

passengers by the... Make Very... blants.

about Even Being... Their Money... ing.

passengers from... were Messrs. J... and Alfred Muller...

January 7. I was... of the govern... right up to...

every twenty-four... cells. We could... or foreign mail...

Asford, several... prisoners during... against him...

February 2, the... I was ordered... others (Mr. and...

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The international... revenue officers have discovered an extensive...

CITY OF MEXICO, via Laredo, Tex., Feb. 13.—Telegraphic news from the state of...

NEW GATE. Golden Gate... Pointed seaward... either side of the...

PORTLAND, Feb. 14.—The customs officers... here have discovered an opium smuggling...

J. S. Kimball's... arrived from... with 100,000...

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Formal Opening of the Session—Speech from the Throne—Proposed Legislation.

C.P.R. Freight Charges—Position of the Government on the School Question.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 14.—The third session of the eighth legislature was opened today.

You will be gratified to learn that... through a series of amendments...

By the judgment of the judicial committee... the Privy Council recently pronounced...

The commissioners appointed by the Dominion government... under authority of the House of Commons...

You will be asked to consider an act... to amend the Federal act respecting life insurance...

Mr. Dickson, member for Lacombe, tendered his resignation... as a member of the legislature...

AMERICAN NEWS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The international revenue officers have discovered an extensive...

CITY OF MEXICO, via Laredo, Tex., Feb. 13.—Telegraphic news from the state of...

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The growing anxiety among shipping men for the safety of a...

DEADWOOD, Feb. 13.—Captain Straighthead and seven other members of the Indian...

PORTLAND, Feb. 14.—The customs officers here have discovered an opium smuggling...

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 14.—Snow began to fall here to-night about 7 o'clock...

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder... World's Fair Highest Award.

A HUNDRED MILLIONS MORE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 14.—Senator Cookrell, chairman of the appropriation...

C.P.R. Freight Charges—Position of the Government on the School Question.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 14.—The third session of the eighth legislature was opened today.

You will be gratified to learn that... through a series of amendments...

By the judgment of the judicial committee... the Privy Council recently pronounced...

The commissioners appointed by the Dominion government... under authority of the House of Commons...

You will be asked to consider an act... to amend the Federal act respecting life insurance...

Mr. Dickson, member for Lacombe, tendered his resignation... as a member of the legislature...

AMERICAN NEWS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The international revenue officers have discovered an extensive...

CITY OF MEXICO, via Laredo, Tex., Feb. 13.—Telegraphic news from the state of...

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The growing anxiety among shipping men for the safety of a...

DEADWOOD, Feb. 13.—Captain Straighthead and seven other members of the Indian...

PORTLAND, Feb. 14.—The customs officers here have discovered an opium smuggling...

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 14.—Snow began to fall here to-night about 7 o'clock...

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder... World's Fair Highest Award.

CABLE NEWS.

Board of Trade Inquiry Into Loss of the "Elbe"—Irish Political Prisoners.

Famine in Sicily and Hungary—Bismarck Again Ill—Ravages by Wolves.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Dr. Schwesinger went to Friedrichsberg to attend Prince Bismarck, who is suffering from a cold...

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Board of Trade has ordered an inquiry as to the damage sustained by the steamer "Elbe" in her collision with the steamer "Globe" in the investigation will be held in London to-morrow.

PALERMO, Feb. 13.—The discontent and distress in Sicily has been increased by the closing of many sulphur mines. More than 400,000 miners have been thrown out of work...

ROME, Feb. 13.—Hundreds of hungry wolves from the Alps have invaded the plains in the province of Piedmont. Several villages have been killed by them.

BUDA PESTH, Feb. 13.—A famine is threatened in the district of Hungary, southeast of Buda Pesth. The socialists have taken advantage of the situation to incite a riot...

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Clancy, member for North Dublin, moved that the sentences pronounced upon Irish political prisoners be reconsidered.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—In a duel to-day M. Carrobert, son of the late Marshal Carrobert, badly wounded Deputy Hubbard. The duel was the result of some adverse criticisms by Hubbard of the dead marshal.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Times correspondent writes: "It is stated that Dr. O. Schmidt, German consul in Yokohama, has been ordered to leave the city...

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung replied this evening to the criticisms provoked by the recall of the warship Falke from Samoa. It explains that the Falke is too small to ride out the hurricane...

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Australian wrestler Larkin defeated the Englishman Cannon in two bouts out of three at Bradford this evening. The match was refereed by Ross of America, who subsequently challenged the winner.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—In view of the amnesty recently voted by the Madrid parliament, Manuel Rey Zorrilla, the Republican conspirator, has left Paris for Spain.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Crown Princess of Sweden has written a letter of condolence and sympathy to Frau von Goessel, whose husband commanded the "Elbe". She and the Crown Princess once sailed on the steamship Saechen, under Captain von Goessel's command...

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Notice has been given in the House of Commons that the government will to-morrow be questioned as to information in its possession in reference to the imposition of the death sentence upon British subjects for alleged participation in the Hawaiian revolution.

NEWFOUNDLAND POLITICS. ST. LOUIS, Nfld., Feb. 13.—The leaders of the opposition in the legislature have made a formal protest to the government against its determination to hold a bye election while the seal fishery is in progress...

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver Volunteers Appreciate Victoria's Fairness—Election Gossip High School Affiliation.

Sturgeon Fishery—Vancouver's Charter Amendments—What the Miners are Doing.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, Feb. 14.—Superintendent of Education, S. D. Pope, has written to the Vancouver school trustees, that their communication asking for legislation regarding High School Affiliation with McGill University had been received...

A great deal of election gossip is current on the street; most of it cannot be relied upon. Several Liberals confidently assert that Rev. Mr. Maxwell will be nominated in their interests for the next general election. In that case Mr. Donaldson, an Independent, who has been the recipient of a position asking him to allow himself to be nominated, will retire in favor of Mr. Maxwell.

The Liberal-Conservatives will meet on Friday, when the remainder of the office bearers will be elected and the organization of the association completed. No. 5 Company, B. C. B. G. A., appreciate the fairness of the Victoria committee in not wishing to take advantage of the fact that the guns of No. 5 have not arrived, and they would be severely handicapped in the cup competition, by not being able to score points on the target drill all companies are placed on an equal footing.

Another private meeting was held by the city solicitor and members of the city council, and the meeting was held to discuss additions to the charter amendments. The McFarlane alleged bribery case came up before the Police Magistrate Jordan to-day, and was again adjourned until 2 p. m., to-morrow. No evidence was taken.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 15.—Encouraged by the large shipments to Australia, made by the Everett, West Coast mills, and the immense quantities of paper imported to start paper mills in Vancouver. Messrs. Wilson and York, the tramp carriers who ship to Victoria, are to be sent there to San Francisco. The C.P.R. will present to them a made lantern with which to illuminate their lanterns.

That is the plan who have travelled on their face for the past six months, and have had as well as most globe trotters, supplied with abundance of money. Wilson wants the address of some kindhearted benefactor in Victoria who will help them out during their stay at the capital. He will return to the coast by exhibiting the wonderful scrap book of his voyage with his 10,000 autographs and odd sayings. Wilson will be in Victoria on Monday night.

The voters' list for Burrard district has been completed. It contains 10,286 names. The Conservatives held a meeting to-night. After routine business, a resolution was passed to have a convention for the nomination of candidates for March 1. Dr. Carroll, Dr. Wilson and W. J. Bower are spoken of as possible candidates. The Liberals will discuss their standard-bearer on Monday next.

The McFarlane alleged bribery case came up to-day and was adjourned. Walter Leonard, who laid the charge of bribery against Mr. McFarlane, was the only witness whose evidence was taken. Fully a year preliminary examination the following evidence bearing on the case was brought out: When the electric light tender figures in the witness stand hearing that the tender of the B. C. Iron Works was not the lowest bid he asked jocularly of Mr. McFarlane how they could get the contract. He (McFarlane) said he had had telephonic communication with McCraney at 8 a. m., and had afterwards gone to his house. McCraney had then given him the figures of the different tenders. McCraney stated that the B. C. Iron Works tender was higher than that of the Canadian General Electric company. McFarlane then asked McCraney how much he would take and secure the contract for the British Columbia Water Works. McCraney said that he might put it in a different way and set how much it would cost to do it. McCraney said \$1,000 would be required. McFarlane said "I'll give you \$1,000 to make any way you see fit." That ended the conversation. Witness left shortly after with electric Engineer Robb, who was waiting outside and who did not hear the conversation. After the meeting the \$1,000 to be paid to McCraney was reckoned out of the profits. Milkmen are standing their trial here charged with selling watered milk.

NELSON. An advertisement entitled "A Business Proposition" appears in the Nelson Tribune. It reads: "The business men and property owners of Nelson will guarantee money and land subscriptions to the amount of \$100,000 for the location and operation of a smelting works. This is a business proposition, and the representatives of bona fide smelting companies only need communicate with the undersigned. G. A. Eglow & Co., W. F. Tait & Co., William Fenwick, Marks & Van Ness, R. E. Lennox, Turner & Kirkpatrick, Gilker & Wells, Thomas Madden, John Houston & Co. (From the Tribune.)

G. W. Hughes is a mine owner who has confidence in the Sloane. He has been waiting for a long time for the opportunity that has come this winter, and is not slow to take advantage of it. He calculates that \$150,000 is on the way in to the Sloane copper from the amount of ore in another \$150,000 worth of ore in transit between Three Forks and Omaha.

Close after the news of a big discovery on the Alpha mine and the immediate resumption of shipments came word that another body of ore had been struck on the Wonderful, and also that ore had been found in both tunnels on the Keanboe. A gang of men is at work shovelling out the rawhide trail to the Keanboe, and shipments will begin immediately.

The Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company is getting everything in shape on Forty-five street for an early start in the spring. The new sluice-box, which are 5 feet by 4, are in, and work has commenced on the new flume, which will be 3 feet by 2. It is intended to work two monitors, and 600 feet more pipe will be ordered.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Session or Dissolution—An Appeal to the Country Most Probable.

Elections Not Earlier Than May—New Volume of the Census—Wolfe's Sword.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—To be or not to be—session or dissolution—that is the question on everybody's lips, and as all the ministers are expected here on Saturday, including those without portfolios, the impression is general that the matter will then be settled.

Before going to the country it is believed in well-informed circles that the government must decide on their policy with regard to the Manitoba school question. Such policy cannot be authoritatively stated till the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority is eventually decided upon, the polling will not take place before May.

Two reasons exist why the elections cannot be held earlier, one is that if the polling took place in the middle of April it would strike the people of Quebec as a time when the roads in that province are in a frightful state. Another reason is that the voters' lists are hardly ready before the beginning of May. At present the Queen's Printer has nearly 300 printers engaged on the lists. By the end of the week of the 20th constituencies created under the last redistribution act the lists of half will be in. Up to-night the revised lists of forty-four electoral districts have been printed. It is much as the revisor of the lists according to law does not close until February 28, and some of the lists will probably be many days later in reaching Ottawa, it is extremely unlikely that the lists will be ready for use earlier than the first week in May, consequently the elections cannot well be brought on earlier.

Hon. Mr. Patterson has refused the offer of English parties to purchase Wolfe's sword and Col. Dunn's medals. He may present them to the Toronto public library. The third volume of the census is out. It is devoted to the industrial establishments. The case against T. J. Waters was again postponed, owing to B. R. Oeler's absence.

With the beginning of the month the Humphreys-Moore consignment began receding. Its supply is drawn from the Alamo and Idaho mines and every reducible team in the country is at work hauling over the wagon road. It is probable that a large quantity of ore will be shipped from the Mountain Chief will also be run through before spring.

The drift on the Little Hill in Alsworth is phenomenal, though an ore body that is present has not been discovered. The drift is 100 feet deep and is composed of broken ore and waste. It is estimated that it contains 10,000 tons of ore. The drift is 100 feet deep and is composed of broken ore and waste. It is estimated that it contains 10,000 tons of ore.

Between the 1st day of December, 1894, and the 21st day of January, 1895, 1,000 tons of ore was mined and shipped from the Sloane mine to Bear Lake, by means of its output, and would do so if the transportation companies had not already more ore than they can handle. Byron White is fighting on a snow road on an even grade from Seaton to Bear Lake, by means of which he thinks he can dislodge the present advantage of shipping via Nakupet and secure greater regularity.

The Kestle & Sloane railway will be built this summer, the Great Northern railway undertaking the work. It is understood the grading will be let in small sections, to allow local contractors a chance. The following is a statement of the mines and their output:

Table with columns: Mine Name, Tons, and Approximate Value. Includes Sloane Star mine, Idaho mine, Noble Five mines, etc.

WESTMINSTER. WESTMINSTER, Feb. 14.—The Dominion Voters List for the Westminster electoral district has been completed and contains 8,005 voters. A petition was yesterday served at the instance of Major General Kinohant, against the return of Mr. Cyr, as Councillor for Dawdson, on the ground that Mr. Cyr could not qualify under the act.

