

# The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1891.

VOLUME XXXIII., NO. 9.

**Ross** and **Richard** were voted the secretary, treasurer and...

**Wound up with the 47th appropriation, which, being regular form, resulted in 46 to Mrs. H. Brakine, entitled to \$2,000.**

**John M. Read** was elected Carleton vice-president, Fryer, and Messrs. Eberle and...

**IGHN'S OF PYTHIAS** Fifty Anniversary of Far West Lodge, No. 1.

**social dance** was held in hall under the auspices of the...

**Main H. F. W. Behnen, Past and Representative to the Reg. Knights of Pythias of the**

**DR AND BROTHERS**—In days of this were held (oods of valor...

**SANDS OF BOTTLES WAY YEARLY.** say Cure I do not mean for them for a time, and then...

## DEATH'S HARVEST.

**Recovering the Bodies of the Ill-Fated Victims from the Mammoth Mine.**

**The Total Number of Dead Will Not be Known for Some Days Yet.**

**Work suspended at all Mines in the Neighborhood—Harrowing Scenes at the Pit.**

GREENSBURG, Penn., Jan. 30.—No bodies have been recovered from the Mammoth mine since yesterday. It is believed that several bodies are yet in the mine, covered by debris, but how many no one can tell, until the mine has been cleaned out. About fifty men are engaged at this work, which will occupy several days.

Nobody has slept at Mammoth for the past few nights. In every hall in the little mining hamlet there is mourning. In the little one-story houses, scantily furnished, with a mother, wife, sister or sweetheart sitting beside the hearth, the miners' cottages can be seen in the distance.

As the bodies of the victims, mangled by the explosion, or burred out of all human semblance, are brought up from the yawning depths, the crowd of watchers pushes forward to the pit's mouth for a glimpse of the ground, and a thorough investigation is made. Tears course down bronze and bearded cheeks, and are dashed away by heavy hands that have swung a pick for many years.

The rescuing party proceeds with its grim task, and the crowd of watchers silently look on. Fifty coffins are being hauled up this morning, and another half hundred will reach here, to-night. An additional order for twenty-five more was sent this morning. The cause of this explosion is not yet determined. The coroner is being held at a thorough investigation is made.

Never in the history of American coal mining has there been such an unexpected accident, with such a complete annihilation within its reach. The Mammoth mine has been notable always as being particularly free from gas. Hundreds of safety lamps were provided for miners by the company, but they were never used, as they were never regarded necessary, and the men used the little open-flame lamps in their hats. The boss put the night shift to work and found nothing to arouse his suspicions.

**THE REMOVAL OF THE BODIES.**

The work of search has been temporarily stopped, but this evening the debris in the mine will be removed by the remainder of scorched humanity that may be found here being overhauled during the first inspection.

The removal of the bodies yesterday was witnessed by thousands of spectators. They gathered from the towns of Greensburg, Mount Pleasant, Scottsdale and all along the southern branch of the Pennsylvania railway. Most of them are miners and miners' families. All work was suspended at all mines in the neighborhood, and miners gathered at the Mammoth mine to watch the work of rescue. As each blackened body was taken from the pit mouth a shudder of horror ran through the crowd, but still they gathered closer and also thronged about the little wooden building that had been temporarily improvised into a morgue. Here a dozen or so of miners, doctors, undertakers and other assistants tenderly washed the bodies, and most of them were almost parboiled, but so carefully was the work of preparation carried out that a large gain in weight was left in a fairly recognizable state. Almost every one has been identified by some one with whom he had worked. As fast as they are washed and identified they are placed in the hands of the undertakers.

Rev. Father Lambing of Scottsdale, will take those of the dead who are Catholics to Scottsdale for burial. At least 75 will be taken there.

Rev. C. J. High, of Pittsburg, missionary of the Methodist church in the coke region, is up to officiate at the funeral of Westmoreland miners who are among the victims. Most of the funerals will be held tomorrow.

Among the most earnest of the relief party in carrying out the dead was Secretary Parker, of the Knights of Labor. With him were a large number of the victims' relatives who were found before daylight yesterday morning.

The slaves, for some reason, stood around, refusing to touch the dead bodies. When they were taken to stretchers they were willing enough to carry them to the place, but refused to prevent them from assisting otherwise in the search.

There is little of the piteous grief of woman manifested at the Dunbar mine disaster. The men are dying. They cannot be saved. Their families and friends mourn for them all in a hopeless, quiet way. A few who, in a "dip-headed" way, had got out of the pit, but all the rest perished. They were to provide for their widowed mothers and wives.

**RECOVERING THE BODIES OF THE ILL-FATED VICTIMS FROM THE MAMMOTH MINE.**

**Work suspended at all Mines in the Neighborhood—Harrowing Scenes at the Pit.**

**THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEAD WILL NOT BE KNOWN FOR SOME DAYS YET.**

**SALES ON FEBRUARY THIRD.**

There was some little misunderstanding among some as to the exact date on which...

## CANADIAN NEWS.

**Trade Relations With the United States.**

TORONTO, Jan. 30.—The Globe's Washington correspondent gives this account of the overtures looking to partial reciprocity between Canada and the United States: A little while ago, Sir Julian Pauncefote, evidently at the instance of the Ottawa government, made overtures to Blaine on trade questions. Blaine informally replied that he was ready at any time to discuss the project of unrestricted trade. That ended the matter so far as he was concerned, and the only proposition made to him, and the only one which he would care to negotiate on. It is understood that he was willing to agree to the appointment of a joint commission on that basis, but he had heard nothing more from Sir Julian on the subject. The correspondent adds that Blaine's attitude was commended by Democrats and Republicans alike, and declares that nothing short of an unrestricted trade treaty could receive the approval of the Senate. He states further that he has Mr. Kinley's authority for denying in toto Sir John Macdonald's allegation, that hints or suggestions had been given or sent to the committee on ways and means at Washington relative to the duties affecting Canadian products.

**Mr. Ferguson's Opinion.**

LONDON, Jan. 29.—In reply to Mr. Picton, the Liberal member for Leicester, Mr. Ferguson said in Parliament to-day that he did not believe that Portugal had yet signed the charter of the Mozambique company, and he intimated that the British government could not be expected to reject certain of the provisions of the proposed charter evidently hostile to British interests.

**The Final Act.**

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Ferguson, of the foreign office, said in Parliament to-day, that he hoped the British high commissioners for the Western Pacific would shortly be appointed. The first batch of high commissioners for the Western Pacific was appointed on the ground that there was no evidence that the man aided Padlewski.

**The Padlewski Escape Case.**

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The correctional appeals court has excited much surprise by confirming the sentence of M. Gregoire for foreign office, said in Parliament to-day, that he hoped the British high commissioners for the Western Pacific would shortly be appointed.

**The Deciding of the End.**

GLASGOW, Jan. 29.—The Scottish railway strike is nearly over. Most of the strikers in Edinburgh and the small towns resume work to-morrow on the companies' terms. It is by-gones be-gones. In Glasgow the strikers, those of the Caledonian road, will return to work.

**No Dangerous Riot.**

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—While Herr Windhorst, the Catholic parliamentary leader, was leaving a committee of the Reichstag, to-day, he slipped and fell down stairs. He was badly bruised and had to be assisted home. His injuries, however, are not dangerous.

**Chief of Staff.**

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Count Hessler is expected to succeed Count Waldersee as the chief of staff, differences between Count Waldersee and the Emperor rendering the change necessary.

**South American States.**

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A company has been formed at Brussels, with a capital of six million francs, to trade on the Orinoco river, South America. The object is to develop the resources of that region, and bring it into more direct communication with Europe. Paraguay, the South American republic which was crushed out of existence over twenty years ago, by war with Brazil and the Argentine, and in which nine-tenths of the people lost their lives, is about to resume diplomatic relations with the rest of the world, and a ministry will shortly be established in England.

**A Prince's Burial.**

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29.—Cardinal Archbishop Meeklin officiated at the solemn services in the cathedral in connection with the funeral of Prince Boudin. Among the testimonial of grief and sympathy sent by European sovereigns, were wreaths from Queen Victoria, Emperor William, who was represented by his brother, Prince Henry, the Queen of Rumania and others. King Leopold descended from his throne and knelt in prayer at the altar. After the religious services, the funeral car started for the cemetery, followed by King Leopold, the Count of Flanders, Prince Albert, the new heir to the throne of Belgium, and a dense throng of mourners, official and unofficial. The Prince of Wales was specially represented, and sent a wreath as a mark of his regard for the dead.

**No English Coin for Koch.**

LONDON, Jan. 29.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Nolan asked the Government to confer with other states in regard to the justice of reciprocity, of taking joint action to bestow a pecuniary reward on Professor Koch for his great discovery. Hon. W. H. Smith replied that, while not depreciating the value of Prof. Koch's discovery, the Government must decline to add new functions to its already heavy responsibilities.

**Working of the Crimes Act.**

LONDON, Jan. 29.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Hon. Mr. Smith promised Mr. John Morley to entertain his motion regarding the operation of the Crimes Act in Ireland, a week from Monday, provided that, in the meantime, the Tithes Bill is disposed of.

**Ministerial Crisis.**

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—The trouble between the ministry and the radical majority in the Servian Skuptschina has reached such an acute stage that the ministry has resigned.

**Killed by an Avalanche.**

LONDON, Jan. 29.—An avalanche at Athamans destroyed eighty houses, killed twenty-five persons, and injured many more.

**A Slight Theatrical Disturbance.**

PARIS, Jan. 29.—There was another row at the Theatre Francaise, to-night, during the performance of "Autographa." Coqueline appeared to the audience, and the play was allowed to go on to the end. The police were held in reserve, but did not interfere.

**Senator for Southern Dakota.**

PIERRE, S.D., Jan. 29.—To-day the ballot for Senator in joint session resulted as follows: Wardwell, 63; Moody, 29; Tripp, 22; the others scattering.

**Disorder in Paris.**

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The police to-day seized the issue of an incendiary paper, the Egalite. The office was guarded by twenty would-be revolutionists, armed with revolvers and cudgels, but these were easily dispersed. A strong detachment of police prevented the approach of a mob of students from the Latin quarter. About six hundred students had gathered, but they were not allowed to cross the bridge. Great excitement prevailed in the district until about 6 o'clock.

## BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Paraguay will Once More Assert Her Right to Recognition as a Commercial Nation.**

**Burial of the Crown Prince of Belgium. The Scottish Railway Strike Ended.**

**Mr. Ferguson's Opinion.**

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**A Conservative Candidate.**

HALIFAX, Jan. 29.—The Conservative of Annapolis, has nominated J. B. Mille, M. P., to contest the county for the House of Commons. It is understood that he will be opposed by Hon. J. W. Loughey.

**Will Oppose Sir John Macdonald.**

KINGSTON, Jan. 30.—Major Edwards, of Her Majesty's Imperial forces, and professor at the Royal Military College, will, it is stated, oppose Sir John Macdonald at the coming election. He is a free trader and single taxer, and a man of much wealth.

**A Dishonest Saloon-keeper.**

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 31.—Theo. Braun, a Toronto saloon-keeper, and president of the German Leierkrans, has disappeared, and is understood to have gone to Chicago. He was about \$10,000 to his larger creditors. It is also said he has used considerable of the Leierkrans funds. It is said Braun's real name is Otto Miller, and he was a book-keeper in Cincinnati, and came to Canada under a financial cloud.

**TWO MORE BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY PROJECTS—ONE IN WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.**

**PROCLAMATION FORBIDDING THE SELLING OR GIVING BALL OF CARTRIDGES TO MANITOBA INDIANS.**

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 30.—Hon. Edward Dewdney has issued a proclamation forbidding any person selling or giving ball ammunition to Indians in Manitoba or the Territories.

**A NEW RAILROAD PROJECT IS THAT OF THE GOLDEN AND EAST COLUMBIA CO., TO BUILD FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE UPPER KOOTENAY RIVER, THENCE TO GOLDEN CITY.**

**THE SAME JOHN L. SULLIVAN.**

He insults the Ladies of His Theatrical Company, Thrashes a Man Who Protested, and Clears Out a Train.

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

**The "San Francisco" Trial Trip.**

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 29.—The cruiser San Francisco returned to the navy yard, Wednesday evening, from her trial trip. She looks well after her run outside. Members of the board of officers that went out to report the result of her trip and all the officers of the ship speak in the highest terms of the repair work and the quality of the provisions. The weather outside was rough and served well to try her. She passed right along at a speed of 11 or 12 knots without shipping a "green sea." Some spray flew upon the bridge, but not enough to make her the spar deck. The run out to sea was far down the coast as Point Sur, a few miles below Monterey. On slowly...

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## CHAS. BRADLAUGH, M.P.

**Death of the Famous Free Thinker—Brief Sketch of an Eventful Career.**

**The Radicals in Deep Grief Over the Loss of Their Representative.**

**He Will be Buried in a Manner Consistent With His Disavowal of Religion.**

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Charles Bradlaugh, the eminent Free Thinker and member of the House of Commons for Northampton, died at 6 o'clock this morning. That "an honest man is the noblest work of God," is a truism which, upon many occasions, has been made to do duty where it has been quoted as appropriately applied as was the consoling reflection, "the memory of the just is blessed," when by his neighbors to an old miser known by all his neighbors never to have hesitated to demand five per cent per month interest, and as much more as he could squeeze out of those that came within his clutches. Years ago there were many who looked upon Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., whose death took place yesterday, as belonging to the fifth and out-scouring of the world. To-day, there are few, if any, even among the most blue-blooded of British conservatives who entertain that idea. He was, as it were, one of those Reformers who were born before their time and who but for nineteenth century civilization might have been sacrificed, the victims of the stake, the gibbet or even worse. He undoubtedly was possessed of views which, twenty years ago, when openly enunciated by him were pronounced to be repellant and unworthy of our human nature and dishonouring to God and man alike. But he was a man of such energy, courage and determination as enabled him to hold on in the even tenor of his ways, until some of the ideas which were pronounced as unnatural and abhorrent are now openly avowed and explained in the pages of the most prominent reviews and other periodicals.

Mr. Bradlaugh has for years been a professed believer in and apostle of the teachings of Malthus—he was at the time of his death the leading spirit among the Secularists, and wherever there was what he regarded as a worthy cause to advocate, he never failed to come to the front. He was a friend of organized labor, and a strong advocate of a labor bureau in England, although he had sufficient independence and manliness to raise his voice against many of what he regarded as being impracticable proposals. That he was an excellent and powerful champion of the overburdened and oppressed laborer, he will deny, notwithstanding whatever objections may have been raised to him because he could not accept the dogmas and standpoints laid down by the ordinarily acknowledged religious organizations. Charles Bradlaugh was the son of a London solicitor's clerk, and was born on September 28, 1833. He became successively errand-boy, coal dealer, Sunday School teacher, and a strong advocate of a labor bureau in England, although he had sufficient independence and manliness to raise his voice against many of what he regarded as being impracticable proposals.

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## IMPORTANT FROM OTTAWA.

**Rumors that the Dissolution of Parliament will be Announced Tomorrow or Tuesday.**

**The Trade Policy Will Probably be the Issue Before the People.**

**A Joint Commission Proposed to Discuss Trade Relations Between Canada and the States.**

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 31.—It seems to be a settled fact that the dissolution of parliament will take place immediately.

The Cabinet met to-day, and Sir John Macdonald had a long consultation with His Excellency. The actual announcement will likely be made on Monday or Tuesday. The trade policy will probably be the issue before the people.

The Globe's editor being in Washington, it is but natural that he should send a sensational story to his own paper. The Premier's attention was called, to-day, to one of these dispatches. After examining it, Sir John remarked:

"I have never stated that negotiations for partial reciprocity are opened. That was stated by the Ottawa correspondent of the Globe, who generally manages to get things that are not so, but not by me. What has occurred is this: Blaine expressed to Sir Julian Pauncefote a desire for extended trade relations between the two countries, and that he would like to discuss, in an unofficial way, with Sir Julian and one or more delegates from Canada, the whole question of trade relations, with a view to arrive at a basis of fiscal negotiations. Acting on this suggestion, the government requested the Imperial authorities to propose a joint commission for the purpose. Regarding the McKinley bill, I have stated, and I wish to reiterate, that Mr. McKinley's friends made every effort to prevent any concession in favor of Canada. I have it from the mouth of those who were in communication with Mr. McKinley to the matter. It's a singular circumstance in connection with Mr. McKinley's denial that the bill was a retaliatory one, that Canada is to be it. What other country does the increased duty on hay hit but Canada? What other country does the additional duties on eggs hit? Only Canada. It is the same with other items of the tariff. The only country hit is Canada. But it is not a retaliatory measure, according to McKinley. I think the position I have taken is fully borne out by the facts."

Secretary Window was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 10th, 1827. He received an Academic education, studied law at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1852 he became prosecuting attorney for Knox county, but in 1855 he removed to Minnesota, and soon afterwards was chosen to Congress for that State as a Republican, and served from 1859 to 1869. In that year he acted for two terms as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and also as the head of the special committee which visited the Western tribes in 1865. In 1870 he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Daniel S. Norton, deceased, and was subsequently chosen for the term that ended in 1877. He was re-elected in 1881, but resigned to enter the Cabinet of President Garfield as Secretary of the Treasury, retiring on the accession of President Arthur. He acted as chairman of the committee on appropriations, foreign affairs and transportation. He was specially identified with the Interstate Commerce Bill, the Silver Bill, and both before and after he joined President Harrison's Cabinet, of which he was a most energetic and advanced member, did much toward the reduction of the National debt.

The dinner party broke up as soon as the good gentleman's death was announced. The body was removed to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the following named gentlemen will remain with it all night: Collector Ehrhardt, Secretary Tracy, Attorney General Miller, F. B. Thurber, Ed. Harper, and Dr. Robinson. It had been decided to take the remains to Washington in the morning by special train.

## SECRETARY WINDOW DEAD.

**The U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Falls Dead During a Banquet.**

**Brief Sketch of His Career—His Connection With Many Very Important Concerns.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The large dining hall at Delmonico's never presented a happier picture than at 6 o'clock this evening, when the members and guests of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, more than 250 in number, began the exercises of the annual banquet of that organization; nor was it ever the scene of such profound conversation as that which overcame the company, four hours later, when the principal speaker of the occasion fell from his chair and died a few minutes later.

The banquet was of exceptional interest, because of the prominence of the speakers and the significance of the subjects to be discussed. The list of speakers included Secretary Window, ex-Secretary Bayard, Hon. Wilfred Laurier of Canada, Attorney-General Longley of Nova Scotia, Secretary of the Navy Tracey, Attorney-General Miller and Murat Halstead. Major McKinley and Treasurer Breckenridge of Kentucky were absent.

Secretary Window was the first speaker of the evening. The dinner, which began at six o'clock, was completed shortly after nine, and the Secretary rose to speak. He entered the dining room with a most elaborate speech, and sat down amidst the loud applause of his audience. Judge Arnold then got up, and was in the midst of his speech, introducing Secretary Bayard, when some one cried, "Look at Secretary Window!" The speech was broken about, and every eye was turned in the direction of the gentleman. He had collapsed in his chair, and was falling to the floor. His face was ghastly, and a cry of horror arose. There was an immediate rush on the part of all towards Mr. Window's chair, but several doctors, who were guests at the dinner, got there first, and drove the others back. They were Doctors Rollinson, Durant, Whitney, Fish and Bishop. Dr. Rollinson bent down and making a close examination of the prostrate form, discovered that the secretary had been for a long time a sufferer from heart disease, and only last Monday was visited by a shock, which, however, passed away without causing him much inconvenience. When it was officially announced that Secretary Window was dead, Secretary Tracy at once went to the nearest telephone office, and sent a message to President Harrison, informing him of the death, and requesting him to communicate with Mrs. Window and have her start on the 11:30 p. m. train for New York. This will bring the widow to the city by 7 o'clock in the morning.

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## PROVINCIAL NEWS.

**The New Railway Bridge Across the Fraser at the Mission Formally Opened.**

**Football Match Between Westminster and Nanaimo Won by the Royal City Team.**

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 31.—The football match to-day, Westminster vs. Nanaimo, was stubbornly contested, but the home team won by two goals and three tries to Nanaimo's one try. The weather was beautiful and a great crowd witnessed the match.

The new railway bridge across the Fraser, between the Mission and Riverside, was formally opened to-day by Mr. Harry Abbott, general superintendent, in the presence of a large number of officials of the road. The swing, which is 233 feet long, was worked with ease by one man, and when closed showed a variation of only one-quarter of an inch. The rails will be laid across on Monday, and in a few weeks regular trains will be running to the boundary at Hastings.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Jan. 31.—A syndicate of local capitalists has bought Capt. Power's property on the north side of the inlet from the city, embracing twelve hundred and seventy-nine acres, for \$150,000. A new town is to be started, to be named North Vancouver.

The scheme to build a railway from this city northward to the Peace river and Alaska, is meeting with universal approval from all classes of citizens. An immense territory of undeveloped country will be tapped by this scheme.

The building outlook for the coming summer is most encouraging. Many believe this will be one of the best years Vancouver has yet seen.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT EXPECTS I OF THE DATE OF THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT, OR ITS DISSOLUTION.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—President Van Horne and other Canadian Pacific Railway officials are here to-day, making their final selection of a land grant.

Sir John returned from Toronto this morning. It is expected that the announcement will be made to-night, either of the date of meeting of Parliament or its dissolution. No information is forthcoming.

The Minister of Marine has granted a silver watch to an old gentleman named Tunnell, who saved the life of a little boy who was drowning at Gasquetou.

**LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.**

**A Change in the Lighting.**  
 Determined to be up to the times in everything, the wardens of Christ Church Cathedral have arranged for the immediate lighting of the cathedral by electricity. Wiring has been already commenced.

**Remains Secured.**  
 The Bank of Montreal has secured the ground floor premises at the corner of Fort and Government streets, in the new Five Sisters Block. The plans for that building are being altered accordingly, and the premises will be well adapted to the uses to which they are to be put.

**To Have Cabins Put In.**  
 The steamer Danube will come in from the outer wharf as soon as she gets her cargo discharged, to tie up for a while at R. P. Rittner's wharf. It is understood to be the intention of the C. P. N. Company to have her fitted up as a northern passenger boat.

