far as the Monroe doctrine and the Venezuelan boundary dispute is concerned, it is clear now to men who have given the matter careful thought and study that it is not at all applicable—although the question is still open. To claim that Monroe's utterances in 1823 entitle the United States to measure the possessions of another power, and to compel that power to accept the United States measurement, seems preposterous.

The Davis resolution should not be passed. The longer it is permitted to sleep in the foreign affairs committee, the better. There is no need of haste. Congress is likely to remain in session until July. There is ample time for frank discussion of the subject and the framing of a measure, if it be deemed advisable to do so, that shall confirm and reaffirm the Monroe doctrine and at the same time place this country in its proper attitude as a same nation.

Not even a convention of lunatics would indorse the Davis resolution. It is absurd. Kill it!

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

Ottawa dispatches indicate the nature of the remedial bill to be proposed by parliament by the Dominion government, and there is no reason to suppose they are not reliable. According to these reports, the measure will, if passed, practically restore the old separate school system in Manitoba, placing it in charge of a Catholic board of education, as it was prior to 1890. Those who support the separate schools are to be exempt from public school taxation, but the dispatches do not indicate what sort of machinery, if any, is to be supplied for the collection of separate school taxes. Nor is anything said with regard to the proposed separate schools being aided, as the public schools are, from the public funds of the province. As these are the points where it would be exceedingly difficult to enforce Dominion jurisdiction, it was perhaps thought advisable to leave them alone. It is questionable whether that course will satisfy those who are most anxious for the restoration of the separate schools. If the bill is passed in this shape, we may fully expect to see further applications to parliament for amendments touching on these points and the end of the dispute will be a long way off. As the Ottawa reports show, the Hon. David Mills has brought forward a phase of the subject to which little or no attention has been paid. What are the real feelings of the Manitoba minority in regard to the restoration of separate schools in the way proposed? Does anyone know for a certainty that the majority of that minority wish to be placed in the position which this bill involves? Has any effort been made to canvass the opinions of the Catholics of Manitoba? None, so far as we know. Certain persons have assumed to speak for the minority, but it is not absolutely certain that they correctly represent the views of those they are said to represent. This is a matter on which the work of an investigating commission would at once throw light. The Dominion government do not want light, however; they set out their course in the first place with a view to their own political advantage, circumstances have combined to keep them in that course on penalty of losing support in Quebec, and they do not want any more light thrown upon their position.

THE INDICTMENT TRUE.

Some Tories are very exercised because Sir Richard Cartwright said in the house of commons on Thursday that in Sir Charles Tupper Nova Scotia had produced the highest type of boulder. Unfortunately, Cartwright's indictment is true. Caron, Langevin, McTigue, St. Louis and others in the upper provinces were bold, bad men their boulding was so bold, open and repulsive that it got them into the courts and before royal commissions and necessitated the application of heavy doses of white-wash in order to make them presentable. Tupper glossed over his boulding with a veneer of patriotism, gave it a coat of paint over it, actually made it presentable by claiming that it was all done—in the public interest—in the interests of the empire! From the time he figured in the family of Sir Richard, infatuated with railroads, he came down to his exploits in connection with the Onderdonk job which cost the people of Canada \$1,118,000, his boulding has all been done in the public interests; Canada has footed the bill to the extent of many millions of dollars, while the golden results have been the aggrandizement and enrichment of the Tupper dynasty. He is therefore, the most dangerous type of boulder, and Sir Richard's trite and untrue remark should awaken the people of Canada and especially of Nova Scotia, to the necessity of clipping his wings and curbing his colossal ambition, so that this undesirable pre-eminence may be wiped out.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

There is nothing so much to be deplored as overdoing a "good thing." The Monroe doctrine is certainly a good thing, but our national legislators are overdoing it. They are "shoving it along" too fast, in the patois of the hour. The resolution of Senator Davis is characterized by President Cleveland as "mischievous, inopportune and unfortunate." Strong words, but not strong enough. It is worse than mischievous. It is a stupid blunder, and it is to be regretted that the Senate intends to rush through such a silly bill as this. The resolution is correct and will have to pass the house of representatives. The signature of the President is not required. If the resolution passes there

is nothing to prevent a saner Congress from repealing it at a future session.

It is greatly to be regretted that our national legislators cannot find something better to do than trying to keep alive the embryo of a dangerous fire. Everybody in this country is in favor of the Monroe doctrine, which means, of course, that everybody in this country is in favor of maintaining the rights of the United States. The Monroe doctrine is a passage in the message of a dead president. It is no more a law than any other utterance of any other president that happens to state a disputed case which is backed by right and reason and popular sentiment as well. It may be urged by any administration when occasion arises, but as a matter of fact every administration should guard the interest of the country and its honor, even if there were no such thing as a Monroe doctrine. But the Davis resolution goes farther. It aims to establish a United States protectorate over the southern republics.

This was not contemplated by President Davis. He was the ideal chosen by the American people. So far as the Monroe doctrine and the Venezuelan boundary dispute is concerned, it is clear now to men who have given the matter careful thought and study that it is not at all applicable—although the question is still open. To claim that Monroe's utterances in 1823 entitle the United States to measure the possessions of another power, and to compel that power to accept the United States measurement, seems preposterous.

The Davis resolution should not be passed. The longer it is permitted to sleep in the foreign affairs committee, the better. There is no need of haste. Congress is likely to remain in session until July. There is ample time for frank discussion of the subject and the framing of a measure, if it be deemed advisable to do so, that shall confirm and reaffirm the Monroe doctrine and at the same time place this country in its proper attitude as a same nation.

Not even a convention of lunatics would indorse the Davis resolution. It is absurd. Kill it!

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NANAIMO.
(From our own correspondent.)

Nanaimo, Jan. 28.—There were 42 applications read at the council meeting last evening for the position of road foreman, some of which were exceedingly amusing. There were three ballots taken, and the third resulted in the appointment of A. D. McKenzie.

Ellis Davis was badly injured about the back yesterday by a fall of coal while working in No. 1 shaft.

The New C. & N. Co. supplied the coal for the Italian warship Christoforo Colombo.

The citizens were somewhat alarmed this morning by a report that the Prince Island shaft was on fire. It appears that two men had set fire to a tunnel, but as soon as it burned on everything was all right. The men are now working as usual.

Nanaimo, Jan. 30.—Mr. James Dunsmuir stated yesterday that it depends upon what inducement the city offers by way of a bonus, as to whether the E. & N. will ship their coal from Nanaimo to another city. The question is whether the citizens will let this opportunity slip.

Pheasants are becoming numerous in the vicinity of Oyster Bay, but so far no efforts have been made to capture them.

There is a general reticence as to the success of the various bores which have been put down on various lands of the New V. C. Co.

The Nanaimo Rugby football club is continuing practice in order to win the next two games to be played. They will have to be successful in order to retain the championship.

CHEMINAIS.
(From our own correspondent.)

Cheminais, Jan. 27.—Mr. C. Green, of Victoria, was up here last week holding a number of ranches in this vicinity the reason being a source of much speculation. Some claim the E. & N. railway company are going to ship coal here, others think it is only to boom a townsite, while those who have a bad fit of "war scare," think that the government is going to fortify the place.

Captain J. S. Gibson came down from Department Bay today to renew old acquaintances.

Mr. Palmer and Mrs. Conway are going to take a trip to San Francisco on the whaleback City of Everett, which is now loading coal at Department Bay.

J. A. Humbird and E. J. Palmer went to Victoria this morning. Everyone is in hopes the president will decide to resume operations before he returns east.

M. Howe, proprietor of the Horse Shoe Bay Hotel, has had a large sign board painted, advertising his place of business. This he will place near the railway station to decoy the travellers if possible, to the Lewisville Hotel.

A wagon passed through here yesterday covered by a tent. It is supposed to be in charge of Gypsies on their way to Victoria.

G. E. Church is going to return to the Northwest Territory in a few days.

NEW DENVER.
The Ledge.

Three concentrators, at least, will be in the St. Joe by next May, which will tend to make this a summer camp as well as a winter camp.

During the year 1895 the Alamo shipped 95 carloads of concentrates. Returns from 80 of these have been received. They amount to \$175,322. Taking a carload at 20 tons this gives a value of between \$104 and \$105 to the ton.

The cost of the mine with fittings, concentrator, tramway, etc., was \$125,000. A dividend of \$35,000 was declared last fall and another of which the amount is not yet fixed will be declared either during this or next month. The Idaho mine, which is adjacent to the Alamo, and belongs practically to the same parties, has shipped 1,400 tons during the year valued at \$140,000.

The largest sum yet realized on any property in the St. Joe creek was that of the Arlington No. 2 and Burlington No. 2. These properties were owned and operated by G. E. Fielding and Holt Corbin, were bonded by John A. Finch on Monday last for the sum of \$50,000. The payments to be as follows: \$1,000 payable at the time of execution, \$4,000 on April 1st, \$10,000 1st of October, and the remaining \$35,000 on the first of February, 1897. The claims were discovered among the first on Springer creek, about 18 months ago and are situated about six miles up the creek. The ore is galena and native silver.

ROSSLAND.
Rossland Miner.

Superintendent Morris turned the water into the mains on Wednesday. Everything worked smoothly and only one leak, half a mile from town, was discovered.

The Le Roi mine boasts of fifteen feet of clean ore in the bottom of their shaft with only one wall. The shaft is down 435 feet. Average assays have been obtained from this chute running over \$250.

A dispatch from Washington to the Avalanche, No. 2 tunnel on the War Eagle, and the No. 3 tunnel on the Iron Mask continues to look well. The drift from the shaft on the Iron Mask is in solid ore as likewise the tunnel in the Virginia. About sixty tons a day are being shipped. The ore in the shafts and drift of the Iron Mask runs about \$300 per ton.

Between half past eight and ten o'clock on Saturday evening some miscreants broke into the office of the Vernon & Nelson Telephone company and appropriated \$23 in bills which he found in the cash drawer.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." The recent chinooks which have done so much to demoralize the roads around Rossland have been a godsend to the C. P. R. and C. & K. S. N. C. On Sunday the Nakusp succeeded in getting down to Robson once more and unless another very severe spell of cold weather intervenes they may be able to keep the river route open for the balance of the winter.

In our issue of January 4 the Miner reported a big strike on the Deadwood, a claim half a mile up the mountain

from the mill ranch. Since that date the owners, Fred Halliday and partners, have been steadily at work on the claim and have 20 tons of galena sacked and ready for removal. This will average over 100 ounces in silver and 60 per cent. lead. It is all taken out of a pay streak about 18 inches wide.

At a meeting of citizens held to consider the question of incorporation, the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas the citizens of Rossland have in mass meeting assembled have unanimously expressed their desire for the incorporation of the town; and, where incorporation by private bill will be an expensive matter; therefore be it resolved that an executive committee of nine be appointed, of whom the chairman shall be one, to draft a petition asking the government to pass a special amendment to the general municipal act permitting the town of Rossland to incorporate under the provisions of that act giving three months notice instead of as now required by law.

The annual meeting of the board of trustees was held in the school house on Tuesday morning. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: J. D. Sheldad, president; H. A. Brown, vice-president; C. E. Shaw, secretary-treasurer; O. C. Corbin, F. B. Wells, J. Abrahamsen, J. I. Woodward, James W. Vail, H. N. Courier, W. M. Brown, C. B. Hume, Charles Abrahamson.

The freezing of the Narrows and part of the Lower Arrow lake last week practically cut off, for a time, all communication between the main line of the C. P. R. and the Lower Kootenay country. This water route can never entirely depend on, as during severe winters uninterrupted communication would be impossible. The shortest and most direct route from the main line to Kootenay lake could be got by extending the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake Branch for a distance of fifty miles through the Trout Lake and Lardo country, to the north end of Kootenay Lake, which never freezes, where boats could connect for Kaslo, Ainsworth, Pilot Bar and Nelson, thus securing for the C. P. R. much of the trade, which for want

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA

United States Senate Adopt a Resolution in Sympathy With the Insurgents.

The Plan of Campaign Adopted by the New Commander-in-Chief in Cuba.

FOUND IN THE HARBOR.
Body of an Unknown Man Picked up This Morning.

The very badly decomposed body of a man—from his dress apparently a sailor—was found floating in the harbor at Ritter's inner wharf this morning. The body was taken to Storck's undertaking parlors by Officers Carson and Carter, and although many frequenters of the place knew it was there during the day they failed to recognize it. There was very little flesh left on the hands, and the face was bloated and discolored. Not a thing was found on the body to tell who the unfortunate man was, the single article found in the pocket being a pocket handkerchief. Whether the man, being without means, took his life, or accidentally fell overboard will probably never be known. Coroner Crompton will hold an inquest tomorrow morning at 9:30.