Yesterday, Judge Spinks heard the petition against the return of Mr. Dion, as Councillor for Dowdson, on the grounds of irregularity in voting the direct charge being that of the intimidation of voters. After hearing a number of witnesses he said that intimidation had not been proved, but that he would give a written judgment on the subject. Shorty Wilkinson, the negro, who made a murderous assault on R. Hogen, hotel keeper, on December last, had a hearing before the Police Magistrate to-day and was sent up for trial at the next assizes. Mrs. McNeill has returned from a tour of inspection up river, having got word that the steamer was being caught unlawfully. Seven hundred unshipped books were seized, and several irregularities in sturgeon fishing were reported.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.) ST. THOMAS, Feb. 13.—The Spalding Hockey Club, of Chicago, played the St. Thomas team to-night and won an easy victory by a score of 5 to 0.

CHATHAM, Feb. 13.—Thomas McBrice, city agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was arrested to-day on a charge of forgery. He had made out a bogus claim for insurance and forging the name of Dr. C. W. Baker of this city. McBrice pleaded not guilty and was remanded.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Methodists have suffered another severe loss by fire. At 4 o'clock this morning the Dundas street church was discovered to be on fire. In less than an hour after the fire was discovered the church was in ruins. Chief Fox and Freeman-Riddle and McDonald were badly hurt by falling walls. Incendiarism is suspected although the fire started near the furnace. The loss is \$50,000; insurance, \$20,000.

MONTEREAL, Feb. 12.—The Dominion Minister of Agriculture in an address before the Dairyman's convention here this evening, said that the following is the statement of the government had decided to assist butter makers by accepting through the Department of Agriculture all winter butter at 20 cents a pound and ship to English markets. The announcement was received with much satisfaction.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—John Holt, a young farm hand, who in June last was convicted of assaulting a girl in Walland county and sentenced to a year in the Central prison with thirty lashes to be given in two instalments, received the second instalment of lashes yesterday.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—A case of smallpox is reported to the health department from Aymer. All the necessary precautions have been taken.

BROOKVILLE, Feb. 14.—W. A. Williamson, who pleaded guilty to conspiracy in the Dempster bigamy case, was released yesterday owing to his previous good character, but bound in his own recognizance for \$1,000 to appear for sentence when called on.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Feb. 14.—The report of the resignation of Governor O'Brien is untrue. The report probably arose through the fact that the Governor's regular term expires February 17, but he is expected to remain in office until June next.

RULES OF THE SEA.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Gibson Bowles, Conservative member for Lynn Regis, made a motion in the Commons this evening hostile to the new rules of the sea adopted at the Washington conference. Professor Bryce, president of the board of trade, said that as most other countries had agreed to these rules it was not desirable to re-open the subject, nevertheless he was willing that a special committee be appointed to inquire into the objections to the decisions of the conference. Mr. Bowles eventually withdrew his motion.

THE U. S. LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The House by 121 yeas to 166 yeas refused to order the Wilson joint resolution authorizing the issuance of fifty-five million three per cent. gold bonds to a hybrid reading. This disposes of the measure adversely.

THE FREE LIST.

An attempt has been made to create the impression that Canada has no free list—that everything imported into the country under the protective tariff pays duty. Nothing can be more dishonest than this. The free list of this country is in reality a large one and considerable additions were made to it when the tariff was last revised.

The total imports of the country in 1893 amounted to \$121,705,030. Of these \$69,873,571 worth paid duty and \$51,831,457 were free. Quite a number of articles are free under the Canadian tariff, which would pay very heavy duties. The effect of putting sugar on the free list has been noticed by every housekeeper in the land. The immediate result of the abolition of the duty was the lessening of the price of sugar. The fall in the price was very remarkable and was a source of general rejoicing. We see by the public records that in 1891 the people of Canada paid duty on \$5,005,397 worth of sugar, the next year only \$551,857 worth was imported, and in 1893, the last year for which there were returns, only \$46,999 worth was brought in.

In 1890 the people of Canada paid as duty on sugar of all kinds \$2,561,547. Tobacco (manufactured), its ingredients, and its accessories, is free to the manufacturer, as if admitting leaf tobacco free were not also a benefit to the consumer. The value of the unmanufactured tobacco imported in 1893 was \$1,717,495. This was manufactured in the country giving employment to many persons in many ways, and the consumer of tobacco was, in consequence, able to get cheap tobacco. The value of the manufactured tobacco imported was \$290,805. It is everywhere admitted that tobacco is a commodity that can be fairly taxed. In Great Britain tobacco is taxed from 76 cents to \$1.25 a pound. The Times says that the Canadian tax on imported tobacco is stolen from the consumer. What is it then in Canada, we presume, that is stolen in Great Britain. So that under English free trade, which the Times pretends to advocate, every smoker and chewer of tobacco is robbed. Yes, our contemporary has the generosity to admit, in free under the Canadian tariff. Seeing its capacity for denial we are a little surprised to find it making this admission. Under English free trade the consumer is taxed eight cents for every pound he consumes. Is this also theft? Coffee, too, is free under the Canadian tariff. In England, under Mr. Laurier's ideal tariff, it is taxed about \$3.50 a hundredweight. Is this stolen too? Fish hooks, nets and seines can be imported into this Dominion free; perhaps our clever contemporary will say that this is not true, but on the free list. We could not contemporary strike this out, too? Tin, also, is on that list. Fishermen and cannery men see have been considered by the framers of the tariff. Is this because they are manufacturers or because they are engaged in an industry which it is to the interest of the people of Canada to encourage?

It is clearly an article of the commercial creed of the Times that any advantage accorded to the manufacturer is a robbery of the people. We would suppose that an English free trader would have nothing to say against admitting the raw material of manufactures free. It might be supposed that he would consider such an advantage quite in accordance with his principles, in fact the legitimate way of fostering manufactures; but the truth seems to be that our contemporary looks to Mr. Fraser, of Nova Scotia, and his like for their examples as well as for its arguments and its illustrations.

PERFUNCTORY ORTOISEM.

The criticisms of the Times on what it calls the "Buildings Muddle" are evidently perfunctory. It seems to have been under the impression that it ought to be the organ of the Opposition, to say something on the subject, but it appears perfunctory at a loss what to say. It is in a duty bound, condemns the Government. As there has been a debate, it is with the Times a foregone conclusion that the Government is to blame. But the reader will search the article in vain for any reason for that conclusion. It sagaciously says that "it is rather odd to see the leader of the Government making such a statement in the Assembly in refutation of the report of an investigating committee on which the Government had a majority." The oddness of this circumstance, if it is odd, does not prove that the Government has been in any respect to blame. It may happen that the members of the committee were misinformed and misled or that garbled documents were put in as evidence. In that case their coming to the wrong conclusion was the most natural thing in the world. To assume this is not even uncomplimentary to the Government supporters on the committee, and does not in any way reflect upon the way in which the Government acted in the business.

The Times signally fails to show that the mistakes that were made and the misunderstandings that arose were due to any neglect or want of skill and attention on the part of the Government or those who were acting for the Government. It could not do this in the face of the documents that were read in the House of Assembly on Thursday. Those documents show clearly that the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, the Hon. Mr. Vernon, was alive to the Government's interests and did what was necessary to protect and secure them, and that the architect, Mr. Eattenbury, knew his duty and did it. If anyone connected with the Government has failed in his duty in this Public Buildings business the Times

AN APOLOGY DUE.

The organ of the Opposition owes the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works a very full and a very humble apology. It allowed one of its anonymous correspondents to attack that gentleman in a most violent manner with respect to a matter with which Mr. Martin had nothing whatever to do. The Times, according to its wont, backed up its unmanly and unscrupulous scribbler, and, without a tittle of evidence in support of his charges, took for granted that those charges were true. The Times correspondent, too, in the person of the Chief Commissioner, insulted every rancher in the Province. He, with an ignorant arrogance which makes the worst kind of snob hateful, assumed that a man who lived on a ranch and who pursued the occupation of farmer and cattle-raiser, is not fit to fill a public office. The taunts about ranches, in the letter of a Taxpayer, undoubtedly meant this. The editor and his kid-glove correspondents should be reminded that there are men cultivating the soil with their own hands in this and other countries who are far and away their superiors—men who are fitted by nature and by education to fill the highest posts in the Governments, either of the Province or the Dominion. It is a peculiar kind of Liberalism that can find in a man's occupation, and that occupation as respectable a one as any in the land, a matter for reproach and a disqualification for office.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The discussion of boundary questions is generally exceedingly dry and most uninteresting. They are, nevertheless, often of very great importance. This province of British Columbia, for instance, may be benefited to a considerable extent if the boundary between it and Alaska is correctly defined according to the Treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, or it may be very materially injured if the present boundary is by authority made permanent. It seems to be a mystery how the present line came to be drawn. It is certainly not the one agreed upon by the Convention of 1825. It would appear that the error has arisen from a mistake made in the name of a channel. Someone appears to have either intentionally or inadvertently made a blunder, and others without taking the trouble to inquire have followed in the track of the blunderer and consequently the wrong boundary has come to be generally accepted instead of the right one.

There is no dispute as to what is the extreme southern point of the territory of Alaska. It is Cape Chocoma, on the southern extremity of Prince of Wales Island. From that point northwest there is a strait or channel which now goes by the name of Behm Channel. When the Treaty was drawn up this channel appears to have had no name. On the mainland, some fifty miles east of Cape Chocoma, there is an inlet which now bears the name of Portland Canal. It is this canal that has been substituted for the strait that is situated between Prince of Wales Island and the mainland. This accidental—as we take it—calling a channel by a wrong name has been prejudicial to British Columbia, depriving it of a considerable extent of territory, as Mr. Beggs informed us yesterday, of about one hundred miles of sea coast with its harbors and the islands adjacent thereto.

When the reader sees the text of the Convention he will, if he is unprejudiced, decide that our theory of the change of boundary is the correct one. Here it is: The line of demarcation between the Possessions of the High Contracting Parties upon the coast of the continent and the islands of America to the northwest shall be drawn in the manner following: Commencing at the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes North Latitude, and between the 131st and 132nd degrees of West Longitude, Meridian of Greenwich, the said line shall extend to the north along the channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of North Latitude; from the last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains parallel to the coast, etc.

It should be remembered that the waters of the channel—which is not named in the treaty—wash Cape Chocoma and it runs north to latitude 56 and beyond it. There is not a word about "east" in the definition, which would certainly be the case if the line was to run fifty miles east before it came to the "channel." Besides, what is now Portland Canal does not run as far north as latitude 56. From this it is evident that Portland Canal could not possibly be the "channel" mentioned in the treaty. It is not singular that the United States in its correspondence assumes that the original treaty contained the words "Portland Canal," but it is most extraordinary that the Dominion Government in its directions to its own officers made the same assumption. No one seems to have taken the trouble to examine the original documents in order to find out how it defined the line of demarcation. The Dominion officials seem to have followed sheep-like in the track of the United States diplomatists. Luckily they stupidly or lazily copying the blunder of the public servants of the United States did not legalize what is manifestly an error. It is not too late to correct the mistake that has been made. The Government of British Columbia has fortunately been wide awake in this matter of the Alaska boundary line. It contends that the assumption that the words "Portland Canal" are in the original Treaty or Convention is entirely erroneous and without authority to sustain it. A parliamentary paper before us says this and adds "that from all the information that Government can obtain, it has reason to believe that those words will not be found in the original, or if there, the term has been misapplied."

THE OBSTRUCTIVES.

It is very difficult to imagine what anyone could possibly have to say in opposition to the proposal to extend the time given to the Canada Western Railway Company to perform the conditions of its charter. It is so evident that the Province would be benefited by the construction of the railway that none but the most unprogressive of obstructives would place anything in the way of putting the company in a position to go on with the enterprise as soon as it had made the necessary preparations. The company asks for nothing but an extension of time. It does not want a dollar from the Province. No taxpayer in the country will be a single cent the poorer when all that the bill asks for is allowed the Company. We are not a little surprised that Mr. Williams permit himself to oppose the measure. The speech he made has a very comical resemblance to the utterances that were delivered by the Jeremiah of the Dominion, some eighteen or twenty years ago, against going on with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. All that was needed to make it identical with the jeremiads of the opponents of what is now Canada's great railway was the prediction then so familiar to all who kept themselves posted in the politics of the day. Every one of the wailing prophets was sure, no prophet before he concluded his doleful discourse: "The road will not earn enough to grease the axles of the cars." The senior member for the city of Vancouver, of all the places in the world, should have been careful of what he said respecting the success of a railway enterprise. If the hundredth part of what men of his calibre said about the fate of the Canadian Pacific had turned out to be true, the city of Vancouver would not today have an existence, and Mr. Williams himself would now, instead of representing a progressive city on the Pacific Coast in the Legislative Assembly of a prosperous province, be vegetating in some sleepy village in Ontario. We hope that the gentleman will live to be heartily ashamed of the foolish speech he delivered against granting an extension of time to the Canadian Western Railway Company.

Mr. Cotton's speech was, if possible, more stupid than that of his colleague. It was of course addressed to the most intolerant and the most unthinking of the electors of Vancouver City. We cannot think that he gave utterance to his own convictions. We believe it would have been better for him if he had. When the members of that class have had time to think they will see that if Canada Western can be built without burdening the Province too heavily the inhabitants of every part of it will be benefited. They cannot but see that a road that will develop the resources of the north end part of the Province will give a stimulus to industry in every other section, will give more work to the working man and more business to the business man. Mr. Cotton, it seems, has yet to learn that it is not always wise to pander to prejudice. The most ignorant in time become enlightened, and prejudices in favor of obstruction are not infrequently exchanged for even stronger prejudices in favor of progress. It is sometimes better policy to lead the mob than to be carried away by it. We do not think Mr. Cotton is proud of his speech on the British Pacific. We have seen greater wonders than that he will live to regret it. It is just possible that many of the men whom he expected to please have already changed their minds with respect to that enterprise. Signs of a change are perceptible even in Vancouver. As for the other members who believe it to be their duty to oppose the Government at all times and seasons, when it is right and when it is wrong, they did during the debate nothing more and nothing less than was expected of them. When a Government measure is before the House they will not listen to reason—their own or anyone else's.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancover's Alleged Boondoggling Case Dismissed—Evidence Taken Before the Court.