**Queensdown Lots Sell Well.**  
 Messrs. Roulstone & Co. report that the sale of lots in the new town of Queensdown, Quilnash harbor, is advancing at a rate which far surpasses expectations. Fifty lots have been sold outright during the past two days, and twelve more have been bonded by a San Francisco firm.

**Chinese Superstition.**  
 Although they have been notified to leave at once, the Chinese occupants of the land on which the public market is to stand, will not abandon their present homes until after the celebration of the festival of the New Year. It is part of their religion that to do so would be to court bad luck. In order to oblige them the owners of the property will not interfere with them until the last fire cracker has duly exploded.

**Breaks the Window.**  
 Early yesterday morning some person or persons unknown deliberately smashed the plate glass window of Mr. Henry Short's establishment, on Douglas street, and possessed himself or themselves of four or five articles, including a watch, and a number of police calls. The value of the stolen articles is about \$50, and the window was worth about the same, and uninsured. The culprits are supposed to be juvenile offenders.

**The Beacon Light.**  
 It is understood that the Electric Light committee will arrange at once for putting a light at the top of the Beacon Hill. In response to a memorial petition recently presented to the Council, the beacon light will be seen for many, many miles seaward, and will be decidedly useful for mariners, as well as an ornament to the city.

**Sunday Closing.**  
 The city clerk, yesterday, communicated with the secretary of the Licensed Victuallers' association in regard to a conference with the Council upon the question of Sunday closing. The interview, it is expected, will be held next week. Ald. Richardson is in the matter, thinks that an agreement will be reached by which all saloons in the city will, at least, be closed during the hours of church worship on Sundays.

**A Charge of False Pretences.**  
 Last night, Angus McLean was arrested by Constable Smith, while driving a horse on the Spanish road. He was charged with buying whips at Heron & Mann's saddlery shop, on Broad street, and charging them to the account of A. C. Howe, who had given him no credit. Mr. McLean was lodged in jail, to wait examination on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences.

**Missionary Meeting.**  
 The annual missionary meeting was held in Christ Church Cathedral school-room, last evening. His Lordship the Bishop of New Westminster gave a very interesting and timely lecture on missionary work, and His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia filled the chair. The lay and clerical societies, Messrs. Crossland and Taylor, made a few remarks of a very interesting nature, and were supported by the Rev. Dr. Reid, to His Lordship the Bishop of New Westminster. The collection plate was passed around, and \$50 was contributed to the missionary fund.

**Armed With Documents.**  
 Dr. J. C. Davis, who is now on his way to Europe, is determined to bring back with him a sample of his own handwriting. As the new cure for consumption is hard to obtain at any price, the doctor has taken the precaution to arm himself with the most formidable credentials to be had. He first procured the signatures of Premier, Hon. John Robson, to Lord Stanley of Preston, and the Governor-General supplied him with a letter to the British Ambassador at Berlin, and a request that that high official use his influence in Dr. Davis's behalf.

**Police Court.**  
 Nothing very interesting took place in this court, yesterday morning. Only two small cases were disposed of, the first being a drunk by the name of John Roberts, who pleaded guilty and was fined \$5. The next was John Henning, charged with being a vagrant. He, too, pleaded guilty, but he was a newcomer to the city. His Honor dismissed the case, after being heartily thanked by the prisoner. A summons was issued for the arrest of John Ching, a Chinaman, who is charged with selling lottery tickets, but did not appear on account of the first summons being handed to the wrong Chinaman.

**Supper Party.**  
 Over one hundred merry pleasure seekers of Spanish district, gathered at the residence of Mr. Henry Brooks on the evening of Tuesday, last, to spend a few hours in social intercourse. The young people, with whom this district is very generously supplied, seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves, while those of more advanced years manifested equal enjoyment in witnessing the frolics of the juniors. The table, under the excellent management of Miss Madeline Thomson, Brooks, Mitchell, Bryan and Richardson, was sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious. The music, consisting of three pieces, well furnished by local talent, the inspiring strains rendering lively motion quite a necessity.

**Well Organized.**  
 Spencer's hall was well filled last evening with gentlemen assembled with the determination of forming a court of independent Order of Foresters in this city. It was unanimously agreed that Mr. Noah Shakespeare take the chair, and Mr. Wm. Dixon was appointed secretary pro tem. Mr. Oliver Crane, of Seattle, Deputy Supreme Chancellor of the I. O. F., came over purposely to establish the society here, and Mr. H. L. Temple, of Port Townsend, also came over to be on hand at the organization. Twenty-seven members were enrolled, and it was decided that on Monday, the 2nd prox., in Spencer's hall, Broad street, the independent Order of Foresters will be formally established.

**PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.**

**First Session of the Sixth Parliament.**  
**EIGHTH DAY.**  
 Thursday 29th, 1891.  
 The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

**Mr. ROSSON presented the following**  
**RETURN.**  
 Relating to the remission of the tax of \$105, imposed by section No. 1 of the Mi al Act;  
 Orders in Council, etc., relating to the closing of the Cache Creek Boarding school;

**Correspondence, &c., relating to the sending of the Militia to Wellington, also the annual report of the public schools of the province.**

**MR. COTTON presented the petition of the New Westminster and Burrard Inlet Telephone Company, asking for amendments to their act of incorporation.**  
**MR. NASON—**Of John C. Armstrong and others, asking for a bill to incorporate the Vernon and Nelson Telephone Company.

**MR. BAILEY—**Of the Crow's Nest & Kootenay Lake Railway, asking for amendments to their act of incorporation.

**MR. KITCHEN—**Of Donald McGillivray and others, asking the House to pass an act to incorporate the British Columbia Dyking and Improvement Co., to dyke and drain certain lands in the New Westminster District, and also to drain Snyke Lake.

**ALLEGED INTERFERENCE WITH JUSTICE.**  
**MR. MARTIN** moved for all correspondence and telegrams between the Attorney-General and J. Lehman, Esq., J. P. of Ashcroft, relative to the prosecution and discharge of one J. Carey, for alleged embezzlement.  
**MR. DAVIS** said there would be no objection to the motion. On the contrary he had only been too glad, when the member mentioned the matter to him to urge on him the propriety of that course. He had, he must say, been surprised that the senior member for Vancouver but not at the first opportunity, after the House had adjourned, that matter which he, in his paper, had professed to know all about. He naturally expected that he would have vindicated what he had written about at the bar of this House. It was, he said, to be regretted that the proprietors of newspapers valuing their independence, character, and their dropped them, thus leaving the parties attacked no opportunity of defence. One paper, had charged him (Mr. Davis) in connection with this case, with compounding a felony, but he had been content to wait for the meeting of the House rather than deal with the present case, had been charged with stifling a charge against one Carey of embezzling from the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Express Company, and with instructing the magistrate to interfere and prevent the case going further. No person, who had been given to a communication sent to the Attorney-General, had been informed by telegram that he must use his own judgment, the Attorney-General having no orders to give him. The case was subsequently dropped, and Mr. Carey's name (Mr. Davis) was informed. In charges of embezzlement or obtaining money under false pretences, it was not unusual to allow the prosecution to be dropped, when restoration had been made, and the constable having charge of the case, had been informed that there would be no objection to his course.

**MR. COTTON** moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Kellie, to strike out all the words after "that" in the first line, and insert—"a respectful address be presented to His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting His Honor to cause to be placed before His Honor, certain all orders-in-council, telegrams, papers and correspondence, or other information, in the possession of the Government or any of its members or officials, between the Attorney-General, or any official of his or any other department, and J. P. of Ashcroft, or any other official of the Government, or any other person or persons, relative to the prosecution and discharge of one Edward Carey, for alleged embezzlement, or any matters or proceedings connected therewith."

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**PRICES AGREED ON.**

**Terms of Sale of the Northern Pacific Property.**  
 A Building Contract for Oakes Avenue—Liberal Discount to Early Purchasers—Terms of Sale.  
 The prices at which the Northern Pacific property at Anacortes will be put on the market have been agreed upon, and full lists of them may be obtained by calling at the office of the McNaught Land & Investment company, in the McNaught building, Front street, Seattle. For sale of property on Oakes avenue, the business street, a building contract will be offered, and to all who purchase in any of the blocks of the property during the first five days of the sale, a discount of 10 per cent. on price will be given.

**THE JURORS' ACT.**  
**HON. MR. DAVIS** moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Jurors' act, which he explained in the meantime for particular reasons specially applied to New Westminster in certain details. In explaining the bill he stated that the fees to jurors in civil cases were governed by rules of court, and these, it was intended, to be increased by special jurors. In regard to criminal cases the Jurors' act applied to them and the Government would move to place on the same footing as jurors in civil cases. The case of grand jurors would also be considered, but he did not think it would be deemed necessary to increase their salaries. In regard to contemplation to abolish grand juries altogether. He (Mr. Davis) had, he might say, been one of the first to speak of the abolition of such jurors, and he now noticed that the Dominion Government had the subject under consideration.

**THE DEMAND FOR LANDS.**  
 The bill has been read a second time, was committed, Mr. Booth in the chair. The committee having dealt with the bill as so long, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

**MECHANICS' LIEN BILL.**  
 The House again went into committee on the Mechanics' Lien Bill, Col. Baker in the chair. The bill having passed through committee, was reported, and after some discussion as to whether or not the House should adjourn, in view of the fact that it was impossible for the New Westminster Southern railway to be opened, to which the members had been invited, the House adjourned until Monday.

**NOTICE OF QUESTION.**  
 By Mr. HORN—To ask "Do the Government intend to open a Land Registry office at the city of Vancouver, and if so, at what date will said office be opened, and what terms to transact business?"

**MR. KITCHEN—**To ask the Attorney-General if it is the intention of the Government to provide for the payment of the Grand Jurors, and to increase the allowance now paid to Petit and Special Jurors?

**MR. BAILEY—**To move for all orders in Council, correspondence, papers, vouchers and receipts relating to the issue and cancellation of Crown Grant No. 2808, dated 17th June, 1883, and the issue of Crown Grant No. 4097 in lieu thereof.

**MR. HORN—**To insert a Chinese restrictive clause in the following bill. To amend the Crow's Nest and Kootenay R. Act; to incorporate the B. C. Dyking and Improvement Co.; to incorporate the Vernon & Nelson Telephone Co.; to incorporate the New Westminster and Burrard Telephone Co.; to amend the Shuswap Railway Company Act.

**MR. HORN—**To introduce a bill to amend the Shuswap Railway Company Act.

**MR. HORN—**To introduce a bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to minerals.

**MR. HORN—**To introduce a bill to amend the Land Act.

**MR. HORN—**To move, That whereas the commercial importance of the City of Vancouver is daily increasing, and there has been a steady increase of population since the opening of the city in 1863, and there is a greater number of ships will be passing in and out; and whereas, it is desirable to increase the facilities of the shipping; and it is necessary in the interests of shipping and commerce that certain matters of this nature should be remedied; that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Honor to urge the Dominion Government to take immediate steps for widening and the removal of obstacles in the Narrows at the entrance of the harbor, and for the placing of a fog alarm on Prospect Point and Burnaby shoal in said harbor. And that His Honor be further respectfully requested to transmit a copy of the address and this resolution to the Dominion Government.

**A QUICK BOAT TO VICTORIA.**  
 Talk of a Union Pacific Steamer Making a One-Day Round Trip.  
 There is some talk of a new route being established between Tacoma and Victoria, and one steamer put on, making the round trip every twenty-four hours. Mr. Baldwin, agent of the Union Pacific line, on Wednesday, told a Post-Intelligencer reporter that he thought such a route would be a very good thing, from the fact that a fast steamer could leave Tacoma, take in Seattle, Port Townsend, Anacortes and Belinham Bay, and stop long enough at Victoria to enable passengers to transact considerable business and return within the twenty-four hours, and it would immediately secure a large patronage, as most people do not like to lose more than one day on the round trip. He has no intimation, however, that his company contemplated the establishment of such a route. But he had no doubt but what some company would take the advantage of it before long. And if his company decided to make the experiment, the steamer T. J. Potter or the Olympian would probably be put on the run, as either one could make it without difficulty.

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**A SISTER'S DEVOTION.**  
 It Exceeds the Heroic Sacrifice of the Knights Templar.  
 SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 20.—Miss Sarah Little, who was desperately burned several weeks ago, while dressing for a party, was subjected to a difficult skin grafting operation, to-day. Eleven pieces, one inch wide and seven inches long, were taken from her sister, Miss Louisa, who heroically offered the necessary sacrifice. The result of the operation is all that was looked for, and the doctors say that the devotion and suffering on the part of Miss Louisa, on behalf of her sister, was far beyond that of the Knights Templar, whose acts of fraternal love were heralded throughout the country.

**FATAL INFATUATION.**  
 It Leads a Wife to Poison Her Husband With Morphine.  
 OMAHA, Jan. 30.—The preliminary examination of Mrs. Mark Shedy, accused poisoning her husband last week, occurred at Lincoln today. The great wealth of the woman secured an array of lawyers. Conclusive testimony was introduced showing that Shedy did not die of the blow delivered by the doctor, as supposed, but that his death was caused by morphine administered by the wife while the husband was lying in bed, the result of the blow. A chemical analysis of the stomach of the murdered man was made, and was the last link in the chain of evidence to secure the woman's conviction. The crime is alleged to have been committed in order that Mrs. Shedy might marry A. H. Walstrom, with whom she was infatuated.

**WOES OF RICH MEN.**

**They Can Be Neither Politicians, Nor Authors, Nor Statesmen.**  
 "The very rich people are to be pitied," said a well-known capitalist and clubman the other day to a New York correspondent of the Kansas City Star. "When a man once gets a large fortune there is no elementum worth striving for, for if he tries and succeeds in winning it the world says that his conflict was made easy by his wealth. If he has political aspirations he is accused of purchasing votes and favors. If he wants to shine in literature it is declared that he hires an author to write his books. He is not permitted to have an honest love for art, for when he becomes a collector it is said that he buys pictures by the yard and stanzas as though it were cheese. John Jacob Astor, who died recently, could have been Minister to England under President Hayes, but he refused the position because he knew the Nation would declare that it was given in reward for his contribution to the campaign fund. In his whole life John Jacob Astor was nothing more than a real-estate agent on a large scale, and his end was accomplished by good, the bene of all rich men. Good is the inevitable result of affluence. It is good food and what is now called good cooking that produces gout, and the man of large means is sure to have a gouty attack. A quiet liver; that is, he is not a feebly temperate in his appetites, and he is not a strong youth and began his life with a constitution of iron, and he died at sixty-eight, as heartily as any man in New York. He sometimes observed that he had a fashionable ailment, but in reality it was a prevalent and deadly disease, the luxurious man in New York is nearly every club window has a portrait in it to which he is haunted by the realization that he may be called to his reckoning at any moment. If these had ever been tempted into the fields of endeavor and taken part with the regulate toilers of the earth they would be all right, but the smooth elegance of doing nothing that they have indulged in, together with the wines and spiced delicacies that have formed their sustenance, has put them into pretty much the same physical condition as those geese that we make into pates de foie gras. I advise the poor not to envy the rich. I will wager that they are as unhappy as anybody. The richer they are the more unhappy they are. They can not go into the struggle for fame, they mistrust the motives of every new acquaintance, and they invariably have the gout. You will not find a more sorrowful looking set of men in New York than the ones that belong to my club. And they are the very richest citizens we have. In fact, I am a pretty sad dog myself."

**ANOTHER TIME BROKEN.**  
 Algebrano Had Been Given Many Privileges, but He Was Not Grateful.  
 "I am convinced, Algebrano, that there is no such thing as gratitude in the world. I have striven against the doubt, but in vain," and Beatrice looked as dejected as a young man who calls on a stranger for the first time and never hears a familiar note of conversation for an hour, says the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.  
 "And how am I at fault?" said the young man, as interested as a hen with one chicken and that one a duck.  
 "Don't trifle with me, Algy; you see I still forget that I should be firm. I must ask you some questions, and the fair maiden looked as sober as a justice of the peace when his directors look at him. He has left his tobacco-box at home."  
 "Have I not allowed you to part your name in the middle?"  
 "You have," responded the youth, with a painted, green-apple-pie expression.  
 "Have I not allowed you to hum 'McGinty' with your numerous variations?" persisted the fair Fortia, with a little insurance agent's suavity.  
 "You have," answered the youth, blushing as if he had dropped a poker chip in the parlor.  
 "And 'Annie Rooney'?"  
 "Yes," said the almost inaudible murmur.  
 "Yes, Algy, I have, and do you appreciate it? Not a particle. You men never appreciate us poor women. During this entire evening, while that horrid Banks girl was laughing in her sleeve, you persisted in saying: 'I reckon instead of 'I fancy.' Algy, I feel obliged to you for saying 'forever' and the fair maiden would have wept had it not been for the violet powder on her face.  
 And so another tender tie was rudely broken.

**STARTING LIFE ANEW.**  
 How One Man Lost a Wife and a Little To His Mother.  
 I was at the depot in Louisville, standing in the doorway of the ladies' waiting-room, when, writes a Detroit Free Press correspondent, a stranger beckoned me out and said:  
 "I want you to do me a favor. See if there is a woman about forty years old in there, wearing a black silk dress, a brown wrap and a hat with two white feathers in it."  
 I sauntered in and looked around, and returned and reported her there.  
 "Anybody with her?" he asked.  
 "Yes; a man in a light blue suit and his face was pale and betrayed great emotion, and his voice had a queer sound to me as he considered for a moment and then said:  
 "Take this pistol. I am her husband, and she has eloped. I was going to kill the man at first, but I have thought better of it."  
 He entered the room, and the guilty pair rose up and turned pale as he approached. He did not look at either of them, but walked straight up to the child, took her in his arms, and went out, saying:  
 "We haven't any home now, darling, but we will go away somewhere and make one."  
 "Come, mamma!" called the child.  
 "Hush!" he whispered. "You have no mother. She died two days ago!"

**IRON COLLARS FOR HORSES.**  
 Now and then a horse wearing an iron collar is seen in the streets of Philadelphia, but such collars are still a rarity. Their use in England has become quite general, however, for horses doing heavy work—such as omnibus and brewery horses. The collars are not heavy, the lightest weighing only seven pounds.

**SHE WON HER CASE.**

**An Independent Bridget Who Sued for Breach of Promise.**  
 There was a queer, certain Irish girl, who was engaged to a well-to-do youth, says the Boston Transcript. His father had thriftily got some property together, which the son would inherit. The youth knew very little, he had lost one eye, and as Bridget said, he had been emphatically "not much to look at," but his "expectations" made him attractive. Presently Bridget was in great distress. She came to her employer, who happened to be a lawyer, in a raging state of mind. The young man had filled her, and she was going to sue him for breach of promise!  
 Her account of the matter was a curious mixture of humor, indignation, and craftiness. She would sue him for damages, but it was plain that her object was to force him to marry her. "Sure," said she, "an 'why mightn't I have the money as well as the sisters and cousins at him?" "Would you marry him now?" asked her employer. "Sure, that I would! Ain't he as nice as a little spalpeen as ye'd seen in a day's runnin'?"  
 The employer tried to ascertain whether the boy had any pretext for jilting her. What had she done to offend him? Bridget lowered her voice confidentially. "It was the ash!" she said. "I had a bit of ash in my pocket."

**A JUDGE TO BE IMPROVED.**  
 A rumor comes from Olympia that Mr. Sachs is to be impeached for immorality and malfeasance on the committee is investigating the record now, and after they report proceedings will be held. Charges against Sachs is gambling in public place, can easily be proved, but Washington legislature can remove him if the record is proved. Esquimaux's gambling criminal can be brought against him.

**Captain and Owner.**  
 Captain Blackburn, formerly of the ship Walls, Walla, and late in San Francisco-British Columbia, is now not only a vessel, but owner of her. He paid \$50,000 to build a new vessel, but the matter was public until a day or two ago, when a flag she would be worth the money to meet the demands of the day, as the Williams, and is of 1,100 tons. Captain Blackburn will run her on the Nanaimo-Saanichton route, on which she has built up trade.

**A \$30,000 Hotel.**  
 The owners of the Colonist Hill park, are having plans prepared for a \$30,000 building, to be a modern frame structure. Construction will commence very shortly. The building to be of brick throughout, and with all modern improvements. It will contain a restaurant, a public bath, tennis courts, etc., and be 70 or 80 bedrooms, and will be managed by a well known caterer. The new hotel will be built on the site of the old one, and when completed, is expected to be the best and handsomest summer hotel on the Pacific Coast.

**Another Ice Factory.**  
 The Union Ice Company, Wn., with factories at Port Moody and Whatcom, has decided to build a new factory at the site of the old one. The directors were here, yesterday, to discuss the proposed construction of a new plant with a capacity of 100 tons per day will be guaranteed quality. The company is increasing its capacity to 150 tons per day, and the surplus will be increased so as to supply the needs of the city. A dispensary of this useful and indispensable article for ships, both at Victoria during the summer months. Mr. B. Bush, president of the company, will visit Victoria, next week.

**Police Court.**  
 Charles Ward was the first case called for trial yesterday morning. He was brought down, pleaded guilty, and was fined \$5. Thomas Curlew was drunk disposed of. He was fined \$5. A woman named Mrs. Hoover (not Vancouver) was charged with keeping a house of ill-fame, and was fined \$50. Another woman named Mrs. Hoover was charged with keeping a house of ill-fame, and was fined \$50. Another woman named Mrs. Hoover was charged with keeping a house of ill-fame, and was fined \$50.

**Button vs. Laced Boots.**  
 The woman who has an ugly foot, and who wishes to conceal such defect should invariably wear a boot that has a buttoned lace. The boot that laces is also recommended to those who have tender feet, as it may be made to fit each day, the elasticity of the laces being vastly superior to the stiffness of the buttoned article. Many women knowing this are in the habit of buying the best of boots, and are honest to confess to the fact that many women who have outgrown their girlish slenderness—to put it mildly—always purchase laced boots. He says: "We always try to persuade a stout woman to wear them home, because if they are sent home she will find it so difficult to lace them up that nine times out of ten she will send them back rather than endure the discomfort. This, of course, she may not do if she has worn them out of the shop."  
 Destination in Boston.  
 As a typical instance of destitution in Boston a case is cited of a young man working in a manufacturing shop at a long distance from his room. For sixty hours a week he receives \$7.35. The work was hard, wearing, unceasing. Night found him tired to the bone, and the young wife to care for. The expenses of both were, each week: Room, \$3.50; food, \$9.87; car fare, 60 cents; fuel, \$7.07; margin, for clothes, amusements, sickness and riotous living, twenty-eight cents.  
 Iron Collars for Horses.  
 Now and then a horse wearing an iron collar is seen in the streets of Philadelphia, but such collars are still a rarity. Their use in England has become quite general, however, for horses doing heavy work—such as omnibus and brewery horses. The collars are not heavy, the lightest weighing only seven pounds.

**LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.**

**Water Works Debenture.**  
 It is understood that a \$1,880,000 issue of water-works debentures at the present time, is being disposed of at a profit of 2 per cent. per city.

**The Severance Bonds.**  
 Through local enterprise, per cent. sewerage bonds of Victoria, to the amount of \$1,880,000, have been disposed of at 95 of the act on the investment, being equivalent per cent.

**A Pleasant Home Warm.**  
 On Thursday evening, Mr. R. of Russell's station, gave a hot at his handsome new home on West, which was attended by a large number of friends. After supper, came the order of the fast flying, very early yesterday the party the best possible humor, wishing many years of health and happiness.

**The Frozen North.**  
 Miss Olaf Kruger, the little lady, entertained a large audient in Victoria, last evening, with a description of the various curiosities of the north, and of the wonderful land in live. She speaks clearly, and English is evidently strange to her. Her account of the Eskimos is of an account of new, and not uninteresting.

**A Judge to be Impeached.**  
 A rumor comes from Olympia that Mr. Sachs is to be impeached for immorality and malfeasance on the committee is investigating the record now, and after they report proceedings will be held. Charges against Sachs is gambling in public place, can easily be proved, but Washington legislature can remove him if the record is proved. Esquimaux's gambling criminal can be brought against him.

**Captain and Owner.**  
 Captain Blackburn, formerly of the ship Walls, Walla, and late in San Francisco-British Columbia, is now not only a vessel, but owner of her. He paid \$50,000 to build a new vessel, but the matter was public until a day or two ago, when a flag she would be worth the money to meet the demands of the day, as the Williams, and is of 1,100 tons. Captain Blackburn will run her on the Nanaimo-Saanichton route, on which she has built up trade.

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ON HER CASE.

Bridget Who Sued for... This closed the case for the Crown and Mr. Eberts announced that he proposed not to call any witnesses.

Water Works Debutante. It is understood that a portion of the (300) issue of water-works debentures can, at the present time, be won...

The Sewerage Bonds. Through local enterprise, the four per cent. sewerage bonds of the city of Victoria, to the extent of \$25,000, have been disposed of at 95 the actual interest on the investment being equivalent to 4 1/2 per cent.

A Pleasant House Warming. On Thursday evening, Mr. R. J. Russell, of Russell's station, gave a house warming at his handsome new home at Victoria West, which was attended by about thirty or forty friends.

The Frozen North. Miss Olf Kruger, the little Esquimaux lady, entertained a large audience at the Victoria, last evening in a description of the habits and peculiarities of her people, and of the wonderful land in which they live.

A Judge to be Impached. A rumor current is to be impached for alleged immorality and malfeasance in office. A committee is investigating the Judge's record now, and after they report, impeachment proceedings will follow.

Captain and Owner. Captain Blackburn, formerly of the steamship Walla Walla, and master of the San Francisco-British Columbia freighter Montserrat, is now not only captain of that vessel, but owner of her.

A \$300,000 Hotel. The owners of the Colonist hotel, Beacon Hill park, are having plans prepared for a \$300,000 building, to occupy the site of the present frame structure.

Another Ice Factory. The Union Ice Company, of Tacoma, Wn., with factories at Portland, Seattle and Whatcom, has decided to establish a branch factory in this city.

Who has a Mascot. He has seventeen years. It is a blue blivet. It is found at his desk and in his special compartment when absent in the office.

Who has an ugly foot and concealed such defect should bare a boot that is laceed buttoned one. The boot is recommended to those under feet, as it may be made so elastic as to conform to the foot, and is superior to the buttoned article.

COURT OF ASSIZE.

Continuation of the Trial of Lawrence Phelan for the Murder of David F. Fee, Jr.

The Charge Against Silk Withdrawn - The Case Adjourned Till To-day, and the Jury Locked Up. That public interest in the terrible tragedy of Christmas Eve's has in no way abated, was shown by the fact that the court room, galleries and even corridors were crowded yesterday morning when the trial of Lawrence Whelan, for the wilful murder of D. F. Fee, Jr., opened before his lordship the Chief Justice.

Hon. Theo. Davis, attorney-general, appeared for the Crown, while the prisoner was represented by Mr. Eberts, (Eberts & Taylor.) Mr. Charles Wilson appeared for the defence, and Mr. James A. Auld, Eli Beam, Harvey Cummings, William Dixon, J. E. Thomas, D. Finlayson, G. H. Proctor, Thomas Cluff, James Smith, A. D. Wilson and H. Willard.

Hon. J. D. Helmcken, M.D., deposed to having had occasion to see several gun-shot wounds. A bullet in passing through a body was making a hole, and it was striking a bone; it was liable to be pounded into almost any shape.

Henry W. Sheppard, Superintendent of the Victoria City Police, gave substantially the same evidence as at the police examination. When the gun was found at Silk's house, the right barrel had been recently fired, and in the left was a blank cartridge, powder but no shot.

Allen McKenithly, sworn, said that he knew Joseph Silk; that he had seen him on several occasions. These cartridges were loaded; all that were in the bag were loaded however. Received all the loaded cartridges that were in the bag. Did not notice anything in the shells that were left.

By request of Mr. Eberts, witness explained to the jury the meaning of an empty and a blank cartridge. The gun produced was not a rebounding gun. It had black cartridges in it, and pieces of cotton stuffed in the ends of the barrels to keep out the rain.

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The Remainder of the Trial - How the Bad News of Her Betrayal was Conveyed to Mrs. Windom. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. - The news of Secretary Windom's sudden death was not received here until late hour, and at midnight, was known to but few in official life.

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RECIPROCITY.

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PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

San Francisco, Jan. 28. - It is said that Mrs. John Stevens, a widow, 88 years of age, who was found buried to death in her home on Telegraph Hill, on the morning of Dec. 30, was not the victim of an accident as was stated, but was murdered, the motive being robbery, as the lady was known to have considerable money in the house.

San Francisco, Jan. 29. - Jake Kilrain and George Godfrey met this afternoon and signed articles of agreement. Their fight will take place in the middle of March.

San Francisco, Jan. 28. - The steamer Rio de Janeiro arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, this evening, bringing the following advices: Of the great victories of Shaikh Abdulla and Kh. Abdulla-Ghizali were mainly due to his ability. He was entrusted with the Governorship of Balkh where he made himself popular by his moderation, and by marrying the daughter of the chief of Badakshan. He remained in Turkistan until 1879, when he slowly made his way through Balkh to the Kabul frontier, and in July of the following year, was formally chosen by the leading men of Kabul, and acknowledged by the British Indian Government as Ameer of Afghanistan. From the Government he received a regular subsidy of £180,000 a year, with large gifts of artillery, rifles and ammunition to improve his military force.

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AUCTION SALE.

W. R. Clarke, Auctioneer. Monday, 9th Feb., at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, all those pieces or parcels of land marked and numbered on the official map, and described as follows, viz:

LOT 1 - Four acres of Section One. LOT 2 - One acre of Section One. LOT 3 - Half an acre of Section Fifty-six, less that portion conveyed to C. J. Seghers, by deed dated May the 10th, 1876. LOT 4 - Another part of Section Fifty-six, all being in the District of Comox.

AUCTION SALE.

Tuesday, Feb. 10th, at 11 a.m., on Porter's Wharf, Victoria, One 16 H. P. Portable Engine, single cylinder, made at Racine, Wis. Sprague & Gray's certificate given if necessary.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER.

Rowortham THE GROCER, IS THE MAN TO HELP THEM TO DO IT.

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TRY HIM!

THE Celebrated French Cure.

Warranted to cure AFFRODITINE or money returned. IS SOLD POSITELY GUARANTEED TO CURE ANY FORM OF NERVOUS DISEASE, OR DEBILITY, OR WEAKNESS OF THE GENERATIVE ORGANS, WHETHER MALE OR FEMALE.

THE APHRO MEDICINE CO. WESTERN BRANCH. PORTLAND, OR.

FOR MEN ONLY! POSITIVE FOR LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD. CURE Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Sexual Excess, etc.

DOMINION PATNS CO. 362 and 364 St. James Street, Montreal.





The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Alderman Holland's resolution with respect to the Indian reserve is an excellent one and we trust that it will be acted upon promptly. That the Indian reserve should be within the city's limits is not good either for the Indians or the citizens. The worthy alderman's resolution is the first step towards providing for their peaceable and equitable removal. The land is needed by the city and should be at its disposal. It is not right that so large a part of the city's area and that, too, with much more than the average proportion of water front should be locked up with no prospect of its being improved either by its owners or the city. We are glad to see that it is proposed to give the Indians fair value for their right to occupy the land. The disposition of the purchase money is an after consideration. Some of the Indians themselves, have, we think, indicated how it can be invested with the greatest advantage to the members of the tribe. What Ald. Holland said about cutting away a portion of the reserve, which is an obstruction to navigation, and using the soil excavated and dredged for the purpose of raising the James Bay flats, is well worthy of consideration. It is necessary to transform those useless and foul-smelling flats into dry and healthy sites for buildings. By transferring the land near the railway bridge to the flats a double purpose will be served. The harbor will be improved considerably, and the area of James Bay east of the bridge will be utilized and made very valuable. The new Council in suggesting improvements so necessary and of such great value, is beginning well. If it carries out what it has designed, it will be the most useful Council that ever managed the affairs of this city. That its members will not be satisfied with merely talking about the reforms and changes that are required, we are convinced. "Deeds, not words," is evidently the motto of the majority of the new Council.

ENGLISH OPINION.

The London Times is, at last, paying some attention to Canada. Hitherto, the Thunderer appeared to think Canadian affairs of very little importance. Its information as to what was going on in the Dominion was filtered through a correspondent living in Philadelphia, whose sources of information did not appear to be either very numerous or very trustworthy. Of late, Canada has risen in the estimation of the Times. It seems now to know what is going on in this country, and its correspondents have been able to gauge Canadian public opinion on various questions with some degree of accuracy. In an able and comprehensive review of the state of the colonies, the writer says with respect to the influence of the McKinley tariff and the efforts which the Government of the Dominion are making to counteract the effects of that piece of restrictive and, as regards Canada, unfriendly legislation: "The hostile tariff was received as a dividing fence and suddenly between Canada and her continental neighbor, and the colony turned its face resolutely towards home. The spirit shown by Canada, under the circumstances, has been such as to awaken a warm answering sentiment in this country. Estimating the losses which her trade is likely to suffer from the American duties, she has set herself to recover the balance elsewhere, and chiefly within the empire. To this end she has entered into negotiations for reciprocal commercial advantages with the West Indies, and is feeling her way to some similar agreement with the United States. She has also shown much energy in the endeavor to open up markets for farm and dairy produce in this country, and is offering every inducement to colonists to settle in the fertile agricultural lands of Manitoba. Active negotiations have also been carried on for the development of lines of communication both by rail and by sea. The first steamer of a new fast line already established between Vancouver, China and Japan will leave Liverpool on the 15th of this month, and the Canadian Government is in treaty for the establishment of a fast Atlantic service of four 20-knot twin-screw steamers between Great Britain and Canada. These steamers would run from London and Plymouth to Halifax and Quebec, and connect with the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and other railway systems. They will, if the scheme is carried out, be supplemented by a Pacific service running between British Columbia and the Australian colonies, which will consist, not of three twin-screw steamers of not less than 16 knots. The steamers of this service will perform the passage across the Pacific in from 18 to 20 days, and will be able, if necessary, to reach the nearest Australian port from Vancouver in 14 days. This brings the total number of routes for the transport of goods within little more than a fortnight of each other, and the total length of the journey from London through Canada to Australia by this route will be 32 days. The ships will carry mails, and will be subsidized by the Government of Great Britain, Canada and Australia. They also, as in the case with the line running between Vancouver and Japan, form a part of the scheme of imperial defence, and will be specially designed as fast armed cruisers and transport ships. They will be built under the supervision of the Admiralty, and fully provided with all the necessary gun platforms and fit-

tings. It is also intended that they shall be, as far as possible, manned by crews of the Royal Naval Reserve. The scheme has not yet been presented for the acceptance of Her Majesty's Government, but the Canadian Government has already voted its share of the subsidy. The views of the Australian Government are understood to be generally favorable, and the endeavor to carry this matter through will probably be the first Canadian undertaking of the year." It is evident that the spirit of reliance which the Government of Canada has displayed in this crisis has won for Canadians the respect of thinking men in Great Britain. It must be remembered that the opinion of the Times on a matter of this kind is generally that of a very large proportion of the most intelligent as well as the most influential of the people of Great Britain. THE RIGHT WAY. The Indian who told a COLONIST reporter that the men of the Songhiah tribe do not want a reserve, but would gladly sell out and buy homes for themselves, indicated very clearly the solution of the Indian difficulty, not only in Victoria, but in every part of this continent. Giving the Indians on reserves is the very wrong thing that can be done with them. Forming an isolated community, they perpetuate the tribal feeling, their wild notions, their language, and the improvident habits they have inherited. The best friends of the Indians have been long trying to persuade them to hold land in severalty, to settle upon their own farms and to cultivate them as white men do. But the Indians like their wild ways too well to change them readily. A few, here and there, have taken farms and adopted the white man's mode of living, to a certain extent, and they have done very well; but the great majority are too much attached to Indian habits and have too great a distaste for continuous hard work to become either cultivators of the soil or raisers of stock. But here we have a tribe who are desirous to live as white men do. Each member of it wants to own land in his own right, to cultivate it for himself and to take upon himself the duties and responsibilities of a free citizen. Would it not be well to treat these men as they want to be treated? Let part of the consideration for their right to the land, that, for want of a more appropriate name had been called "a reserve," be farms situated in places selected by the Indians themselves, not necessarily all in one block, but detached, some of them perhaps many miles apart. We think that with the consent and cooperation of the Dominion Government this could be done. If the Provincial Government buys the reserve the Indians might be allowed to choose farms on the island or the Mainland. The public domain is large and these few Indians might be allowed a free choice. If the city buys the land directly from the Indians, with the consent of the Dominion Government, farms might be bought for them, with the purchase money wherever they wished to settle. We believe that the business could be so managed that the Indians settled on farms of their own would be very much better off than they are now, and they would be free from many influences that keep them in their present unsatisfactory condition. Persons who know the British Columbia Indians well, say that those who believe them to be stupid and unimprovable make a very great mistake. Many of them are sharp and shrewd, and if they were in favorable circumstances, could hold their own against white men, whose opportunities were no better. The plan of making them self-dependent property owners is, we think, a very promising one. The experiment ought to be tried. It may result in a very great improvement of the condition of the owners of the reserve, and if it fails after a fair trial they will not be a great deal worse off than they are now.

A POLITICIAN.

The elevation of Governor Hill of New York to the Senate was expected. Governor Hill is a skillful politician. He, better than any New Yorker, knows how to work the machine. It said that he worked it so well that in order to secure his election to the Governorship he spoiled Mr. Cleveland's chances of being President for a second term. Both men being Democrats, this was not exactly what high-minded men consider loyal or patriotic. But the ways of politicians of Senator Hill's stamp are not to be judged by a high standard. When it came to a question whether he should be Governor of New York or Cleveland should be President of the United States, Hill, having control of the voting machine, did not hesitate to sacrifice Cleveland. It is said that Hill's election to the Senate has been effected to take him out of Cleveland's way when the time comes for nominating a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. If this be the bargain, Senator Hill will very likely keep it. Before the nominating convention is held, the machine will be in other hands. The machine is a local institution, and is worked chiefly by men who take a leading part in state politics. A United States Senator who has held his seat for over a year is almost out of the swim. Other hands have been pulling the wires, and the new men will not, when the presidential election comes round, be willing to put the machine into the hands of the old engineer. They will insist upon working it to please themselves. The chances are, therefore, that Hill's transference to the Senate will make Cleveland's nomination a sure thing. There is no other candidate in sight. A GOOD MEASURE. The Libel Bill, which Mr. Beaven has introduced, will be found, on examination, to be a fair and reasonable measure. It does no injustice to any member of the community, while it protects the publishers of newspapers against malicious and frivolous prosecutions. It declares that there shall be no presumption of malice. The third section provides that no action for libel shall be brought or maintained, unless the person who considers that he has been libelled shall have requested the newspaper proprietor to publish a retraction or correction. The fourth section requires the person believing himself to be injured, to give the publisher a notice in writing, specifying the statements complained of. The sixth section makes reports of meetings, duly advertised, privileged. The seventh does the same for reports of the proceedings of Courts of Justice, provided they are fair and authentic and without comment. Section eight provides that actions for libel shall be tried in the city or town or electoral district in which the newspaper is published. Section nine gives the publisher the privilege of requiring security for costs in certain circumstances, and with certain qualifications. The presumption of malice is as unjust and as unreasonable as anything can possibly be. To presume that the publisher of a periodical, the object of which is to give the public accounts of what occurs in the world, that is worthy of note, is actuated by malice is simply absurd. In the first place, he does not know, and can have heard nothing of, the great majority of the persons who are noticed in one way or other in his newspaper. In the second place, it is simply impossible for him to see or know anything of the articles, reports and paragraphs that appear in its columns. The editors and reporters are very much in the same position. They cannot, in the nature of things, regard with malice one out of a thousand of the persons whose sayings and doings it is their business to record and comment upon. They regard the great mass of them with perfect indifference. They neither love them nor hate them, and they smile at the absurdity of the presumption that they entertain any feeling of malice with respect to them. But to the responsible head of the establishment invented by old-time lawyers, who looked upon newspapers and all connected with them, with dislike and suspicion, is no laughing matter. It is really a reproach to the legislators of these days, who profess to be liberal and to act according to the dictates of common sense, that it is allowed to remain a principle of law in actions for libel. As a matter of fact the presumption is really the other way, there is not one case in ten thousand in which the publisher is actuated by malice. He, and those whom he employs, have no desire to injure any one. Their interest is to please as many of their readers as possible and to give no one a reasonable ground to complain that he has been injured personally by what appears in their newspaper. The fair presumption therefore is that in what they publish, they have no desire either to offend or injure any member of the community, but rather the reverse. Every fair-minded man will admit that it is only reasonable to give a publisher an opportunity to retract, or correct, or explain, any statement made in his newspaper that may be regarded as injurious, and that the retraction, or correction, should be taken into consideration when damages are assessed. To hold a newspaper publisher responsible for what may have been said by a speaker at a public meeting, or for the statements made in any resolution which would be made, submitted, is so manifestly unjust that in these days no one thinks of taking advantage of the state of the law which leaves such publisher open to prosecution for what appears in a fair report of the proceedings of such a meeting. But it is fair to leave him without protection in publishing what is considered legitimate news, for there is so urgent a demand that the editor who would refuse to publish it would be condemned by the public as unenterprising and as unfit for his business? The same remarks apply to the reports of the proceedings of Courts of Justice—

made, Tory and Liberal, Radical and Socialist will forget their differences and unite to uphold the Protestant Succession as established by the constitution more than two hundred years ago. In the Bill of Rights, which is as dear to the English patriot as the Magna Charta itself, the principle of Protestant Succession is embodied, and the first sentence in the Act of Settlement by virtue of which Queen Victoria yields the sceptre of the Empire of Great Britain, contains the following clause: "That whoever would hereafter come to the possession of this Crown, shall join communion with the Church of England, by law established." Considering how highly this provision of the Constitution is prized by the British, as a nation we are not surprised to see that Mr. Gladstone has hastened to let the world know that he had nothing whatever to do with Sir John Pope Hennessy's motion. The fact that he is politically connected with the mover of such a motion will lower Mr. Gladstone in the estimation of the people of England. Everyone should be protected from frivolous and vexatious lawsuits. The newspaper proprietor needs this protection more than any one else. He, more than anyone, is exposed to lawsuits, either for the purpose of persecution or blackmail or revenge. Anyone who chooses to consider himself libelled by what appears in a newspaper, and who wants to annoy its owner, can, with the aid of an unscrupulous lawyer, enter an action against him, and put him to considerable expense. There may not really be any ground of action. The suit may know very well, but he hoping to scare the journalist into making a compromise, or desiring to put him to much expense as possible allows the proceedings to go on. When the case is tried and the verdict is against the plaintiff he is quite happy. He has nothing, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has put the man on whom he has taken his revenge to much annoyance and considerable expense. All this could have been avoided by the plaintiff being required to give security for costs. Mr. Beaven's bill is so framed that the demand for security for costs cannot be made a device to deprive the poor man, who has a good case, of a remedy for the injury which has been inflicted on him. It will put a stop to those actions only, the motives of which are malicious and mercenary. We do not wish to see newspaper proprietors protected in wrong-doing. We believe that the man who wantonly tries to injure the reputation or the business of his neighbor by spreading false reports deserves to be severely punished. We have no desire to screen such an offender, let him be whom he may. All that, we think, ought to be done is to protect the publishers of newspapers from manifest injustice. This, we believe, Mr. Beaven's bill does. It does not go quite as far as we would like, but we hail it as an installment of justice, and we believe that it will recommend itself to the good sense and the love of fair play of the members of the Legislature.

PROTESTANT SUCCESSION.