The man was roughly but fairly well dressed.

ARREST AMERICANS

High Handed Conduct of the Spaniards in Cuba Since Campos' Retirement.

Sympathy With Insurgents Gaining Ground—War Vessel Being Fitted Out.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.—A special to a local paper from Key West, Fla., says: "Advices received here from Havana indicate that since the resignation of Martinez de Campos, the Spanish authorities are acting in a high-handed manner toward American citizens, suspected of being in sympathy with the insurgents. Recently Henry Riso, who claimed to be a naturalized citizen of the United States, was arrested at Puerto Principe as a political suspect. Riso was thrown into a dungeon, although proclaiming his citizenship. His request that General Williams be informed of his plight was denied and when the last steamship left for Cenita, the Spanish penal settlement in Cuba, Riso was placed on board. The plan of campaign adopted by the commandant-in-chief of the Spanish forces now in Cuba has been divulged to several officers of high rank, whose names must be kept secret. General Campos stated what became known as 'the fall of men.' He distributed a large number of Spanish troops in such a manner that they practically formed a solid line from coast to coast. His line began in the north about five miles west of Havana, and extended south to the bay of Matanana. At the time this plan was adopted Gomez had announced that he would take his command not only into Havana province, but that he would walk into Pinar del Rio and as far as he possibly could, Campos determined to prevent Gomez from carrying out his project. The wall of men was well westward to the line of railroad between Havana and Matanana. Gomez and Maceo not only succeeded in crossing Campos' line but recrossed it several times, and Gomez and Maceo separated when it is two weeks ago. Maceo remained in Pinar del Rio province doing about as he pleased, while Gomez invaded Havana province again, and one is encamped within fifteen miles of the capital of Cuba. Reports were printed in the United States that Gomez was at the gates of Havana and that it was only a question of a few hours when he would enter the city. But Gomez had no intention of attacking this city. He openly declared that his only object is to tire out the Spanish troops.

THE IRISH LEADERSHIP.
Justin McCarthy to Surrender the Onersous Duty.

Jan. 30.—Major Sutton, fighting against the Huntington to refunding bill by central Pacific railway, with a letter which day caused to be uninsured. Courier-Journal says the fact that Mr. Sutton is to attack him in the realization of the bill. Mayor Sutton of congress, cabinet President Cleveland which he says tend to mean Mr. Huntington to secure the reversion of measures favoral and Southern Pa-

Y TEMPTATION.
Willie Less Frank at After This.

A special to the Bee Neb., says: Mrs. Jane Frank's president's wife, lost her jewelry last night. Mr. Green, whom were shadowing as a set, dropped into the saloon last night, just Mrs. Houston explains "experience," that she had her diamonds and she thought it un. She said she left her dress when she reached Green left into the lounge of and that she had told everything in sight saying he was glad he temptation from the the authorities are after

AFFAIRS IN CUBA
General Marni Leaves to Take the Field Fighting Going On.

London, Jan. 30.—The Westminster Gazette says it is almost certain that Justin McCarthy will not resume the leadership of the Irish party in parliament after the reassembling of that body.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—The minister of war has just completed a series of successful experiments with the discovery of Prof. Roetgen, of Vienna, of a new method of applying photography to surgery and medicine, with a view of making use of it in war surgery.

CHRISTOFERO COLUMBO.
The Italian Visitor Will Remain in Esquimalt Till Saturday.

Havana, Jan. 30.—General Marin with the headquarter staff has left for the field to take charge of the operations against the insurgents. General Suarez Valdes has been appointed acting captain-general during the absence of General Marti. The sound of what appeared to be a serious engagement was heard today between Seborcua and La Cebada. It is believed the fighting took place at Saladar's farm, between the two places mentioned. Much artillery fire is distinguished. It is supposed the columns of Spanish troops commanded by Colonels Camellas and Galbush have been engaged with the insurgents under General Gomez, who was understood to be making for the province of Pinar del Rio to reinforce the insurgents under Antonio Maceo. A dispatch from Paez, province of Santa Clara, says the plantations of Adela, San Augustine, Altamara, Felipe and Zalata have been burned. Loss estimated at \$800,000.

ASSAULTED THE KING.
An Anarchist Workman Throws a Stone at the King of Portugal.

Lisbon, Jan. 30.—While King Charles was returning to the palace to-dae after a drive in an open carriage accompanied by an aide-de-camp, an anarchist workman threw a stone at His Majesty. The missile, however, hit the carriage and seized and held the anarchist until the latter was arrested. The prisoner was removed, shouting and cheering for social revolution.

Though you may boast no family tree, To bring you power or pelf, Just hustle 'round and try to be An ancestor yourself.

THE NEW AMERICAN LOAN.

The Morgan Syndicate Promises to Take the Entire \$100,000,000.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—The Post's Washington City special says: The new Morgan syndicate has given the treasury renewed assurances of its intention to make the \$100,000,000 loan a success and to that end will have bids to take the whole issue or any part of it. The lump bid will, it is said, be about \$110,000,000 or little below a 3½ per cent basis. A bid for any fraction of the unsold part of the bonds will be let on terms less favorable to the government.

PRIOR'S POSITION.

Anomalous Position of Our Representative Still Puzzling the House of Commons.

Outline of the Proposed School Law—Mr. Mills Wants Information.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Mills will bring up in the house the anomalous position of Col. Prior as stated by the government who stick to the telegrams sent to Victoria during the election. The ministry now say that Colonel Prior is a member of the cabinet and at the same time under the general instructions of Hon. Mr. Ives, minister of trade and commerce.

Dr. Bourinot, and every constitutional authority in the Dominion, declare it utterly unconstitutional for a controller to be a cabinet minister. This matter will be threshed out in the house. In the meantime Col. Prior is asking to be saved from these so-called friends who are doing all they can to make out that he is an actual minister, thereby preventing British Columbia from the representation in the cabinet to which it is entitled. Col. Prior and every member of British Columbia admits that Col. Prior is under the instructions of Mr. Ives as provided for by that statute. The government admits the same thing and the controller of inland revenue is making a hard fight to get the law changed, or else that he get full representation by being promoted to the full charge of a department. While he is trying to do this there are those of his own party who are making the public believe that he is a full fledged minister already. In this way the government is not responding to Col. Prior's entreaties. It is just as well that the responsibility of depriving British Columbia of full representation at the council board should be put upon those who are causing that the statute appointing the controller was changed and that Col. Prior was not to work under it. He is under it, and he complains bitterly about it.

Dr. Bourinot stated to-day that when parliament expired by the effluxion of time, the government would be compelled to take immediate steps for the general election. It would not, as some supposed, do for the government to hang on to power. Dr. Bourinot says that the only interval that would have to elapse between the expiry of the time of this parliament and the election of another would be such time as would be necessary to make the writs returnable.

(Press Dispatch)—The remedial bill was under consideration by the council yesterday. It has been printed together with all the Manitoba school acts, giving the organization of the provinces so that easy reference can be made to any particular statute. Some progress was made with the bill, and it was decided to consider it again on Saturday, when it will probably be approved. It is questionable, however, if it will be introduced in the house until Sir Charles has returned, the Ontario ministers holding that the cabinet should have the benefit of his wide experience on the provisions of the measure.

The bill provides for the creation of a Catholic board of public instruction as existed in Manitoba before the enactment of the provincial school law of 1890. It provides for the restoration of Catholic denominational schools and also that Catholics supporting such schools shall be exempt from paying taxes to the public schools of the province. One claim states that no separate school district shall be constituted as such unless ten Catholic ratepayers petition therefor. The main effect of the bill is to restore to the Catholics nearly all the privileges which they enjoyed previous to 1890.

The proceedings in the house of commons yesterday were tame and uninteresting. The minister of justice, replying to the assertion of Mr. Bergeron that the commutation of the death sentence of Shortis was a gross miscarriage of justice, made a long speech in justification of the government's course.

Replying to a question, the Minister of justice stated that it was a matter of opinion as to when the life of the present parliament expired.

How David Mills asked the government to bring down any papers not yet submitted to the house bearing on the school question. He said it was desired to ascertain what evidence was before the government that the appeal for relief was supported by a majority of those said to be grieved by the Manitoba legislation of 1890. In other words, that those whose names appeared upon the petitions for relief represented the predominant views of the Catholic population of the province. This is an entirely new feature of the question, and one is said, to which great importance is attached, and also is said to be introduced at the suggestion of one of the bolting ministers.

CHRISTOFERO COLUMBO.

The Italian Visitor Will Remain in Esquimalt Till Saturday.

The trip of the Christofero Columbus from Vancouver to Victoria was an exceedingly pleasant one to the officers on board, for during that time a dinner was given in honor of the twenty-third anniversary of the birth of Prince Luigi. As the Prince is a very popular officer he was the recipient of general and hearty congratulations. He was born in the royal palace of Madrid, just twenty-three years ago yesterday, his father, Prince Amadeo, being the King of Spain.

When the visitor arrived in Esquimalt last evening, she was greeted with a royal salute from the British men-of-war.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

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

Admiral Stephenson boarded the visitor this morning and formally welcomed Captain Bertolini and his officers to the British naval station. Several of the men from the Columbus came on shore to-day. They were welcomed by a number of the Italian residents, who showed them the different places of interest in the city.

Premier Turner, consul for Italy, visited the Columbus this morning, and shortly afterward the Premier and Captain Bertolini called at the Canadian House. To-morrow, Lieut.-Governor will pay a return visit to the warship. The members of the Board of Trade will also visit the Columbus to-morrow. As her stay in port is a short one, it is not likely a public reception will be tendered the visitors.

The Columbus will probably remain in Esquimalt until Saturday afternoon. She then goes to San Francisco and other California ports, whence she will pass on to South America. After calling at the important places on the South American coast she will go into Montevideo for orders.

CONSTANT HEADACHE

THE VICTIMS FOUND IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE.

A Sure Sign of Run Down Constitution and Pain on Watery Blood—A Host of Other Evils Follow in the Train—Why Suffer When a Means of Relief Is at Hand?

To those who suffer from almost constant headache, who have felt the keen pang of pain darting through back and side, who have found their heart throb wildly at one time, and almost cease to beat at another, can best appreciate the blessings of perfect health. There are far too many such sufferers, and to those who will follow her example, the case of Miss Anna L. Philbrick, of Danville, Que., will point the way to restored health and activity. Miss Philbrick says:

"We fail to express the gratitude I feel for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. My system was run down to such an extent that I was unable to do anything. I suffered from severe pains in my back and chest. My heart would throb wildly at the least exertion. I had constant headaches, and was, in a word, a complete wreck. Our doctor treated me for eight months, with no beneficial results whatever. Words would fail to express what I suffered. Having read so much about Pink Pills, my father at last determined that I should give them a trial. By the time I had used three boxes there was no longer any doubt that I had found a medicine that would cure me. My appetite had improved, the color began to return to my cheeks, and the pains diminished somewhat. I continued using the Pink Pills until I had taken seven boxes, when every vestige of my illness had disappeared, and I never felt better in my life than I do now. I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I hope some poor sufferer may find health and find health from my experience."

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

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

REMARKABLY PRECOCIOUS.

A Baby Says "Oh Lord" and "Mamma" When Six Hours Old.

New Orleans, Jan. 30.—A special from Jacksonville, Fla., says:

To Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thomas, who live in Oakland, a suburb of Jacksonville, Fla.: The child was born yesterday at the different times during its life of six hours. That the child talked before it was born was reported yesterday by the attending physician, its mother, its grandmother, the nurses, Taylor and MacElroy. Dr. Peterson says: "Immediately after the baby was born I handed it to the nurse, Mrs. Taylor, when it began to fret and cry. In a few minutes cried 'Oh, Lord!' as naturally as I could have done. The nurse, who was colored and superstitious, dropped the baby, but I caught it. Half an hour later the baby cried 'Oh Lord!' three times again. I myself was startled and determined to watch the case. The child remained quiet by its mother's side for several hours, and then suddenly rose to a sitting posture and cried 'Mamma! Mamma!' to her mother. The baby fell back and I examined it immediately and found it dead."

The baby was Mrs. Thomas' fourth child and daughter. Mrs. Thomas, who has been living in the city for several months, and for five weeks before the baby was born, suffered terrible pains. In her paroxysm she cried "Oh Lord! Oh Lord!" frequently. She also frequently cried "Mamma! Mamma!" to her mother. Dr. Peterson thinks these agonizing cries of the mother were responsible for the remarkable exhibition of the infant. Dr. Peterson says the child, when born, looked nearly a year old. He will prepare a statement of the case for the medical journals.

CHRISTOFERO COLUMBO.

The Italian Visitor Will Remain in Esquimalt Till Saturday.