Another Evening Paper at the Terminal City—Lillet Still—Nanaimo's Poultry Show.

(Special to the Colonist.)

THE WAGS BILL.

Mr. Kelle has introduced a bill entitled "An act to regulate the payment of wages." The object of the measure is to put an end to a practice that has been found to be very injurious to the interests of the miners and other workmen in the Kootenay country. In that region men are often paid in "due bills" or time checks, and also in cheques on American banks. In that new country it is sometimes difficult to convert the paper into cash. Small capitalists take advantage of the necessity of the man and make money by having their paper. Many of them cannot wait until their bills become due and they cannot wait until their cheques on banks in Spokane and elsewhere can be cashed. The grievance, we are assured, is a serious one, and one that ought to be remedied at once if possible. Mr. Kelle appears to think that his measure will remedy the evil. It provides that no employer of labor can pay his men in anything but gold and silver coin, or bank notes or bills payable in the Province. Section 2 of the bill reads as follows: No payment of wages (except goods or merchandise agreed upon between the employer and employee) shall be made or offered by any person for labor performed within the Province of British Columbia by any cheque, order, time check, I.O.U., bill of exchange, promissory note, or other undertaking other than gold or silver currency, or bank notes or bills drawn upon or payable at or within any place or locality not within the Province of British Columbia.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The discussion of boundary questions is generally exceedingly dry and most uninteresting. They are, nevertheless, often of very great importance. This province of British Columbia, for instance, may be benefited to a considerable extent if the boundary between it and Alaska is correctly defined according to the Treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, or it may be very materially injured if the present boundary is by authority made permanent. It seems to be a mystery how the present line came to be drawn. It is certainly not the one agreed upon by the Convention of 1825. It would appear that the error has arisen from a mistake made in the name of a channel. Someone appears to have either intentionally or inadvertently made a blunder, and others without taking the trouble to inquire have followed in the track of the blunderer and consequently the wrong boundary has come to be generally accepted instead of the right one.

ABOUT RIGHT.

The Toronto Mail and Empire says: Liberal papers have quite as much difficulty in understanding Mr. Laurier's utterances as the public. The Bramford Express, for instance, observes that "Mr. Laurier undertook to tell his Toronto audience on Tuesday night all about his attitude on the Manitoba school question. It can be said that he made the situation very clear." There is no denying the truth of this. Perhaps when the silver-tongued orator is a little less eloquent he will be a little more comprehensible.

MAINLAND MATTERS.

(From the Kamloops Sentinel.) F. C. Gamble, the agent of the Dominion Department of Works, and Mr. Smith, the foreman to be in charge of the river bank improvements, are both in town, and judging from remarks said to have been made by them, a wing-dam will not be built to divert the water into its old course from the Columbia bridge. The plan to be adopted appears to be that mattresses will be placed along the bank from the Columbia bridge to the smelter. This is a disappointment has been expressed that a wing-dam has not been decided on, as fears are entertained that the water will work under the mattresses.

MONETARY MATTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Statist, commenting on the new loan, says the 3 1/2 per cent. bonds are a good investment and will be eagerly bought, but they will not end the crisis. It predicts that gold will go to a premium, but the United States will pay its creditors in gold, though its domestic currency is the same as Russia and India pay gold. The Economist says it is absurd to pretend that the United States is under an obligation to lend to India, which says, in identical words that of India, which if it elects to issue a gold loan on borrow at a less rate than 3 per cent., but which has to pay the additional one per cent. for the rupee loan.

ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

BELLIN, Feb. 15.—The special parliamentary commission adopted to-day paragraph 112 of the anti-Socialist bill. The paragraph provides for the punishment of persons spreading seditious documents in the army. It was amended in the commission on the motion of the Clerical, so as to apply only to the promoters of socialism and anarchism. The vote by which the paragraph was passed was 18 to 19.

WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Russell Sage to-day refused to give his reasons for withdrawing \$550,000 in gold from the sub-treasury. The total withdrawals to-day were \$600,000.

THE SILENCE OF THE SILENCE.

One short puff of the breath through the blow-supplier with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painful and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sneezing, Tonsillitis and deafness. 50 cents. At Langley & Co's.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancover's Alleged Boondoggling Case Dismissed—Evidence Taken Before the Court.

Another Evening Paper at the Terminal City—Lillet Still—Nanaimo's Poultry Show.

(Special to the Colonist.)

THE WAGS BILL.

Mr. Kelle has introduced a bill entitled "An act to regulate the payment of wages." The object of the measure is to put an end to a practice that has been found to be very injurious to the interests of the miners and other workmen in the Kootenay country. In that region men are often paid in "due bills" or time checks, and also in cheques on American banks. In that new country it is sometimes difficult to convert the paper into cash. Small capitalists take advantage of the necessity of the man and make money by having their paper. Many of them cannot wait until their bills become due and they cannot wait until their cheques on banks in Spokane and elsewhere can be cashed. The grievance, we are assured, is a serious one, and one that ought to be remedied at once if possible. Mr. Kelle appears to think that his measure will remedy the evil. It provides that no employer of labor can pay his men in anything but gold and silver coin, or bank notes or bills payable in the Province. Section 2 of the bill reads as follows: No payment of wages (except goods or merchandise agreed upon between the employer and employee) shall be made or offered by any person for labor performed within the Province of British Columbia by any cheque, order, time check, I.O.U., bill of exchange, promissory note, or other undertaking other than gold or silver currency, or bank notes or bills drawn upon or payable at or within any place or locality not within the Province of British Columbia.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The discussion of boundary questions is generally exceedingly dry and most uninteresting. They are, nevertheless, often of very great importance. This province of British Columbia, for instance, may be benefited to a considerable extent if the boundary between it and Alaska is correctly defined according to the Treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, or it may be very materially injured if the present boundary is by authority made permanent. It seems to be a mystery how the present line came to be drawn. It is certainly not the one agreed upon by the Convention of 1825. It would appear that the error has arisen from a mistake made in the name of a channel. Someone appears to have either intentionally or inadvertently made a blunder, and others without taking the trouble to inquire have followed in the track of the blunderer and consequently the wrong boundary has come to be generally accepted instead of the right one.

ABOUT RIGHT.

The Toronto Mail and Empire says: Liberal papers have quite as much difficulty in understanding Mr. Laurier's utterances as the public. The Bramford Express, for instance, observes that "Mr. Laurier undertook to tell his Toronto audience on Tuesday night all about his attitude on the Manitoba school question. It can be said that he made the situation very clear." There is no denying the truth of this. Perhaps when the silver-tongued orator is a little less eloquent he will be a little more comprehensible.

MAINLAND MATTERS.

(From the Kamloops Sentinel.) F. C. Gamble, the agent of the Dominion Department of Works, and Mr. Smith, the foreman to be in charge of the river bank improvements, are both in town, and judging from remarks said to have been made by them, a wing-dam will not be built to divert the water into its old course from the Columbia bridge. The plan to be adopted appears to be that mattresses will be placed along the bank from the Columbia bridge to the smelter. This is a disappointment has been expressed that a wing-dam has not been decided on, as fears are entertained that the water will work under the mattresses.

MONETARY MATTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Statist, commenting on the new loan, says the 3 1/2 per cent. bonds are a good investment and will be eagerly bought, but they will not end the crisis. It predicts that gold will go to a premium, but the United States will pay its creditors in gold, though its domestic currency is the same as Russia and India pay gold. The Economist says it is absurd to pretend that the United States is under an obligation to lend to India, which says, in identical words that of India, which if it elects to issue a gold loan on borrow at a less rate than 3 per cent., but which has to pay the additional one per cent. for the rupee loan.

ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

BELLIN, Feb. 15.—The special parliamentary commission adopted to-day paragraph 112 of the anti-Socialist bill. The paragraph provides for the punishment of persons spreading seditious documents in the army. It was amended in the commission on the motion of the Clerical, so as to apply only to the promoters of socialism and anarchism. The vote by which the paragraph was passed was 18 to 19.

WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Russell Sage to-day refused to give his reasons for withdrawing \$550,000 in gold from the sub-treasury. The total withdrawals to-day were \$600,000.

THE SILENCE OF THE SILENCE.

One short puff of the breath through the blow-supplier with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painful and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sneezing, Tonsillitis and deafness. 50 cents. At Langley & Co's.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancover's Alleged Boondoggling Case Dismissed—Evidence Taken Before the Court.

Another Evening Paper at the Terminal City—Lillet Still—Nanaimo's Poultry Show.

(Special to the Colonist.)

THE WAGS BILL.

Mr. Kelle has introduced a bill entitled "An act to regulate the payment of wages." The object of the measure is to put an end to a practice that has been found to be very injurious to the interests of the miners and other workmen in the Kootenay country. In that region men are often paid in "due bills" or time checks, and also in cheques on American banks. In that new country it is sometimes difficult to convert the paper into cash. Small capitalists take advantage of the necessity of the man and make money by having their paper. Many of them cannot wait until their bills become due and they cannot wait until their cheques on banks in Spokane and elsewhere can be cashed. The grievance, we are assured, is a serious one, and one that ought to be remedied at once if possible. Mr. Kelle appears to think that his measure will remedy the evil. It provides that no employer of labor can pay his men in anything but gold and silver coin, or bank notes or bills payable in the Province. Section 2 of the bill reads as follows: No payment of wages (except goods or merchandise agreed upon between the employer and employee) shall be made or offered by any person for labor performed within the Province of British Columbia by any cheque, order, time check, I.O.U., bill of exchange, promissory note, or other undertaking other than gold or silver currency, or bank notes or bills drawn upon or payable at or within any place or locality not within the Province of British Columbia.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The discussion of boundary questions is generally exceedingly dry and most uninteresting. They are, nevertheless, often of very great importance. This province of British Columbia, for instance, may be benefited to a considerable extent if the boundary between it and Alaska is correctly defined according to the Treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, or it may be very materially injured if the present boundary is by authority made permanent. It seems to be a mystery how the present line came to be drawn. It is certainly not the one agreed upon by the Convention of 1825. It would appear that the error has arisen from a mistake made in the name of a channel. Someone appears to have either intentionally or inadvertently made a blunder, and others without taking the trouble to inquire have followed in the track of the blunderer and consequently the wrong boundary has come to be generally accepted instead of the right one.

ABOUT RIGHT.

The Toronto Mail and Empire says: Liberal papers have quite as much difficulty in understanding Mr. Laurier's utterances as the public. The Bramford Express, for instance, observes that "Mr. Laurier undertook to tell his Toronto audience on Tuesday night all about his attitude on the Manitoba school question. It can be said that he made the situation very clear." There is no denying the truth of this. Perhaps when the silver-tongued orator is a little less eloquent he will be a little more comprehensible.

MAINLAND MATTERS.

(From the Kamloops Sentinel.) F. C. Gamble, the agent of the Dominion Department of Works, and Mr. Smith, the foreman to be in charge of the river bank improvements, are both in town, and judging from remarks said to have been made by them, a wing-dam will not be built to divert the water into its old course from the Columbia bridge. The plan to be adopted appears to be that mattresses will be placed along the bank from the Columbia bridge to the smelter. This is a disappointment has been expressed that a wing-dam has not been decided on, as fears are entertained that the water will work under the mattresses.

MONETARY MATTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Statist, commenting on the new loan, says the 3 1/2 per cent. bonds are a good investment and will be eagerly bought, but they will not end the crisis. It predicts that gold will go to a premium, but the United States will pay its creditors in gold, though its domestic currency is the same as Russia and India pay gold. The Economist says it is absurd to pretend that the United States is under an obligation to lend to India, which says, in identical words that of India, which if it elects to issue a gold loan on borrow at a less rate than 3 per cent., but which has to pay the additional one per cent. for the rupee loan.

ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

BELLIN, Feb. 15.—The special parliamentary commission adopted to-day paragraph 112 of the anti-Socialist bill. The paragraph provides for the punishment of persons spreading seditious documents in the army. It was amended in the commission on the motion of the Clerical, so as to apply only to the promoters of socialism and anarchism. The vote by which the paragraph was passed was 18 to 19.

WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Russell Sage to-day refused to give his reasons for withdrawing \$550,000 in gold from the sub-treasury. The total withdrawals to-day were \$600,000.

THE SILENCE OF THE SILENCE.

One short puff of the breath through the blow-supplier with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painful and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sneezing, Tonsillitis and deafness. 50 cents. At Langley & Co's.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancover's Alleged Boondoggling Case Dismissed—Evidence Taken Before the Court.

Another Evening Paper at the Terminal City—Lillet Still—Nanaimo's Poultry Show.

(Special to the Colonist.)

THE WAGS BILL.