We are not in the least surprised to learn that the amendment to Mr. Gladstone's motion, made by Sir John Pope Hennessy, to the effect that the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland should be permitted to be a Roman Catholic, met with the most uncompromising opposition from the members on both sides of the House, and was received with loudly expressed indignation by the nation generally. The people of Great Britain have become exceedingly tolerant. Religious disabilities have been almost entirely removed. Men of all creeds, and of no creed at all, are eligible for almost every office in the gift of the people. But although the people of Great Britain have become very liberal, indeed, in all matters relating to religion, they do not for a moment forget that Great Britain is essentially a Protestant nation. The great majority of the people are proud of their Protestantism, and a very great many of them believe that the freedom of the nation, its prosperity and its greatness depend upon its remaining Protestant. Many Englishmen who smile at the hatred expressed by their great grandfathers of "Popery and wooden shoes," would not listen for a moment to such a proposition as Sir John Pope Hennessy has the boldness to make in Parliament. "Popery" has not the terrors for them that it had for their fathers, but they, nevertheless, feel that Protestant succession is a part of the British Constitution, with which it would be most unwise and imprudent to meddle. Men who are not religious and who have very little respect for sacred things who pious Protestants regard as things, would vehemently oppose permitting an avowed Roman Catholic to become the occupant of the British throne. So strong is this feeling in favor of Protestantism, and so general is it, that we would not be surprised to find that Sir John Pope Hennessy has raised such a storm about his ears and has called forth such an expression of public opinion as will very effectually prevent any one following his example for many a long day. When considering this proposition he has

amounts to about one hundred thousand dollars. Mind, when once the land has been cleared, it will produce this or some other equally valuable crop annually. The interest to be paid out of it is ten thousand dollars, leaving ninety thousand dollars for working expenses. What would the working expenses amount to? I do not know. Three thousand acres of cultivated land will yield a very good living to one hundred farmers and their families, so that the country would have so many more "settlers." Doubtless each farmer would make the land produce more than I have reckoned, because dairy husbandry and so forth would yield larger income. Of course, there would be a little larger outlay. Each farmer of thirty acres would have to pay about one hundred and twenty dollars per annum rent to the government, until he bought out his allotment. The above are cogitations only. Business and privileges are offered people who will erect industries profitable to the country. Why should not the same be applicable to people who will clear the lands? Of course it may be said that agricultural products may be brought from foreign countries without all this trouble. We know this to our sorrow to be so. If this had not been so easy, if people had not been necessitated to grow their own provisions, Vancouver Island would have been better off today. If we are to have a resident productive agricultural population in Vancouver Island, the government must encourage it in some material way. I have seen every kind of land policy pursued without effect. It is of no use inviting immigrants to settle in the forests without having first made a clearing for them. Of course, it is supposed that when anyone buys a portion of the cleared land the money paid will be applied to the clearing of other land and so forth. J. S. HELMCKEN. A NUISANCE. TO THE EDITOR:—I would like to call your attention and that of the public to a matter which is of considerable importance, bearing directly, as it does, on the preservation of the public health, and reflecting most unfavorably on the action of the sanitary officer. About two weeks ago a large dog was found poisoned on a vacant lot adjoining No. 95 Kingston street, and the sanitary officer was notified of the fact, but took no action whatever to remove it. Since that time he has seen repeated cases of dogs broken out in the neighborhood, and has continued to ignore the matter. The dog is now considerably decomposed, and the stench arising from it can be plainly detected at a considerable distance. Now, if this had occurred in summer, some such disease as diphtheria or typhoid would have broken out in the neighborhood, and serious consequences would, in all probability, have resulted. The culpable negligence of the sanitary officer in this instance plainly indicates the advisability of his removal, and the substitution in his place of a more competent man before the summer starts, if the present officer neglects his duties now, it is only reasonable to infer that he will do so then, when the consequences of such negligence might prove fatal. C. E. KAMLOOPS NOTES. Funeral of the Late James McArthur.—The Electric Light Proving a Boon.—Sight of Snow.—Weddings, ETC. (From Our Own Correspondent.) One of the largest funeral corteges witnessed in Kamloops was that of Sunday last, when the late James McArthur was interred. Deceased, who died after a brief illness of little over one week, was well and favorably known to all in the neighborhood, and was but 28 years of age. He was married last March, and his young widow survives him. The funeral procession was headed by the local brass band playing The Dead March in Saul, followed by the members of the I. O. O. 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AGRICULTURE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TO THE EDITOR:—The reason why agriculture makes such slow progress in Vancouver Island is that the land is heavily timbered, not easily accessible, and, in addition, not suitably mapped, for which reason strangers can find a claim. The absence of settlement is not due to the land laws, for, within the past forty years, every kind and description have, as well as favorable conditions for agriculture, been made. To these may be added the modern craze for residence in cities. The labor and expense of clearing are the chief obstacles to progress. To make one acre of timbered land fit for the plough, costs, even with Chinese labor, about one hundred dollars. If a farmer, then, clears an acre of land and makes it fit for cultivation, he has spent by his own labor one hundred dollars. Can he realize one hundred dollars if he wishes to sell? The answer is no, excepting near the city, or some other popular centre. One can scarcely be expected to clear more than two acres in one year, for, remember, he has to live, and for this purpose to cultivate what other prepared land he may have. If a man, then, has 120 acres, it will take him six years at this rate to make the whole useful. Of course a man speaking of heavily timbered land, who little then, has the Government price of land to do with settlement. The obstruction to agricultural progress stares one in the face, it is the cost and difficulty of clearing the land. Timbered land then for agricultural purposes may be considered worthless. Of course, one can scarcely be expected to clear, or, at least, to clear more than a few acres of granite, silt, or bottom or easily drained swamp, he can begin therewith and do very well. The cost of the actual necessities of life are not great; the artificial wants are what make living expensive. Now, then, can settlement on such lands be promoted or procured and production increased? Remember the great want is a place in the estate of the government of the country (i.e., all that has not been sold), how can they make it profitable to the country? Let the government prepare to borrow, say a quarter of a million, and give this money under productive, three thousand acres of land? It is true that the interest on this money would be ten thousand dollars per annum. This interest would be a charge on the cleared land. Could they sell this land at one thousand dollars per acre? Could they rent this land at five dollars per acre? This, however, is hardly the way to look at a question involving the improvement of the country. If we want to get this price they must make the clearing easily accessible, and have a market ready. Does not this mean a railway? Of course the land might singly be cleared of upright timber, the stumps left to rot—they would only take a quarter of a century to do so! It is, however, another course which might be profitably resorted to, viz., build farm-houses on desirable lands, and, having cleared two or three acres of the latter, rent the whole claim with a promise to sell at a given figure simply covering the cost of erecting the buildings. It is a well known fact that if a man can find a claim of this kind, he is willing and anxious to take it, stick to it and go on clearing more land. He will pay the rent, because he has the power to buy, which also means to sell his lease. The rent of such an improved claim would not exceed thirty-five dollars per annum. There is, however, another way of looking at the matter. Three thousand acres of land will produce about ninety thousand bushels or two thousand seven hundred tons of wheat, the value of which

amounts to about one hundred thousand dollars. Mind, when once the land has been cleared, it will produce this or some other equally valuable crop annually. The interest to be paid out of it is ten thousand dollars, leaving ninety thousand dollars for working expenses. What would the working expenses amount to? I do not know. Three thousand acres of cultivated land will yield a very good living to one hundred farmers and their families, so that the country would have so many more "settlers." Doubtless each farmer would make the land produce more than I have reckoned, because dairy husbandry and so forth would yield larger income. Of course, there would be a little larger outlay. Each farmer of thirty acres would have to pay about one hundred and twenty dollars per annum rent to the government, until he bought out his allotment. The above are cogitations only. Business and privileges are offered people who will erect industries profitable to the country. 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WEST KOOTENAY MINES.

The Wonderful Future of the Kootenay Lake Mines—Bottle of the Kootenay Lake. Urgent Reg. Red. J. E. Boss, manager of the North-western Sampling and Milling Company, who is spending a few days in this city, is well acquainted with the mineral locations of West Kootenay, having spent two seasons in that district. Mr. Boss has seen Montana and Idaho grow from non-producing bullock territories into those which now furnish many millions of dollars annually, and he is confident that he will witness as great a change in the bullock producing capacity of British Columbia. The mining region surrounding Kootenay Lake is in his opinion one of the richest on the American continent, while the Toad Mountain silver lodes comprise the most wonderful mineral deposits in the Northwest. If such a change existed on the American side of the line it would have a population of five thousand within a year. As it is the Kootenay Lake mines have created great excitement among the mining men of the States. Many of them have become financially interested in these properties, and have started to work the ore already been shipped to the American smelters, and much more would have gone had there been good transportation facilities. The building of roads to the various camps is the most urgent necessity of the district to-day. It would be possible to ship ore in any quantity from the mines this summer unless these roads were provided. One hundred thousand dollars could be profitably disbursed in the construction of roads and trails, though it is, perhaps, too much to expect that a government with so small a revenue could do this. It is the opinion of the district, in Mr. Boss' opinion, it would be a handsome investment for the province. If roads were built to meet the demand it would mean a development unexampled in the quartz mining history of the province, and in a comparatively short time would result in more than rapid increases from the population of the district. Mr. Boss also thought that it was the duty of Victorians to interest themselves financially in the district, and encourage the work of opening it up in every way possible. By doing this they would simply be making a strong bid for its trade, which, as they knew by past experience with Cariboo, would be a very large and profitable one. Encouragement given the district at this stage of its existence would be to see that the mines were built, so as to bring ore to Nelson, he and his associates would immediately erect a sampling works, and purchase the ore at that point, the works to have a total capacity of 200 tons daily, when in first class running order. This would be the most famous of the mines, for the mines, for it would enable everyone to secure the assay value of their ore at home. Mr. Boss could not speak too highly of the worth of the mineral resources of Kootenay Lake district, and he expected to see millions of dollars in the course of a short time. Machinery was now going in to facilitate the work of getting out ore and thoroughly opening up the property. While this was the case, he was waiting for some development, there were many other sections where the ore bodies were rich and extensive. In the Hot Springs camp, on Goat River, Trail Creek and other points, fine prospects had been secured. As he before said, cheap transportation was the one thing wanted to start extensive development, and he trusted, in the interest of the district and the province, that the Government would see their way clear to make the expenditure necessary to furnish the desired facilities. A NEW DEPARTURE. Neck-tie socials, bonnet hops, "cake walks" and "pillow dances" have been among the recent methods, by means of which entertainments have been improved, and some of them have proved remarkably successful and attractive. Among other ventures a number of gay and festive, and at the same time practical, young gentlemen are talking of having what is called a "stitch" party. However extensively it may be followed by that operation. The affair is to be a masked one, the young fellows provide the entire entertainment, and, in addition, they proposed for them to invite their friends. Each of the gentlemen will bring with him a small parcel containing a number of photographs, or other of the lady visitors, who is expected to present it and claim her parcel, with which she will deal as she may see fit. The lady shall be obliged to accept the attention of the gentleman who possesses the number corresponding with her own; but she will be in honor bound to carry out her obligations with respect to the clothing. Some people who have been interested in the subject, express considerable interest in it, and the idea may or not be carried into practical shape. However, when the matter fairly comes up, this paragraph will assist in its being the better understood. Who knows in what it may result?—lovely young men made their first acquaintanceship with one single thought given an uniform "entire,"—an ample amount of amusement for the time being, without either of the number being, unless both are anxious to ascertain all about it, knowing why he does this. The World Enriched. The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time, and the better it is known the more popular it becomes. Learning by Ear. Pupils who learn "by ear," without thought as to the meaning of a word, do not learn from their teachers. Recent experiments in the grammar school, one of her boys: "What is the meaning of 'topaz'?" "A topaz," said the teacher. "Is there the mules walk when drawing a canal-boat?"

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The Wonderful Future of the Kootenay Lake Mines—Bottle of the Kootenay Lake. Urgent Reg. Red. J. E. Boss, manager of the North-western Sampling and Milling Company, who is spending a few days in this city, is well acquainted with the mineral locations of West Kootenay, having spent two seasons in that district. Mr. Boss has seen Montana and Idaho grow from non-producing bullock territories into those which now furnish many millions of dollars annually, and he is confident that he will witness as great a change in the bullock producing capacity of British Columbia. The mining region surrounding Kootenay Lake is in his opinion one of the richest on the American continent, while the Toad Mountain silver lodes comprise the most wonderful mineral deposits in the Northwest. If such a change existed on the American side of the line it would have a population of five thousand within a year. As it is the Kootenay Lake mines have created great excitement among the mining men of the States. Many of them have become financially interested in these properties, and have started to work the ore already been shipped to the American smelters, and much more would have gone had there been good transportation facilities. The building of roads to the various camps is the most urgent necessity of the district to-day. It would be possible to ship ore in any quantity from the mines this summer unless these roads were provided. One hundred thousand dollars could be profitably disbursed in the construction of roads and trails, though it is, perhaps, too much to expect that a government with so small a revenue could do this. It is the opinion of the district, in Mr. Boss' opinion, it would be a handsome investment for the province. If roads were built to meet the demand it would mean a development unexampled in the quartz mining history of the province, and in a comparatively short time would result in more than rapid increases from the population of the district. Mr. Boss also thought that it was the duty of Victorians to interest themselves financially in the district, and encourage the work of opening it up in every way possible. By doing this they would simply be making a strong bid for its trade, which, as they knew by past experience with Cariboo, would be a very large and profitable one. Encouragement given the district at this stage of its existence would be to see that the mines were built, so as to bring ore to Nelson, he and his associates would immediately erect a sampling works, and purchase the ore at that point, the works to have a total capacity of 200 tons daily, when in first class running order. This would be the most famous of the mines, for the mines, for it would enable everyone to secure the assay value of their ore at home. Mr. Boss could not speak too highly of the worth of the mineral resources of Kootenay Lake district, and he expected to see millions of dollars in the course of a short time. Machinery was now going in to facilitate the work of getting out ore and thoroughly opening up the property. While this was the case, he was waiting for some development, there were many other sections where the ore bodies were rich and extensive. In the Hot Springs camp, on Goat River, Trail Creek and other points, fine prospects had been secured. As he before said, cheap transportation was the one thing wanted to start extensive development, and he trusted, in the interest of the district and the province, that the Government would see their way clear to make the expenditure necessary to furnish the desired facilities. A NEW DEPARTURE. Neck-tie socials, bonnet hops, "cake walks" and "pillow dances" have been among the recent methods, by means of which entertainments have been improved, and some of them have proved remarkably successful and attractive. Among other ventures a number of gay and festive, and at the same time practical, young gentlemen are talking of having what is called a "stitch" party. However extensively it may be followed by that operation. The affair is to be a masked one, the young fellows provide the entire entertainment, and, in addition, they proposed for them to invite their friends. Each of the gentlemen will bring with him a small parcel containing a number of photographs, or other of the lady visitors, who is expected to present it and claim her parcel, with which she will deal as she may see fit. The lady shall be obliged to accept the attention of the gentleman who possesses the number corresponding with her own; but she will be in honor bound to carry out her obligations with respect to the clothing. Some people who have been interested in the subject, express considerable interest in it, and the idea may or not be carried into practical shape. However, when the matter fairly comes up, this paragraph will assist in its being the better understood. Who knows in what it may result?—lovely young men made their first acquaintanceship with one single thought given an uniform "entire,"—an ample amount of amusement for the time being, without either of the number being, unless both are anxious to ascertain all about it, knowing why he does this. The World Enriched. The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time, and the better it is known the more popular it becomes. Learning by Ear. Pupils who learn "by ear," without thought as to the meaning of a word, do not learn from their teachers. Recent experiments in the grammar school, one of her boys: "What is the meaning of 'topaz'?" "A topaz," said the teacher. "Is there the mules walk when drawing a canal-boat?"

IN PUBLIC W

KOOTENAY MINES.  
IN PUBLIC WASH-ROOMS.

Future of the Kootenay Lake. A report on the facilities and the mineral localities of the North-western Territory. Mr. Bosa and Idaho grow from the mineral territories into the Kootenay, having spent a few days in this city. The mineral localities of the North-western Territory are almost unlimited and are being developed with the only system of mining known to the world. The mineral localities of the North-western Territory are almost unlimited and are being developed with the only system of mining known to the world.

**Color of Natural Wool.**  
There are certain fallacies abroad concerning the proper color of natural wool, and of natural silk, too, for that matter, so that a furnisher is very often compelled to keep his "natural" wool underwood of a decided gray color, and his "natural" silk ditto of a rich salmon pink, which he, furthermore, is expected to verify as being the natural color of the undyed thread. Says the Clothier. Now, many a long hour's soak in the dye-tub do both silk and wool undergo to acquire the "natural" color demanded by the public, and the customer is now so used to the deception which his persistently false notion compels the manufacturer to practice, that he would not believe the real, undyed fabric to be genuine if he saw it.

**Learning by Ear.**  
Pupils who learn "by ear," without thought as to the meaning of things, contrive to afford a good deal of amusement to their teachers. Recently a teacher in the grammar school asked one of her boys: "What is the meaning of 'topaz'?" "A topaz," said the boy, "is where the mules walk when they're drawing a canal-boat."

# E. M. JOHNSON,

ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, CONVEYANGER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

FOR SALE:

## 10 BUILDING LOTS

Hillside Avenue and 1st Street,

ADJOINING THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN GRAHAM, ESQ.

MODERATE PRICES. EASY TERMS.

## 7 BUILDING LOTS, OAK BAY AVENUE,

EACH 50 ft. 5 x 113 ft. PRICE \$2,500 FOR THE 7 LOTS.

7 1/2 Acres. Commanding View. Close to Esquimalt Harbor, on Tramway Line.



3440 Acres Timber and Agricultural Land. Estimated 65 M per acre.	
175 Acres, South Saanich; 18 acres cleared; 100 acres bottom land; boundaries fenced.....	\$3,100
Three-quarters of an Acre, Esquimalt Dist.....	850
176 Acres, close to Cobble Hill Station..... per acre	15
About 1/2 Acre Main Esquimalt Road; Building Site.....	2,625
About 1 Acre " " " ".....	4,000
Lot and House, Pandora St.....	3,100
2 Lots, 9-room House, Spring Ridge.....	2,500
5 to 6 Acre Blocks, Carey Road. Garden land..... per acre	800
Acre Lot, Oak Bay Av. and Richmond Road.....	2,500
Building Lot, McClure St.....	1,050
1/2 Acre, 6-room new House, Garden, &c.....	3,600
50 Acres, Lake District..... per acre	100
100 Acres, Metchosen, 80 cleared..... " "	100

TO LET:

11 Room House. All modern improvements. Coach House, Stable, Orchard, &c.  
Beautifully situate close to Beacon Hill Park. Fully furnished and ready for immediate occupation.

## TO LET, 5 COMMODIOUS NEW STORES, DOUGLAS STREET

Good trading locality. Dwellings annexed. Rent \$25 per month.

MONEY to lend on Freehold Security at Current Rates.  
RENTS AND INTEREST punctually collected and accounted for.  
CONVEYANCES, Leases, Mortgages prepared and transactions of every nature in connection with Real Estate expeditiously carried out.  
PROPERTY SALES effected strictly on Commission.

### For Further Particulars, Prices, Etc.,

—APPLY AT—

37 GOVERNMENT STREET CORNER OF BROUGHTON.

HIS VIEWS ABOUT IT.

An Eloquent Candidate for the State Legislature Makes a Bad Break.

A few years ago a gentleman who had received a nomination in his county for the State Legislature was billed with other prominent speakers to open the campaign in a rousing mass-meeting at the county seat. He was, according to the American Tribune, an eloquent speaker on questions in the abstract, logical in argument, profound in history, but woefully ignorant of the current news of the day. He seldom glanced at a newspaper. It was at a time when the celebrated Beecher-Tilton trial was in progress, yet it is doubted if the candidate had ever read that there were such persons living. The day arrived and with it an immense throng of the sturdy yemen of the country. The orator, as usual, began to descend upon agricultural grievances. He went from one proposition to another until his listeners became tired. His eloquence was wasted and there was a disposition to chaff him. Finally, a man with a stentorian voice shouted: "What we want to know, and know explicitly, is how you stand on this Beecher-Tilton trial."

For an instant the orator was non-plussed. He knew no more about the matter than an Assante-chief. He felt that a critical moment in his career had arrived. It was necessary that an answer should be made promptly. Gathering himself to his full height he calmly surveyed his audience, and then said: "I have not thoroughly studied the question, but I think if the people want it, they ought to be allowed to have it." For an instant there was silence, then the applause was deafening, but the orator failed to secure a seat in the Legislature.

AN ENGINEER'S TALE.

Speeding His Locomotive at the Command of an Armed Maniac.

Tom Loftus, the stalwart Fort Worth engineer, dropped in at the Windsor the other day and related a thrilling experience of his life in the case of a Denver Republican reporter. Tom ran a train in Missouri. When the James and Younger banditti were lively Tom carried a regular arsenal in his engine cab. It was a bitter cold night on the occasion in question, and the big engineer was at the throttle on the west bound limited express for Kansas City. Suddenly Loftus heard a creaking sound back of the engine. He turned and looked into the barrel of a gleaming revolver, beaming which stood a determined-looking man. The stranger also covered the fireman. At once visions of train robbers flashed across the engineer's mind. The stranger did not utter a syllable, but stood silently near the brake, pointing his revolver first at the engineer and then at the fireman. "What do you want?" queried Loftus. "Open that throttle wide," was the stern response. The command was obeyed and the train dashed along with such speed that in rounding a sharp curve the supposed train robber was thrown off his feet to the floor of the cab. Loftus immediately seized and disarmed him. Then he shook him like a rat and slowed down the train.

At this juncture a slim man wearing a tin star on his breast and frightened almost to death appeared at the door of the baggage-car and shouted in a frightened tone to Loftus to not hurt the supposed Jesse James. Creeping over the tender the slim man explained that the man was a patient on his way to the insane asylum at Fulton.

ONE WOMAN'S NERVE.

She Asked to Exchange Some Trimmings Bought Nine Years Ago.  
"The nervous woman I have yet encountered was here this morning," confessed a clerk in a State street shop to a Chicago News reporter. "She came here with a small parcel and the remark: 'I want this taken back as I find I can't use it.' I unfastened the wrapping and discovered this piece of trimming, which I supposed she bought within a few days, but you could have knocked me over with a feather when I read on the checks the date 1881."

"I told her I would ask Mr. X—, the head of the department, in relation to it, and notwithstanding that nine years elapsed between the purchase and return, he took the goods back and refunded the money."  
"Some bargain day in the dreamy long ago," continued the chatty clerk, "she probably picked up this piece of trimming, didn't want it, you know, but she thought it was a bargain and bought it. They say fashion repeats itself every seven years. In this instance it was nine, for that style is again in vogue."

The price on the check was \$1.60. Carefully brushing the trimming, the clerk labeled it \$1.60 and threw it among a lot of passemerterie. I dallied around for about ten minutes, keeping my eye upon the famous bargain and was rewarded by seeing it purchased by a gum-chewing woman of about thirty-five, wearing the latest millinery abomination—a plaid velvet yachting cap. The dry-goods firm was ahead twenty cents by the transaction, but oh! how did that original purchaser ever manage to keep the check intact for nine years?