The trip of the Christofero Columbus from Vancouver to Victoria was an exceedingly pleasant one to the officers on board, for during that time a dinner was given in honor of the twenty-third anniversary of the birth of Prince Luigi. As the Prince is a very popular officer he was the recipient of general and hearty congratulations. He was born in the royal palace of Madrid, just twenty-three years ago yesterday, his father, Prince Amadeo, being the King of Spain.

When the visitor arrived in Esquimalt last evening, she was greeted with a royal salute from the British men-of-war.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

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

LEAVES MANY GENERATIONS.

An Old Indian with Over a Thousand Descendants.

Rutland, Vt., Jan. 30.—News has been received here of the death of Macomb, leader of the Caughnawaga Indian reservation near Saranac lake, who died at 103 years of age. He was a noted warrior and had been married three times. His first wife bore six children, by the second he had fifteen and by the third the same number. In reckoning how many grand children and great grand children this old Indian had, the total makes over 1000. Of his 38 children 29 are still living, as are most of his other descendants.

Rutland, Vt., Jan. 30.—News has been received here of the death of Macomb, leader of the Caughnawaga Indian reservation near Saranac lake, who died at 103 years of age. He was a noted warrior and had been married three times. His first wife bore six children, by the second he had fifteen and by the third the same number. In reckoning how many grand children and great grand children this old Indian had, the total makes over 1000. Of his 38 children 29 are still living, as are most of his other descendants.

DISQUIET

RENEWED

Alarming Rumors Circulated and a Renewal of Turkish Massacres is Feared.

A Presbyterian Missionary's Letter Relating His Persecution and Suffering.

Constantinople, Jan. 30.—A renewal of the massacres at Antab, Amasia and Van is feared, and ambassadors of the Powers have called the attention of the Porte to the alarming rumors being circulated. Letters received here from the insurgents of Zeitoun say that no excuse will be offered by them until they hear of the massacre at Marash, then they took vengeance on the Turks.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30.—To-day a letter was received from Rev. Dr. Methany, D.D., the Presbyterian missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian church at Morsini, Asia Minor, bringing the cheering news of his personal safety. In his letter charges of neglect were preferred against Admiral Kirkland in not providing protection for American citizens.

The letter, in part, is as follows: After destroying our outside work, the Turks attacked us in our homes. This failing, they attacked me personally, making all kinds of charges and insinuations against me, and denied me every right they possibly could. I appealed to our government in vain. As time went on, our representations became more and more urgent till at last the department of state ordered two cruisers to come to Morsini, examine our affairs and hear any complaints we wished to make. Admiral Kirkland, who is a bitter enemy of missions and missionaries, made a cruise, but did not call at Morsini. We were told to carry a load of men and ammunition to the Hawkins.

Some people close to the revolutionaries say the whole thing is a "plant," and the Spanish minister and the United States authorities have been cleverly fooled. For some reason that cannot be definitely traced there is a belief in the Cuban colony that the arms supposed to have been on the Hawkins were either transhipped at sea or sent secretly on some other vessel and suspicion intentionally directed against the Hawkins.

Spanish agents and the United States revenue authorities off the track. People here are wondering what the steamer was doing on Long Island Sound if it was en route to Cuba. Admiral Do Lome was apparently supplied with the fullest information in regard to the movements of the steamer Hawkins and acting to return to an Italian port to Morsini. He was, it is said, going to some European horse race. So he was angry at us because we stood in his way when claiming our rights as United States citizens. But God overrules all. The consul came from Beyrouth, secured a list of our complaints and played with great energy, firmness and prudence. The governor of the state was ordered on board the cruiser. He presented a list of complaints against me personally, which were proved before his face in the presence of the naval consul to be utterly untrue and preposterous. On the other hand, every claim I made was sustained. My points were all granted. The Sultan had demanded my deportation from the country, but the grounds of this demand having been proved baseless, the United States declined to allow it. Now the United States cruiser was en route to Morsini, and the Hawkins was captured by the rebels. Admiral Kirkland, who was heavily engaged with the assistance of the United States in endeavoring to head it off, a genuine expedition slipped out without notice and made a successful landing in Cuba. The understanding seems to be that something of the kind was attempted in the case of the steamer Hawkins, but just what the wreck had to do with it or whether it was part of the programme cannot be definitely ascertained.

New York, Jan. 30.—Gloom pervaded the headquarters of the Cuban revolutionary party to-day. The leaders, who would not admit last night that the reported Cuban expedition had been exploded, freely admitted that the report was correct. Thomasina, the acknowledged head of the Cuban revolutionary party, said that about \$100,000 had been expended in fitting out the steamer J. W. Hawkins, including arms and ammunition. One Cuban made the startling announcement that it was evidence there had been treachery.

Havana, Jan. 30.—Several members of the central committee of the reforming party have resigned. It is estimated that one thousand persons have fled from Sabinal to Matanzas. The insurgents plundered stores in Cihra and attacked Guera Macurja, south of Sabinal. The garrison repulsed the enemy, when the attack was renewed. The insurgents suffered severe loss and retreated five miles and then reconvened.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Information Regarding City Police Affairs Asked by the City Council.

The Interpretation of Mr. E. Crow Baker's Letter by the City Solicitor.

The board adjourned at 9:15.

At last night's meeting of the city council Ald. Marchant's resolution asking for detailed information regarding the police force was carried. During the discussion the management of the police force was subjected to considerable criticism by several of the aldermen. Mayor Beaven presided and all the aldermen were present.

Ald. Partridge rose to a question of privilege, and reading the letter published, signed "A Ratepayer," in last evening's issue of the Times, stated that if the letter had not been received, he would have refrained from voting on Ald. Marchant's motion, but now that the letter had appeared he would vote whether it was a family matter or not. The letter was signed by "A Ratepayer," but Ald. Partridge was of the opinion that it was written by one not far from the council board.

Ald. Marchant stated that although his name was used in the letter he had neither written or instigated the letter.

Ald. Macmillan moved: "That where as, because of the proposed reduction in the assessed value of property for the present year, the rates as now provided will not furnish sufficient revenue for all civic purposes, be it resolved that the council petition the legislature to so enact that the rate on real estate be increased to 20 mills per dollar to provide for the deficiency."

In support of the resolution, Ald. Macmillan pointed out such an increase was necessary, as it was objectionable in many ways to place a tax on improvements, and a revenue to carry on civic work had to be found.

Ald. Cameron seconded the motion to bring it before the council. He did not quite like the wording of the motion and thought the matter should be deferred until the estimates are brought down so that the council might know the sum required.

The land values would have to be reduced, and consequently the rate of taxation must be increased to get sufficient revenue to carry on the business of the city successfully.

Ald. Humphrey was also of the opinion that the resolution should not be introduced till the estimates are brought down. He moved that the matter be laid over till the estimates are considered.

Ald. Glower seconded the amendment.

Ald. Marchant would support the resolution.

He thought that sooner or later the rate must be raised to secure sufficient revenue.

New Westminster and Vancouver have the power granted from the legislature to raise money in the way suggested by Ald. Macmillan's resolution and he saw no good reason why the capital should not be granted the same privilege.

Mayor Beaven pointed out that the government collected a large revenue from personal property tax and in view of the fact that there will be a shortage in the revenue, the council might ask the provincial government to transfer this tax to the city.

The government might also be asked for an increased grant for educational purposes.

The amendment was carried, Ald. Macmillan, Cameron and Marchant voting against it.

Ald. Marchant moved "that the police commissioners be respectfully requested to obtain from the chief of police the of the duties of the chief of police, sergeants and constables in the purview of the corporation, said duties to include the hours and location of the policemen's beats, together with a copy of the instructions, if any, given to each officer on the force."

Ald. Marchant moved the resolution to obtain more information on the subject. Constant and frequent complaints had come to his ears regarding the mismanagement of this important department. He did not desire to infringe upon any privilege that the police commissioners may have, but he thought the council should have the information. The resolution was seconded by Ald. Glover.

Ald. Partridge was of the opinion that Ald. Marchant could get the information from the chief of police or the police commissioners, without making the matter public.

Ald. Macmillan would support the resolution. Complaints had been made about the police last year regarding their permitting Chinese gambling. It is only right that the council should know where the police are to be found and what they are expected to do. The police are a capable body of men if placed under proper management.

Ald. Cameron questioned whether the system of having police commissioners, one of whom never had been appointed, worked as satisfactorily as the old system. They should be under the direct control of a committee of the council. He would rather favor having a more suitable system than go into the details of what the police are doing.

Ald. Wilson thought the police commissioners would, if the resolution was passed, tell the council to mind its own business. He thought some of the information desired was of a private nature and would not be forthcoming.

The resolution was carried, Ald. Partridge and Tarks voting against it.

Ald. Marchant's resolution dealing with the appointment of three collectors was laid over till the next regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

ene for the year 1896.

Ald. Cameron and Macmillan raised the point of order that twenty-four hours' notice should be given of the introduction of the by-law before the regular meeting.

Ald. Williams introduced a by-law au-

thorizing the corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow the sum of \$200,000 in anticipation of the receipt of its rev-

A Surprising Subscription.

New York Times.

Christopher Dobbs, generally known as "Little Dobbs," by reason of his somewhat stubby proportions, sat in the smoking room at the club, listening to the men as they related their experiences in soliciting subscriptions for the new Charity Hospital. They were his elders, all of them, and had been on the committee on account of present or past business sagacity and skill, and yet his seat was that of the youngest. How weak were their endeavors, how short-sighted their conclusions! Had he not raised a definite sum, he started to raise such won't bluffs as "Out of town," "See you later," and "Hard times," that he wouldn't? Why, bigger men couldn't have been bigger stiffies or sticks! Finally his indignation, being critical, manifested itself in speech; since criticism, when self-convinced, is in no wise superior to mere acquiescence.

"Say," he began, "you fellows have got the right name for your old hospital; it isn't apt to be puffed out or to fail very soon at the rate you are going."

Various expressions of countenances followed this outburst—amused, surprised, supercilious, and horrified. There was a general turning towards Mr. Macklin, the chairman, as if with him lay the knock-out drops of official displeasure.

"Perhaps our young friend," suggested "the young man," combining in the exalted functionary, the looks of his associates, his face, "will give us the benefit of his financial and commercial career."

"Duns and pawnbrokers," translated Nevins, the clothier, in a stage whisper.

"What's so," replied Little Dobbs, grimly. "If so, some of you will be fast asleep when you're wide awake."

"I'll tell you what I'll do. Name the lastest, drest old nut whom you've been unable to crack, and if I don't get some meat out of him, why, I will never after hold my peace."

"Agreed! Agreed!" Set him on old Knowles' "Let him tackle the firm," Knowles & Blum, while he's about it;"

"Oh, give the boy some earthly show," were the ensuing comments.

"In view of our self-imposed penalty, and hence in the interest of concord, we accept your offer, Mr. Dobbs," said the chairman, smiling, "and beg that you will act as our representative with Jabez Knowles, whom the general concurrence seems to name as a proper test for your shrewdness. Here is the book; I will doubtless be a sufficient voucher."

Little Dobbs took the subscription list, lighted a cigarette, winked at Nevins, the clothier, and departed with all the assurance of easy victory. But when he reached the street, he proceeded reluctantly and with head bowed bit-moderation. For Jabez Knowles, senior member of the great dry goods house of Knowles & Blum, was considered hard-headed and practical by his friends—that is by himself and partner—and denominated as a miser, skimpish and curmudgeon by his enemies, whose countenance he abhorred. Besides, he was trustee under the will of the late augmented Christopher Dobbs, sr., and intrusted with the duty of doffing out that monthly allowance on which Little Dobbs throve without toiling or sinning.

As a natural consequence of their individualities, guardian and ward had not been on friendly terms for several years, as was well known to those who had just proposed the former's name. "I got what I deserved," muttered Little Dobbs. If so, his deserts, indeed, were small!

The young man, however, kept doggedly to his mission. In the first place, he had a reputation for doing the best of the ordinary, which he took pride, probably because he did so little in the way of habit of life. And then he could not help recalling the time when he had lived with Jabez Knowles, and had been a prime favorite.

They had been pleasant, those days of youthfulness in their innocence.

Mrs. Knowles had then been living, and her influence had kept the home free from the sordidness of her husband. And Alice Knowles, the only child, had been such a charming companion—as bright and blithe as a sunbeam. Ah, well, after the mother's death this little friend had been sent away to school, and he himself had fled from the ever-increasing gloom of avarice, and had neither seen nor heard of her more. How did she look, now that she must be full grown? Did she remember him as kindly as he did?

Perhaps he might injure old Jabez by the manner of his approach; he had the winning touch, people thought, and then he might learn when Alice would return home, and even gain permission to see her. With some such vague hopes did Little Dobbs fortify his natural impudence.