Mr. Kelle has introduced a bill entitled "An act to regulate the payment of wages." The object of the measure is to put an end to a practice that has been found to be very injurious to the interests of the miners and other workmen in the Kootenay country. In that region men are often paid in "due bills" or time checks, and also in cheques on American banks. In that new country it is sometimes difficult to convert the paper into cash. Small capitalists take advantage of the necessity of the man and make money by having their paper. Many of them cannot wait until their bills become due and they cannot wait until their cheques on banks in Spokane and elsewhere can be cashed. The grievance, we are assured, is a serious one, and one that ought to be remedied at once if possible. Mr. Kelle appears to think that his measure will remedy the evil. It provides that no employer of labor can pay his men in anything but gold and silver coin, or bank notes or bills payable in the Province. Section 2 of the bill reads as follows: No payment of wages (except goods or merchandise agreed upon between the employer and employee) shall be made or offered by any person for labor performed within the Province of British Columbia by any cheque, order, time check, I.O.U., bill of exchange, promissory note, or other undertaking other than gold or silver currency, or bank notes or bills drawn upon or payable at or within any place or locality not within the Province of British Columbia.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The discussion of boundary questions is generally exceedingly dry and most uninteresting. They are, nevertheless, often of very great importance. This province of British Columbia, for instance, may be benefited to a considerable extent if the boundary between it and Alaska is correctly defined according to the Treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, or it may be very materially injured if the present boundary is by authority made permanent. It seems to be a mystery how the present line came to be drawn. It is certainly not the one agreed upon by the Convention of 1825. It would appear that the error has arisen from a mistake made in the name of a channel. Someone appears to have either intentionally or inadvertently made a blunder, and others without taking the trouble to inquire have followed in the track of the blunderer and consequently the wrong boundary has come to be generally accepted instead of the right one.

ABOUT RIGHT.

The Toronto Mail and Empire says: Liberal papers have quite as much difficulty in understanding Mr. Laurier's utterances as the public. The Bramford Express, for instance, observes that "Mr. Laurier undertook to tell his Toronto audience on Tuesday night all about his attitude on the Manitoba school question. It can be said that he made the situation very clear." There is no denying the truth of this. Perhaps when the silver-tongued orator is a little less eloquent he will be a little more comprehensible.

MAINLAND MATTERS.

(From the Kamloops Sentinel.) F. C. Gamble, the agent of the Dominion Department of Works, and Mr. Smith, the foreman to be in charge of the river bank improvements, are both in town, and judging from remarks said to have been made by them, a wing-dam will not be built to divert the water into its old course from the Columbia bridge. The plan to be adopted appears to be that mattresses will be placed along the bank from the Columbia bridge to the smelter. This is a disappointment has been expressed that a wing-dam has not been decided on, as fears are entertained that the water will work under the mattresses.

MONETARY MATTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Statist, commenting on the new loan, says the 3 1/2 per cent. bonds are a good investment and will be eagerly bought, but they will not end the crisis. It predicts that gold will go to a premium, but the United States will pay its creditors in gold, though its domestic currency is the same as Russia and India pay gold. The Economist says it is absurd to pretend that the United States is under an obligation to lend to India, which says, in identical words that of India, which if it elects to issue a gold loan on borrow at a less rate than 3 per cent., but which has to pay the additional one per cent. for the rupee loan.

ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

BELLIN, Feb. 15.—The special parliamentary commission adopted to-day paragraph 112 of the anti-Socialist bill. The paragraph provides for the punishment of persons spreading seditious documents in the army. It was amended in the commission on the motion of the Clerical, so as to apply only to the promoters of socialism and anarchism. The vote by which the paragraph was passed was 18 to 19.

WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Russell Sage to-day refused to give his reasons for withdrawing \$550,000 in gold from the sub-treasury. The total withdrawals to-day were \$600,000.

THE SILENCE OF THE SILENCE.

One short puff of the breath through the blow-supplier with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painful and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sneezing, Tonsillitis and deafness. 50 cents. At Langley & Co's.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancover's Alleged Boondoggling Case Dismissed—Evidence Taken Before the Court.

Another Evening Paper at the Terminal City—Lillet Still—Nanaimo's Poultry Show.

(Special to the Colonist.)

THE WAGS BILL.

Mr. Kelle has introduced a bill entitled "An act to regulate the payment of wages." The object of the measure is to put an end to a practice that has been found to be very injurious to the interests of the miners and other workmen in the Kootenay country. In that region men are often paid in "due bills" or time checks, and also in cheques on American banks. In that new country it is sometimes difficult to convert the paper into cash. Small capitalists take advantage of the necessity of the man and make money by having their paper. Many of them cannot wait until their bills become due and they cannot wait until their cheques on banks in Spokane and elsewhere can be cashed. The grievance, we are assured, is a serious one, and one that ought to be remedied at once if possible. Mr. Kelle appears to think that his measure will remedy the evil. It provides that no employer of labor can pay his men in anything but gold and silver coin, or bank notes or bills payable in the Province. Section 2 of the bill reads as follows: No payment of wages (except goods or merchandise agreed upon between the employer and employee) shall be made or offered by any person for labor performed within the Province of British Columbia by any cheque, order, time check, I.O.U., bill of exchange, promissory note, or other undertaking other than gold or silver currency, or bank notes or bills drawn upon or payable at or within any place or locality not within the Province of British Columbia.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The discussion of boundary questions is generally exceedingly dry and most uninteresting. They are, nevertheless, often of very great importance. This province of British Columbia, for instance, may be benefited to a considerable extent if the boundary between it and Alaska is correctly defined according to the Treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, or it may be very materially injured if the present boundary is by authority made permanent. It seems to be a mystery how the present line came to be drawn. It is certainly not the one agreed upon by the Convention of 1825. It would appear that the error has arisen from a mistake made in the name of a channel. Someone appears to have either intentionally or inadvertently made a blunder, and others without taking the

THE FATHERLAND.

The Silver Question Again Discussed in Germany—Doings in the Reichstag.

Kaiser Wilhelm Specially Interesting Himself in the Subject and U. S. Experiences.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The victory of the silver men in the Reichstag to-day was no surprise. Count Mirbach, the agrarian and bi-metallic leader, had secured 210 signatures to his motion for an international conference and the rehabilitation of silver. Therefore he opened the debate with the certainty of a large majority.

Count Mirbach opened the case for the silver men in imposing style. He is a good speaker and had his subject well in hand, as for years he has thought and talked only of bi-metallicism and tariff. He quoted statistics without end to prove the fall of prices since Germany adopted the gold standard. He argued at great length to show that under mono-metallicism agriculture had gone from bad to worse in England and Germany, and that the English exports to the silver using countries had declined steadily.

Dr. Lieber, leader of the clericals, defined the attitude of his party and the neutral deputies in general. He said: "We believe in the present time is opportune in view of the international consideration of the problem affecting most vitally the trade of the world. The tenor of the rest of his remarks was that he and his friends did not wish to return to the silver standard, but that they would not object to a conference for political and not economic ends.

The radicals and social-democratic speakers represented the gold men. They charged the supporters of the motion with working for political and not economic ends. "This is the agitation of the agrarian tariff people in another guise," said Theodore Barth, of the Radical Union. "It is designed to deceive the peasants, to lead them to believe that the remedy for their present distress is to be found not in whole-sale revision of the land laws but in the adoption of a double standard. Such an agitation is doomed to failure. I do not deny that another conference like the one in Brussels may be brought together, but the conference will result in nothing as it did in Brussels."

In the lobby this evening the chief topic was Chancellor Prince Hohenzollern's cautious statement that he had no objection to opening negotiations with the silver men. The practical significance of his assurance seems to be in doubt. The bi-metallicists, however, certainly expect an early decision from the federal government empowering the imperial government to take steps toward summoning a conference. Evidently the chancellor has declared himself to be without bias in the matter and to regard him as a rather shifty witness in the conflict of the standards. The bi-metallicists feel that they cannot rely upon his initiative, and therefore are determined to strengthen their international action. They will also organize a series of mass meetings in Leipzig, Frankfurt, Cologne, Dresden and other commercial centers here next Tuesday.

The persistence of the high tariff and silver agitators of the Conservative party has forced the Emperor's attention to economic subjects. He is especially interested in the financial experiment making in the United States, as was proved by his conversation with Ambassador Runyon at the charity ball in the Royal opera house on Wednesday evening. Immediately after his entering "the diplomatist" box of His Majesty began addressing the American ambassador questions concerning the new gold loan and the sugar tariff. In a rather loud tone he remarked that happily nothing had happened to disturb the friendly relations between the United States and Germany. The two great countries were so bound by commercial ties, he said, that they could not well be anything but friendly.

MUNICIOUS STUDENTS

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—Students of the Toronto University, to the number of seven hundred, met to-night and after discussing the trouble which culminated yesterday in the dismissal of Latin Professor Dale, passed resolutions of sympathy with him and other members of the faculty who have lately come under the ban of the university authorities. The students pledged themselves, one and all, to abstain from attending any lectures whatever until the Ontario government, which controls the university, consents to appoint a commission to inquire into the troubles at the university. Assistant Latin Professor Hellens resigned to-night out of sympathy with his chief.

THE DISTRESSED ISLAND.

St. Johns, Nfld., Feb. 16.—Proclamations were issued last night announcing that by-elections will be held in three districts on March 9 for members of the House of Assembly. This date was set in compliance with the opposition demand that the elections be held before the opening of the fishing season. It will be impossible, however, for a majority of the voters to take part in the elections owing to their preparations for the fishing season. Premier Whiteley, in a speech expected to be made at the St. Robert Grace district; if he does not Robert Bond, colonial secretary, will be the candidate there. The newly appointed departmental officers will consist of the other members of the House of Assembly. A heavy fall of snow has blocked the railroads and highways of the interior.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Pacific Cable Tenders Lower Than the Estimates—Government Savings Bank Deposits.

Inland Revenue Report—To-day's Meeting of Ministers—Manitoba School Case.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CABLE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—Sanford Fleming, the government director of telegrams, places the cost of the Pacific cable at \$2,000,000. This includes maintenance for three years. The offer received by the government a few months ago has been made public and are as follows: Route No. 1. From Vancouver via Fanning Islands and Fiji to Norfolk Island, there to divide, one cable going to New Zealand, and other to Australia, \$1,517,000. Route No. 2. From Vancouver, via New Zealand and Fiji, to Norfolk Island, there to divide, one cable going to New Zealand, and other to Australia, \$1,416,000. Route No. 3. From Vancouver, via New Zealand, to an island in the Gilbert group, there to divide, one cable going by way of Fiji to New Zealand and the other by way of Solomon Islands to Queensland, \$1,108,000. Route No. 4. From Vancouver via New Zealand and Gilbert and Ellice Islands to Queensland, \$1,068,000. Route No. 5. From Vancouver via New Zealand and Fiji to Norfolk Island, there to divide, one cable going to New Zealand, and other to Australia, \$1,319,000. Route No. 7. From Vancouver via Honolulu, Gilbert and Solomon Islands to Queensland, \$1,981,000. Route No. 8. From Vancouver via Honolulu and Fiji to New Zealand, \$1,243,000.

WAR NOT ENDED.

Chinese Still Hold Wei Hai Wei—Experts to Examine Sunken Warships.

The "Charleston" Detailed to Assist Missionaries—An Imprisoned American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The navy department has heard from Admiral Caperton at Chefoo that the Charleston arrived there after having rescued four missionaries, and that he had directed the Yorktown to go to the south coast of Shantung, China, to the assistance of missionaries in that locality. He also stated that the Chinese still held the island ports of Wei-Hai-Wai.

TOKYO, Feb. 15.—A commission of experts has been ordered to Wei-Hai-Wai to examine the sunken Chinese warships and report whether it will be feasible or profitable to raise and repair them. It is believed that the warship Tsin Yen can be raised and refitted at moderate cost.

Shanghai dispatches say: The victory of Nankin has apologized to the English representative for the attack made by the Chinese fleet on the British ship. The Premier handed me the following extract from a letter which he had sent to Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church: "I notice that you have written me a letter, and I am glad to hear of your interest in the Chinese warship. I have spoken to the government for having done certain things which you regard as wrong—that is, paying for the raising of the sunken Chinese warships. I have spoken to the government for having done certain things which you regard as wrong—that is, paying for the raising of the sunken Chinese warships. I have spoken to the government for having done certain things which you regard as wrong—that is, paying for the raising of the sunken Chinese warships."

The Shaughnessy correspondent of the Central News says that the Japanese have made great efforts to save the life of the American Harvis, arrested by the Chinese recently aboard the passenger steamer Sydney, which was wrecked at Wei-Hai-Wai harbor. It is not known whether they have succeeded.

TRANSIENT, Feb. 15.—The Emperor has ordered to Li Hung Chang the yellow jacket, peacock feather and other honors. He will be sent to Peking, where he will be given an audience by the Emperor. The Korean ministry has resigned.

THE CZAR'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Daily Chronicle has printed a long manifesto issued by the People's Rights party in Russia and now circulating throughout the Empire. The manifesto is in the form of a letter to the Czar, and is remarkable for plain and forcible language. After censuring him for his recent assertion of his absolutism the letter says: "The most advanced and enlightened only for the harmony of Czar and people, free speech and the supremacy of law over the arbitrariness of the executive. You were deceived and frightened by the representations of courtiers and bureaucrats. Society will understand perfectly that it was the bureaucracy which jealously guards its own omnipotence that spoke through you. The bureaucracy, beginning with the council of ministers and ending with the lowest county constable, has any development, social or individual, and activity prevents the monarch from free intercourse with representatives of his people, except as they come in gala dress, presenting congratulations, loans and offerings."