Mixed Relationships.

Some years ago two farmers of Polk County, Ia., lost their wives by death. They naturally felt lonesome, and in due time began to think a second wife in each household would be a most excellent addition thereto. They were neighbors and friends, and each had a family of children including one or more grown daughters. After careful consideration, each took the other's daughter as his second wife. Through these marriages children were born to each. These children now reside in Polk County. What was the relationship between the two men and their wives, and in what relationship did the children stand to each other and to the old folks? The old farmers were fathers-in-law to each other and also sons-in-law to each other.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Government Pushing Forward the Estimates in View of an Appeal to the Country.

Successful Production in London of Sir Arthur Sullivan's New Opera, "Ivanhoe."

Russian Nihilists Preparing for Another Political Assassination—The Police Notified.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The approaching visit of the Grand Duke of Luxembourg to the German emperor is regarded with no little alarm in France...

BEASTS TURNED LOOSE.

An Exciting Incident in the Career of the African Diamond Fields Advertiser contains an account of the scene witnessed after all the animals in Filis' menagerie had been allowed to escape...

NIHILIST PLOT FOR ASSASSINATION.

Rumors are circulating in Polish circles to the effect that Russian Nihilists are preparing for another political assassination. It is said that March 19, the anniversary of the assassination of Czar Alexander, is the date agreed upon for the attempt...

THE KAISER'S DEFECTIVE ARM.

From Berlin comes the news that the Kaiser's love of field sports has compelled him to reveal to the world that one of his arms is in some degree useless. This was long denied as a malicious calumny...

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

Three Regiments of Infantry Revolt with the Object of Establishing a Republic. Citizens Barricading their Houses and Troops Being Sent to Suppress the Disturbances.

PRIVATE BANKS SUPPRESSED IN BUENOS AIRES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—British capitalists interested in Argentine finances are deeply stirred over the report that the bill to tax deposits in private banks has become law. This means the suppression of private banks at Buenos Ayres for the benefit of the national banks.

RUSSIA FORTIFYING HER FRONTIERS.

Russia is fortifying her frontier over against Germany, and has lately increased the garrisons in that quarter. This is done, it is claimed, in the interest of peace.

A Chinese Diplomat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 30.—Ting Ming Shung, Chinese diplomat from Peking, arrived on the steamer Rio de Janeiro, last night, and is on his way to Washington, to join the Chinese legation at that place.

Woman's Building at the Fair.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Miss Ellen A. Ford, of the New York Freeman's Journal, who is lady manager at the Chicago World's Fair, received a telegram to-day from Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers, stating that the directors had approved of the proposal to erect a woman's building, and have allowed \$200,000 for that purpose.

A Foolish Farmer.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 31.—Allen Heath, a wealthy Norwegian farmer, residing in Corona, a town near this city, was victimized out of \$5,000 on Thursday. He was drinking in a saloon kept by Tom O'Connor and met Mick Ryan there. He was persuaded to bet \$40 that his check was not good for \$5,000 at the German National bank.

A MEMORABLE EXPLOIT.

How Masterly Mollie Matches Bobbed a Man of Forty-Six Thousand Dollars. A band of pickpockets were one day "working" a train running to New York on the Hudson River railroad. There were four of them, says the Kansas City Star. The exigencies of pocket-picking require at least that number—one pickpocket proper, who does the actual taking, and three "stalls," or assistants.

TRUE TO MADELINE.

You remember, my friends, that sweet spring-time when we went to see him in his little house at Clamart? Jacques met us with his amiable smile and we dined under the arbor covered with virgin vines, while Paris beyond murmured in the falling night.

WOMEN WHO LIVE ARE MARRIED BY THE PERCUSSION OF FERNICIOUS NOVELS.

What does a young girl know of life save what she reads in a novel? I would rather, remarks a correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, take an innocent young creature through the worst part of New York City at midnight than put bad books into her white hands. There is little romance or allurements in naked humanity, but wise clothed with a poet's fancy, beautified by the imagination, is another sort of thing.

RUINED BY FICTION.

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How to Doctor Trees.

Do not hunt for borers at all, but just doctor them a little. Make a mixture of about one quart of wood ashes to a pall of water and stir it well. Next make a wedge of earth around the tree a few inches from it, and high enough so when you pour your mixture into the circle it will run into the holes and kill the worms.

A Use for Cotton Stalks.

About a year ago a young lawyer in Augusta, Ga., began experiments with cotton stalks. The pulp and skin were removed from the stalks. The fiber was then placed in a carding machine from which it was secured an article of the tenacity and color of pure wool. This product he secured himself at Paterson, N. Y., where it was woven into a bagging that is said to be less inflammable than jute, and while equally durable is of less cost.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ltd. HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serleant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

E. G. PRIOR & CO. WAGONS With Tires from 1 1/2 to 4 inches Wide. COR. JOHNSON AND GOVERNMENT STS.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED TO THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of lives have been permanently cured.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND SPINAL APPLIANCES. CLEAN SEED OATS THE AMERICAN BANNER OAT WHICH YIELDS FROM 80 TO 100 Bushels per Acre.

MAIL CONTRACT. CLEANED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, next for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Food. It is a wonderful Food Emulsion.

FOR SALE. FULL-SCALE CORNER TOWN LOT and two-story house, built and containing five minutes' walk of steamboat landing.

E. E. BURLINGAME'S ASSAY OFFICE & LABORATORY. Established in Colorado, this laboratory expresses will receive prompt and careful attention.

THOROUGHBREDED STOCK. Those wishing to improve their Herds should communicate with the undersigned, who has always on hand choice thoroughbred and high grade Durham cattle.

NOTICE. THE public are notified that we will not be responsible for debts contracted by Mrs. Mary Lequire.

A Good Established Drug Business FOR SALE. A Rare Chance. A good established Drug business for sale in the City of Nanaimo.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE How the Judgment in the Case is Viewed by the London Standard.

Rumors of a Satisfactory Settlement at Last Arrived at by Irish Faction.

Elections in Spain. MADRID, Feb. 2.—Senor Castelar, elected member of the Chamber of Deputies in the elections held yesterday.

Work for Thousands. DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—Balfour's light in Ireland have given work to skilled laborers.

The Irish Dispute Settled. LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Times says it is reported on good authority that a settlement has been arrived at between the two factions.

Count Bismarck in Rome. ROME, Feb. 2.—At a ministerial meeting to-day, Count Herbert Bismarck, guest of Signor Crispi.

Erhard Must Die. PARIS, Feb. 2.—President Carnot refused to commute the sentence of the man who, with the aid of Gabrielle Bonheur, murdered police agent Gouffé.

Justin McCarthy's Opinion. LONDON, Feb. 2.—Justin McCarthy, speaking at Liverpool, said that if the majority of the Irish party would not support the bill, the majority might as well disband.

Insurgent Regiments Disbanded. LISBON, Feb. 2.—The King has decreed ordering that the insurgent regiments at Oporto shall be no longer count as part of the Portuguese army.

Will Be Settled on its Merit. LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Standard says that the Standard's report of the settlement of the dispute will be settled on its merit from a standpoint of strict legality.

The Spanish Elections. MADRID, Feb. 2.—Official returns of the provinces give the opposition a slight majority in 427. The members of the ministry and all the chief leaders are re-elected.

Claims for the Stewart Estate. LONDON, Feb. 2.—It appears that suit is in preparation assailing the owners of the estate of the late Alton Stewart, the great New York millionaire.



AGENCY, Ld LONDON, ENGLAND, L.PIN. D.P. T.T.R.

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SEED OATS CAN BANNER OAT FIELDS FROM bushels per Acre

WELLS, BACK, B. C. CONTRACT.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION.

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BRED STOCK. prove their Herds should be underlined, who has the thoroughbred and high

ICE. L. LEQUIME, Okanagan Mission.

WILLIAMS & MANN 48-1m 4

delivered, the property had been sold. Alexander then brought suit against the company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In pointing out the impossibility of securing any one to succeed the late Secretary Windom within 10 days, the Post, to-day, says: "The President opens wide the door for speculation, and to those who read between the lines his determination to place John C. New, of Indiana, now consul-general at London, at the head of the treasury department seems apparent."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Upon the suppression of the Oporto insurrection a court-martial was immediately ordered to try the ringleaders in revolt, whose fate is certain death.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The sixth parliament of Canada has been dissolved. Nominations take place on Thursday, Feb. 28, and polling on March 5.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The criticism of the London newspapers believe with praise every one connected with Saturday night's production of "Ivanhoe." The critics appear to be overcome with delight, and congratulate the country on the possession of a national opera. They say that under no circumstances will they condescend to the ignominious task of picking flaws in what is a great work, and which not only enhances, but increases the fame of the artist.

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PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

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Should Negotiations for Closer Trade Relations with the States Result in a Treaty.

It is Deemed Expedient Government Should Deal with a Parliament Fresh from the People.

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EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Funeral of the Late Charles Bradlaugh—The Mourners Wear Ribbons Instead of Crape.

Visit of the Czarevitch to India—The Young Prince Creating a Favorable Impression.

Progress of the Liverpool and Manchester Ship Canal—The Destitution in Paris.

SULLIVAN'S NEW OPERA.

SOMETHING OF A SURPRISE.

THE LAST SPIKE

U. S. COAST DEFENCES.

THE LIBERAL POLICY

NOTES FROM PORT CRESCENT.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Basis of Negotiations with the Washington Authorities as Communicated to Downing Street.

Reciprocity—The Fisheries—Coasting Laws—Salvage and Wrecking Arrangements.

The Ministers All on the Warpath—Enthusiastic Response All Along the Line.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE GREAT RADICALS' COLORS.

THE EX-QUEEN OF SERBIA.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

"THROWN OUT."

The Hon. Mr. Beaven's bill was hushed out of the House very unceremoniously. Was this because its members consider the present law what it ought to be, or was it because they believe that any kind of treatment is good enough for the newspapers?...

We need not be reminded that many newspapers abuse the privileges they enjoy. They are far from being either fair or courteous in their criticisms of public men, and they publish much that should not appear in a periodical read by all, old and young, male and female. But it is impossible to make laws that can teach good manners and fairness to men who are, at the same time, boorish and malignant.

But, though newspapers are to public men occasionally exceedingly aggravating, they are found to be very useful, indeed, both to them and to the community. There is not a public man in Canada who is not greatly indebted to the press for the influence he wields, and for the reputation he bears, and, to do the politicians justice, they are nearly all ready to acknowledge the obligation.

REBUKED. It is quite evident that the prospect of a general election has filled the Opposition politicians with consternation. While the appeal to the people appeared to be in the distance, they were very valiant. They declared that they were ready for the fight, let Sir John bring on the elections whenever he pleased. But, as soon as it was seen that the Government intended to take them at their word, they began to complain and to whine.

The advice of his ministers. No Liberal but Canadian ones would take such ground. The representative of the Crown should have very clear evidence of the evil and unpopularity of dissolving Parliament before refusing to accept the advice of his ministers upon that of all questions. Ministers who are very willing, nay, anxious, to appeal to the people, are exactly those whose advice the Crown should be careful about rejecting.

This well-deserved rebuke, coming from a Liberal, is very effective. The distinction which the Witness draws between Liberals and "Canadian Liberals" is the reverse of complimentary to the "Grits."

AN UNEXPECTED DECISION.

A decision was lately given by the Recorder of Plymouth with respect to strikes of a certain kind, which will be sure to cause a good deal of discussion. This was the case on which the decision was given. A Mr. Treleven, a coal merchant, employed four gangs of porters to unload his colliers. One of these gangs was composed of non-union men, and the unions decided that Mr. Treleven should be requested to discharge the non-union men, and if he should refuse, the men belonging to the unions should strike work. Three of the secretaries of the unions to which the porters belonged were deputed to make this decision known to the employer, and if he did not accede to the terms of the Union they were to tell the union men to knock off work.

"Inasmuch as Mr. Treleven still insists upon employing non-union men, we, your officials, call upon all union men to leave their work, use no violence, use no immoderate language, but quietly leave work and go home."

The men did as they were requested. The merchant proceeded against the secretaries under the law which forbids intimidation. The trial came on and each of the secretaries was fined \$20, or one hundred dollars. The Recorder's decision is described as an elaborate and careful piece of reasoning, which betrays no trace of prejudice, and is pervaded throughout by a judicial spirit.

FUR SEALS BOEN IN THE SOUND. Some New Evidence for the Behring's Sea Disputants. (Port Townsend Leader.) Yesterday, Mr. Peter Anderson, of Port Discovery, brought to town a live fur seal pup. The pup was evidently not a week old. Mr. Anderson offered it for sale at Waterman & Kates's store, but it was worthless for fur, being so young.

A COMMON-SENSE VIEW.

The London Times takes a common-sense view of the latest phase of the Behring's Sea controversy. It contends that the question which the Supreme Court is called upon to decide, is one of law, and it involves questions which are expressly reserved by the Constitution for the Federal Tribunal.

The proceedings against the sealers in Behring's Sea," it says, "have arisen out of the fishery laws passed by the Federal Legislature and out of the treaty of cession, by which the rights of Russia were transferred to the Federal Government. Those laws and treaty rights, as interpreted by the authorities at Washington, have been enforced by the exercise of maritime jurisdiction. The United States are called on to defend that action as in accord with laws and treaties, subject to the construction of the Supreme Court, which, however, never decides except in a concrete case. It can hardly be contended in these circumstances that the application, though the court may decline to accede to it, was not a perfectly justifiable one."

The result has shown that the Supreme Court took the same view of the case as the Times did. It considered that it is one with which it has the power to deal, and it, consequently, granted what the counsel for the owners of the W. P. Sayward asked for.

Among the applications filed for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution at a recent meeting, says a letter from Washington, was one which contained the details of a veritable romance. Prof. Gilbert Thompson, who on his father's side is descended from a private revolutionary soldier, also claims descent from a private soldier on his mother's side, this soldier being Lieber Sampson Gannett. Herein lies her when she relinquished her invalid pension and received the benefit of the act of Congress passed March 18, 1808, she testified as follows:

"Deborah Gannett, of Sharon, county of Norfolk, district of Massachusetts, makes oath that she served as a private soldier under the name of Robert Shurtleff, in the war of the revolution for two years, in the manner following, viz.: Enlisted in April, 1781, in the company commanded by Captain George Webb, in the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Henry Jackson, and served until November, 1783, when she was honorably discharged by the discharge is lost. She was at the capture of Cornwallis, was wounded at Tarrytown, and now receives a pension from the United States."

In January, 1793, she petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts and stated that from zeal for the good of her country she was induced, and by the name of Robert Shurtleff, did, on May 30, 1783, enlist as a soldier in the continental service for three years in the Fourth regiment; was mustered in on the 23d of the same month; was wounded and continued in the service until discharged by General Knox at West Point October 25, 1783. In accordance with this petition a resolution was passed January 29, 1793, signed by John Hancock, and she was paid thirty-four pounds, the note bearing interest from October 23, 1793.

Microbes at War. A Wonderful Revelation of Modern Science. The revelations of the microscope as to the existence of myriads of microbes in our bodies, as well as in all that we eat and drink, has caused timid people much anxious wonderment as to why these creatures are not more injurious and destructive than they actually are. Writing in the Speaker, Sir Henry Rosscoe explains how it is that over a deadfish of these microbes may be found in the mouth or other parts of the body, and yet their host be perfectly healthy. The question is not one of the mere presence of these organisms in the body, but entirely one as to whether or not they find their way into the blood. If they do not all is well; if they do the most serious trouble follows.

WHAT I LOVE. Following are some lines written by the late Allan Francis, dated Victoria, August 31, 1878: I love to rise in the early morn'g, The crimson sky so glowing; Hear my Tommy's joyful song, With the wild birds sweetly mingling.

A WOMAN PRIVATE.

Romantic Account of a Female Soldier of the Revolutionary War. Among the applications filed for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution at a recent meeting, says a letter from Washington, was one which contained the details of a veritable romance. Prof. Gilbert Thompson, who on his father's side is descended from a private revolutionary soldier, also claims descent from a private soldier on his mother's side, this soldier being Lieber Sampson Gannett. Herein lies her when she relinquished her invalid pension and received the benefit of the act of Congress passed March 18, 1808, she testified as follows:

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THE CIVIC RULERS. Briefly Discuss the Commercial Travellers' Tax, and Take Action Thereon. His Worship Mayor Grant presided over a full board, at the regular city council meeting, held last night, when the following business was disposed of:— On motion, it was decided, "for this evening only," to receive and consider such communications as had not already been dealt with by committees.

COMMUNICATIONS were therefore read from: Wm. Berridge, secretary of the Victoria Single Tax Club, enclosing petition. Referred to Assessment committee. E. M. Johnson—offering to purchase a certain lot owned by the corporation and fronting on Beacon Hill Park. Finance Committee. C. N. Gowen, secretary of the Licensed Vintners Association—stating that a committee had been appointed to meet the Board, and consider the question of Sunday closing. On motion, Monday evening was fixed for the interview. J. Merrifield—complaining that the sidewalk in front of his home was badly broken. Street committee. Supt. H. W. Sheppard—enclosing the police report for the month. Filed. A. C. Hattie, deputy provincial secretary—acknowledging communication re. Indian reserve. Filed. Lt. Col. E. G. Prior—stating that the council's proposition in the matter of removing the Indian reserve would be submitted to the Department at Ottawa without delay. Filed. Chief Engineer Deasy—accompanying report of the Fire Department for January. Filed. F. Elworthy, secretary of the Board of Trade, as follows:

B. C. BOARD OF TRADE. VICTORIA, JAN. 6, '91. GENTLEMEN—I am directed by the President of the B. C. Board of Trade to address a letter to you with reference to the \$100 license now imposed on commercial travellers, and to bona fide retail sellers to our wholesale and retail traders. The commission on this license is prejudicial to the city, inasmuch as it not only keeps many commercial men from coming to this magnificent city, but also makes our traders, but also is the cause of much disaffection and discontent in the minds of the Dominion. The Board would further direct your attention to the fact that, as far as they can ascertain, this is the only city in the Dominion which imposes such a license. I am therefore directed to ask that you will use your best efforts with the Legislature at its next sitting, in urging the repeal of the aforementioned license. Your obedient servant, F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.

On motion of Ald. Richards, it was decided to take up the subject of the sidewalk in front of the premises of the Electric Light Company, at the intersection of the street and Phlox street, and to have the sidewalk laid, provided the property-owners sign an agreement not to hold the Corporation liable for any damage to their property by reason of such grading. A sidewalk was also recommended for Barclay street, from the street to Carr street, and Phlox street, adopted. Electric Light Committee—announcing their inability to comply with the request for an electric light on Beacon Hill. Adopted. LIBRARY COMMITTEE—advising the increase of the salaries of librarian and assistant. Adopted. SCHOOL STREET. On motion of Ald. Richards, it was decided to take up the subject of the completion of School Street, and to have which, it is estimated, will be about \$250.

WHERE SEALS BREED.

Judge Swan's Statements Generally Endorsed by Victoria Sealing Men. Interesting Information Furnished by Practical Men—One American's Opinion. A controversy of more than ordinary importance is just now being carried on between Professor H. W. Elliott, of the Smithsonian Institute, and Judge James G. Swan, of Port Townsend, regarding the breeding grounds of the seal on the British Islands, and there alone, and arguing that to prevent the extermination of the seals the closing of Behring's Sea becomes a necessity. In reply, Judge Swan, who is a reliable authority on fish and marine life, all along the Pacific, of which he has made a close study, denies the truth of the statement, and says that the seals breed along the coast, and the United States cannot, for the reason quoted, declare Behring's Sea a mare clausum.

As the discussion has a very material bearing upon the Behring's Sea question, close attention has been paid to it by the Victoria sealing men, and they are unanimous in corroborating the assertions made by Judge Swan. That gentleman writes to a Victoria friend, stating that, in all probability, a special congressional commission will shortly visit Port Townsend and Victoria to investigate the truth of the matter, and that the sealing men will be called upon to appear before the commission. He concludes his letter with the following sentences: "I have last got the press aroused, and we will beat a tattoo in the ears of the members of congress that will cause them to wake up to the great wrong that has been done American interests, and that the general public, just to sustain a monopoly of a kind that the ocean is as free as the air, and neither the American nor any other government has any more right to legislate about the seals in the ocean than the wild geese in the air."

It is evident that the issue coming general election will be one of reciprocity with the States. The Opposition have a restricted reciprocity the one party platform, and some of the Sir John Macdonald of having their thunder. This does not mean that the Government has taken trade question has not yet been public. What we do know is that Government have requested the authorities to propose a joint committee to consider the whole question trade relations between Canada and the United States with a view to a basis for fiscal negotiations. This business-like way of approaching trade question. When the Commissioners arrive at a decision the two will have something tangible and to consider. Their agitation will like that of the Liberals which is, any basis at all. They advocate restricted reciprocity without being whether the Americans are in favor of that form of reciprocity. They remind us of the old game without a partner. It made no difference whether he won or lost, surprised to see how absorbed in his game of Unrestricted Reciprocity. Montreal Gazette puts this absurd making reciprocity the issue in alone in a very strong light. It is the truth is, the notion so carefully cultivated by the Liberal press, battle for reciprocity of trade is fought out in Canada is palpably One would imagine, indeed, to see journals as the Toronto Globe, American Government stood in the shade of supplicants begging Canada accept a measure of closer commercial course, or that Congress had been law leaving this subject in view, Dominion ministers steadily where as the exact opposite is the

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MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at the Ottawa Post Office on Friday the 15th MARCH NEXT, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail, on proposed contracts for four years in each case. SIX TIMES per week each way, between CORWALLIS AND KOSKILAN (RAILWAY STATION) and MOY-BEYSON'S STATION AND RAILWAY STATION, from the 1st April next. The conveyance is to be made in both instances at the option of the contractor. Printed no fees containing true her in information as to conditions at proposed contracts may be obtained and blank forms of tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices at Corwallis, Koskiland, and Moy-Beyson's Station, and at this office. E. H. FLETCHER, P. O. Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, 30th January, 1891.