The servant grinned both recognition and sympathy as Little Dobbs inquired at the house for Mr. Knowles. "He's just come in, sir," he said; "you may go right up to the library if you think best." Little Dobbs was far from such ostentatious thinking; yet, he ascended the stairs and entered the rear room. As he did so, he barely noticed that the curtains over the doorway to the parlor were swaying as if someone had just hurried through; barely noticed, for the presence of the master at once claimed his attention.

The old gentleman was sitting at his desk, tearing and scratching divers papers, which experience told Little Dobbs were household bills. At the sound of approaching steps he glanced up timorously, and then angrily.

"How do you dare! What do you mean by this intrusion, Sir?" roared Jabez Knowles. "Haven't I forbidden you to come?"

"Personally, but not officially," said Little Dobbs, coolly.

"How officially, except as a spendthrift, idiot and general disgrace?"

"My present capacity comes under the second subdivision. I should say I am soliciting subscriptions for the Charity Hospital."

"I should say it did; but it would soon stand under the others, were anyone so rash as to intrude his offering to you, 'Dear Out!'

"I thought you might regard it as a wise investment," retorted Little Dobbs, abandoning all discretion. "You always used to say you would come to want in your old age."

"Begone!" thundered old Jabez, rising from his chair, "and tell the fools that sent you here that I would willingly subscribe to a lunatic asylum for their amusement and your confinement."

"In that case," shouted Little Dobbs from the other side of the curtain, "I think charity should begin at home."

and he rapidly descended to the main hall. There his steps were arrested by a light call of: "Oh Christ! Christ won't you wait a moment, please?" He glanced up. Over the rail a face was peering A white hand extended and dropped a package at his feet.

"Of course, papa was only jesting," said those soft merry tones.

"There is his subscription. But hurry along, lest he begins to yell again."

The face disappeared. Little Dobbs picked up the parcel and passed beyond, out of the house. Why, that was Alice! How pretty she has grown. She must have returned home from school. She must have overheard his flippancy from the parlor. Had he not noticed the curtains swaying from her passing? If he, only had known, how humble and deferential he would have been! And yet, she had not appeared displeased. Rather timorous, perhaps, but of her father—not of him. Had she not called him "Chris" as naturally as if ten years ago were yesterday? What was this highly improbable subscription which had been transmitted to him by a lovely messenger? At the first convenient spot he would find out, and then he could consider what should be done.

Convenient spots were never very far away from Little Dobbs, and so he soon seated in the rear of his restaurant with a long, cooling drink and a large cigar, as friends in council. The package upon examination proved to be a plethoric and weighty envelope bound around with blue floss. "Old Knowles will be wearing a white dainty apron next," muttered Little Dobbs, as he loosened the coil. The contents were money and a quantity of silver and copper, and a few bills intermixed, like spectators at a labor convention. "He must have been priggling the foreign missions collection," reflected Little Dobbs as he made the count. The sum was exactly \$50; and, besides, at the bottom there lay a faded flower, and a clipping of newspaper poetry, marked "How true." These latter evinced the young man's suspicions. "These are her poor little savings," he concluded, "painfully collected from her miserable, scrimpy allowance. She has planned to thus procure some simple luxury, or more likely some absolute necessity, of which that old hussy has deprived her. And that she has sacrificed them all, partially out of shame for him but partially, I believe, out of regard for me. Now, what shall I do?"

Do? A brief consideration made him conclude evidently enough. Of course, he could not make money. It was too evident to be polluted by the pavilion of Mr. Cashier Macklin and of Nevins, the clothier. And moreover they would be surprised to know that Old Knowles would never have sent his subscription in such a toy-bank fashion. Finally,

of course, since Alice wished for a subscription, there should be one. Little Dobbs took from a flat, almost concave pocket-book a fifty dollar bill, carefully folded. He placed it in the subscription list, and inscribed the name of Jabez Knowles in accordance with order and surname. "This is the last rose," he reflected. "But, after all, only a monthly one, I can easily go until the first on tick, and it shall go hard with me before I touch this precious bough." With such prophetic comment, he buttoned the envelope tightly to his heart, and hastened back to the club.

There was a general shout as Little Dobbs entered the smoking-room. "He walks all right." "How is your neck, my boy?" and "He doesn't seem to mind the marble face," were some of the remarks. Unmoved, he delivered the subscription book to the chairman and requested his seal with the single inquiry: "I don't care to hold it, do I?"

"Set a wench to catch a weasel," sneered Nevins, the clothier, when the amazing disclosure had been made. But Mr. Cashier Macklin had shown the aptitude in affairs for which he was distinguished. He touched the button, and when the waiter appeared said: "Just see what the gentleman will have?"

"Of course," interrupted Blum, with a deprecating shrug. "Of course I shall expect some return. You can't expect me to risk my money and waste my influence for free, gratis, now, can you? I ask you, young man."

"I'll pay you the usual rates 3 per cent a month."

"No, no," protested the other. "You'll do nothing of the sort. Listen, and I will tell you something of my life, my ways. I was a ragged street urchin when Mr. Knowles took me into his employ; but even then I said to myself: 'Louis, some day you will be walking up and down these aisles, scolding the girls. Some day you will be sitting behind that desk drawing checks and making deposits!' And I worked, ah, how I did work. I made myself useful and then indispensable. When I became a partner I conferred my favor, instead of accepting one."

"He claims that you falsely and wantonly made a certain subscription to the Charity Hospital Fund in this city, of \$500, whereby his business reputation has been in jeopardy, his sanity has been questioned, his house has been run down by solicitors for various elemosinary institutions to such an extent that he has suffered physical impairment, and his mind has been distractured and tortured."

"By reason of which facts aforesaid, he instructs us to bring suit against you, forthwith, unless you proffer a satisfactory settlement."

"And in view of such step on our part, we beg to call your attention that your only visible means of support are derived from certain trust funds in our client's charge. Hence, our first legal step would be to attach the same, pending the suit. Trusting that you will call on us at your earliest convenience, we remain, etc."

"Won't you walk into my parlor?" inquired Little Dobbs, sarcastically, as he tore the missive into bits. "No, I'm rather too fly for that," and he went about his relaxation in that happy spirit to which out of sight means out of mind.

A few days later, however, Little Dobbs sat in his diminutive sitting room, dumpish of posture and dumpish of heart. That morning, as he strolled down toward the club, a rude boy with a whistle, a wink and a cigarette, ex-

emplifying the three degrees of anxiety had thrust into his hand several papers, and then he vanished, a cloud of wind and smoke. A cursory examination had caused Little Dobbs to retrace his steps. The impossible had happened. He was not he was enjoined from the use of a cent of his income! The club was no place for him with his long arms just on the eve of being posted. Alas, his room would be no place for him, when the janitor had made his smile, but insistent visit. Meanwhile he would enjoy his domestic privileges while he could, and think it all over!

Men of Little Dobbs' ephemeral nature are plucky only within the airy environments to which they are accustomed. Practical troubles to them are like bugaboos which children avoid by covering their head. No adroit and brilliant schemes came to the young man in his gloomy and solitary meditation. Litigation simply meant deprivation to him. He knew Messrs. Sharp & Blum, and—no, not Nevins, the tailor. He would sooner; but there was Cashier Macklin. He would confound their politics, that he would. But how? Why, by eloping with Alice and marrying her himself. He had \$50 to the good at all events; her own dear money, too. How better could it be consecrated? He had hosts of friends, too, who thought him clever. There was Cashier Macklin, and—no, not Nevins, the tailor. He would sooner; but there was Cashier Macklin. He would go at once and consult with him. Beside old Knowles would hardly care to continue an injunction against a son-in-law, and thus interfere with the support of his daughter. So, assuming and resolving, Little Dobbs made his toilet and then wended his way to the bank.

When Little Dobbs was up stairs he paced the floor in deep and anxious thought. What did Blum's conduct mean, at once determined and cringing?

"One moment, please," peristed Louis Blum. "Also consider what it would worth yours while to cause Miss Alice to take me to-morrow in your stead. A sharp word from you, and she might choose me out of pictures you have read of such things. I assure you, Well, then, good night. You will find me in the room next to yours should you care to agree to any reasonable compromise."

Little Dobbs made no verbal reply. He sprang from his chair, grasped the visitor by the throat, forced him through the doorway, and dismissed him down the stairs with the encouragement of a hearty kick. Then he returned to his chair. A very different man from the depressed and morose individual of a half hour ago. So Alice loves him! A glimmer with perspiration; his thick, fatby lips were colorless. He was terribly in earnest, and the fire of his eye showed undoubted and ample motive for such stress.

"All right," replied the young man indifferently; "I'll take the night to consider, since you wish; but also I'll consider in my own room and by myself."

"One moment, please," peristed Louis Blum.

"Also consider what it would be worth yours while to cause Miss Alice to take me to-morrow in your stead. A sharp word from you, and she might choose me out of pictures you have read of such things. I assure you, Well, then, good night. You will find me in the room next to yours should you care to agree to any reasonable compromise."

When Little Dobbs was up stairs he paced the floor in deep and anxious thought. What did Blum's conduct mean, at once determined and cringing?

"One moment, please," peristed Louis Blum. "Also consider what it would be worth yours while to cause Miss Alice to take me to-morrow in your stead. A sharp word from you, and she might choose me out of pictures you have read of such things. I assure you, Well, then, good night. You will find me in the room next to yours should you care to agree to any reasonable compromise."

When Little Dobbs was up stairs he paced the floor in deep and anxious thought. What did Blum's conduct mean, at once determined and cringing?

"One moment, please," peristed Louis Blum. "Also consider what it would be worth yours while to cause Miss Alice to take me to-morrow in your stead. A sharp word from you, and she might choose me out of pictures you have read of such things. I assure you, Well, then, good night. You will find me in the room next to yours should you care to agree to any reasonable compromise."

When Little Dobbs was up stairs he paced the floor in deep and anxious thought. What did Blum's conduct mean, at once determined and cringing?

"One moment, please," peristed Louis Blum. "Also consider what it would be worth yours while to cause Miss Alice to take me to-morrow in your stead. A sharp word from you, and she might choose me out of pictures you have read of such things. I assure you, Well, then, good night. You will find me in the room next to yours should you care to agree to any reasonable compromise."

When Little Dobbs was up stairs he paced the floor in deep and anxious thought. What did Blum's conduct mean, at once determined and cringing?

"One moment, please," peristed Louis Blum. "Also consider what it would be worth yours while to cause Miss Alice to take me to-morrow in your stead. A sharp word from you, and she might choose me out of pictures you have read of such things. I assure you, Well, then, good night. You will find me in the room next to yours should you care to agree to any reasonable compromise."

When Little Dobbs was up stairs he paced the floor in deep and anxious thought. What did Blum's conduct mean, at once determined and cringing?

"One moment, please," peristed Louis Blum. "Also consider what it would be worth yours while to cause Miss Alice to take me to-morrow in your stead. A sharp word from you, and she might choose me out of pictures you have read of such things. I assure you, Well, then, good night. You will find me in the room next to yours should you care to agree to any reasonable compromise."

When Little Dobbs was up stairs he paced the floor in deep and anxious thought. What did Blum's conduct mean, at once determined and cringing?

"One moment, please," peristed Louis Blum. "Also consider what it would be worth yours while to cause Miss Alice to take me to-morrow in your stead. A sharp word from you, and she might choose me out of pictures you have read of such things. I assure you, Well, then, good night. You will find me in the room next to yours should you care to agree to any reasonable compromise."

When Little Dobbs was up stairs he paced the floor in deep and anxious thought. What did Blum's conduct mean, at once determined and cringing?

"One moment, please," peristed Louis Blum. "Also consider what it would be worth yours while to cause Miss Alice to take me to-morrow in your stead. A sharp word from you, and she might choose me out of pictures you have read of such things. I assure you, Well, then, good night. You will find me in the room next to yours should you care to agree to any reasonable compromise."

When Little Dobbs was up stairs he paced the floor in deep and anxious thought. What did Blum's conduct mean, at once determined and cringing?

"One moment, please," peristed Louis Blum. "Also consider what it would be worth yours while to cause Miss Alice to take me to-morrow in your stead. A sharp word from you, and she might choose me out of pictures you have read of such things. I assure you, Well, then, good night. You will find me in the room next to yours should you care to agree to any reasonable compromise."

When Little Dobbs was up stairs he paced the floor in deep and anxious thought. What did Blum's conduct mean, at once determined and cringing?

"One moment, please," peristed Louis Blum. "Also consider what it would be worth yours while to cause Miss Alice to take me to-morrow in your stead. A sharp word from you, and she might choose me out of pictures you have read of such things. I assure you, Well, then, good night. You will find me in the room next to yours should you care to agree to any reasonable compromise."