Your speech proved that any attempt to speak out before the throne, even in the most loyal form about the crying needs of the country, results only a rough and abrupt rebuff. Society expressed your encouragement and help; but heard only a reminder of your omnipotence, giving the impression of utter estrangement of Czar and people. You yourself have killed your own popularity and have alienated all that part of society, which is peacefully struggling forward. Some individuals are jubilant over your speech, but you soon discover that society your speech caused a feeling of injury and depression which, however the best social forces will soon overcome.

U. S. COAL TESTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In response to a Senate resolution the secretary of the navy yesterday afternoon sent to the Senate a statement showing the reports of various tests of coal made within the past twelve months on board of vessels of the navy and at navy yards. The reports also give the constituents of the coal as far as they have been chemically tested. The points at which vessels load coal most advantageously are as follows: The Atlantic Ocean—Norfolk and adjacent waters. Port Royal, Gulf of Mexico—Key West, New Orleans, Pensacola and Mobile; the Caribbean Sea—St. Lucien, St. Thomas and Carthagena; Pacific Ocean—San Francisco, the ports of Vancouver Island and Puget Sound. Honolulu, the Australian and New Zealand coal ports, Nagasaki in Japan, and Talieshuano in Chile.

LILLUOKALANI'S TRIAL.

She Denies the Competency of the Court and Disclaims all Complicity.

Outcome of the Court-Martials Anxiously Awaited—Annexation Talk General.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The delay in the arrival of the steamer Mariposa, which arrived in port this morning, was caused by unusually heavy weather throughout the entire voyage. The situation at the islands as described by all the passengers was more serene than at the last voyage. C. F. Sawyer, of Boston, who married Miss Severance, daughter of the ex-Hawaiian minister, said everybody was anxiously awaiting the final report of the court-martial. Among the troops there is a well defined sentiment that severe punishment should be meted out to the ringleaders. F. G. Reed, president of the Los Angeles town council, says the excitement has resolved itself into annexation talk everywhere. Where formerly there was a desire to proceed to extreme measures there is now a feeling that it is better to deal gently, though forcibly, with the instigators of the late revolt. It is his opinion that deportation will occur, and he said in this connection that up to now the Hawaiian government has had the intention of the government to deport Williams, Gregg, Marshall and others. Their families were apprised of the contemplated move at the wharf to bid good-bye to them. The Hawaiian government, however, entered a very vigorous protest, and deportation was abandoned. There is, he said, no danger of any further uprising. It has been the policy of the government up to this time to impress upon the royalists the futility of any such move, and this object will be borne in mind in any subsequent proceedings that the government may take.

Dr. McDaniel of San Francisco, who has acted as surgeon for the army during the recent uprising, says that it seemed to be the general impression that in the event of any further outbreak at not commensurate with the punishment of the crimes, the committee of public safety would see that the conspirators would not get off with a sentence of transportation. It is impossible to say how long they will be in prison. The feeling ran very high against them.

President Dole spent two hours on board the steamer prior to her departure, doubtless in connection with the intended deportation of Williams and six other whites. It was reported on board the Mariposa that the government had four prisoners under sentence of deportation, and the representative of the United Press was unable to verify the rumor, but finally discovered a young man named Smith, said to have been an apprentice on the United States steamer, who had deserted in Honolulu. It was said Smith had been sent on board the ship for a certain made against the provisional government. Smith refused to be interviewed.

The transportation of Muller, Cranston and Johnston was not accomplished without some diplomatic friction. The German consul when approached by Minister Dole said that it served him right and that he was lucky to get off with that. United States Minister Willis, on the contrary, took a different view of the case, and his appeal and threatened a protest against the removal without trial. Willis expressed his sorrow that the government should persist in such an arbitrary and illegal course and such a course should be about the Hawaiian government had thoroughly considered the subject and were quite satisfied with the result.

The Mariposa brings Honolulu dates to Feb. 8. The trial for misprision and treason of the ex-Queen before the military commission occupied portions of the 5th, 6th and 7th inst. She gave brief oral testimony and consented to read a written statement. She denied the right of the court to try her, and denied all complicity in or knowledge of any attempt to overthrow the republic and restore her as Queen. She did not hear of any uprising until the next morning.

At the conclusion of the trial a paper was read on behalf of the Queen, in which she stated that she had no knowledge either directly or indirectly of the revolt, and that she had no information concerning the arms or by whom procured. She admits that it was her intention to change her abode, and that she was forced to flee from Hawaii and was actuated solely by the aim of doing good to her country. The Queen expressed her regret at the reported danger to her person at the hands of the Hawaiian revolutionaries, which she had no choice but to accept. She said she had no information concerning the arms or by whom procured. She admits that it was her intention to change her abode, and that she was forced to flee from Hawaii and was actuated solely by the aim of doing good to her country. The Queen expressed her regret at the reported danger to her person at the hands of the Hawaiian revolutionaries, which she had no choice but to accept.

DISSOLUTION DEMANDED.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Henry Labouchere said it could not be truthfully denied that there had been a change of front in the Liberal official world in regard to Home Rule. On other points too, Lord Rosebery did not seem firm. With reference to the resolution in the House of Lords, his utterances were incoherent and there had been such inconsistencies in the statements of the cabinet (Mr. Labouchere) would like to know whether the House of Lords question had ever been discussed by the cabinet. Could anyone wonder, he asked, if milk-and-water agitation carried on as this had been should have fallen flat. He thought a speedy dissolution would be an excellent thing, because the Liberals would then be returned to power with a larger majority than they could now command. If they stayed here doing nothing it would be worse for them. An appeal to the country ought to be the first thing. One good bill passed, Mr. Labouchere declared, would be more use to the party than the showing of a dozen measures which they could not get passed.

TRAIL CREEK.

Capt. James W. Troup, of Nelson, B. C., manager of the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Co., and formerly Pacific coast superintendent of the Union Pacific Co.'s water lines, in a recent conversation at Seattle, reported that there are comparatively lively in the Kootenay country and money is quite free. The Trail Creek district is, he says, "attracting a good deal of attention at this time and many people are going into the country. The district lies eight or ten miles north of the boundary line, and is five miles west of the Columbia river. There is a good deal of silver and gold ore of the value of about \$50 a ton. The district is coming to the front rapidly, and the output is increasing all the time." Capt. Troup says that other mining districts in the vicinity are also developing and the shipments are steady. His company will soon rebuild the steamer Columbia, burned last August.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

THE COLD WEATHER.

Intense Suffering in London and Other Parts of England.

People in Florida and Georgia De-lighted With the Frost and Snow.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The coldness of the weather continues to cause widespread suffering and many deaths. The thermometer is four degrees below freezing point to-day and the air is raw and penetrating. In eighty inquests held in London the verdicts have been that death was accelerated by the cold. The immediate cause of death were given as bronchitis, pleurisy, syncope and other heart and lung ailments incidental to the weather. The death rate has been especially heavy among the aged. The keen winds have increased the distress in the dwellings of the poorest families. It is impossible to keep these dwellings warm, and although no case of death by freezing has been reported, dozens of cases of pneumonia in the under heated or fireless rooms are brought to notice daily. The ice in the Thames still impedes navigation. Work in the building trade has been suspended and the contractors have dismissed their men for the present. The Trades Unions protest that 30,000 of their members in London are unable to get employment and must remain idle until the weather shall moderate. The majority of these men are carpenters, plasterers and stone-masons. In Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and several other manufacturing and trading centres the unemployed are making street demonstrations. In all these cities the soup kitchens are crowded from morning to night, yet are unable to satisfy the extraordinary demands upon them. Glasgow alone is feeding more than 40,000 people.

DERELICT SIGHTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The steamer Umatic arrived this morning from Victoria and Puget Sound ports. Captain Hunter reports sighting a capesized schooner on the trip down, and the chances are that several lives have been lost. In lat. 38 degrees, 17 minutes, 5 seconds N. long. 123 degrees, 18 minutes, 25 seconds W. the derelict was sighted. The schooner was slowly up and a boat lowered. A party of sailors and officers were sent out to the wreck, but they failed to make her name out. All they could distinguish from the stern board was the port of register "San Francisco." The derelict was that of a topmast schooner. She was lying on her port side, the hull was painted green. Under the water could be seen the set of the masts and the head gear was intact. The schooner was the vessel which had been reported as some port South of here. A great deal of interest is taken in shipping circles in the derelict, as probably her crew perished.

INTERESTING DIARY.

Lillookalani's Private Memoranda Said to Contain Damaging Evidence—Sixty-Five Trials So Far.

OWNER OF THE "NORMA" Not Allowed to Leave—U. S. and Pearl Harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Advice from Honolulu by the Oceanic Company's steamer Mariposa, bringing dates to February 8, say that the most damaging evidence against ex-Queen Lillookalani is her personal diary, which was found in her residence after her arrest. Whether this will be introduced and made public at her trial will depend very much upon the course pursued by her counsel in defending her case. The ex-Queen recorded her thoughts, desires and impressions very freely, and if her diary could be published in full it would make interesting reading, not only to Hawaiians, but also to people in the United States.

The next case to be tried will be that of John Kaulaonole. He was a king under the monarchy, and was to be tried in case the rebellion was successful. The queen was to abdicate in his favor, in order to keep the Hawaiian throne in the hands of the royal family. He was well known by the English residents, who had but little sympathy for the queen and her rebellious adherents.

Up to date the military court has disposed of sixty-five cases. It convicted sixty-two men and acquitted two, and one case, that of the queen, is pending. V. V. Ashford, John Cummins, John Wise, Capt. Davies and John F. Bowler have been found guilty of misprision of treason. The latter was the master of the steamer Waimanalo, which landed arms for the rebels. The government has liberated John S. Walker, Thomas Rawlins and Henry S. Winton on their own recognizances, charged with conspiracy. It is understood that a number of the prisoners who have business interests were to be liberated after the departure of the Mariposa. C. C. Moroney, who takes a lively interest in Hawaiian affairs, recently wrote to Robert Wilcox, one of the condemned rebel leaders, saying that he had been assured by Senator Hawley and other prominent men that Cleveland and Willis were both ready to recognize the rebels if they were successful.

F. D. Walker, owner of the schooner Norma, which recently arrived with a cargo of salmon, has been refused permission to leave the country, the authorities believing that the Norma landed a large supply of arms on one of the islands. Walker lodged a protest with the British minister, and it is claimed that the government has no evidence at hand to substantiate Walker.

A well-defined rumor says that Admiral Beardslee has instructions to raise the flag of the United States over Pearl Harbor. It is intimated that the U. S. government will take possession of the harbor under guarantee of the Hawaiian people. Admiral Beardslee is said to be vested with the authority necessary to carry out the program.

On the steamer Australia, leaving here on the 23rd inst., a number of men now under arrest will be allowed to leave the country, with the understanding that they cannot return without the permission of the government. In the meantime an act will be passed to prohibit their return. Among those who will be allowed to leave will be James Brown, Fred Wundenberg, George Rittman, John White, Charles Creighton, E. B. Thomas and E. K. Westward. White and Rittman made the dynamite shells that were to be used by the rebels; Peterson and Creighton were both cabinet officers at one time, and Wundenberg was formerly postmaster-general.

JAPANESE TRADE.

TACOMA, Feb. 16.—Frank B. Woodruff, president of the Pacific Commercial Company, returned to-day from Japan, where he has been for the past seven weeks, traveling in the interests of his house. In an interview to-night he said: "I firmly believe from my observations that within five years Japan will be the greatest exporting country in the world. Manufactured goods they have heretofore been purchasing in France, England, Germany and the United States they are now making every endeavor to imitate, and are meeting with great success. Instead of the countries named sending goods to Japan, they will be purchasing from that country, because of the cheapness of labor there. Manufactured articles of every conceivable sort are being taken apart by the Japanese, patterns made and attempts made to imitate them. At present the Japanese are much interested in the manufacture of flour, as they are obliged to purchase here. The result will be the demand for flour in Japan will fall off."









We are glad to see that the reputation from the Ministerial Association who waited on the School Trustees at their last meeting to urge upon them the advisability of having vocal music taught in the public schools, were so well received. Children should be taught to sing, and no where can the elements of music be so well and so conveniently taught as in the schools. We believe that it is generally admitted that your musician should be sought young, for if he is not allowed to contract bad habits in childhood there will be little to unlearn in later years. Some children sing as naturally as the birds do but quite so delightfully. And they will sing. It is therefore best in every way that scientific training shall begin early. Besides, singing gives a very pleasant variety to school work. When the children get tired of study and their attention begins to flag a lively song stimulates and refreshes them, and they go to work again with greater energy.

We cannot say that we subscribe to all those enthusiasms about the elevating and humanizing tendency of music, but there can be no doubt that singing is a delightful accomplishment which every parent would like his or her children to acquire. We think the only obstacle spoken of at the meeting can be easily surmounted. We do not see that a teacher of music should be required to have a certificate of scholastic acquirement. If his competency to teach music is ascertained in some proper way provision could be made for his salary as a teacher of music. This might make an alteration in the school law necessary and that would require time. But, in the meantime, some provisional arrangement could be made.