FISHERIES, 1891. The undersigned are prepared to supply NETS, SEINES, TRAPS of good material, suited for British Columbia and Alaska, and of good fishing quality. All netting, traps, and seines made to order. GLOUCESTER NET AND TWINE CO. Boston Office: 91 Commercial St. 1891.

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FISHERIES, 1891. The undersigned are prepared to supply NETS, SEINES, TRAPS of good material, suited for British Columbia and Alaska, and of good fishing quality. All netting, traps, and seines made to order. GLOUCESTER NET AND TWINE CO. Boston Office: 91 Commercial St. 1891.

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SEALS BREED.

Statements Generally by Victoria Sealing Men.

Information furnished by ten—One American's Opinion. Of more than ordinary interest now being carried on...

Warren, president of the union, says: "I haven't the but what the judge is quite sure was the first that I...

Another Victoria sealing batchically that the seals do beds of Queen Charlotte speaks from personal theoretical knowledge.

DEATH. This city, on the 1st inst., the Edwards, of a son.

CONTRACTS. TENDERS, addressed to the Post-Office, will be received at noon on Friday, the 12th MARCH...

RIES, 1891. signed are prepared to supply FISHINES, TRAYS suited for British Columbia...

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1891.

DISSOLVED.

The information contained in our Ottawa telegram is important. We learn from it that a general election is to take place in a little more than a month.

The Opposition, at its rate, will have no cause to complain. The battle will be fought on ground of their own choosing.

THE ISSUE. It is evident that the issue at the coming general election will be some form of reciprocity with the United States.

Another Victoria sealing batchically that the seals do beds of Queen Charlotte speaks from personal theoretical knowledge.

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ment is likely to be made. The Government have said very little on the subject. Our readers have seen what Sir John Macdonald said...

Sir John Macdonald spoke in Toronto, at the Albany club, on the twenty-seventh of last month. Speaking of the stand taken by the Liberals, he is reported to have said:

"Their organs have declared that the policy of the Grits is now free trade. They are going to sweep away the customs houses along the line, and at the same time surround us with the McKinley tariff."

It will be seen from this that a fiscal revolution is not contemplated. The National Policy is not to be abandoned. What the Premier means by extending trade on a fair basis will, no doubt, be seen when the Government publishes its programme.

TRAINING REQUIRED. It is a pity that there is no way of giving our young men some instruction as to their duties as jurymen. Almost every intelligent man has some time or other to act as a jurymen in either civil or criminal cases.

SHIVERING IN THEIR SHOES. We see that the Toronto Globe, in anticipation of an early dissolution of Parliament, complains of a "snap" appeal to the people and of the unfairness of taking the country by surprise.

WELL BEGUN. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Seward case is what we expected. We were quite sure that that tribunal would take into consideration one but the purely legal questions involved in the case.

A CAPTIOUS CRITIC. The Times, in its long disquisition on systems and percentages, appears to have forgotten all about the Superintendent's Report. Its theories are more than a little misty, and suggest the suspicion that their interpreter is himself a good deal in the dark as to what they really mean.

many advantages of education have been written. Ordinarily, that is quite true. But men should not, in an important matter, in which the life and liberty of a fellow-citizen are at stake, attempt to do what they cannot do well, and what it is not necessary for them to do at all.

The second finding of the jury was somewhat better, and not so obviously self-contradictory. It was "We find the prisoner guilty of murder, but unpremeditated." It might have struck some of the jurymen that to kill a man without premeditation was not murder at all.

It is evident that it was the word "premeditation" over which the jury stumbled. Not one of the twelve men seemed to have anything like a clear notion of what this word signified.

We do not say anything as to whether the evidence warranted the conclusion to which the jury appears to have arrived. Which is, as far as we can make out, that Whelan did not intend to kill any one; that he did not know that the gun was loaded; or that he put the slug or bullet shot in the cartridge merely for fun.

To discuss that question intelligently would require a careful analysis of the evidence. Were the jury competent to do this? We are not prepared to answer that question, but it was very evident that they were not qualified to express the conclusions at which they did arrive in plain English.

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few would understand them, and those that did understand them would not consider them worth noticing. Marks or figures, or even algebraical signs, would not make the public schools more efficient than they are.

All that an intelligent man, in search of information, wants to know, is to be found in the School Report. He learns from it that there is in this province a well and carefully maintained system of undenominational public schools in which children can receive free ground-work of a good education.

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States territory in Behring's Sea it will say so without giving a thought to the parties concerned, or to the consequences of its decision. We are very greatly mistaken if it will not give as wise and as sound as any arbitrator or board of arbitrators that the two Great Powers concerned could have selected.

THE PRICE. The question of direct taxation is now being discussed in the East. A Liberal writer makes a calculation in which he comes to the conclusion that the adoption of a policy of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States will make direct taxation necessary.

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otherwise, and could lead pleasant and profitable lives. There would also be work for many professional men, lawyers, doctors, architects, etc., and the necessary laborers would follow the settling in them a few thousand pounds apiece.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The fact of bonds of the city of Victoria, to a considerable amount, having just been taken up by local capitalists is a testimony to the confidence in the persons of means at home in the capabilities and possibilities of the city and of the province.

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RAILWAYS. Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y. TIME TABLE No. 13. To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Saturday Oct 11th, 1890.

GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 10. No. 11. No. 12. No. 13. No. 14. No. 15. No. 16. No. 17. No. 18. No. 19. No. 20.

GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 21. No. 22. No. 23. No. 24. No. 25. No. 26. No. 27. No. 28. No. 29. No. 30.

On Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return on later than Monday evening.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Around the World IN EIGHTY DAYS FOR \$600.00! Including Meals and Berths on Rail and Steamers.

ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY. Steamer ISABEL. On and after November 19th, 1889.

NOTICE. I will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR any debts contracted by my wife or any other person on her behalf.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, February 5.  
**LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.**  
 Corporations Bonds.  
 It is stated that the entire incorporation four per cent. bonds by the Mr. Joseph Bosworth at \$1,010,000 per cent. at par.

**Outward Bound.**  
 The following is a complete list of passengers who left on the Umitilla, yesterday morning. Francisco: W. A. Lennie, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. F. H. Hart, Mrs. Foster, Peter Berrell, and Mrs. E. J. O'Brien.

**The Late Frank J. Curran.**  
 The arrival of the Walla Walla at Vancouver has settled all questions of the late Frank J. Curran. Umitilla, who shot himself in room, a fortnight ago. The body was brought down a clear bill for the cost of the funeral, which is the only account which left his standing.

**Enter Wharf Improvements.**  
 It is understood that the wharf improvements at the wharf are being immediately increased by the addition of buildings for a constant service. The wharf is being shifted to near the wharf and the probability of the wharf being extended to this point is a date.

**Contributors to Provincial Fair.**  
 For the month of January, W. A. Robertson, C. Monk, F. Walter Adams, Dr. Hassel, Geo. H. Gray, Robert Butler, Peter H. Danby, Abraham J. M. E. Elton, J. A. S. Whittington, J. E. H. Duggan, Wm. McCarty, C. E. Emmett, and C. W. Stephenson. Wm. Kennedy.

**A New Lumber Camp.**  
 Four men left Victoria, yesterday, for the Otter district for the purpose of starting a lumber camp in the Otter district. In the spring it is thought to be a large number of men employed. Mr. W. P. Hayward intends to camp on a large tract of land near the sources of his principal lumber.

**Last Dance Before Lent.**  
 The Com. Club held their last dance before Lent, on Wednesday evening last. The dancing was continued until midnight. The dancing was very successful, and the club will take place after Easter.

**Half Fare to Ansonette.**  
 Take advantage of the low rates, five days ending Feb. 6. Tickets for the Ansonette are now on sale. The Northern Pacific property, just placed on the market, is the most valuable section of the city. The first five days of the sale are 10 per cent. in made to all purchasers.

**Where is the Mail Boat?**  
 Detectives have, for the past few weeks, been working quietly upon a mystery which is alleged to have been solved by the police. It was a letter that was sent to a man, but it was not the man's name. It was a letter that was sent to a man, but it was not the man's name. It was a letter that was sent to a man, but it was not the man's name.

**British Vessels Can Enter at Fort.**  
 It will be a satisfaction to all in commerce to learn that British vessels can enter at Fort Victoria and clear at Port Angeles to Collector Milne, who has been successful in securing a point for the British port. The collector yesterday.

**The "Empress of India" Leaves.**  
 The Canadian Steamship Company will make the globe-encircling on the new Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of India. She will leave Victoria on Monday, Feb. 11. She will be the last British port touched by the vessel.

**Recalled.**  
 The Salvation Army barracks, scene, a few evenings ago, of a quarrel between a husband and wife, after living happily together for several years, and took their difficulties to the police court for judgment. The husband was found guilty of assault on his wife, and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

**The Architect of the New Private Passage.**  
 A serious mistake in not a private passage from the cells to the prison was shown clearly during the recent Whelan case, in order to take out the prisoner, it was the police to squeeze and push his almost solid mass of spectators who were friendly to him and proper fear of his might, he encompassed his escape. The method of bringing in a prisoner improved upon, before the next day it will be the rule of the police court room, as it was during the Whelan case.

**Manuel Dance.**  
 One of the most successful dances ever given took place in Harmon evening, under the auspices of the Young Ladies Benevolent Association. The dance was held at the Victoria Hotel and was a great success. The proceeds of the dance were for the benefit of the charitable work of the association.

**PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.**  
 First Session of the Sixth Parliament.  
 NINTH DAY.  
 MONDAY, Feb. 2.  
 After routine, the following resolutions were presented:

**Mr. COXON**—From the Corporation of Vancouver to amend the Act of Incorporation.  
**Mr. COXON**—From Henry Abbott and others, to incorporate the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Co.  
**Mr. COXON**—From H. V. Edmonds and others, for a bill to incorporate the Liverpool and Canoe Pass Railway company.

**Mr. COXON**—From John Henry and others to incorporate the Vancouver, Northern and Alaska Railway and Navigation Co.  
**Mr. MARTIN**—From F. C. Innes and others to incorporate the Vernon and Okanagan Railway.  
**Mr. COXON**—From the Corporation of Vancouver, opposing the bill to amend the Vancouver Waterworks Act.

**Mr. KITCHEN**—From R. H. Alexander and others, for a bill to incorporate the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railway Co.  
**Mr. KITCHEN**—From the Westminster and Vancouver Tramway company, for an Act to amalgamate them as the Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Co.

**THE NEWCASTLE TOWNSHIPS.**  
**HON. MR. ROSSON** presented a return, showing that in the grant made to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, there had been included that part, or section I, Nanaimo district, known as the Newcastle Townships, containing 724 acres, less the area of the various lots which had previously been alienated.

**THE KOOTENAY SYNDICATE.**  
**MR. KELLIE** moved that a select committee be appointed, consisting of Messrs. Baker, Booth, Kellie, Hunter and Brown, to examine the lease made by the chief commissioner of lands and works, in 1886, with Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman and others, relative to the reclamation and colonization of certain lands in Kootenay, and to ascertain whether the condition of said lease has been fully carried out on the part of the Kootenay Syndicate, limited, and the said W. A. Baillie-Grohman. Such committee to have power to send for papers, and to report to this house.

**HON. MR. ROSSON** introduced a bill entitled an act relating to gold and other minerals excepting coal.  
**MR. BRAYEN**, in moving the second reading of his bill, began by speaking of the respective applications of the Dominion and Provincial laws and authority, with reference to the mining. The existing law of libel was, in his opinion, most defective. Under the present law, the law was, in every case, malicious. Taking the case of newspapers, and the way in which they were got out, and the manner in which they were printed, he was, in his opinion, a strong presumption that every newspaper libel was malicious. Again, it was only right and just when there had been a libel committed that the newspaper proprietor should be allowed the opportunity of making an ample apology for an inadvertent error, and the principle of ethics should be made to apply to newspapers as well as to individuals, and the publication of an apology given as wide a circulation as the original libel should prevent all possibility of a prosecution.

**HON. MR. BRAYEN**—And the English libel law prevails there.  
**MR. SMITH** asked if the Attorney-General would introduce a bill based on the law of Ontario, with this measure rejected? He could not say from his own experience whether or not the law of Ontario would be more liberal than the law of the Province. He had been asked by the members to vote down this Bill because it was pernicious in principle. He wished to make no promises on this subject, nor had he any desire to influence the votes of members by any pledges he might make. It was perfectly competent for any member to introduce another Bill on the subject.

**MR. BEAVER** asked if he might move a resolution to amend the law of Ontario, with this measure rejected?  
**MR. BRAYEN**—To introduce a bill to establish a pharmaceutical association in British Columbia.  
**MR. MILNE**—To ask for a return of all correspondence, etc., not already printed, relating to the transfer to the City of Victoria of the land known as the James' Bay mud flats.

**THE WORLD ENRICHED.**  
 The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time, or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

**WHELAN SENTENCED.**

The weapon was not dangerous an hour before it was known it was dangerous. It had been loaded, and by you. (Again the prisoner attempted a denial, but the judge continued.) Do not attempt to lie to me. I am as convinced that you stand there, guilty of a wilful murder, premeditated all along, as I am of my own existence. I say you got the muzzle, and you deliberately loaded the gun. The answer is, "No one saw it put in." No one saw the bullet enter the body of poor young Fee; and yet it was there. The bullet was not in the gun at 11 o'clock; it was there at 11. You put it there. You knew it was there. No one can say where you got that bullet, or how. That you alone know. Your counsel has said you would have been better able to defend yourself had you been allowed to testify in your own behalf. He says that because you cannot, he knows, he examined. If the law allowed it, as it does in France and Germany, you would know where to go, and you would have told the jury what you knew. You would have been put on your trial before you had told it. It is the last chance that you have. If you do not tell the truth, you cannot testify in your own behalf. Your counsel argues that you are entitled to credit for having gone to the police and surrendered yourself to them. A wolf, which had been years on destroying a farmer's flock, was one day caught by the dogs. To save itself, he fled to the feet of the farmer and implored him to save him from the dogs. "Save you," replies the farmer; "why, you are the wolf that has been destroying all my best sheep, my most prized lambs. But," pleads the wolf, "I did not know whether they were your lambs or your sheep; I never met them before." Would that save the wolf from death? Would not the farmer say, certainly I will save you from the dogs, but I will hang you for stealing my sheep. I will prevent you from destroying my flock in the future. Just so, if the jury had taken proper care of the lives of their fellow citizens they would have found a verdict against you. If the farmer was as weak as the jury he might say to the wolf, "I will save your life; I will send you to a menagerie." How long would he be fed to the menagerie? Would it be for a week or a month or a year, so if the wolf might come back again and kill his sheep, destroy the favorites of his flock? No; certainly not. He would place the wolf where he could do no more harm. So I must deal with you. Never again will you be fed to the menagerie. You will not be sent to the menagerie. You will go on your drunken brawls; never again will you carry your flag over your shoulder and challenge a fight; never again will you be sent down like a dog, an estimable young man, a worthy citizen. You will be sent to the menagerie. You will be sent to the menagerie. You will be sent to the menagerie. You will be sent to the menagerie. You will be sent to the menagerie.

**THE LAST CHAPTER IN THE NOW CELEBRATED FELDER MURDER TRIAL WAS CONCLUDED AT NOON YESTERDAY, WHEN THE HONORABLE LAWRENCE WHELAN, HAD PASSED UNDER HIM THE SENTENCE OF THE LAW. TO THE LAST, THE PUBLIC MANIFESTED THE GREATEST INTEREST IN THE CASE, AND THE OPINION OF THE MASS OF THE PEOPLE SEEMS TO BE THAT THE FULL PENALTY WAS RICHLY DESERVED.**

**THE ATORNEY-GENERAL CLAIMED THAT THERE HAD BEEN A MISTAKE, AND THAT HE HAD NOT ACQUITTED THE PRISONER OF MURDER, BEFORE FINDING HIM GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.**

**THE COURT PASSED THE VERDICT OF MURDER, UNPREMEDITATED, MIGHT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED.**

**HIS LORDSHIP DID NOT THINK IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR ANY COURT, AFTER RECEIVING SUCH A VERDICT, TO DECIDE THAT THE PRISONER WAS GUILTY OF MURDER, UNPREMEDITATED, PERHAPS THEY WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN MORE FAIR TO THEMSELVES.**

**IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT, THOUGH SUCH A VERDICT SHOULD BE PASSED, THE RIGHT WOULD BE RESERVED FOR COUNSEL FOR THE CROWN TO ARGUE HIS POINT BEFORE THE COURT OF CROWN CASES RESERVE.**

**HIS LORDSHIP THEN PRECEEDED TO PASS SENTENCE, NOT A SOUND BEING HEARD IN THE COURT-Room, EXCEPT THAT OF THE JUDGE'S VOICE.**

**THE PRISONER, HE SAID, HAD BEEN FOUND GUILTY BY A JURY OF HIS PEERS OF THE CRIME OF MANSLAUGHTER; A CRIME WHICH A JUDGE HAD AN UNEQUALLED EXTENT OF DISCRETION ALLOWED HIM IN DEALING.**

**IN OTHER CASES PENALTIES WERE PROVIDED, AND THE DISCRETION OF THE JUDGE WAS LEFT FREE TO APPLY AS HE THOUGHT FIT.**

**HE THOUGHT THAT THE VERDICT, WHICH HE HAS FOUND BY A JURY OF HIS PEERS, WAS A FACT THAT I AM TO BASE MY SENTENCE.**

**I WILL AGAIN REVIEW THESE FACTS, TO SHOW YOU HOW YOU STAND. MY FEELING HAD BEEN MANIFESTED, A MONTH OR SO BEFORE CHRISTMAS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOISTING OF THE UNION JACK, BY MR. DAVIS, WHO SAID YOURSELF AS A QUEERER MAN, ANxious TO HAVE TRIBLE, DREARY OF MAKING A CASE FOR YOU TO SHOW YOUR RESENTMENT.**

**NOTHING MORE IS KNOWN OF YOU THAN THAT YOU ARE A DRUNKEN, QUARRELsome FELLOW, AND CAME HERE FROM SEATTLE. YOU ARE SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY, AND WHEN HE IS IN CHARGE, HE WILL BE KEPT IN CHARGE, AS AT WATSON, AND THAT SOME VALUABLE MARKS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE IN HIS PLACE, ARE NOT MOLESTED.**

**AT THE SAME TIME, STORIES ARE CURRENT ABOUT THE TROUBLE THAT BEFELL A FORMER WATCHMAN—ALSO A DRUNKEN, COWARDLY FELLOW, WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE PRISON AT SEATTLE. YOU HEARD THAT HE HAD SAID YOU HAD HAPPENED IF HE HAD HAD A GUN, AND YOU HEARD THE CHAFFING THAT HE HAD TO PUT UP WITH.**

**WHEN YOU WOULD STAND ANY SUCH CHAFFING, YOU WOULD KNOW THEMSELVES TO BE WITH YOU. AS SOON AS IT WAS EVENING YOU WENT TO YOUR FRIEND, AND TRIED TO GET A GUN AND AMMUNITION. YOU GOT THE GUN, BUT NO AMMUNITION. WHAT DID YOU WANT A GUN AND AMMUNITION FOR? ONLY YOU CAN SAY. AT THE SAME TIME, YOU HEARD THAT YOU SHOULD HAVE BEEN ON WATCH, DURING THE NIGHT. YOU WERE FOUND DRINKING AT THE DOMINION HOTEL. FOUR TIMES McDONALD LOOKED FOR YOU WHERE YOU SHOULD HAVE BEEN, BUT YOU WERE NOT TO BE FOUND.**

**INDIAN MEASUREMENTS.**

How Distances Are Computed by the Red Men of the West. Savage people are fond of units of measure which, though indefinite, answer the purpose of men who have no exact knowledge, but who do want to know what comes within the scope of their vision, or of their ability to travel on foot or on horseback. Their ideas of distance will conform to the unit in which that distance is to be covered.

We know how natural it is for us to speak of places as being so many days' journey away, and in crossing the ocean a place was so many weeks' sail distant. In the days of the Red Men of the West, they counted in terms of the day's journey. It is not at all strange, then, to find the Indians reckoning in a similar manner.

It is said that the Indian and half-breed canoe-men compute distances on the water by pipes. One pipe is the distance a man can paddle in the interval between the haltings they are allowed to make in order to have a smoke. Permission for this halt is given by the person in charge at intervals which vary according to circumstances. If the guide is indulgent, he makes the pauses frequent; if the travellers are in a hurry, or the weather is threatening, fewer stops are made. A "pipe" is, therefore, wholly indeterminate.

A portage is measured by a different standard. If the distance which a pack animal has to carry exceeds half a pipe in length, it is generally broken up by one or two pipes, which are ordered by the person in command of the expedition just as the halt is called for a smoke. The distance traveled between these stops will vary according to the grade, and the difficulty of the portage, but its length is generally broken up to mean about one-third of a mile.

The Menomonee Indians of Wisconsin have the usage of dividing long distances into look. A "look" is the distance between the person and the furthest object he can see in the direction of the route. The distance is taken from the point where his journey begins. When he has reached the object first selected, he from that point looks to the object which his second "look" is taken, and so on.

It is needless to point out the circumstances that render this method of measuring uncertain. Youths' Companion.

**GOT EVEN WITH HER.**  
 A Small Boy's Trick on an Elder Sister Who Has Slighted Him.  
 "This was a mean job played on a young lady of Washington avenue the other evening," was the first remark to be made in the long line of remarks to the St. Louis Republic. She had refused to let him go with her for a horseback ride one day, and he spitefully told her he would "get even with her." She had a habit of carrying in her pocket a little sally and gilt powder puff box, and she thought that the powder puff needed a little touch with the pink and always had it so carefully and under her corsage handkerchief. It reaches the desired features and is softly and hidden performs its mission. The small boy knew this (small boys are born detectives—on older sisters), and he procured some cigar ashes, and, seeking his sister's powder puff case, it was the next morning, at an early moment, to empty out the white powder and fill the case with cigar ashes.

"That night the young lady attended a performance at the Olympic. During the performance her nose began to feel 'unpowdery,' so she whisked the case out of her pocket, and gave it a little touch with the pink and always had it so carefully and under her corsage handkerchief. A moment later she was smiling serenely in her escort's face, and he—his expression was simply indescribable: horror, amazement, surprise, all blended in one concentrated glance at the surprised face. The rest of the evening she was a martyr. "There is something wrong," he muttered. "Your—your nose is—is gray—decidedly gray."