When Little Dobbs was up stairs he paced the floor in deep and anxious thought. What did Blum's conduct mean, at once determined and cringing?

"One moment, please," peristed Louis Blum. "Also consider what it would be worth yours while to cause Miss Alice to take me to-morrow in your stead. A sharp word from you, and she might choose me out of pictures you have read of such things. I assure you, Well, then, good night. You will find me in the room next to yours should you care to agree to any reasonable compromise."

When Little Dobbs was up stairs he paced the floor in deep and anxious thought. What did Blum's conduct mean, at once determined and cringing?

"One moment, please," peristed Louis Blum. "Also consider what it would be worth yours while to cause Miss Alice to take me to-morrow in your stead. A sharp word from you, and she might choose me out of pictures you have read of such things. I assure you, Well, then, good night. You will find me in the room next to yours should you care to agree to any reasonable compromise."

When Little Dobbs was up stairs he paced the floor in deep and anxious thought. What did Blum's conduct mean, at once determined and cringing?

"One moment, please," peristed Louis Blum. "Also consider what it would be worth yours while to cause Miss Alice to take me to-morrow in your stead. A sharp word from you, and she might choose me out of pictures you have read of such things. I assure you, Well, then, good night. You will find me in the room next to yours should you care to agree to any reasonable compromise."

When Little Dobbs was up stairs he paced the floor in deep and anxious thought. What did Blum's conduct mean, at once determined and cringing?

"One moment, please," peristed Louis Blum. "Also consider what it would be worth yours while to cause Miss Alice to take me to-morrow in your stead. A sharp word from you, and she might choose me out of pictures you have read of such things. I assure you, Well, then, good night. You will find me in the room next to yours should you care to agree to any reasonable compromise."

When Little Dobbs was up stairs he paced the floor in deep and anxious thought. What did Blum's

SEVERE WEATHER.

Steamer Sunol Has a Very Rough Trip From Portland to 'Frisco.

The Miowers Had to Put Back to Sydney on Account of an Accident.

A San Francisco dispatch says: The steamer Sunol arrived from Portland yesterday. The vessel was so long over due that some fears existed for her, but she arrived in fair order, though with her deck cargo somewhat damaged and with a little less lumber than she had on board when she left Portland. The voyage of the Sunol is perhaps the roughest which has yet been encountered during the recent southerly gales. The trip from Portland, San Francisco usually occupies 72 hours, but the voyage of the Sunol lasted seven and a half days. She ran entirely out of coal and was compelled to use a portion of her cargo of lumber for fuel. It is lucky for those on board that the cargo was of such a nature that it could be used for fuel, for the vessel ran out of coal when she was in the thick of a storm off Cape Mendocino. This was on last Sunday and the winds were so strong and the seas so heavy that it was only with great difficulty that the steamer made any progress at all when under a full head of steam. Immense waves split at her bow and washed over the vessel. The timbers were strained in every joint, and so heavily did she labor in the seas that her deck load was almost ground to pulp. On Sunday afternoon the Sunol sighted a schooner in distress off Cape Mendocino, but owing to the violence of the storm could do nothing for her.

Port Townsend, Jan. 30.—Ship Louis Walsh, from Callao, has arrived with the news that the British ship Indian Empire, coal laden from Newcastle to Coquimbo, put into Callao dismasted. On the voyage across the Pacific the ship ran into a terrible hurricane and shipped heavy seas smashing the rail and aft house and breaking the masts like reeds. One man was killed. Five days the vessel drifted about helplessly but finally made Callao, where she will be condemned and sold. Two more vessels arrived in port about the same time with topmasts gone.

New York, Jan. 30.—By telephone from the steamer St. Paul this morning it is stated that no effort to float the steamer was made either last night or this morning. There is no change in her position. All cargo is off and a number of deck fittings have been removed, so that she is now about as light as can be made. The probabilities are that nothing will be done until there is a strong easterly wind and high tide.

The Northwestern Steamship Company have made a slight change in the steamer Routie's schedule by arranging to leave Victoria every night except Sunday instead of Saturdays, as formerly. This alteration will give those desirous of spending Sunday on the Sound an excellent opportunity of doing so.

Capt. F. Tuttle, of this city, has been assigned to the command of the revenue cutter Bear, vice Heely, under court-martial in San Francisco. The Bear, in charge of Capt. Tuttle, will accompany the whaling fleet to the Arctic ocean this spring.

Very little damage was done the N. P. R. steamer Hankow by the fire which broke out in her coal bunkers. She has gone on the floating dock at Tacoma. When she comes off the Strathnairns will go on.

Sydney, Jan. 30.—Steamship Miower from Vancouver, has returned with her machinery slightly out of order. She will repair and sail in a few days.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BASEBALL.

VICTORIA ALL RIGHT.

Robert H. Leadley manager of the Seattle Baseball club, and R. J. Glenalvin returned to this city yesterday afternoon from Victoria, where they went to look over the baseball situation for the coming season. Special interest is added to this little trip when it is known that A. D. Charlton, assistant general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, and I. A. Nadeau, local general agent of the Northern Pacific, were with them. Mr. Nadeau is one of the most enthusiastic baseball men in the state and has thorough knowledge of the fine points of the game. He has a little daughter who can throw a ball just as accurately and swiftly as a boy, and the way she handles a catcher's mitt is astonishing.

In speaking of the outlook in Victoria Mr. Leadley said last evening: "Things are very satisfactory and I feel confident that the people across the line will support the game and put in a team that will make us all bustle. It is probable that the franchise in Victoria will be handled by local people. They have promised to send a delegation down to Portland to attend the meeting next Tuesday night and I am sure there will be no trouble about Victoria holding her own in the league. After the meeting I shall return to Seattle and remain a week or two before returning here in the middle of March and take charge of things until I return at the opening of the season."

Glenalvin is feeling in high feather over the prospects of the league and says that he cannot see any reason why the Pacific Northwest should not support a good league with the admission fixed at the low figure of 25 cents.

Portland, Jan. 28.—The new Pacific League of Professional Baseball Clubs met here to-night. Manager Glenalvin of the Portland club; Manager Leadley, of Seattle, and M. J. Roche, of this city, president secretary and treasurer of the league, were present. Mr. Glenalvin held the proxy of Manager Stroble, of Tacoma, and S. D. Schultze,

holder of the Victoria franchise, was delayed. It was decided to fix the general admission for adults to all games at 25 cents, 25 cents extra being charged to the grand stand. Boys will be charged 15 cents, or two boys may enter on a 25-cent ticket. Mr. Roche was appointed to prepare a schedule of games. Each club will play fifty games at home and fifty games abroad. Five games per week will be played during the season, which opens on Sept. 1 and closes September 30. The Portland, Tacoma and Seattle managers each deposited \$500 with Treasurer Roche as a sinking fund. Ten per cent of each game will be turned into the treasurer to be added to the sinking fund, the entire amount to remain in his hands until the close of the season as a guarantee that each club will comply with the requirements of the constitution and play out the season. Any unpaid expenses of the league or unpaid salaries will also be a claim against the sinking fund. Treasurer Roche has given a bond of \$5000. Applications were received from Spokane and Walla Walla for franchises, but the league decided that a six-club league could not be handled to advantage. April 23 was designated as Harry Wright day, April 13, the date fixed by the National League, being too early. Both Managers Leadley and Glenalvin expressed themselves as highly pleased with the progress so far made and the interest displayed at Seattle, Tacoma and Victoria regarding the coming baseball sea-

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The German cook of the bark Candida, arrested last evening for stabbing one of the seamen, was this morning fined \$20 and \$5 costs or two months' imprisonment. The men had had trouble before. Last night the players had escaped through the holes arranged for such emergencies and the police secured five of the players and two witnesses. One of the players had a very narrow escape from having his head cut open. Upon the approach of the officers he had hidden himself in a box about large enough for a rabbit.

The officers determined not to leave anything behind that could be used by the gamblers in restoring the game, were breaking things up generally. Constable Mount struck the box in which the player was seated with an axe, when a shrill voice called out, "No strike, I come out!" This morning in the police court the five players pleaded guilty and were fined \$20 each.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Wilson took place yesterday at 2:30 p.m. Rev. Mr. Clark officiated at the church cemetery. There were a large number of sympathizing friends in attendance. The floral offerings were numerous, one being a beautiful cross from the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society. The pallbearers were J. R. Carmichael, E. C. Smith, G. Bishop, M. McGregor, J. Bell, J. G. Brown.

Mr. W. A. Carlyle's second lecture, delivered at the board of trade rooms last evening, was on the subject of "Ore and Ore Deposits." The audience was large and seemed to take a deep interest in the lecture. Mr. Carlyle described the different kinds of ore deposits and where they were likely to be found. The subject of well known bodies for the detection of faults in veins was discussed. The lecture was simplified by means of large charts, on which the different ore deposits were classified.

Chief Justice Davie held a special session of the speedy trials court this morning. Joseph Hogue, committed for trial for taking a purse from Mrs. Palmer's pocket, was sentenced to twelve months with hard labor. He pleaded guilty. Robert Irvine pleaded guilty to the charge of stabbing his wife. Sentence was reserved until tomorrow. Lim Sing and Lim Hong, the defendants in the theatre assay assault and robbery case, also elected to be tried by speedy trial. Their case will be heard on Tuesday next. In the meantime they are on bail.

The annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association of British Columbia will open at New Westminster on Friday, at 10 a.m. The forenoon will be devoted to the consideration of practical papers of interest to the dairying industry, and the afternoon to open discussion and experiments. After the president's address (Mr. Thomas Cummingham), the business of the meeting will be taken up in the following order: "Dairy Marketing," C. C. Eldridge, of Vancouver; "Cold Storage," W. H. Lee, of Westminster, and A. King, of Ladner's; "Winter Dairying," H. F. Page, of Matsqui; competitive experiments with spraying machines, exhibitions of separators, open discussion and "the question box."

From Wednesday's Daily.

Four old timers, W. H. Curran, Jno. Holmes, Wm. Tally and W. V. Jecks, who have become unable to support themselves, will be sent by the provincial government to the home at Kamloops. They leave on the Charmer to-morrow morning.

The presentation of the medals and diplomas for the graduating nurses of the Jubilee hospital will take place at the hospital on Saturday at half past two. Official invitations have been sent to the members of the provincial legislature, the mayor and aldermen, the public are also invited to witness the interesting ceremony.

A meeting of the Board of School Trustees is being held in the secretary's office this afternoon. The estimates for teachers' salaries are up for discussion. At Monday's meeting the total estimate for this purpose was carried, and as it is several thousand dollars less than the amount actually expended last year the board will retrench either by reducing the number of teachers or by cutting the salaries.

W. Loveridge, the manager of the Duke of York, has made arrangements with Mr. Dumbleton for the use of his portable saw mill, which is at present cutting lumber at Sooke. The saw mill and hydraulic plant now on its way from San Francisco will be sent to Alberni by the Maude on next trip. The saw mill, which has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day, will be placed on the Duke of York, and the lumber for a flume a mile and a quarter in length will be cut without delay.

There is to be a meeting of the second vice-presidents of the Northwest Mining Association at Spokane February 22, and G. B. Dennis, the president of the Association is making energetic efforts to secure a full attendance. The list of second vice-presidents comprises more than 200 representative men, distributed as follows: Washington, 57; Montana, 33; Oregon, 43 and British Columbia, 23. In connection with the convention, hotel bills will be given, for which great preparations are already made.

President Dennis announced that reduced rates have been secured on all railroads leading to Spokane. The active interest he has taken in their welfare," Messrs. Taylor and Walker, who have been at the marine hospital, have sufficiently recovered from the effects of their terrible exposure to be able to leave for England to-morrow. T. Chamberlain, who was buried in the graves in taking a line to shore, although recovering, is not yet able to leave the hospital.

A late issue of Lloyd's Weekly contained the following item, headed, "A Morning at a London Theatre": "An extraordinary scene was witnessed on Wednesday night at the New Olympia Theatre, during the performance of 'Cheer, Boys, Cheer!' During the representation of a tableau, entitled 'The Last Stand,' founded upon the massacre of Captain Wilson's party in Matabeland, a man in the gallery shouted out, 'That's the way Englishmen can die. To h— with the Boers!' The effect of this interruption was electrical, and the pent-up excitement of the densely packed audience found vent in hearty cheers, raised again and again. During the tableau Mr. Harry Neville had to mention the name of Dr. Jameson, and this called forth a fresh demonstration from the audience." Mr. John Wilson, city street foreman, is a brother of the Captain Wilson mentioned.