**A BOUNDARY QUESTION.**  
The Seattle Press Times in an article on the Alaska boundary mentions that Canadians want the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska settled, in order that they may obtain an easy entrance into the Yukon country from the west. It says:

The fact is that there will be in one, or more of the interior of Southeastern Alaska towns of considerable importance when the development of the interior has proceeded a little further, and the real question involved in the boundary matter is whether such towns shall be on American or British territory. If the line is run where it is laid down on nearly all the maps, these towns will be on American territory. If the Canadian claim is held to be good they will be on British territory. That is the case in a nutshell, and the matter is of sufficient importance to warrant a great deal more interest than appears to be taken in it by those who deny it is to look for such matters.

The Canadian dispute the starting point of the boundary on the mainland. The American claim is that what is marked on the maps as Behm Canal is the inlet referred to. Behm is about thirty miles farther north than Portland Canal.

Our Seattle contemporary is a little mistaken as to why Canadians want the Alaska boundary question settled. They simply want it settled because when a settlement is made there will be certainty where there is now uncertainty, and an end will be put to all disputes. They want the line to be fixed according to the terms of the treaty, whether that line is sixty miles farther north than the present nominal line or sixty miles farther south. They would of course like to be able to have a western port that will give them easy access to the valuable region immediately east of Alaska, but they do not want such a port if they have no right to it. They want the line defined, no matter what it takes in or what it leaves out.

It is to be hoped that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain will soon see the importance of leaving no place for a dispute respecting the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. The settlement is already a matter of very considerable importance to this Province, and as time advances and as the northern and northeastern part of the Province become better developed it will be of still greater importance.

**A HIGH ESTIMATE.**  
It is often said that high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church are not at all partial to the Press. It is declared that they not only do not value it highly or look upon it as useful, but that they regard it, in its present condition in many free countries, as dangerous to the best interests of society. Mr. Stoll not long since, in a speech which he made before the Gridiron Club of Washington, did much to show that the Catholic clergy hold the Press of the United States, and indeed of all civilized countries, in high estimation. Speaking no doubt for his order, he said:

Society is an organized body. The members governing as by the governed, the military, its nerves and muscles, its blood the wealth which has its source and centre through the industry of the people; morality and religion are its heart; the press may well be termed its lungs, since it serves as the organ of public respiration. Or, again, I do not hesitate to say that in the body politic, the public press has that office which in the individual is performed by conscience, and to define it as the organ of social conscience. In fact, what are the functions of conscience? To testify, to withhold and instigate, to accuse, to reprehend and to cause remorse. All things follow the application of what we know to be true, and this application is threefold: First, when we recognize that we have or have not done something, and in this way conscience is said to testify; next, when we judge that we ought or ought not to do something, and so conscience instigates or withholds, and, finally, when we judge that what we have done was well or badly done, and then conscience accuses, approves or reprehends. And is it not in-

deed the public press which makes known the deeds of society from day to day? This is admirable. The most liberal of living statesmen or the ablest of living editors could not have more correctly defined the function of the Press, or placed a higher estimate on its usefulness. It is a magnificent contradiction of what the maligners of the Catholic clergy have been saying about the hostility to the Press.

**CIVIC ADMINISTRATION.**  
Dr. Albert Shaw has written a book on municipal government in Great Britain principally for the edification of his American fellow countrymen. He finds the British system of city government efficient and pure. According to him it is vastly superior to the system that obtains in the United States, and it seems to us that Canadians might study it with advantage. The following outline of the British system as described by Dr. Shaw we take from the Montreal Gazette, which recommends it to its Canadian readers:

The English system of municipal government is substantially the same as that in force in Canada, with one or two notable modifications. A city council in England is independent of everybody except the Imperial Parliament, which exercises its authority, in the main, through the officials of the Local Government Board. This important department of the Imperial Government oversees all local authorities and pulls them up if they go beyond their legal powers. All large towns and cities in England (except London) are on absolutely the same level with regard to municipal rights. The provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act govern all alike, and there is no waste of time, money and energy on charter tinkering. If a city wants to go into a great scheme, it must obtain powers by special bill from Parliament. This is a source of considerable expense where there are conflicting interests, and entails great labor on the parliamentary committees, but it has the advantage of preventing undertakings which are not in the general interest, or which have not the sanction of the people. For works of this magnitude a city may obtain powers by provisional order from the Local Government Board, which sends down inspectors to examine the plans and take evidence for and against the undertaking. The regular government of the city is entirely in the hands of the council, composed of mayor, aldermen and councillors. The councillors are elected by the ratepayers, and the mayor, who is a third of the councillors in number, are elected by the council itself. This provision was inserted in the Municipal Corporations Act by the House of Lords with the view of making the measure less democratic; but it has achieved valuable results besides. The aldermen have, for the most part, evolved from the ranks of the ratepayers, and are promoted to the higher dignity for long service. Their security of tenure (they hold office for six years and are generally re-elected) makes them less subservient to the popular will than the councillors. For a man to be in the city council for twenty years is no uncommon thing in England, and the best business ability of the city is at the bidding of the electors. Corruption, and the sale of offices, are not unknown in the English system. For a man to be in the city council for twenty years is no uncommon thing in England, and the best business ability of the city is at the bidding of the electors. Corruption, and the sale of offices, are not unknown in the English system.

**INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.**  
(Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)  
The movement in favor of the negotiation of a great general treaty to which the United States and all the large European governments shall be parties, having for its purpose the settlement by arbitration of disputes that may arise between the signatory powers, has taken form in the resolution of the Senate of the United States, authorizing the President to move in that matter which, when it shall be reported back from the committee on foreign relations, will doubtless elicit much discussion and discussion, and it is to be hoped that the patent fact is that such an agreement would place this government at the mercy of the governments of Europe in matters where its safety lies in absolute independence of foreign intervention or dictation. As an illustration the Monroe doctrine is cited. There is not a European power which would consent to our insistence on the doctrine, and it is to be argued in any case of foreign interference with governments on the Western Hemisphere, the Europeans being largely in the majority. The result is that the United States is out of consideration. No European Government has ever conceded our pretensions under the Monroe doctrine and it has been maintained solely because of our presumed or assumed ability to back up our claims.

Other objections are noted, such as might arise were Canada to become desirous of annexation, and essayed to cast off her allegiance to Great Britain. Under such a doctrine, and it would be to be argued, would be compelled to be not passive spectators, and even though the people of Canada unanimously declared in favor of entering into the Union this government could not permit the higher dignity of the independence of the Dominion without the consent of a majority of the signers of the treaty, which, of course, would not be given to revolutionists against the authority of one of themselves.

The right of expatriation and naturalization has been strenuously insisted upon by the United States and as stubbornly contested by the governments of Europe. Should a question which under existing conditions this government insists upon its right and power to decide—involving the United States and as stubbornly contested by the governments of Europe. Should a question which under existing conditions this government insists upon its right and power to decide—involving the United States and as stubbornly contested by the governments of Europe.

**TAKEN AT PAR.**  
(From the Tacoma News.)  
Secretary Collyer, of the Chamber of Commerce, thinks that the business and social relations of Tacoma with Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., would be promoted if a convention were taken in this city at par. He has found after visiting Victoria several times that the people of those solid Canadian cities would come here much oftener than they do if they were relieved from the annoyance of finding their money discounted or buying exchange in either larger or smaller sums than they find they use on the trip.

**A KINDLY ACT.**  
It is well known that our good Queen Victoria feels for those who are in trouble of any kind. She has always a word of sympathy for the sufferers. It is thought that her grandson the Emperor of Germany is not one of the self-hearted kind, that he is self-contained and unresponsive. But an incident that happened only the other day shows that he has inherited some at least of the kindness and the consideration which the Queen of England so often displays.

Among those who were supposed to have been in the ill-fated steamer Elbe was J. M. Brunson and his wife Ida. The friends in San Francisco were very anxious about them and did not know how to get the information they required. Brunson was captain of a troop of cavalry, and one of his comrades resolved to inquire of the Emperor of Germany for news of the missing man. He therefore sent the following dispatch:

**CABLE ITEMS.**  
British Sailors Beaten in Cairo—The Kaiser Wants the German Navy Strengthened.

**Excitement Over a Hanging in Cork—Armenian Leader Condemned to Death.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, says that in the streets of Alexandria a mob attacked and severely beat three men belonging to the cruiser Seoul, of the British Mediterranean squadron. At the inquest over the body of John Twiss, who was hanged at Cork on Friday for an agrarian murder, the chaplain of the prison gave evidence that the condemned man had declared he was the victim of police revenge. The jury gave a verdict stating they believed him to have been innocent, and the coroner said there was no case. The case has created a great sensation.

A Berlin dispatch to the Times says that in the lecture at the Royal Military Academy, to which the British and German officers had been invited, Emperor William enlarged upon the necessity of strengthening the German navy. The subject of the lecture was the naval armaments of the Chinese and Japanese war as showing the necessity of the co-operation of the army and navy.

**SUFFERING NEWFOUNDLAND.**  
It is with mingled feelings of the deepest distress and regret that we have to appeal to the benevolence for support in our great emergency. We remember your hearty sympathy and practical charity as a time when fire devastated our city and rendered thousands homeless and destitute. That calamity, however, was slight compared to the present one. St. John's alone suffered then, but nearly every home in the land is afflicted to its serious detriment by this financial collapse on the part of our monetary institutions. The result is indeed already appalling. The difficulty and need are daily increasing. It is calculated that at the present moment 1,000 families in St. John's alone are seeking relief—a number daily increasing—but the greatest fear and apprehension exist that these numbers will be multiplied by an influx from the neighboring parishes and intensified by the already growing cry of want in the more distant settlements.

**THE HYAMS' BROTHERS.**  
TORONTO, Feb. 14.—(Special)—A dispatch from New York says that Harry Place Hyams and Dallas Hyams, under arrest here, charged with the murder of W. C. Wells, started a bogus real estate office in New York in 1881, and swindled Emanuel Martinez out of \$1,400, and were arrested. The case was subsequently withdrawn, but the pair were arrested again in Jersey City a month later on another real estate swindle; but jumped their bail of \$5,000, and, so far as can be ascertained, have since remained in Canada.

**NIHILIST THREATENINGS.**  
BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Lokal Anzeiger has this dispatch from St. Petersburg:—“Since making his declaration of abstention the Car has received almost daily nihilist proclamations and threatening letters. It is rumored that a palace official has been arrested for placing in His Majesty's study printed pictures of the assassination of Alexander II. One picture is said to have depicted the assassination of the present Car in the manner in which his grandfather was killed. This and other similar rumors are widely circulated in Russia.”

**RAVAGES BY FIRE.**  
ST. MARY'S, Feb. 14.—G. Carter's iron and hardware house was destroyed by fire, together with a portion of its contents last night. Loss \$5,500, fully covered by insurance.

**TO REHABILITATE SILVER.**  
PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Society of French Agriculturists has resolved to support the National bi-metallic league in its appeal to the government to negotiate with Great Britain, Germany, the United States, the Netherlands and the Latin United States for an international agreement to rehabilitate silver.

**IMPORTANT CONCESSION.**  
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The Grahndan says that the Russian government has granted a Russian company the concession to take coal and other marine animals in the North Pacific and Polar seas. This is the first concession of the kind granted by Russia.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

**AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS—World's Fair.**  
LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Lord Mayor of Dublin presented a petition for the release of the Irish political prisoners.



The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1896.

IS A BARGAIN A BARGAIN?

It was thought that the Paris arbitration was a complete and final settlement of the fur seal question. That arrangement was made by persons supposed to be competent, and after an inquiry which was believed to be exhaustive. It was thought at the time by many that, practically, the Americans had much the best of the bargain. It was, in fact, a bargain, but not a very good one.

There, again, the consequences of pelagic sealing were as well known when the arbitration was going on as they are now. A great deal was then heard about the evil of killing female seals "heavy with young," and of the waste in killing them with firearms. All the conditions of sealing were well understood then as they are now, and it could not be said that the arbitrators were ignorant of any material fact connected with the dispute on which they were adjudicating.

The United States Government was well and ably represented on the Board of Arbitrators, and it employed the best counsel that could be found to present its side of the case and to insist upon its rights being considered. Such an arbitration between individuals would have been regarded as final, and the parties to it would be compelled to abide by its award. But the United States Congress does not see the arbitration in this light. Only one sealing season has passed since the award was made, and members of that august body, not satisfied with the results, ignore the work of the Paris tribunal, require the whole question to be reconsidered, and they enforce their decision with the threat that if it is not acquiesced in and acted upon by the parties concerned, the United States will use the powers it possesses as owners of the breeding islands, to exterminate the whole herd of fur seals frequenting the Pribiloff Islands.

We are quite at a loss to understand how the Committee of the House of Representatives can reconcile this mode of procedure with fair dealing. It is not contended that the British and other sealers have disregarded the regulations of the Paris Arbitration. It is not said that Great Britain has not kept faith with the United States in this matter. There is no complaint in the report except that the results of the arbitration have not been what were calculated upon.

The fact that the sealers have sought new hunting grounds and that a very considerable portion of the large catch which the report deplores, was taken in waters altogether outside the area over which the jurisdiction of the Paris arbitration extended, is not, as far as we are concerned, mentioned in the report. When all the circumstances are considered, it will be surprising if Mr. Wilson's bill is carried in Congress, and still more surprising if, in the event of its being carried, it will receive the consent of the President.