The member in question on the pretty face received a decided upward "turn as she exclaimed: "My nose is not gray. What do you mean, sir, by your insult?" "But—it is—gray—gray—decidedly gray—decidedly gray," he cried; "excuse the expression—the grayest I ever saw in my life."

"You are insane, sir; please take me home," and she rose with a haughty gesture. Together they left the theater, but, instead of passing the mirror near the entrance, she took a side glance at her reflection. Horrors! She paused. "Why, you are right," she gasped; "my nose is gray. What can it be? Oh, that wretched boy!" The small boy got his revenge—early next week.

**THE PARTINGTONS.**  
 The Maine Mr. and Mrs. Partington are still on deck, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. One lady just returned from Boston informs the neighbors that the red "w" on a motorboat she had had her clothes washed at a foundry. A Maine man recently rose in a municipal meeting and solemnly announced that "for reasons unknown to himself he desired to resign." An old lady in Bath recently mortified her relatives by inquiring: "At a grand dinner she overheard a lady guest politely answer to the wielder of the carving knife that it was immaterial which portion she had." A "useful" silence was passed up to her, and our old lady, after an appreciative glance, "guessed" that she would have a small hunk off "the immaterial."

Preparations are progressing very satisfactorily for the concert in aid of the families of the victims of the recent wharf disaster.

**LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.**

**The Sewerage Bonds.**  
 Mr. Jos. Bosworth was the purchaser of the \$20,000 sewerage bonds of the city of Victoria, already reported in THE COLONIST as having been sold by the City at 95.

**The Civic Estimates.**  
 It is estimated that the civic revenue for the current fiscal year will amount to about \$235,000, and the expenditures to about \$230,000, including the payment of the overdraft, making a deficiency of between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

**Customs Returns.**  
 The amount of dutiable imports received at Victoria during the month of January was \$176,900, and of non-dutiable imports, \$17,119; total, \$194,019; the exports having reached \$411,889, made up of exports of produce of Canada, \$407,620; and the produce of Canada, \$4,069.

**A Great Convenience.**  
 The officers' quarters and cells at provincial police headquarters are now ready for use. They have long been needed and will prove a great convenience. The cells, two in number, are strong and yet comfortable, and the quarters are carefully and suitably furnished.

**Handsome Models.**  
 Four handsome ship models, sent from Salem, Mass., and the wholeness of the hulls are on exhibition at the office of E. B. Marvin & Co. The working drafts accompanied the models, three of which are of clipper schooners, and one of a steam yacht. The lines of all four are unusually fine.

**A Pleasant Surprise.**  
 A most enjoyable surprise party, under the direction of Miss Somerset, was last evening held at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Heywood, Chesnut avenue. The evening was spent in music and dancing, an excellent supper being provided by the unexpected, but welcome visitors.

**Another Strong Combination.**  
 Mr. P. C. MacGregor, the general agent of the Federal Life Company, with offices in this city, has joined the established real estate firm of C. M. Page & Co., of Troncoe Alley. There can be no doubt that both Mr. Page and Mr. MacGregor, who now comprise the firm, will keep up the reputation for square dealing which has characterized the transactions of C. M. Page & Company of the past.

**Mutual Charges.**  
 The estimates of civic revenue and expenditure for the current year are now ready for presentation and adoption by the council. The Board have, it is understood, arranged for the increase of the police force by nine men—eight officers and one sergeant—and have also arranged for increasing the pay of the firemen. Officer Hawton will, in all probability, be elected to the position of second sergeant.

**Inland Revenue Returns.**  
 The following were the receipts of the Inland Revenue Department at Victoria during the month of January last:

Salts	1,440 61
Malts	1,262 56
Excise	1,118 70
Cigars	1,118 70
Petroleum	342 30
Finest	342 30
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,212 77</b>

**National Electric Tramway Company.**  
 At a meeting of this company, held last evening the annual report was read and adopted. It showed that between the 22d of February and the 31st of December, 1890, the earnings were \$38,705. The following board of directors were elected: D. W. Higgins, J. H. H. Jones, Dr. R. E. D. Dupont and John Coughlan. Messrs. James L. Rysaur and R. Erskine were elected auditors.

**The Ruyton Estate.**  
 At a public meeting held at Alinworth on Tuesday night, it is reported that resolutions were passed calling on Mr. Kellie to work and vote for the repeal of the royalty clause in the Railway Aid Act and to use every effort possible with the government to make it compel the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Company to select its land grant from unoccupied lands. They also favored a separate appropriation for the up the Lardesauz from Kootenay Lake to connect with one already built from the Columbia river.—Nelson Miner.

**Y. M. C. A. Concert.**  
 A large assemblage of both young and old gathered in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. last evening, for the concert given by the choir of the Y. M. C. A. The choir was led by Mr. W. W. Blackwood; S. R. Wm. Stewart, and J. B. R. Bombough. A managing committee and trustees were appointed. The society bought a complete set of officers' badges. The next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 10th inst. Mr. Oliver Cruse, of Seattle, who organized the society, will remain in the city for a few days.

**The Mercantile Act.**  
 Hon. Mr. Rossion's bill introduced yesterday, entitled an "Act Relating to Gold and Other Minerals, Excepting Coal," states that every person over eighteen years of age shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of free miners and every person and joint stock company engaged in mining for minerals other than coal shall take out of each certificate his holder shall have certain special rights to prospect a mine. The bill provides the method of locating, recording and working, and how to obtain crown grants, it defines mining partnerships and limited liabilities, describes mining recorders and the ministerial powers of gold commissioners, etc., etc. The bill is admirably arranged, and it will be easy for working miners to find any information it contains. It appears that it has been drawn up with the view of making it plain and easy of reference. It is evidently a well considered measure, and the miners will have no difficulty in finding out exactly what it requires of them, and what its provisions are with respect to every stage of the development of a mine.

**Yesterday's Blaze.**  
 At about 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the fire alarm sounded, and when the fire reached the mill, the machinery was in flames, which were on fire there was a question in the minds of the firemen that was before them. After a struggle of about two hours, the blaze was completely extinguished. The fire started in the engine room and worked its way into the drying-room, where the lumber was piled in tiers,

some of which had been stored for nine months. It is on account of the dryness of the lumber that the fire was so fierce. The damage done amounts to about \$300. The firemen deserve their usual credit, and Chief Dyer says the spray nozzle works well. While the fire was being put out a ladder slipped from the roof and struck one of the mill-hands on the head. Fortunately, no serious injuries were sustained. Before the bridge reached the scene, the mill employees did good work in keeping the flames in check. With the hose kept on the premises, and hose from Sayward's mill, a stream was obtained from the nearest hydrant and the boys rendered active service till the department got to work.

**Good News for Cyclists.**  
 Mr. C. T. W. Piper, of Plymouth, England, who came to this city about one year ago, in reference to the city sewerage, has been so charmed with Victoria that he has determined to make it his home. He is a great lover of cycling, and is bringing out a large number of English machines, of various makes, direct from the great "Stanley Show," which is held in London every year. The stock will comprise machines with pneumatic and cushion tires, as well as ladies' wheels, and accessories of all sorts.

**THE COLONIST.**  
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 PRINTED BY J. W. H. ...  
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 Telephone 110.

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umpment of malice, what... LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

orporation Bonds. It is stated that the entire \$400,000 of... Outward Bound.

The following is a complete list of the... The Late Frank J. Curtis.

Outer Wharf Improvements. It is understood that the warehouse... Contributors to Provincial Museum.

For the month of January, Victoria... A New Lumber Camp.

Four men left Victoria, yesterday... Comus Dance Before Lent.

The Comus club held their last dance... What is the Mail Bag?

Detectives have for the past few days... British Vessels Can Enter at Port Angeles.

It will be a satisfaction to all interested... The "Empress of India."

The Canadian Gazette of January 15th... Port Townsend, Feb. 3, 1891.

Port Angeles can enter and clear foreign... The "Empress of India."

The Salvation Army barracks was the... RECALLED.

of Hon. Mr. Davis the... DIFFERENT KINDS.

Three Chinamen, an Indian and a White... THE TWO CHINAMEN.

That the architect of the new law courts... Improvement Needed.

One of the most successful dances of the... World Enriched.

sidered it advisable to hold another on the... PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Semlin—From John M. Lefevre... TENTH DAY.

Mr. Hunter introduced a bill for the... Mr. Hunter introduced a bill for the

Several Important Resolutions Passed on the... Mr. Hunter introduced a bill for the

The bulletin board at the City Hall is... Mr. Hunter introduced a bill for the

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BILL. On the order for the House to again...

Mr. Hunter introduced a bill for the... Mr. Hunter introduced a bill for the

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which it was brought in. He thought... FORMALLY OPENED.

The James Bay Athletic Association... Mr. Grant did not believe in adopting

Mr. Grant did not believe in adopting... Mr. Grant did not believe in adopting

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Mr. Grant did not believe in adopting... Mr. Grant did not believe in adopting

Objections to its Use in Ordinary Business... GOLD NOT WANTED.

"Do you know that gold is the most... GOLD NOT WANTED.

"Because it is not bankable without... GOLD NOT WANTED.

"How is that?"... GOLD NOT WANTED.

"Simply this. Take a greenback, a... GOLD NOT WANTED.

"In the case in point my friend took... GOLD NOT WANTED.

"The same action is taking place in... GOLD NOT WANTED.

"Observe," said the professor, "that... GOLD NOT WANTED.

"To complete the vivisection and to... GOLD NOT WANTED.

What It Costs to Run the Fashionable... GOLD NOT WANTED.

CLUB EXPENSES. Few people outside of the governing...

HE DIDN'T UNDERSTAND. But a Thousand-Dollar Bill Cleared the...

Colonel E. G. Ingersoll is one of the... HE DIDN'T UNDERSTAND.

His face and form are familiar to all... HE DIDN'T UNDERSTAND.

Business proceeded. Remarkably Fast Bicycling.

A bicyclist, whose identity concerns... Remarkably Fast Bicycling.

VIVISECTION. An Object Lesson on the Movements of...

Vivisection is allowed under certain... VIVISECTION.

Dr. Curtis was covered from neck to... VIVISECTION.

A triangular section of the ribs and... VIVISECTION.

A triangular section of the ribs and... VIVISECTION.

A triangular section of the ribs and... VIVISECTION.

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**LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.**

**Funerals for the East.**  
Yesterday, Mr. Irtzauer, manager in this city for Messrs. Rosewitz, shipped on their account to New York two bales of beaver and bear skins, of the entered value of \$2, 141.

**First British Columbia Sugar.**  
The str. Islander last night brought over to the order of Thomas Barle, 150 barrels of granulated sugar, the product of the Vancouver Island plantation. From what is said by those who have seen samples of the article, it is regarded as being of excellent quality.

**Improvements on Broad Street.**  
Tenders are invited by Mr. John Teague, architect, for the construction of a two-story brick building, 60 x 60 feet, between the blocks at the corner of Yates street and the Y. M. C. A. building. It will be of the same general design as the Poodle Dog building, and will cost about \$10,000.

**Police Court.**  
Only two drunks appeared yesterday morning. The first was an Indian, who pleaded guilty, and was fined \$5. The next was a white man by the name of Joseph Mannel, who did not realize his position till this morning, and who thought it a very mysterious thing for him to be there. It is thought that he may have been guilty, and was fined \$6 in all.

**Mrs. Jeanne Lettillard.**  
Yesterday morning, Mrs. Jeanne Lettillard, a native of France, France aged 82 years, who has been a resident of this city for several years, died at the residence of her niece, Mrs. George Beckingham, 38 North Park street. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning, at 9:30, from St. Andrew's pro-cathedral.

**Half Fare to Anacortes.**  
Takes advantage of the low rates to Anacortes by all Sound steamers, during the five days ending Feb. 6. Tickets good to return till the 12th inst. inclusive.

**The Northern Pacific project in Anacortes, just placed on the market, is the most valuable section of the city. During the first five days of the sale a reduction of 10 per cent. is made to all purchasers.**

**F. O. Home Donations.**  
Following were the donations to the F. O. Home during the month of January: Preserves—Mrs. Crossley. Cakes—Church of St. Saviour, Victoria. Bread—Mrs. C. W. Church, Sunday school. Clothing—Mrs. James Russell, Mrs. Angus. Cake and fruit—A. Friend. Cakes, meat, tea and sugar—Knights of Pythias. Fruit, vegetables and a pig—Mrs. W. B. Lamb. Clothing and baby chair—Mrs. Bonouf.

**Two Years' Imprisonment.**  
In the speedy trials court, yesterday morning, Mr. Justice Drake heard the evidence in the case of Liu Chong, charged with larceny of a quantity of Chinese silks, which were subsequently pawned. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment. A bond was also made for the return of the silks to the owner, and the pawnbroker will be forced to mourn the loss of the money advanced on them.

**Two Young Men Miss it.**  
Considerable anxiety was felt at Vancouver for two young men, C. Bird and W. J. Churchard, who left the city about twelve days ago in the sloop Joan to go to Plimpton Pass. Their intention was to pass a couple of days there and then return to Vancouver. They took with them only a very short supply of provisions, and as they have not been heard from, and have not arrived at their destination, grave fears are felt for their safety.—News-Advertiser.

**Cedar Hill.**  
A large number of ladies and gentlemen took advantage of the buses, which had been provided to take out visitors to the amateur theatrical entertainment, which had been set up for the purpose of raising funds for the cedar hill. The entertainment took place in the school room and was one of excellent merit, the performers manifesting historic qualities of a very high order. Indeed, every artist who attempted was more than ordinarily well delighted, and Rev. Mr. Browne has every reason to congratulate himself upon the financial assistance, which in this way the friends of the church afforded.

**Victoria Jockey Club.**  
Yesterday afternoon, a special meeting of the Victoria Jockey Club was held, to complete arrangements for the Spring meeting. The conditions of the Queen's Plate were discussed at length, it being decided to strike out the weight for two-year olds. Provision was also made for a polo pony race, a half-mile dash — points and race, a cup of harness. A resolution was also passed, making the representatives of the Times and Colonist honorary members of the Club.

**Queen City Buildings, Loan and Savings Association.**  
The third sale of money took place at the secretary's office, 46 Fort street, at 8 o'clock last evening, and resulted in Mr. D. G. Shelden obtaining the preference at 26 1/2 per cent premium. By reason of his having paid nine months' dues, he is entitled by the by-laws of the association to a rebate of three thirty-secondths of the premium bid, and thus obtains the preference at slightly less than 24 per cent.

**A New Departure.**  
This evening, at the regular weekly meeting in the Pandora Avenue Methodist Church, the members of the church and congregation will have formally submitted to them the new scheme by which it is contemplated to make a weekly contribution of 25 cents per sitting pay the entire cost of carrying on the operations of the church. Under the estimate there will be a number of eligible posts reserved for visitors and strangers, and after all who engage to make a 25 cents weekly payment have selected their sittings, a portion of the remainder

**PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.**

**First Session of the Sixth Parliament.**  
ELEVENTH DAY.  
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1891.  
The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. After prayers, by Rev. Mr. Macleod, there were submitted the following:  
**PETITIONS.**  
Mr. KELLEN—For a Bill to incorporate the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railroad Company.  
Mr. MARTIN—For a Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the New Westminster Water Works.  
Mr. COTTON—For a Bill to incorporate the Burrard Inlet Electric Railroad and Ferry Co.  
**REPORT.**  
Mr. MARTIN presented the report of the Committee of Standing Orders Private Bills. It set forth that the bill had been compiled with respect to following petitions for private bills.  
New Westminster and Burrard Inlet Telephone Co. Limited.  
The Fraser River Drying Co.  
Cox's Nest and Kootenay Railroad.  
Yeroun and Nelson Telephone Co.  
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**THE WEATHER FOR JANUARY, 1891.**  
Atmospheric Pressure—The mean atmospheric pressure for the month was 30.136 in. The greatest pressure (30.77) occurred at 9 a.m. on the 11th, and the least (29.8) on the 16th. The monthly range of pressure was .976 in.  
Temperature—The mean temperature was 42.25 higher than the average and 2.90 higher than 1890. The highest temperature was 62° on the 19th, and the lowest (30.9) on the 9th, 10th and 12th, giving a monthly range of temperature of 31.1°. The daily range was 18.4° and the coldest 12th, mean temperature 33.3.  
Relative humidity—The mean humidity was 81.1. There were 8 cloudy days and 23 partially cloudy days.  
Total precipitation—Rain fell on 19 days to a depth of 5.98 inches, and on 12 days to an average. The greatest day's fall was 1.33 in. on the 13th.  
Wind—The total miles in wind was 3783, being an average velocity with regard to position of 2.2 miles per hour. The greatest wind was 11.29 miles per hour. Least windy day the 22nd, 5.1 miles per hour. The greatest gale was 15.4 miles per hour on one hour 37 miles, from 9 to 10 a.m. on the 4th.  
Fog—On the 7th, 9th, 10th, 22nd and 30th.  
Lunar halos—On the 12th, 23rd, 25th and 26th.

**PARLIAMENTARY PARAGRAPHS.**

The new members seem to be getting into Parliamentary routine with considerable facility, and are intent upon thoroughly polishing themselves as to routine rules and practice.  
A motion has been given notice of in the Provincial Legislature for a return concerning the estimates for late Armstrong's Bunkers, including all particulars regarding its disposition.  
It is expected that the New Westminster Southern Railway will be ready for opening on Saturday next, and it is stated that 1,000 men will be in considerable numbers be present at its inauguration.

**RETIRES.**  
The return presented to the House, yesterday, shows that she had been seized in northern waters on suspicion of selling liquor to Indians; but that it was then discovered she had been engaged in the harbor fishery.  
In connection with the above, it is never slow to declare their intention of abstaining from dead issues or of re-arranging the monthly volumes of ancient history.  
After remarks from Mr. Sword, Hon. Mr. ROBSON expressed the hope that the suspension of the rule could be unanimously agreed to owing to the number of a number of the bills that were likely to come up.  
After remarks from Hon. Mr. Bevan, the motion to suspend the rule was carried, and the report was adopted.

**THAT LOST MAIL BAG.**  
As previously announced in these columns, the local post office authorities have for some time been busily enquiring into the loss of a registered mail bag for Port Townsend, which had been placed on board the steamer Alaska on the night of January 5th. That bag, according to the receipts, was duly delivered on board, but failed to reach its destination. Inspector Gielche of the day made all possible enquiries, finally came to the conclusion that the bag never left Victoria; but had been rifled and disposed of before the boat started. Accordingly he set a number of traps for the thief, and it was in this way that the contents were recovered, and the steamer was returned to the office for \$40 or \$50. The suspicions of the authorities rest on an individual employed at the time on the steamer, who has left the service, but whose whereabouts are known.

**A Very Interesting and Instructive Lecture.**  
Delivered, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, last evening, by Mr. Chas. F. Wolley, F. R. G. S.

**The fourth free lecture of the winter series was held, last evening, in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A. room, and a large audience attentively listened to the remarks made by the speaker, Mr. A. M. Merrifield the chair, and had much pleasure in introducing the lecturer to the assembly of hearers.**

**RUSSIA AND RUSSIANS.**  
The four free lecture of the winter series was held, last evening, in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A. room, and a large audience attentively listened to the remarks made by the speaker, Mr. A. M. Merrifield the chair, and had much pleasure in introducing the lecturer to the assembly of hearers.  
The following is a brief synopsis of the lecture. Mr. Wolley pointed out to the map the geographical position of Russia, describing the boundless prairies, the small seaboard, and the large area of land it contained, if being similar to the fertile land of America. He explained how the colonists of Russia were good farmers, but that they were hinged in on all sides from civilization. The Caucasian Russians are the only white people in the world that really compare with the English. Russia has a standing army of 2,000,000 men, and, if necessary, could increase it to 6,000,000. She has a population of 100,000,000 men, who are nine months out of the year imprisoned, so to speak. Russia is pushing her way to the sea board, and ere long will force her way through St. Petersburg, the metropolis of the Russian empire, which people, who are hinged on all parts to partake of the winter festivities. The predominant color in Russia is red, and to see red hats, coats and trousers is not at all uncommon. He explained the different classes in Russian society, and that the poorer classes lived in the largest houses, and that they carried their own beds with them, and paid one shilling a week for the use of a room. He mentioned that Petersburg is built up of very large buildings, but land could be bought for much less than \$3,000 per foot (laughter). People were of the opinion that Russians were dirty people; this is a mistake, as a weekly four o'clock bath is the custom of the country. The houses in Russia are built very warm,

and the rooms are furnished in the most sumptuous style; high, heavy mouldings, mirrors, and those plants are to be found in every dwelling, and a Russian man can speak six languages, play the fiddle, but can't earn money. (Laughter). The poorer classes in Russia wash their faces and hands in cold water, and stand up during the full of water is prepared and a month-long is blown into their hands until their faces are clean. Umbrellas are not used in Russia, and a very amusing tale was told of a young lady who first used one. The women work in the fields at ploughing and reaping, and the men engage in hunting, shooting, etc. A great many holidays are observed. As Mr. Wolley described it, there are five main holidays there there are days in the year—(laughter)—the principal festivals being Christmas and Easter. The churches are built like cathedrals and there are pews, and men stand up during service. He referred to the late Czar Alexander and to Peter the Great. The latter, he said, lived in a humble cottage that would be rented in this city for about \$15 per month, and remarked that he was the greatest king that ever lived, and a great example to his people. The press reports that reach America are sorely misrepresented. There is no question but that the Russian government is as bad as it is possible to be, but, at the same time, he admired the nation. Many incidental stories were brought in to make the lecture laughable, and, in closing, the lecturer said that he should have a kindly feeling for the Russians, and that the lady that never left the side of the Czar and ran all the risks he ran, a devoted lady, fearless and true as any wife in our midst, who was a Russian, and who is England's pride, will, one day, if it please God, be our gracious Queen. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Wolley for his interesting and instructive lecture that was so much enjoyed by all.