Last night Chief Shepherd, Sgt. Walker, Detectives Perdue and Palmer and Constable Mount paid a visit to Chinatown and broke up one of the

most prosperous fan tan games in the quarter. The place chosen for the first arrest was 37 Fisgard street. To get into the room where the game was played the officers had to break down three heavy doors, but they were prepared for this, and before leaving the station armed themselves with axes, sledge hammers and battering rams. Before they reached the rooms most of the players had escaped through the holes arranged for such emergencies and the police secured five of the players and two witnesses. One of the players had a very narrow escape from having his head cut open. Upon the approach of the officers he had hidden himself in a box about large enough for a rabbit.

The officers determined not to leave anything behind that could be used by the gamblers in restoring the game, were breaking things up generally. Constable Mount struck the box in which the player was seated with an axe, when a shrill voice called out, "No strike, I come out!" This morning in the police court the five players pleaded guilty and were fined \$20 each.

In a recent issue of the St. Paul Pioneer Press appears the following in reference to the case of Mr. Myers, late U.S. consul at Victoria: Levi W. Myers was awarded a verdict of \$15,000 yesterday in the action for damages which he brought against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road. This verdict is the result of a second trial of the action. In the first trial Myers received a verdict of \$35,000. A new trial was granted, and in the new trial Levi W. Myers is an editor, and was at one time a United States consul. The plaintiff was seen with an axe, when a shrill voice called out, "No strike, I come out!" This morning in the police court the five players pleaded guilty and were fined \$20 each.

In the early days Mrs. Work, relict of the late Hon. John Work, member of the council of the colony of Vancouver Island from 1853 to 1861 and chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, died this morning at Hillside House, Work's estate, where she has made her home for upwards of a quarter of a century. Mrs. Work was born at Colville, Washington, just 77 years ago. She died of old age, having been quite active until a few years ago.

In the early days Mrs. Work did more for the Indians than perhaps any other person, and even in later years the old Indians went to her with their troubles. She was also a kind friend to the early settlers, and was continually looking after their welfare and comfort. She married to Hon. Mr. Work shortly after his arrival on the coast, in the early days of the country, and accompanied him many of his trips through the country from California to Alaska, purchasing furs for the company. In those days it was far from an easy matter to make a trip from British Columbia to California, but Mrs. Work never shirked it if she thought she could be of any assistance to her husband and the little party who made the trip. Mrs. Work, however, found a better field for her labors on behalf of the Indians when her husband was given charge of the company's post at Port Simpson. At that time the Indians were capable of committing the most fiendish acts. It was a frequent occurrence for slaves to be killed in the most brutal manner. Few women would have dared to make a home among such people, but Mrs. Work knew no fear. She set to work to civilize the Indians, and did much of the good that others have taken credit for. She succeeded, with the aid of her husband, in putting a stop to slavery, and taught the women how to sew, cook and make soap. They soon came to recognize the good she was doing them, and whenever they were in need of help went to Mrs. Work. The good work that she started at Port Simpson was taken up by others, so that now the Indians in that vicinity are among the best educated in the province. Upon her return to Victoria she continued her activities on behalf of the Indians, and in fact she was a friend to everybody in the little colony, and soon came to be beloved by all. Her husband died in 1861, leaving her with a large family. There were two sons, John and David, both of whom are dead, and eight daughters, the late Mrs. Tolmie, F. E. Blackwood; Mrs. C. S. Jones, who resides in England; Mrs. Jackson, of Hillside avenue; Mrs. R. Finlayson; Mrs. J. A. Graham; Mrs. E. Hugue, of Tacoma, and Mrs. E. G. Prior.

From Thursday's Daily.

—Mayor Beaven has begun the investigation of the charge against the waterworks contractors that they have violated the contract by employing only non-resident labor. The mayor's report will probably be submitted at the next meeting of the council.

An application was made to the licensing commissioners this afternoon by the owners of the building in which the Garrick's Head saloon is situated, to have the license held by E. W. Spencer, continued in the name of the owners of the building. The application was granted after a lengthy argument on law points.

The funeral of the late Eli Hallert took place to-day at 2:30 p.m. from his late residence, Market street, under the auspices of Acme Lodge, L. O. O. F. Rev. Ralph Trotter officiated at the home and cemetery. The pallbearers were W. F. McKenzie, James Jackson, D. Henry, James Woods, C. Chislett and J. McEachern.

The presentation of the medals and diplomas for the graduating nurses of the Jubilee hospital will take place at the hospital on Saturday at half past two. Official invitations have been sent to the members of the provincial legislature, the mayor and aldermen, the public are also invited to witness the interesting ceremony.

A meeting of the Board of School Trustees is being held in the secretary's office this afternoon. The estimates for teachers' salaries are up for discussion. At Monday's meeting the total estimate for this purpose was carried, and as it is several thousand dollars less than the amount actually expended last year the board will retrench either by reducing the number of teachers or by cutting the salaries.

W. Loveridge, the manager of the Duke of York, has made arrangements with Mr. Dumbleton for the use of his portable saw mill, which is at present cutting lumber at Sooke. The saw mill and hydraulic plant now on its way from San Francisco will be sent to Alberni by the Maude on next trip. The saw mill, which has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day, will be placed on the Duke of York, and the lumber for a flume a mile and a quarter in length will be cut without delay.

There is to be a meeting of the second vice-presidents of the Northwest Mining Association at Spokane February 22, and G. B. Dennis, the president of the Association is making energetic efforts to secure a full attendance. The list of second vice-presidents comprises more than 200 representative men, distributed as follows: Washington, 57; Montana, 33; Oregon, 43 and British Columbia, 23. In connection with the convention, hotel bills will be given, for which great preparations are already made.

President Dennis announced that reduced rates have been secured on all railroads leading to Spokane. The active interest he has taken in their welfare," Messrs. Taylor and Walker, who have been at the marine hospital, have sufficiently recovered from the effects of their terrible exposure to be able to leave for England to-morrow. T. Chamberlain, who was buried in the graves in taking a line to shore, although recovering, is not yet able to leave the hospital.

A late issue of Lloyd's Weekly contained the following item, headed, "A Morning at a London Theatre": "An extraordinary scene was witnessed on Wednesday night at the New Olympia Theatre, during the performance of 'Cheer, Boys, Cheer!' During the representation of a tableau, entitled 'The Last Stand,' founded upon the massacre of Captain Wilson's party in Matabeland, a man in the gallery shouted out, 'That's the way Englishmen can die. To h— with the Boers!' The effect of this interruption was electrical, and the pent-up excitement of the densely packed audience found vent in hearty cheers, raised again and again. During the tableau Mr. Harry Neville had to mention the name of Dr. Jameson, and this called forth a fresh demonstration from the audience." Mr. John Wilson, city street foreman, is a brother of the Captain Wilson mentioned.

Last night Chief Shepherd, Sgt. Walker, Detectives Perdue and Palmer and Constable Mount paid a visit to Chinatown and broke up one of the

DEATH OF MRS. WORK

Relict of the Late Hon. John Work Dies This Morning of Old Age.

End of a Long and Useful Career —What She Did for the Indians.

Mrs. Work, relict of the late Hon. John Work, member of the council of the colony of Vancouver Island from 1853 to 1861 and chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, died this morning at Hillside House, Work's estate, where she has made her home for upwards of a quarter of a century. Mrs. Work was born at Colville, Washington, just 77 years ago. She died of old age, having been quite active until a few years ago.

In the early days Mrs. Work did more for the Indians than perhaps any other person, and even in later years the old Indians went to her with their troubles. She was also a kind friend to the early settlers, and was continually looking after their welfare and comfort.

The officers determined not to leave anything behind that could be used by the gamblers in restoring the game, were breaking things up generally. Constable Mount struck the box in which the player was seated with an axe, when a shrill voice called out, "No strike, I come out!" This morning in the police court the five players pleaded guilty and were fined \$20 each.

In a recent issue of the St. Paul Pioneer Press appears the following in reference to the case of Mr. Myers, late U.S. consul at Victoria: Levi W. Myers was awarded a verdict of \$15,000 yesterday in the action for damages which he brought against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road. This verdict is the result of a second trial of the action. In the first trial Myers received a verdict of \$35,000. A new trial was granted, and in the new trial Levi W. Myers is an editor, and was at one time a United States consul. The plaintiff was seen with an axe, when a shrill voice called out, "No strike, I come out!" This morning in the police court the five players pleaded guilty and were fined \$20 each.

In the early days Mrs. Work, relict of the late Hon. John Work, member of the council of the colony of Vancouver Island from 1853 to 1861 and chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, died this morning at Hillside House, Work's estate, where she has made her home for upwards of a quarter of a century. Mrs. Work was born at Colville, Washington, just 77 years ago. She died of old age, having been quite active until a few years ago.

In the early days Mrs. Work did more for the Indians than perhaps any other person, and even in later years the old Indians went to her with their troubles. She was also a kind friend to the early settlers, and was continually looking after their welfare and comfort.

The officers determined not to leave anything behind that could be used by the gamblers in restoring the game, were breaking things up generally. Constable Mount struck the box in which the player was seated with an axe, when a shrill voice called out, "No strike, I come out!" This morning in the police court the five players pleaded guilty and were fined \$20 each.

In the early days Mrs. Work did more for the Indians than perhaps any other person, and even in later years the old Indians went to her with their troubles. She was also a kind friend to the early settlers, and was continually looking after their welfare and comfort.

The officers determined not to leave anything behind that could be used by the gamblers in restoring the game, were breaking things up generally. Constable Mount struck the box in which the player was seated with an axe, when a shrill voice called out, "No strike, I come out!" This morning in the police court the five players pleaded guilty and were fined \$20 each.

PLANKS.

Sir Charles great ability. Nova
scotia that they owe
system to him, and
ge, as at present
canadians in all the
to forget that, he
of Confederation,
in sight it bravely. The
was fought in 1891,
due to Tupper next
hat election I gave
o Kingston in 1877,
though previously in
the Reform party
considered their
reciprocity with a
like the United
I even dangerous
red it as a measure
from the bond
it is now univer
ve been a move in
The right direction
H. Davies indicated
he submitted in th
their vote on that
the platform subse
their convention, at
als put themselves
question, and I hope
a position to go for
rection. If we are
and friendly to our
go into line as soon
as only the trade
the one, and
land, whose trade
too, is our best
which would be a
if we reciprocated
ould do, and as we
again and again with
In 1892 there was
ffice of Premier, and
Sir Charles Tupper's
tly, however, did not
is no vacancy now
Mackenzie Bowell's
e that he believes it
is made to the coun
ill judges on the re
the two parties. Sir
consists of two
The first plank comes
up to the handle. His
protection as a man
that it is a bad thing
its influence on the
life of the country,
country less suited for
nada. I admire Sir
ily, and never so
the past ten days,
pluck, but if what
e, there is a limit to
explanation must be
party. This amounts
Party is made an
g a means. His see
on for Manitoba on a
an absolute, though in
the final jurisdiction
ce. However, if you
may infer from
general assembly immediately after the
invited investigation, I
words were reported
al cabinet did not ac
no honest man could
the invitation has been
ll no notice has been
tobacco's answer to such
emphatic.

TIMES A MINUTE.

on which he
figured reports from Venez
revenue sent eleven
693 a million. It
looks like a small, slim
on a tripod. The
the barrel as easily as
the gun loads itself.
struck the ground 900
rounds each, and this
line to the breech or
line, after a shot, was
orked by the recoil of
st cartridge is fired by
it after the gun is pointed
of the gun throws
ll, inserts a loaded one
This is kept up as long
recess or until it is
hausted. The steel bat
a water jacket which
is made to fit.

TELLIGENCE.

This morning gave judi
plaintiffs' appeal in Ed
Co. vs. the Bank of
rged in July. The plaint
are both judgment
testiminated & Vancouver
the said Co. and a judgment
for \$20,247 claim is to have the
et aside as a fraudulent
Mr. McNeil, the
or the bank, and the
firm's his judgment: Mr.
dismissing, and holding
be a new trial. E. J.
plaintiffs and E. P. Davis,
has refused to make
winding up of the B.C.
rt Carmichael, a creditor
was unable to get his
written judgment
the application should be
the view of the court
there should be also
to enable the court
with full particulars of
what can be purchased
order. The petitioner
benefit he will obtain
asked, and he did not
see any. Let the parties
for one month to enable
their creditors and contr
tried. A. Irving
r. H. D. Helmcken
company contra
and Robert Ward
ice Drake to-day handed
the judgment allows
the plaintiff to sue for
use of payment of principal
interest, and directs ac
gements. L. Bayne
A. N. Richards, Q. C., and
for defendants.