A TOTTERING GOVERNMENT.

It is easily seen that Lord Rosebery's Government is in a most critical condition. There were on Monday two very important divisions in the House of Commons. In one the Government was sustained by a majority of fourteen, and in the other by a majority of only eight. A government which totters in this miserable way cannot be expected to stand for any length of time. How a ministry so weak in the House of Commons and so plainly discredited in the country can have the assurance to attempt to carry measures of the greatest importance is more than we can comprehend. As long as it has a majority of any kind it has, technically, the constitutional right to direct the affairs of the nation, but there are few who will say that depending on an accidental majority, such as the British ministry has at present, it has a moral right to hold office. It might be thought that Lord Rosebery and his colleagues would decline to remain in office for a single day after there was a reasonable doubt of their being sustained by a majority of the people, particularly when they have it in their power to resolve that doubt by an immediate appeal to the nation.

TIP FOR TAT.

The Germans are believed to be a pretty sensible people, and the Belgians have a very clear idea of what are their trade interests. When the Americans legislated to injure the trade of these people, they did not turn the other cheek to the smiter. They did what Lord Salisbury lamented that the British Government was not in a position to do under similar circumstances. They retaliated, and the Americans, instead of laughing at them as they do at England, made all the haste they could to repeal the obnoxious legislation. We are very greatly mistaken if Great Britain does not very long follow their good example. The free trade principles which compel them to trade and commerce and to return good for

evil are already regarded by many Englishmen as nothing better than superstition. Agricultural depression, long continued and severe, is undermining the faith of thousands of the inhabitants of Great Britain in the universal application of free trade doctrines.

LAURIER'S TIMIDITY.

The Montreal Gazette commends Mr. Joly, who is a Protestant, for having had the courage to say plainly what his views are on the Manitoba school question, and it contrasts the Liberal's lack of courage with that of the Leader of the Opposition on the same subject. Mr. Laurier two years ago expressed himself on the Manitoba school question in substantially the same way as he did the other day in Montreal. "If," said he in the House of Commons, "the statement is founded on fact, which is made by His Grace Archbishop Tache, and which is repeated in all the positions coming from the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Manitoba, that under the guise of public schools, Protestant schools are being continued, and that Roman Catholic children are compelled, under the law, to attend what are in reality Protestant schools, I say that the strongest case has been made for the interference by this Government." This statement, like the one made the other day, is qualified by an "If." Two years have passed away and Mr. Laurier is apparently as ignorant of the true character of the Manitoba schools as he was when he made the above declaration in Parliament. Mr. Laurier has not in two years been able to find out whether the public schools established in Manitoba are or are not Protestant schools. It might be supposed that in a very important matter of this kind an intelligent man like Mr. Laurier would be able to find out the truth with regard to what he declares to be a matter of fact. The Hon. Mr. Joly does not occupy so prominent a place in the Liberal party as the Hon. Mr. Laurier, yet he considered it his duty to satisfy himself whether the Manitoba schools are secular merely, or whether they are Protestant, and having mastered the facts of the case he formed a decided opinion, which he has had the courage to express publicly. But Mr. Laurier is either not endowed with Mr. Joly's discernment or he does not possess Mr. Joly's moral courage. After commenting on what it regards as Mr. Laurier's "cowardice" the Gazette goes on to say:

But, some persons may rejoin, what is the policy of the Government? And we observe that Mr. Laurier made an inferential plea in his silence on the question ought not to weigh against him, because the Ministry were equally culpable in that respect. Let the Government declare its policy, explain this equivocal declaration, and then I will inform the public of what my views are. Well, the Government's policy is not concealed in its inner conscience, but has been plainly stated, and consistently adhered to from the inception of the controversy. It is to observe the law and the constitution. When the Roman Catholic minority appealed to the federal authorities for the discontinuance of the provincial legislation of 1890, on the ground that it was ultra vires, they were told to seek remedy in the courts, where their contention, if well based, would be upheld. The courts having declared the provincial legislation ultra vires, the minority then applied to the Federal Government for relief under the constitutional clause of the Manitoba Constitutional Act, and the Government gave up the machinery of the law into operation for the purpose of ascertaining whether the appeal could be entertained. A decision in the affirmative has come from the highest court in the Empire, and the Government is bound to give effect to that decision by hearing and deciding the petition of the Roman Catholic minority. Does Mr. Laurier object to this course of proceeding? If so, what other plan would he have adopted, what other plan would he adopt now? If, as he asserted in Toronto, as he declared two years ago in Parliament, the whole matter is a question of fact, and not a law or constitution, why has he neglected so long to inform himself of the facts? The answer, of course, is obvious. He has not the courage to do so, and so skulks behind a cloak of silence, not daring to come out into the open with a straight forward, honest, and manly declaration of policy.

WELL LEARNED.

The Times says its political economy lesson very nicely. It has got it all by heart and can repeat the figures as prettily as the pet of the nursery. It says that "by restricting imports to the extent of say \$40,000,000 we necessarily restrict exports \$40,000,000 thus restricting foreign trade \$80,000,000. It is, therefore, really seen what an enormous loss Canada is sustaining by following a policy of commercial isolation because her trade would enormously expand under a freer system." How nice! The United States then ought at this present moment to have no foreign trade at all, for it has been restricting imports for the last thirty years or so. But singular to relate under this policy of restriction it grew rich. It was as prosperous as a country could well be. Its industries, north, south, east and west flourished and its population increased at an enormous rate. But if what our docile contemporary says is true, its trade with foreign countries would long ago have dwindled down to nothing at all, and its people would be to-day in a condition as regards national wealth not greatly superior to the Indian tribes whom the first settlers found in the country.

Then, again, every other civilized country in the world, except Great Britain, would be, commercially, in a very miserable condition, for they have all, to a greater or less extent, followed a policy of restriction for the purpose of fostering home industries. By-and-by, perhaps, our contemporary will find that half-understood and ill-digested lessons in political economy are not safe guides, for they are apt to bring it into violent contact with hard facts which, according to those lessons, have no business to exist.

SOME STUBBORN FACTS.

Nothing is more common than for free traders to say that protection increases the price of the article protected very nearly the amount of the protective duty. Your free trader will quote pages of political economy to prove that this is invariably the case. But the man who looks at his pocket and sees what is going on under his nose every day will find that there are facts, and important facts, too, that do not accord with the free trade theory. We find the following illustration in the editorial columns of the Halifax Herald:

For example, for years past we have had a duty of 75 cents a barrel on wheat flour. According to this free trade theory and common sense, this duty should have made Canadian wheat flour in Canada 75 cents, or nearly 75 cents a barrel higher than the same grade of United States flour in the United States; but everybody knows that Canadian flour in Canada is not one cent a barrel higher than the same grade of flour in the United States. Nevertheless, our protective duties on wheat and flour have cost several millions of dollars to our wheat raisers and flour manufacturers, by shutting out the foreign grain, and securing our home market for our home producers. It is the home market, not the higher price, that our producers want. The Chronicle's statement, that if the tariff does not raise the price of home produce, then it fails of its purpose, is utterly wrong. The industries which protective tariffs is to secure a home market to the home producer, and to enhance the price of the home produce, and this laudable purpose is most successfully accomplished in the case of the flour duties. This single example is sufficient to destroy any pretended value in the free trade theory, and to teach the wise lesson that it fails of its purpose if we want to be right, we must be guided by particular facts, not by general theories. The Herald instances the duty on "boiler plates" as another fiscal paradox. A duty of 100 per cent. was placed on stereotype plates such as are now extensively used by publishers. An outcry was raised against this heavy tax on a very useful article, and Mr. McLean, M.P., who it was believed was instrumental in getting the tariff changed to suit his own private interests, was pitched into right and left. But Mr. McLean silenced his critics when he proved to them that Canadian publishers were, after the duty had been imposed, able to get their plates cheaper from the Canadian manufacturer than the United States publisher could buy them from the Yankee manufacturer. The free trade theory is that after the 100 per cent. duty was imposed on the Canadian publisher would have to pay for his plates at least 90 per cent. more than the American publisher, but the fact proved that the Canadian plates were the cheaper of the two.

The lowering of the duty on agricultural implements was followed by consequences by no means in accordance with free trade theories. We give the Herald's illustration in its own words:

Another instructive example is afforded in the case of agricultural implements. There was on this subject some years ago a law imposing a duty of 25 per cent. on the Canadian machines sold in Canada at no higher price than the United States machines. Some of our farmers, however, expressed a preference for the United States machines, and for lower duties on them. The duties were lowered from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent. only, and the result was that the Canadian machines were sold at a lower price than the United States machines. This was a result which the free trade theory would have predicted, but which the facts have proved to be the reverse of. The duties were lowered from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent. only, and the result was that the Canadian machines were sold at a lower price than the United States machines. This was a result which the free trade theory would have predicted, but which the facts have proved to be the reverse of.

FARMERS UNDER FREE TRADE.

The British farmer under British free trade is complaining bitterly and with good reason. So general is the depression, and so discouraging was it, that a Royal Commission was in 1895 appointed "to inquire into the agricultural depression prevailing in Great Britain, and whether it can be alleviated by legislation or other measures." It is expected that the commission will report soon, but very few hope that the report will contain suggestions which will have the slightest effect in ameliorating the deplorable condition of the British farmer. Some ideas may be formed of the nature of the free trade policy continues from the extraordinary depression in the price of grain, which has been going on during the last fifteen years. The mean price of wheat in the years 1879 and 1880 was 44s. 1d. or about \$11.02. The mean price in 1893 and 1894 was 24s. 7d. or \$6.14. This is a depreciation of about 55 per cent. The mean price of barley was in the two former years, 33s. 6d. and in the two latter, 25s. 1d. Here we have a depreciation of nearly 25 per cent. Oats in 1879 and '80 sold for 22s. 6d. and in 1893 and '94 for 17s. 11d. This is a depreciation of over 20 per cent. The figures are reliable for they are taken from the agricultural column of the London Times. The price of the staple crops of the English farmer having gone down so amazingly it is no wonder that he finds himself in a lamentable condition and is complaining loudly.

We gather from a letter in the Times, written by Mr. Rider Haggard, that farming is now these days, after forty years and more of free trade, a profitable occupation in England. He writes to complain of the burden of the tithe and to propose some remedy for the prevailing depression.

"I own," says Mr. Haggard, "a life interest in a farm of 200 acres which is now let for £200 a year. The tithe on that £200 is returned in my balance sheet for 1893 at £20 19s. 5d. It used to be more, probably this year it will be rather less. It will be seen, therefore, that as almost the entire cost of the farm, taking one year with another, is spent in repairs, taxes and other outgoings, in fact, I pay this £20, or the greater part of it, out of my own pocket over and above what I receive from the land; nor although careful

inquiry has been made, have I been able to discover any certain means short of throwing the land out of cultivation whereby the burden can be lessened."

According to this it is, in these days, very easy indeed for a man in England to be land poor. The returns which the great soilless gets from his 200 acres of land may be represented by—30 pounds sterling. It should not be forgotten for a moment that the country in which the farmer is in such a condition has enjoyed the benefits and the blessings of free trade for nearly fifty years. And yet there are men in this Dominion who recommend free trade to its farmers as a sure cure for all the ills they have to bear.

HOW TO ENCOURAGE AGRICULTURE.

The organ of the Opposition seems to think that the farmers and ranchers of British Columbia ought to be delighted at the prospect of the duty being taken off American agricultural produce and American live stock and fresh meat. It seems to think that the proper way to encourage agriculture in this Province and to induce men to settle on the land is to take the duty off wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, butter, cheese, hay, live animals and meat coming from the United States. British Columbia farmers find it difficult to compete with their American neighbors with the duty in their favor, how will they be able to get along if the duties were taken off altogether, as they will be if Sir Richard Cartwright has the making of the next tariff? If the free trade Government takes from British Columbia agriculturists and stock raisers the only market worth anything to them, how is the country to be settled, and where is the farmer to get the money to buy the cheap goods which the free traders are bragging about? Fifty cents is an impossible price to a man who has not got fifty cents, and the case of the farmer will be all the harder to bear when he knows that the Government, to support which he pays heavy taxes, allowed his market to be so glutted with foreign produce as to cause him to lose a great many fifty-cent pieces. The farmer, who has been undersold by the starvation prices prevailing in Washington State, will not feel that a lesson in the Times on political economy is any compensation for the loss he is made to suffer by the operation of a free trade tariff. Like the English farmer he will have cause to condemn the trade policy that out of all his family he raises leaves him and his family hardly enough to eat.

A BAD MEMORY.

The Times says, "What a terrible thing to contemplate. Every country in the world sending us cheap clothing, boots and shoes, pots, pans, kettles and hardware generally, spades, axes, beer, and skittles, furniture, fruit, bicycles, carriages, and in fact everything we need." There are people in Canada who remember when, under a revenue tariff, goods were poured into the country, and the times were hard, very hard indeed, so hard that people began to despair of Canada. They demanded a national policy which would check the flood of cheap goods that was swamping the industry of the country, a policy of protection to native industry, and, strange to say, times got better almost immediately after it was established, the business of the country revived, and Canadians began again to believe in the country.

FALSEHOOD AND FACT.