**At some point near its confluence with the Fraser?**  
By Mr. Brown—To ask the Leader of the Government—Would the Government assist in the Dominion Government the Fraser at New Westminster as a work of provincial importance, ranking as an undertaking entitled to substantial aid from the provincial treasury.  
"Also, in the event of the municipalities directly interested undertaking, with the assistance of the Dominion Government, to build a traffic bridge (in conjunction with a railway company) a combined railway and traffic bridge, across the Fraser at New Westminster, would the provincial government aid the work by a grant of money?  
**SAMUEL GREER'S CASE.**  
Full Text of the Petition Referred to in Mr. Cotton's Notice of Motion.  
The following is the full text of the petition referred to in the resolution of which Mr. Cotton gave notice in the House, yesterday:  
In the Supreme Court of British Columbia. To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Louis-Robert Westminster, Province of British Columbia, to wit:  
The humble petition of Samuel Greer, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, a natural born British subject, farmer, by his solicitor, J. Roland Herr, of 18 block 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

**THE TERRIBLE FATE THAT BEFELL THE WORKMEN IN A PENNSYLVANIA MINE.**  
**The Sudden Inrush of Water.**  
**All Working Cuts Off.**  
**All Escape.**  
**The Slope Flooded to the Mountains.**  
**None of the Bodies Recovered.**  
WHITE HAVEN, Pa., Feb. 4.—An accident occurred at Jeannville at this morning in slope No. 10, of J. C. Hayden & Co., by which men lost their lives, being drowned in a hole. The working over the old workings known as No. 8, and worked out some years ago, were filled with water. The cause of the disaster was the drilling of a hole of water confined in the old workings flooded all of the new work all the men in that portion of the mine.  
LATER—At 11 o'clock this morning C. Boyle and P. Coal, of Lehigh, engaged in a drilling hole in the slope No. 10, when the water broke in. The water, which was abandoned five months ago, and which has been idle and flooded with water, William Williams, driver, was heard a loud noise, "Boys, for God's sake, run for your lives, or you will be drowned." In the water, the water came, and barely escaped with his life. Six others escaped. The water rose and before any attempt could be made to rescue any of the workmen, which is 624 feet deep, was flooded with water and the rest were drowned.  
News of the disaster caused grief, and the mouth of the slope, through with anxious families, were the workmen were that the scene of the disaster was a large force of men immediately put at work pumping water. How long it will take is a thing no one can say, as the volume of water is so great.  
**STORY OF THE DISASTER.**  
Brillin, one of the men who escaped to a reporter: "I was waiting at the top of the slope for the trip to go. Suddenly the water broke in. It was a frightful blast of wind came and down the gangway. The wind lamp out. I tried to run for the surface, but the water was so deep, and John Neema came running. Neema's lamp was burning, and this we got to the slope. The water poured after us as we ran. When we reached the surface, we had to climb up as fast as we could. Water came rushing after us, rapidly. In five minutes the water was 208 yards to the mouth of the slope, which is 53 degrees. Men are advanced as to the cause of the disaster. Some charge it to neglect the workmen of the dangerous position. Others charge it to the fact that the water was so deep, and knew of the presence of the great water in the old slope, and even knew of it, had no idea that they were driven as near the water as

**MUSIC AND MONEY.**  
**The Speculative Tendency of Musical Composers.**  
In a sharp criticism of the purely money-getting spirit evinced by many writers of music, Prof. Louis Lombard, of Utica, N. Y., has this to say: "Occasionally, at least, every musician should play a written melody rather than that which he likes himself to please or sell. Musical composition is too often turned into commercial speculation. The money-making disposition of our people, by causing them to consider the commercial value of the music, is the greatest obstacle to their artistic development."  
For the purpose of money-getting, some musicians offer almost anything, however bad. Others, more honest than wise, persistently try to ram into the public ear compositions, which can neither be understood nor enjoyed without a preliminary education, which they know full well the public has not had. Commercially, this is soon found to be unprofitable, and as no artist is devoid of a stomach though he be the most skilled an expert, another course is soon followed. The musical industry gives up his post rather than starve. He no longer attempts to nourish souls by the process used in fattening geese for *pates de foie-gras*—the bold artisan finally falls into the ranks of dollar-pickers!  
In the attainment of desirable things, extremes should be avoided. A national musical taste can no more be created by Bach's fugues than by the rapid jingle called "popular music."  
Is there no golden mean, one is tempted to ask? Must artists stoop to people's pockets, or shoot over people's heads? Can they not cultivate the taste of their hearts by gradually introducing a better class of music in our homes, our schools, our churches and our theaters? In doing so judiciously, they would benefit themselves quite as much as the public, for in time, they would come to be regarded as educators, while now they are known only as dealers in pleasant noise.  
We have many musical temperaments that only await the opportunity for development, and our Nation is able to pay for the best instructors. What grander things too, than our mountains, canyons, caves, forests and rivers could be found on earth to inspire composers? Is it not said that music should be so low an ebb in a country so richly endowed by nature, and where, in almost all other fields, men have attained the greatest results? The blame for this deplorable condition of our music lies with those musicians—and their names are legion—who play music for the sake of money-making, to the detriment of the art-life of their country.

**AN OFFICER'S MISTAKE.**  
**How a Lieutenant Became Acquainted with the Indian Character.**  
Soldiers advancing against Indians often march for days without seeing a red man, but the soldiers of the Indians want to find them they will be heard from when least expected. A story told in "Warpath and Bivouac" illustrates how suddenly Indians announce their presence.  
General Crook's command was camped on Crazy Woman's Fork, and not an Indian had been seen for several weeks. It was very cold, and all were impatient for some sort of excitement. One night some officer said: "Let us go up to Bourke's tent," and they all went.  
The Lieutenant, a member of Crook's staff, was found studying a military map by the light of a candle.  
"Hello, Bourke!" said one of the visitors. "Are you afraid the Indians will ventilate your tent if you keep that light burning?"  
"O no," replied Bourke. "The Indians that have been firing into us are a small flying party. You may rely on it that you won't hear anything more of them this side of Tongue river. The distance is too great for their villages. And the weather is too cold. Mr. Indian but of course you are right. Now I'll show you on this map the point where they will most likely make their first real attack."  
Which? Well! zip! came a volley from the bushes above the camp. A bullet struck the candle and put it out. Another made a large hole in the map. The officer scattered, and Bourke was left alone to meditate on the instability of Indian character.  
**THE SMOKEBALL.**  
A Novel Military Device for Overpowering the Enemy.  
In the sham fight at Portsmouth in honor of the Emperor William, an advancing column was so affected by the fumes of the smokeball which was used to raise a cloud of impenetrable obscurity under which they could do anything that the men had to keep their hands to their noses to avoid suffocation. It is now proposed that the smokeball shall receive a further development. It has occurred to some military men that instead of half-suffocating their own troops, they might disclose a small incendiary device, which would be the work of the Chinese pirates with the stinkpots, and asphyziate the enemy. A Vienna scientist has accordingly invented a bomb of such power and violence that every one who is within a certain radius of it when it explodes is rendered unconscious. Devices such as these would soon modify the art of war, and probably the next development will be an anti-asphyziant bomb, whose fumes will neutralize those of the other. It is said that many years ago a scheme based on the throwing of poisonous gases over a tract of country was put before the war office in England, and the prospect of devastating the country in the face of an invading army, but the agency employed was so terrible in its effects that it was not made public, and was consigned to the secret records of the war office.  
**A Handy Cane.**  
You have often been in some position where you would give pretty much any thing for a light; when you have been obliged to give it up and go on your way disconsolate. It is just this contingency that the Chicago Evening Journal, that has a dealer in canes and umbrellas, has been providing against. This dealer has succeeded in inventing a cane which has an electric light. The top of the cane answers and discloses a small incandescent burner. This latest application of the subtle fluid consists of a cane with a hollow shank in which is snugly stored a fair-sized battery. This is of sufficient power to supply a current for a year with only occasional use, and when exhausted it can be readily recharged. If you drop your pocket-book on the street at night, if you want to consult your watch, if the key-hole is dodging, after the frequent manner of keyholes, all you have to do is to touch a button and the electric cane goes into service, and there you are, with a light at your disposal.

**SWIFT RETRIBUTION.**  
**How a Faithless Husband Was Suddenly Punished.**  
So long as women will be foolish men will be deceptive. One day I hit behind a couple on an Ohio & Mississippi train, and it wasn't ten minutes before I discovered that the girl was a village belle who knew nothing of the world, and that her companion was a traveler who said it was a visit to see several other friends. It was very cold, and I noticed them as well, but it was hard to see how any thing could be done, says a writer in the New York Sun.  
He professed great admiration for the girl, and she blushingly queried: "But how do I know you are not a married man?"  
"Oh, but I assure you on my honor that I am not."  
"Where do you live?"  
"In Louisville."  
"And you have neither wife nor children?"  
"No."  
"Can't instant the conductor came in with a telegram and called out the address. 'That for me,' said the man in the seat ahead.  
It was handed to him, and he was smiling as he tore it open. Next moment he fell forward in a heap and rolled in his aisle in a dead faint. Half a dozen of us, including the girl, read the dispatch. It was dated at Indianapolis, and read:  
"Your wife and baby burned up with the house last night. Come at once."  
It took us a quarter of an hour to bring him to, and it was half an hour later when he left the train. He had forgotten the girl who shared his seat, and she was crouched down and crying like

AND MONEY.

Tendency of Musical Compositions. Criticism of the purely spirit evinced by many...

The Sudden Inrush of Water from an Old Working Cuts Off All Escape. The Slope Flooded to the Month, and None of the Rodies Yet Recovered.

WHITE HAVEN, Pa., Feb. 4.—A terrible accident occurred at Jeannville at 11 o'clock this morning...

ACCIDENT ON THE C.P.R. A Broken Axle of the Sleeping Car on the West Bound Pacific Express Causes the Car to Plunge Over a Trestle Bridge—List of the Injured.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. The Bill Providing for a Roman Catholic Lord Chancellor and Irish Viceroy. The House Thronged to Listen to Mr. Gladstone's Advocacy of the Measure.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE. Panic of a Banquet. LONDON, Feb. 4.—A sensational accident is reported from Cardiff, Wales...

CANADA AND THE U.S. How the Reciprocity Negotiations Were Brought About—Great British Consulted. OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—The manner in which the proposals of the Canadian government...

STRIKE at the Cardiff Dock. CARDIFF, Feb. 4.—The federated trade union has decided upon a general strike at the Butte docks...

INJURED by Dynamite. PARIS, Feb. 4.—At Montpellier, to-day, nine artilleriers, engaged in charging a mine with dynamite...

PACIFIC COAST NEWS. Should Have Used the Landlord. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—Dr. The Boxer, who, some time ago, brought a suit for \$25,000 against Manager Thors...

CAPITAL NOTES.

Ministers Thompson, Foster, Haggart, Bower and Carling Will Open the Campaign in Toronto. Encouraging Reports Received of the Prospects of the Government Party.

Hon. Wm. McLaughlin is Against Unrestricted Reciprocity—The Census Officers at Work. [From Our Own Correspondent.] OTTAWA, Ont. Feb. 4.—It has been decided that Sir John Thompson...

Shot in the Saddle. MURKOGEE, I. T., Feb. 4.—Yesterday morning government agent Miller and Mr. Lanley left here with \$100,000, escorted by 18 guards...

Drowned in a Mine. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 4.—An cave-in occurred in No. 3 slope at Grand Tunnel, opposite Nantooko, this afternoon...

Bank at Her Dock. BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 4.—While lying at her dock at Locust Point, early this morning, the British steamship Circe sank in 32 feet of water...

Killed by a Grip Car. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—Elmer Clarke, superintendent of the Kansas City Cable Railroad Co., was run down and killed by a grip car at the Woodward avenue...

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS. Peking is suffering from a widespread attack of influenza. Buenos Ayres advices are unfavorable to the Chile guarantees...

FATHER'S DINNER. The Two Orphans Never Delivered It to Their Best Friend on Earth. It was in the C. H. & D. depot in Cincinnati one day when one of the men employed to oil the cars...

MUCE ADD ABOUT NOTHING. The London Times Boasted by an Alleged Interview with Sir Julian Pauncefote on the Heeling Question. LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Times, this morning, prints a Washington dispatch...

NEW RAILWAY WORK. H. C. Davis, Assistant to the President of the Northern Pacific, interviewed on the Progress of Building in the Northwest. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—H. C. Davis, assistant to the president of the Northern Pacific railroad...

A BRAVE WOMAN.

Heroic Conduct of a French Postmistress During the Franco-German War. The administration of posts and telegraphs of France has decided to add a grant to the subscription opened for the purpose of erecting a modest memorial to Marie Biard...

AMERICAN NEWS. Shot in the Saddle. MURKOGEE, I. T., Feb. 4.—Yesterday morning government agent Miller and Mr. Lanley left here with \$100,000, escorted by 18 guards...

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(HEAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.) Incorporated June 17, 1887, with Cash Capital of \$50,000 (Patented in Canada, December, 1877.) 71 King Street West, Toronto, Ont. G. C. PATTERSON, Manager for Canada.

Electricity as Applied by the Owen Electric Belt and Appliances. It is now recognized as the greatest boon offered to suffering humanity...

TO RESTORE MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD. As we have not discovered all of Nature's laws for right living, it follows that every one has committed more or less errors...

EXTRACTS FROM CANADIAN TESTIMONIALS. "For eight years I have suffered with rheumatism, and a new out of pain and growing better daily and in my 74th year..."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND CHEAP BELTS. Our attention having been attracted to base imitations of "The Owen Electric Belt," we desire to warn the public...

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AUCTION SALE.

W. R. Clarke, Auctioneer. I am instructed by the administrator, J. C. Prevost, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Sale-room, Store, street, opp. the E. & N. E. Hotel...

MONDAY, 23RD FEB., AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON. The object of the sale is to sell by public auction, at the Sale-room, Store, street, opp. the E. & N. E. Hotel...

GOOD FOR EVIL. The Mistake Made by a Beautiful But Haughty Miss. A young girl, beautiful in form, feature and dress, sat in a car the other day, says the Boston Herald...

REST FOR THE DUDE. The Cumberbund Case Has Gone Out of Fashion. The really high caste London swell has "curled his stick and cast it out," says the Illustrated American...

Mozart's Memory. It is told of Mozart that when he was fourteen years old he heard in Rome the "Miserere of Allegri," and knowing that it was forbidden to take or give a copy of this famous piece...

A Good Established Drug Business FOR SALE. A rare chance. A good established drug business for sale in the City of Nanaimo, B. C. Good reasons for disposal...

H. L. SALMON, SMOKERS' PROVIDER. has REMOVED TEMPORARILY, during rebuilding to 111 GOVERNMENT ST. NEXT TO "DELMONICO."

REMOVAL. T. S. GORE, BURNET & CO. LAND SURVEYORS & CIVIL ENGINEERS, have removed their office to No. 14 Chancery Lane, opposite the New Law Courts.

LAND REGISTRY ACT. Subdivisions 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of Suburban Five Acre Lot XIX, Victoria City.

LAND REGISTRY ACT. Subdivision 29 of Suburban Lot XIX, Victoria City.

The Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

W. H. ELLIS & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Annual Subscription \$20.00.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Subscription rates for advertisements.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING.

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KOOTENAY NEWS.

Mining Notes - Soundings in Kootenay Lake.

On the Gold Belt.

Considerable work is being done on the gold claims.

Real Estate Strife.

The mere fact of the Silver King tunnel being in solid ore.

It has been ascertained that the Kootenay lake is thousands of feet in depth.

The Windmill Funeral.

The Remains of the Dead Secretary Consigned to the Grave.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. - The funeral services over the remains of the late Secretary of the Treasury.

The church filled up, and at 12 o'clock, when the remains of Secretary Windom were brought from the private residence.

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THE MINERAL ACT, 1891.

A Review of the Measure Introduced by the Minister of Mines - Its Aims, Objects, Etc.

The Commission for Revising the Mining Laws Have Faithfully Performed Their Work.

This act which was introduced by the Hon. Minister of Mines, on Monday, shows signs of mature deliberation.

Part I. treats of these rights. Upon purchasing a miner's certificate, any person or any properly organized joint stock company has the right to enter upon the lands.

Part II. Specifies the method of locating, recording, and making claims, and the method of obtaining Crown grants.

Part III. Treats of the duties and powers of mining recorders.

Part IV. Treats of the ministerial powers of the gold commissioner, which have nearly all been designated in the former act.

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Part VI. Gives jurisdiction in mining disputes to the County Courts, and empowers the various powers, and the various proceedings, in all actions.

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Part VIII. Deals with the various powers, and the various proceedings, in all actions.

Part IX. Deals with the various powers, and the various proceedings, in all actions.

Part X. Deals with the various powers, and the various proceedings, in all actions.

shall give no title to any of the minerals if such should afterwards be found to exist.

The gold commissioner shall have power to grant to any free miner a license to run a drain or tunnel across occupied or unoccupied lands, upon such terms as he shall see fit.

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THE PRISONER'S STORY.

Lawrence Whelan Relates the History of the Tragedy of December 24th.

Many Particulars Differ From His Previous Statements - A Broken Man.

Now that he knows his fate, and has not the fear of the gallows before his eyes, nor freedom to hope for, Lawrence Whelan is a changed man.

When he heard the key turn in the lock of his door, Whelan, who had been sitting on his wife bedstead, sprang up with an exclamation of relief, and came forward.

"I've nothing to fear now, and nothing to hope for, and I'll tell you everything."

"Commence at the beginning," advised the interviewer, "tell me all about your life, and we'll get at the story better."

"I'll tell you all I know about it, as God is my judge, and it's very little. At the time of the laying of the corner stone, a brick was brought over that belonged to Jack Harbort, and that was my father's stone, and the stone getting ready, we were setting the stone, when I saw the flag fly up, and I saw the flag fly up, and I saw the flag fly up."

"We were setting the stone, when I saw the flag fly up, and I saw the flag fly up, and I saw the flag fly up."

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and walked around for a while, and there were hundreds of people passed me that saw me there walking around with the gun. Presty soon silk came around and I walked across the street with him. I asked him if he had any cartridges, but he had no "troubling but a couple of blanks," I says all I want's something that'll make a noise, and he picked out the cartridges and gave me them.

I took them and walked around the church three or four times. Then I went across the street and stood by the corner, looking up town. I didn't hear anything till I went to turn to go back across the street, and then I saw right beside me two men in white, with plug hats, on their heads, and they were looking at me. They scared me, and I says, 'My God, what's that?' or something like that, and then I don't know whether they blew a horn or not; I don't know how anything happened. I had the gun on my right arm, and the umbrella in my left hand, and the gun went off, but I don't know what made it. Before God, I don't know what made it, but I don't know what made it, but I don't know what made it."

"I saw him fall down, but I thought he was fooling or something, and I went there three or four minutes, it may have been, and then I went into Silks, and I says, 'For God's sake, Joe, what'll I do? I've shot some-one.' I asked him to go and see if he was hurt again, and some one said, 'I don't know but what he's dead, but I never tried to get the cartridges out of the gun. And Crawford didn't try to get the cartridges out of the gun, and I don't know what made it. Before God, I don't know what made it, but I don't know what made it.'

When he heard the key turn in the lock of his door, Whelan, who had been sitting on his wife bedstead, sprang up with an exclamation of relief, and came forward. He was dressed in a long overcoat and wore the familiar light overcoat and hat, but was without collar or tie. He glanced at his clothes as the newsman entered the cell, and remarked bitterly, 'They lay me out here like a dog, and as soon as the object of the call was explained, he said that he was anxious to have an opportunity of telling his story to the public.'

"I've nothing to fear now, and nothing to hope for, and I'll tell you everything."

"Commence at the beginning," advised the interviewer, "tell me all about your life, and we'll get at the story better."

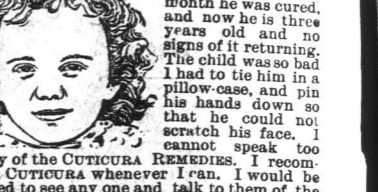
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BABY'S FACE WAS RAW. Distressing Itching Skin Disease Cured in One Month by the Cuticura Remedies.



When our boy was six weeks old he had a rash on his cheek. It spread on both cheeks and chin. His face was raw. I doctored with various remedies, but it got no better. My mother advised me to try the Cuticura Remedies.

Cuticura Resolvent. The new Blood and Skin Purifier. Internally and Externally. Cures all kinds of skin diseases.

RHEUMATIC PAINS. In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Rheumatic Pain Reliever relieves rheumatic, sciatic, neuralgic, and other pains.

LIFE RENEWER! A new medicine for vitality and health.

Burdock Blood Bitters. REGULATES Bowels, Bile and Blood. CURE Constipation, Biliousness, All Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and All Broken Down Conditions of the System.

AGRICULTURAL BALL! A GRAND BALL will be held in the Agricultural Hall, South Saanich, February 19, by the North and South Saanich Agricultural Societies.

WASHBURN. Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers. The best in the world. Washburn & Sons, Boston, Mass.

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REMOVAL. T. S. GORE, BURNETT & CO. LAND SURVEYORS & CIVIL ENGINEERS. Have removed their office to No. 14 Chancery Lane, opposite New Law Courts.

When a Strength-giving Food is Needed. ALWAYS USE JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.

R. H. JAMES GROCER 33 FORT STREET Telephone 12

THIRTY-THIRD THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS

Sir Charles Tupper Intervenes. New York, Feb. 5. - Sir Charles Tupper intervened today in the morning papers from Ottawa regarding the proposal of the Dominion government to the United States for a city treaty, that the article was in his opinion the proposed treaty more comprehensive, more appropriate, every way better suited to the requirements of the Dominion and Canada.

His Opinion of the Proposed City Treaty, the Sayward and the Fishery Question. His Opinion in Coming to the Idea of Resigning the High Commissionship.

New York, Feb. 5. - Sir Charles Tupper arrived today in Ottawa. In an interview, Sir Tupper said in reference to the morning papers from Ottawa regarding the proposal of the Dominion government to the United States for a city treaty, that the article was in his opinion the proposed treaty more comprehensive, more appropriate, every way better suited to the requirements of the Dominion and Canada.

Another Interview. New York, Feb. 5. - Sir Charles Tupper was interviewed at the Windsor Hotel. He said: "I did not consider it particularly important regarding the difficulties of the so-called Sayward matter while here. I came here to discuss some important public matters with him. As to whether I shall be active in the coming election, I cannot say. It is impossible for me to say at present."

What I have to say about the Sea-ward trouble? Not a great deal. The action taken in the Sayward matter is as a high compliment paid to me. I have no objection to the United States by Canada in leaving the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States for settlement. It is the duty of the United States to support the vessel which represent the people of the United States.

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