Agreement is being held
Kaslo by Law. "A
some time ago before it
to the court, and the motion
dismissed the motion
that it was out of time, as
was filed for the same
the by-Law, under 128 of
B.C. 1892. In support
Mr. Cassidy, who contended
within one month from the
date of the by-Law, that the
law did not make the
of the acts necessary
law into force. The
published, required by
F. Bowell appears for
of Kaslo.

"set the anxious ab
it I ever catch you play
low typhoid fever bacilli
your father attend to you."

RE FITS!

advertisements Free to any
and Post Office address.

Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

SECOND DAY.

Monday, Jan. 26, 1896.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock, and after prayers by the Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. Stoddart, the speaker.

Mr. Semlin presented a petition on behalf of the Southern railway.

Mr. Walkem before the house pro
ceeded with the orders of the day, call
ing attention to the promise of the speak
er last session to publish before the pre
sent session a notice in the papers of the
house in order to give the finance min
ister an opportunity to look up the fig
ures.

The motion was agreed to, and the
premier presented the formal resolution
of condolence with Her Majesty and
Princess Beatrice on the death of
Prince Henry of Battenberg.

The following bills were introduced
and read a first time:

For the better regulation of mechanics and la
borers—Mr. Eberts.

To prevent certain animals running at
large and respecting injuries by ani
mals of a domineering nature—Mr. Eberts.

To preserve the forests from destruction
by fire—Mr. Eberts.

For the consolidation and amendment
of the law relating to dower—Mr. El
erts.

To consolidate and amend the law rela
ting to the custody and care of infants.—Mr. Eberts.

For the better regulation of traffic on
highways—Mr. Eberts.

To consolidate and amend the law rela
ting to the contracts and privileges of
infants—Mr. Eberts.

Mr. Helmcken asked: "In view of the
recent conflicting judgments as to the
constitutionality of the small debt act,
is it the intention of the government to
introduce at the present session such
legislation as will secure the proper work
of the said act?"

Hon. Mr. Eberts—It is the intention
of the government to bring the conflicting
judgments before the full court at
the first opportunity and until the de
cision of that court is known it is in
expedient to amend the act, except in a few
details, which will be submitted to the
house at an early date.

The following standing committees
were named by the leaders of the govern
ment and opposition respectively and
agreed to:

Private Bills—Messrs. Hunter, Smith,
Helmcken, Stoddart, Williams, Kitchener
and Cotton.

Printing—Messrs. Walkem, Irving,
Mutter, McPherson and Kennedy.

Railways—Messrs. R. H. Hoff, Rog
ers, Hunter, Adams, Kellie, Walkem,
Bryden, Booth, Williams, Hume, McPherson,
Kennedy, Sword, Prentiss, Graham and Kidd.

Mining—Messrs. Smith, Adams, Rog
ers, Kellie, Bryden, McGregor, Braden,
Graham, Hume, McPherson, Kennedy,
Forster and Semlin.

Accounts—Messrs. Rithet, Mutter,
McGregor, Sword and Kidd.

The house adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

well as the reclamation of other val
uable lands.

Mr. Sword claimed that there was no
work projected to benefit the lands of
those who suffered from the floods of
1894. It was, he must say, a shock to
many farmers when they found the gov
ernment, in order to enable the finance
minister to make a better showing, had
set out of this expenditure. Mr. Sword
also said that the government had
high premiums on the conversion of
the debt, and moved the adjournment of
the debate till the next sitting of the
house in order to give the finance min
ister an opportunity to look up the fig
ures.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Semlin asked
for an explanation as to whether, in
view of the glut of capital in the money
market at the time, this was the best
price that could be obtained.

Hon. Col. Baker promised that the in
formation asked for would be given to
the house when the estimates were
brought down.

The address was then put and carried
without a vote being taken.

Mr. Helmcken moved that whereas res
olutions have at various times been
passed by the legislature of the province of
British Columbia, in parliament assem
bled, urging upon the Dominion gov
ernment the desirability of obtaining the
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality; and whereas it is highly desir
able that effect should be taken to com
pensate the object aforesaid; be it re
solved, that a respectful address be pre
sented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor
to request the Dominion government
the consent to refer the question of
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Semlin asked
for an explanation as to whether, in
view of the glut of capital in the money
market at the time, this was the best
price that could be obtained.

Hon. Col. Baker promised that the in
formation asked for would be given to
the house when the estimates were
brought down.

The address was then put and carried
without a vote being taken.

Mr. Helmcken moved that whereas res
olutions have at various times been
passed by the legislature of the province of
British Columbia, in parliament assem
bled, urging upon the Dominion gov
ernment the desirability of obtaining the
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality; and whereas it is highly desir
able that effect should be taken to com
pensate the object aforesaid; be it re
solved, that a respectful address be pre
sented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor
to request the Dominion government
the consent to refer the question of
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Semlin asked
for an explanation as to whether, in
view of the glut of capital in the money
market at the time, this was the best
price that could be obtained.

Hon. Col. Baker promised that the in
formation asked for would be given to
the house when the estimates were
brought down.

The address was then put and carried
without a vote being taken.

Mr. Helmcken moved that whereas res
olutions have at various times been
passed by the legislature of the province of
British Columbia, in parliament assem
bled, urging upon the Dominion gov
ernment the desirability of obtaining the
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality; and whereas it is highly desir
able that effect should be taken to com
pensate the object aforesaid; be it re
solved, that a respectful address be pre
sented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor
to request the Dominion government
the consent to refer the question of
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Semlin asked
for an explanation as to whether, in
view of the glut of capital in the money
market at the time, this was the best
price that could be obtained.

Hon. Col. Baker promised that the in
formation asked for would be given to
the house when the estimates were
brought down.

The address was then put and carried
without a vote being taken.

Mr. Helmcken moved that whereas res
olutions have at various times been
passed by the legislature of the province of
British Columbia, in parliament assem
bled, urging upon the Dominion gov
ernment the desirability of obtaining the
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality; and whereas it is highly desir
able that effect should be taken to com
pensate the object aforesaid; be it re
solved, that a respectful address be pre
sented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor
to request the Dominion government
the consent to refer the question of
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Semlin asked
for an explanation as to whether, in
view of the glut of capital in the money
market at the time, this was the best
price that could be obtained.

Hon. Col. Baker promised that the in
formation asked for would be given to
the house when the estimates were
brought down.

The address was then put and carried
without a vote being taken.

Mr. Helmcken moved that whereas res
olutions have at various times been
passed by the legislature of the province of
British Columbia, in parliament assem
bled, urging upon the Dominion gov
ernment the desirability of obtaining the
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality; and whereas it is highly desir
able that effect should be taken to com
pensate the object aforesaid; be it re
solved, that a respectful address be pre
sented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor
to request the Dominion government
the consent to refer the question of
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Semlin asked
for an explanation as to whether, in
view of the glut of capital in the money
market at the time, this was the best
price that could be obtained.

Hon. Col. Baker promised that the in
formation asked for would be given to
the house when the estimates were
brought down.

The address was then put and carried
without a vote being taken.

Mr. Helmcken moved that whereas res
olutions have at various times been
passed by the legislature of the province of
British Columbia, in parliament assem
bled, urging upon the Dominion gov
ernment the desirability of obtaining the
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality; and whereas it is highly desir
able that effect should be taken to com
pensate the object aforesaid; be it re
solved, that a respectful address be pre
sented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor
to request the Dominion government
the consent to refer the question of
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Semlin asked
for an explanation as to whether, in
view of the glut of capital in the money
market at the time, this was the best
price that could be obtained.

Hon. Col. Baker promised that the in
formation asked for would be given to
the house when the estimates were
brought down.

The address was then put and carried
without a vote being taken.

Mr. Helmcken moved that whereas res
olutions have at various times been
passed by the legislature of the province of
British Columbia, in parliament assem
bled, urging upon the Dominion gov
ernment the desirability of obtaining the
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality; and whereas it is highly desir
able that effect should be taken to com
pensate the object aforesaid; be it re
solved, that a respectful address be pre
sented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor
to request the Dominion government
the consent to refer the question of
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Semlin asked
for an explanation as to whether, in
view of the glut of capital in the money
market at the time, this was the best
price that could be obtained.

Hon. Col. Baker promised that the in
formation asked for would be given to
the house when the estimates were
brought down.

The address was then put and carried
without a vote being taken.

Mr. Helmcken moved that whereas res
olutions have at various times been
passed by the legislature of the province of
British Columbia, in parliament assem
bled, urging upon the Dominion gov
ernment the desirability of obtaining the
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality; and whereas it is highly desir
able that effect should be taken to com
pensate the object aforesaid; be it re
solved, that a respectful address be pre
sented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor
to request the Dominion government
the consent to refer the question of
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Semlin asked
for an explanation as to whether, in
view of the glut of capital in the money
market at the time, this was the best
price that could be obtained.

Hon. Col. Baker promised that the in
formation asked for would be given to
the house when the estimates were
brought down.

The address was then put and carried
without a vote being taken.

Mr. Helmcken moved that whereas res
olutions have at various times been
passed by the legislature of the province of
British Columbia, in parliament assem
bled, urging upon the Dominion gov
ernment the desirability of obtaining the
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality; and whereas it is highly desir
able that effect should be taken to com
pensate the object aforesaid; be it re
solved, that a respectful address be pre
sented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor
to request the Dominion government
the consent to refer the question of
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Semlin asked
for an explanation as to whether, in
view of the glut of capital in the money
market at the time, this was the best
price that could be obtained.

Hon. Col. Baker promised that the in
formation asked for would be given to
the house when the estimates were
brought down.

The address was then put and carried
without a vote being taken.

Mr. Helmcken moved that whereas res
olutions have at various times been
passed by the legislature of the province of
British Columbia, in parliament assem
bled, urging upon the Dominion gov
ernment the desirability of obtaining the
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality; and whereas it is highly desir
able that effect should be taken to com
pensate the object aforesaid; be it re
solved, that a respectful address be pre
sented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor
to request the Dominion government
the consent to refer the question of
removal of the Songhees tribe of Indians
from the reserve to the south of Victoria
in a more suitable locality.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Semlin asked
for an explanation as to whether, in
view of the glut of capital in the money
market at the time, this was the best
price that could be obtained.

Hon. Col. Baker promised that the in
formation asked for would be given to
the house when the estimates were
brought down.

The address was then put and carried
without a vote being taken.

Mr. Helmcken moved that whereas res
olutions have at various times been
passed by the legislature of the province of
British Columbia, in

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Council Decides That the Usual Water Committee is Not Necessary.

Good Templars Address the Council in Regard to the Sale of Liquor

The mayor and all the aldermen were present at last evening's meeting of the council, when a lot of business was disposed of.

The by-law relating to the assessment roll was passed through its several stages and passed, the rules being suspended to allow this to be done.

Ald. Cameron thought it was time to change the system of assessment. Some few who appealed to the courts had their assessment lowered, while those who did not appeal had to pay on the assessor's valuation.

Ald. Macmillan also considered the system should be changed. It would be well to thought to secure authority to raise the rate and then reduce the assessment to say one-half.

Ald. Humphrey was in favor of the act as it was in 1894. By that act a man could only appeal when the assessment was unequal.

Ald. Macmillan, speaking on the clause providing that improvements shall be taxed for one-half of their value, said he objected to it, if the object was to increase the taxes on improvements. Last year the council only taxed improvements for 25 per cent of their value.

Ald. Cameron and Marchant agreed with Ald. Macmillan the former moving to strike out one-half and insert 25 per cent. Ald. Marchant did not think it was right to make the improvements pay for any deficit that might arise through the decision of the supreme court.

Ald. Humphrey explained that the by-law did not fix the rate. If possible he would be in favor of taxing the improvements at one-half.

H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P., wrote requesting that any proposed amendments to the Municipal Act be handed in to him or his colleagues as soon as possible. Acknowledged and laid on the table.

F. Elworthy, secretary of the Victoria Municipal Reform Association, wrote enclosing a resolution passed by the association, in favor of having the water rates made payable monthly at the city hall, thus doing away with the cost of collection. Received, acknowledged and laid on the table.

Thos. C. Sorby again wrote in regard to his claim in connection with the James Bay causeway. Referred to a special meeting to be convened by the mayor.

S. G. Campbell, on behalf of those who petitioned to make the office of fire chief elective, asked that the petition be reconsidered and referred to the legislature, with a view to having the act amended to make the office elective. The mayor ruled that the reconsideration was out of order, no former notice having been given. Ald. Marchant moved that the communication be laid on the table until a legislative committee be appointed. This was voted down, and it was moved to receive and file the letter. Ald. Macmillan and Marchant objected to dealing with the letter in an unscrupulous manner. The motion was carried.

The secretary of the I. O. G. T. wrote enclosing the following resolution passed by the association:

"Whereas the Independent Order of Good Templars has for its purpose the saving of the fallen and also of the keeping of the young, pure and virtuous; and whereas they have nothing to do with the public welfare, and to grieve and shame the fact that the young men of our province are exposed to great temptation in the open saloon but by open gambling dens and the legalization of the sale of liquor in clubs without the ordinary restrictions commonly placed on trade, where many complaints have been made of the drinking of intoxicants by police officers while on duty, thus causing them to disregard their duty and the law, and whereas it is also notorious that some of the saloon keepers violate the law in regard to selling liquor to minors, including children under age."

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T. here assembled, do hereby request the premier and attorney-general of this province, the mayors of our cities, and the reverend fathers of the episcopate to put force fully and quickly the laws against Sunday selling of intoxicants, against gambling, against the drinking of liquors while on duty, and against the selling of intoxicants to minors."

Ald. Williams moved that the letter be referred to the police commissioners.

Ald. Macmillan moved in amendment to add that the council are of opinion that the suggestions should be carried out. Ald. Marchant seconded the motion.

Ald. Partridge thought the city would be gained by the extension of time.

Ald. Marchant, while in favor of carrying out the suggestion of the engineer, was also in favor of the investigation proposed by Ald. Macmillan. He had visited the works, and did not think the men were being overworked, but at the same time many men claimed to have a grievance and it should be investigated.

Ald. Humphrey did not object to the extension of time, but he did think there should be an investigation.

Ald. Cameron favored the extension of time, as did also Ald. Tiarks.

Ald. Glover thought the mayor would have an endless job to investigate the grievances of the men. He did not think the men were overworked. The work was hard, but the men would get used to it if they stayed with it. Contractors could not be expected to hire men who could not do a day's work.

The motion was carried on the following division: Yeas—Ald. Macmillan, Williams, Humphrey, Cameron, Marchant, Noes-Wilson, Partridge, Glover and Tiarks.

The usual financial committee report were adopted.

The Old Men's Home committee recommended that applicants for admission be required to comply with similar regulations to those at the provincial home. The committee also reported that certain repairs and new clothes are required.

Ald. Cameron thought the best way to change the regulations was to amend the by-law.

also in connection with the waterworks system of the city.

That the contract was executed on the 12th July, 1895, completion to be made within six months from date of the engineer's order to commence work, subject however, to any extension of time for completion which might be granted by the engineer.

That by the 32nd section of the contract time is to be especially considered the expense of the contractor's failure to perform the work within the time limit of the further period of extension, renders the contractor liable to pay to the corporation as liquidated damages, five dollars for each day which elapses between the appointed and actual time of completion.

On motion of Ald. Cameron, the city auditor was authorized to proceed with the audit of the school board accounts. This resolution was suggested by the mayor.

Ald. Marchant moved, and it was seconded by Ald. Williams and carried:

"That the city treasurer be instructed to demand forthwith the payment of the amounts levied under the authority of the Branch Sewers Construction Assessment. By-law, as set forth in the schedule." The amount will allow 120 days from demand for payment.

On motion of Ald. Marchant, seconded by Ald. Cameron, the mayor named the mayor and seconder and Ald. Humphrey a legislative committee.

It was moved by Ald. Marchant and seconded by Ald. Humphrey "That the mayor be requested to appoint a water committee to act as an advisory board with the water commissioner." Ald. Marchant contended that the committee was a very necessary one in view of the large expenditure on this branch of civic work. He was supported by Ald. Humphrey and Macmillan.

Mayor Beaven held that the committee was unnecessary, the work of the water department being placed by statute in the hands of a commissioner.

The motion was defeated and the council adjourned to meet again this evening.

Ald. Macmillan considered the resolution the simplest way.

After being slightly amended the report was adopted.

The street committee recommended the construction of a sidewalk on Henry street, and reported that the drain on Henry street is receiving attention, and that the city is prepared to lay a sidewalk on Harewood street as soon as it is opened up to Pine street and the street is formally transferred to the city. The report was adopted.

On motion of Ald. Cameron, the city auditor was authorized to proceed with the audit of the school board accounts. This resolution was suggested by the mayor.

Ald. Marchant moved, and it was seconded by Ald. Williams and carried:

"That the city treasurer be instructed to demand forthwith the payment of the amounts levied under the authority of the Branch Sewers Construction Assessment. By-law, as set forth in the schedule." The amount will allow 120 days from demand for payment.

On motion of Ald. Marchant, seconded by Ald. Humphrey "That the mayor be requested to appoint a water committee to act as an advisory board with the water commissioner." Ald. Marchant contended that the committee was a very necessary one in view of the large expenditure on this branch of civic work. He was supported by Ald. Humphrey and Macmillan.

Mayor Beaven held that the committee was unnecessary, the work of the water department being placed by statute in the hands of a commissioner.

The motion was defeated and the council adjourned to meet again this evening.

ALBERNI GOLD FIELDS.

Comparison Made Between the California Mines and the Alberni Ledges.

Frank McQuillan, of Alberni, returned last evening from San Francisco.

During his stay there he secured the services of Mr. Lovridge, who

has already gone to superintend the Duke of York plant, on a hydraulic plant on the

McQuillan is interested. The plant, which is a very powerful one, was secured by Mr. McQuillan in San Francisco.

During his stay in California Mr. McQuillan visited several of the California mines, and he saw nothing that pleased him better than Alberni. In hydraulic mines they are satisfied to handle earthwork to advantage, and renders it especially precarious to build the reservoirs and prepare them for the concrete

work.

On the 26th of November last a strike took place on water occasion over 2000 men were employed on December 14th last, several more men stopped work, I am informed on account of the weather, thereby reducing the work force to 1000 men.

On December 24th last, only

a dozen men were available.

While these facts principally concern and affect the miners on both sides of the whole matter must not be lost sight of; namely, the city's interest in having the work completed in a timely manner.

This interest is best served by the British Columbia Benevolent Society reaching its 24th anniversary. During the year just passed I am happy to report that a revival of business is to be expected.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon.

President Burns occupied the chair. Among those present were Messrs. T. J. Burnes, B. W. Pearce, A. B. Fraser, H. Mansell, T. H. Prosser, H. A. Munro, Dixie H. Ross, R. H. Jameson, W. C. Ward, A. Wilson, A. Graham, W. H. Mason, Captain J. D. Warren, Rev. Canon Beaven, Rev. Sonmon Cleaver, and Mrs. J. D. Pemberton.

President Burns presented the annual report, which was as follows:

"On the second of this month the British Columbia Benevolent Society reached its 24th anniversary. During the year just passed I am happy to report that a revival of business is to be expected.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon.

President Burns occupied the chair. Among those present were Messrs. T. J. Burnes, B. W. Pearce, A. B. Fraser, H. Mansell, T. H. Prosser, H. A. Munro, Dixie H. Ross, R. H. Jameson, W. C. Ward, A. Wilson, A. Graham, W. H. Mason, Captain J. D. Warren, Rev. Canon Beaven, Rev. Sonmon Cleaver, and Mrs. J. D. Pemberton.

President Burns presented the annual report, which was as follows:

"On the second of this month the British Columbia Benevolent Society reached its 24th anniversary. During the year just passed I am happy to report that a revival of business is to be expected.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon.

President Burns occupied the chair. Among those present were Messrs. T. J. Burnes, B. W. Pearce, A. B. Fraser, H. Mansell, T. H. Prosser, H. A. Munro, Dixie H. Ross, R. H. Jameson, W. C. Ward, A. Wilson, A. Graham, W. H. Mason, Captain J. D. Warren, Rev. Canon Beaven, Rev. Sonmon Cleaver, and Mrs. J. D. Pemberton.

President Burns presented the annual report, which was as follows:

"On the second of this month the British Columbia Benevolent Society reached its 24th anniversary. During the year just passed I am happy to report that a revival of business is to be expected.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon.

President Burns occupied the chair. Among those present were Messrs. T. J. Burnes, B. W. Pearce, A. B. Fraser, H. Mansell, T. H. Prosser, H. A. Munro, Dixie H. Ross, R. H. Jameson, W. C. Ward, A. Wilson, A. Graham, W. H. Mason, Captain J. D. Warren, Rev. Canon Beaven, Rev. Sonmon Cleaver, and Mrs. J. D. Pemberton.

President Burns presented the annual report, which was as follows:

"On the second of this month the British Columbia Benevolent Society reached its 24th anniversary. During the year just passed I am happy to report that a revival of business is to be expected.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon.

President Burns occupied the chair. Among those present were Messrs. T. J. Burnes, B. W. Pearce, A. B. Fraser, H. Mansell, T. H. Prosser, H. A. Munro, Dixie H. Ross, R. H. Jameson, W. C. Ward, A. Wilson, A. Graham, W. H. Mason, Captain J. D. Warren, Rev. Canon Beaven, Rev. Sonmon Cleaver, and Mrs. J. D. Pemberton.

President Burns presented the annual report, which was as follows:

"On the second of this month the British Columbia Benevolent Society reached its 24th anniversary. During the year just passed I am happy to report that a revival of business is to be expected.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon.

President Burns occupied the chair. Among those present were Messrs. T. J. Burnes, B. W. Pearce, A. B. Fraser, H. Mansell, T. H. Prosser, H. A. Munro, Dixie H. Ross, R. H. Jameson, W. C. Ward, A. Wilson, A. Graham, W. H. Mason, Captain J. D. Warren, Rev. Canon Beaven, Rev. Sonmon Cleaver, and Mrs. J. D. Pemberton.

President Burns presented the annual report, which was as follows:

"On the second of this month the British Columbia Benevolent Society reached its 24th anniversary. During the year just passed I am happy to report that a revival of business is to be expected.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon.

President Burns occupied the chair. Among those present were Messrs. T. J. Burnes, B. W. Pearce, A. B. Fraser, H. Mansell, T. H. Prosser, H. A. Munro, Dixie H. Ross, R. H. Jameson, W. C. Ward, A. Wilson, A. Graham, W. H. Mason, Captain J. D. Warren, Rev. Canon Beaven, Rev. Sonmon Cleaver, and Mrs. J. D. Pemberton.

President Burns presented the annual report, which was as follows:

"On the second of this month the British Columbia Benevolent Society reached its 24th anniversary. During the year just passed I am happy to report that a revival of business is to be expected.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon.

President Burns occupied the chair. Among those present were Messrs. T. J. Burnes, B. W. Pearce, A. B. Fraser, H. Mansell, T. H. Prosser, H. A. Munro, Dixie H. Ross, R. H. Jameson, W. C. Ward, A. Wilson, A. Graham, W. H. Mason, Captain J. D. Warren, Rev. Canon Beaven, Rev. Sonmon Cleaver, and Mrs. J. D. Pemberton.

President Burns presented the annual report, which was as follows:

"On the second of this month the British Columbia Benevolent Society reached its 24th anniversary. During the year just passed I am happy to report that a revival of business is to be expected.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon.

President Burns occupied the chair. Among those present were Messrs. T. J. Burnes, B. W. Pearce, A. B. Fraser, H. Mansell, T. H. Prosser, H. A. Munro, Dixie H. Ross, R. H. Jameson, W. C. Ward, A. Wilson, A. Graham, W. H. Mason, Captain J. D. Warren, Rev. Canon Beaven, Rev. Sonmon Cleaver, and Mrs. J. D. Pemberton.

President Burns presented the annual report, which was as follows:

"On the second of this month the British Columbia Benevolent Society reached its 24th anniversary. During the year just passed I am happy to report that a revival of business is to be expected.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon.

President Burns occupied the chair. Among those present were Messrs. T. J. Burnes, B. W. Pearce, A. B. Fraser, H. Mansell, T. H. Prosser, H. A. Munro, Dixie H. Ross, R. H. Jameson, W. C. Ward, A. Wilson, A. Graham, W. H. Mason, Captain J. D. Warren, Rev. Canon Beaven, Rev. Sonmon Cleaver, and Mrs. J. D. Pemberton.

President Burns presented the annual report, which was as follows:

"On the second of this month the British Columbia Benevolent Society reached its 24th anniversary. During the year just passed I am happy to report that a revival of business is to be expected.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon.

President Burns occupied the chair. Among those present were Messrs. T. J. Burnes, B. W. Pearce, A. B. Fraser, H. Mansell, T. H. Prosser, H. A. Munro, Dixie H. Ross, R. H. Jameson, W. C. Ward, A. Wilson, A. Graham, W. H. Mason, Captain J. D. Warren, Rev. Canon Beaven, Rev. Sonmon Cleaver, and Mrs. J. D. Pemberton.

President Burns presented the annual report, which was as follows:

"On the second of this month the British Columbia Benevolent Society reached its 24th anniversary. During the year just passed I am happy to report that a revival of business is to be expected.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon.

</div