The following statement from Tuesday's Times is characteristic: "The Colonist does not believe any such thing, but in defending a tariff that taxes Bibles six cents a pound, and admits playing cards free, it has a hard road to travel," &c. Here we have the usual mixture of ignorance, unscrupulousness and falsehood in a very small compass. The truth is Bibles are not taxed six cents a pound and playing cards are not free. If the idiot who penned that paragraph had taken the trouble to look at the tariff book which he professes to quote he would have found that it is the Bibles which are free, and it is the cards that are taxed, not six cents a pound, but six cents a pack.

A LITTLE HEROINE.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 19.—Lillian McMillan, a fifteen-year-old orphan, employed at the stock farm rented by Joseph Fahy, was drowned yesterday afternoon while crossing Peconic Bay, between North Haven and Shelter Island. Since the recent blizzard the people of North Haven who go to Shelter Island to do their trading have been obliged to walk over on the ice or remain at home, as the ferry boats were frozen in. During the mild weather of Saturday and Sunday the ice became thin in places where the tide runs swiftly. Yesterday Lillian, with her life while making the trip, but she died a heroine. With her when she set out upon her journey were the ten and eight year old daughters of Superintendent Gordon, of the stock farm. The three were on their way home from the island. When half way between the island and North Haven, Lillian stepped in an air hole, which was covered with snow and a thin coating of ice. The two children hastened to her assistance, and they, too, fell through. Lillian, instead of trying to get out herself, gave her aid to the little body. She bravely gripped the rough edges of the ice and held on until the children clambered on her shoulders and then on to the ice. Thus she warned them not to come near her again. She had become chilled and was hardly able to move after she had placed the children in safety. She struggled to pull herself out, but her strength soon failed her, and she sank out of sight. The body will probably be carried out to sea by the strong current. The children were taken to their parents. Mr. Gordon went at once to the scene of the tragedy, but was unable to find any trace of the body.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Auguste Vaquerot, the dramatic author, poet and journalist, is dead.

AN AVALANCHE.

Description of One of These Frequent Occurrences in the Mountain Country.

How It Starts, Gathers Strength and Hurries on Its Destructive Journey.

(By C. E. Perry.)

Imagine if you can the very roughest bit of Nature you have ever seen, or take a newspaper, crumple it into a ball and place it on a table suppose all its raised parts to be peaks and the hollows, ravines; picture the sharp edges as ridges more or less timbered, the hollows bare, smooth or steep, as the roof of the steepest house you know of, and you have an idea of the mountains and gorges of the Slooan.

Let us suppose we are standing near the summit of one of these ridges, on a bright, sunny day in January. It has been snowing continuously for days and the "beautiful" lies in picturesque profusion everywhere, six to eight feet deep in the timbered ridges, and any depth you like in the ravines; the sun gets warmer; up above you, near the crest of the mountain, little bits of crystals catch themselves and roll down the slope; a tiny crack forms at your feet and widens across the gully; in an instant the "white snow mass" is in motion, and with a hissing, rattling sound and an appalling along its edges, goes hurtling down the gorge. Faster and faster it glides; the air is filled with snowy spumes; where you stood it was a rivulet; a thousand feet below it is a mad torrent; the noise increases as it gains momentum.

Rocks are torn loose, broken to atoms or ground to powder, trees uprooted and broken to pieces, logs smashed to splinters. At half a mile on its path it presents a great wall of 20 to 30 feet in height and moves faster than an express train; we beside any living man can stand before it, the wind of its creation is a hurricane, a cloud of snow dust follows in its wake; in a seething torrent it pours over rock and precipice, and moving restlessly on leaves in its track broken and crushed fragments of rock and tree and the smooth and polished grasses in the gorge. The thunder dies; it is gone; and the avalanche is past. Down at the foot of the slope, a man away, mountains of snow loomed up in hopeless chaos, a wild tangle of rocks, earth, trees and logs remain to mark the slide, and often, alas! too often, the bodies of brave men caught in its mad rush lie buried deep in its icy embrace.

All around you can hear, day and night, the distant muffled roar of passing avalanches; they come and go at all times and at all hours, each year a new one is created; for the older ones are well known, they have claimed their blood tribute; each haunts its record of brave men gone to death. These avalanches are everywhere; there is no mountain or wagon road or mountain trail that does not cross the path of several; on the Kato-Slooan road to New Denver there are five or six; on the winter road to Sandon and Cody Creek, four; all trails to the mines cross and re-cross these moving destroyers; yet at the season of greatest danger there is more traffic on these roads and trails than on many highways in civilization. Marvelous escapes are an every day matter. No one hesitates or delays on account of the peril to be incurred. Often, very often, the avalanches are a few feet from the overhanging ledge, and are always within warning. In an instant men and animals are overwhelmed and tossed like straws in the bill of seething snow; it is mercurial that it is instantaneous. The force of the wind created by one of these larger slides is well nigh incredible; in the valley of the Illeocomet on the line of the Canadian Pacific, tree tops are cut off by the force of the wind on the opposite side of the ravine through which the avalanche descends. The snow is pressed into the hardness of ice and literally tears or grinds to powder everything in its path. The many deplorable fatalities that have lately occurred in the Slooan are partly due to the destruction of the timber on the wooded slopes by the frequent fires of late summer; the trees holding up the snow and preventing sliding. We read of many brave and heroic acts—deeds of daring do; but surely the patient courage that daily takes even chances with Old Death on the slopes and in the mountains of the Slooan deserves more than a passing tribute.

A MATTER OF COURSE.

SAS FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—E. A. Cox, secretary of the North American Commercial Company, was asked what he believed the object of the bill before congress to exterminate seals and the amendment to kill all fur seals in three or four years was. "I can only think that the original object of the bill is to draw attention to the heavy slaughter going on and to say in so many words: 'These Canadians will wipe out all the seals in three or four years; let us take our share by wiping out the entire stock at once.' This is really what will happen if the British government does not stop this pelagic sealing. I do not believe that two great nations would agree to the extermination of the seals and the consequent utter annihilation of a big industry for the sake of a handful of seal hunters. I am now writing to Washington to find out whether this proposed stoppage of seal hunting for a year or two is to apply to Pribiloff Islands, as if it does it will work as a serious injury."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President has issued his annual proclamation regarding fur seals. The document, which is dated Feb. 18, but made public to-day, differs in no respect from the United States and provisions of section 1,866, revised statutes, and of section 3 of the act of March 2, 1889, are quoted. Those provisions forbid under the penalty of fine and imprisonment the unauthorized killing of any fur seal within the territory of Alaska or the waters thereof, at any time, and prohibit all unauthorized persons from entering the waters of Behring sea for this purpose. No reference is made to the forbidden zone around Pribiloff Islands established by the Pacific Fur Seal Act of 1880, which was the basis of the decision prohibiting the killing of seals on either side of that zone between May and July in each year.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—(Special.)—The World says this morning that the Ontario Liberals have addressed to Sir Oliver Mowat an urgent request that he become their leader for the coming general election, in the belief that the man who has led them on so victoriously for twenty years in provincial politics will be equally successful in the Dominion fight. Sir Oliver, the paper adds, when seen last night positively refused to

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—The C.P.R. traffic for the week ending February 14 amounted to \$226,000. For the same week last year it was \$286,000.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—Rev. Fatherstone Lake Oler, one of the most eminent Anglican clergymen of the past generation, died on Saturday in his ninety-sixth year. Justice Oler, B. B. Oler, Q.C. the well known criminal lawyer, E. B. Oler of this city, Dr. Wm. Oler of Johns Hopkins University, F. L. Oler of Qu'Appelle, and H. Oler of Winnipeg are sons of the deceased.

GUELPH, Feb. 19.—Peter Mahon, of Aberley, prominent farmer and patron, was fatally injured by the upsetting of a load of hay.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 19.—Two more cases of smallpox have broken out in Malahide township, making seven new cases in the past few days.

HAMILTON, Feb. 19.—Carroll & Cahill, acting for the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, have taken out writs for \$50,000 for alleged libel. The action is based on two articles which appeared in the Spectator on January 21st and 22nd or two after the collapse at Binkley Hollow.

HAMILTON, Feb. 19.—The Hamilton Bridge Works were sold at public auction to J. H. Tilton, for \$49,000, in the interests of William Sandrie and others. The works cost \$135,000.

KINGSTON, Feb. 20.—Advices from England indicate that the statue of the late Sir John Macdonald, to be erected at Kingston, will be ready for unrolling on Dominion day.

WOODBORO, Feb. 20.—W. W. Buchanan was nominated by the Prohibitionists to contest South Oxford against Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Sutcliffe. The former crushed fragments of rock and tree and the smooth and polished grasses in the gorge. The thunder dies; it is gone; and the avalanche is past. Down at the foot of the slope, a man away, mountains of snow loomed up in hopeless chaos, a wild tangle of rocks, earth, trees and logs remain to mark the slide, and often, alas! too often, the bodies of brave men caught in its mad rush lie buried deep in its icy embrace.

All around you can hear, day and night, the distant muffled roar of passing avalanches; they come and go at all times and at all hours, each year a new one is created; for the older ones are well known, they have claimed their blood tribute; each haunts its record of brave men gone to death. These avalanches are everywhere; there is no mountain or wagon road or mountain trail that does not cross the path of several; on the Kato-Slooan road to New Denver there are five or six; on the winter road to Sandon and Cody Creek, four; all trails to the mines cross and re-cross these moving destroyers; yet at the season of greatest danger there is more traffic on these roads and trails than on many highways in civilization. Marvelous escapes are an every day matter. No one hesitates or delays on account of the peril to be incurred. Often, very often, the avalanches are a few feet from the overhanging ledge, and are always within warning. In an instant men and animals are overwhelmed and tossed like straws in the bill of seething snow; it is mercurial that it is instantaneous. The force of the wind created by one of these larger slides is well nigh incredible; in the valley of the Illeocomet on the line of the Canadian Pacific, tree tops are cut off by the force of the wind on the opposite side of the ravine through which the avalanche descends. The snow is pressed into the hardness of ice and literally tears or grinds to powder everything in its path. The many deplorable fatalities that have lately occurred in the Slooan are partly due to the destruction of the timber on the wooded slopes by the frequent fires of late summer; the trees holding up the snow and preventing sliding. We read of many brave and heroic acts—deeds of daring do; but surely the patient courage that daily takes even chances with Old Death on the slopes and in the mountains of the Slooan deserves more than a passing tribute.

All around you can hear, day and night, the distant muffled roar of passing avalanches; they come and go at all times and at all hours, each year a new one is created; for the older ones are well known, they have claimed their blood tribute; each haunts its record of brave men gone to death. These avalanches are everywhere; there is no mountain or wagon road or mountain trail that does not cross the path of several; on the Kato-Slooan road to New Denver there are five or six; on the winter road to Sandon and Cody Creek, four; all trails to the mines cross and re-cross these moving destroyers; yet at the season of greatest danger there is more traffic on these roads and trails than on many highways in civilization. Marvelous escapes are an every day matter. No one hesitates or delays on account of the peril to be incurred. Often, very often, the avalanches are a few feet from the overhanging ledge, and are always within warning. In an instant men and animals are overwhelmed and tossed like straws in the bill of seething snow; it is mercurial that it is instantaneous. The force of the wind created by one of these larger slides is well nigh incredible; in the valley of the Illeocomet on the line of the Canadian Pacific, tree tops are cut off by the force of the wind on the opposite side of the ravine through which the avalanche descends. The snow is pressed into the hardness of ice and literally tears or grinds to powder everything in its path. The many deplorable fatalities that have lately occurred in the Slooan are partly due to the destruction of the timber on the wooded slopes by the frequent fires of late summer; the trees holding up the snow and preventing sliding. We read of many brave and heroic acts—deeds of daring do; but surely the patient courage that daily takes even chances with Old Death on the slopes and in the mountains of the Slooan deserves more than a passing tribute.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 20.—The statement made by Hon. Mr. Oulmet that Premier Greenway has written a letter promising to restore separate schools should Hon. Mr. Laurier be returned to power is given an emphatic denial here.

CHATHAM, Feb. 20.—The council after an all night session has passed a resolution to petition the local government to incorporate Chatham as a city.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—The Ontario legislature opens to-morrow.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 20.—Another private meeting of members of the city council, among many which have taken place of late, was held last night in the Mayor's office. The matter under consideration was the curtailment of civic expenditures. Mr. H. H. Wall, has appealed to the city for help. He will be given work on the streets for three weeks. He was a prosperous business man in Honolulu. The Weekly Mailman, Vancouver, is to be taken over by Mr. Bailey, of Westminster, and run as a campaign sheet (daily) in the interests of the Liberal party of Barrard.

TRINIDAD, Feb. 20.—The British having half a ton of tanned pork on his premises and exposing ten rolls for sale, was fined \$20 this morning, the meat being burned as the customary.

The court of revision met this morning and adjourned till March 4. J. D. Scott has been sent to Washington, D. C., in the interests of the lumber men of British Columbia. He will interview the members of the government in reference to the present day on cedar. Cedar is very plentiful here and of fine quality. It is thought a mistake has been made in classifying this commodity as unstable when its lumber is on the free list.

Last night a city branch of the Conservative association was organized in Westminster.

NANAIMO, Feb. 20.—Alex. Wilson, the jail breaker, was brought before Judge Harrison to-day on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He pleaded guilty and was given two years. Most of the money obtained was found on the prisoner.

HEART FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Bowdler, 75 years old, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. Harvey Hallock, in Bridgehampton, seemed to be stricken with heart failure on Sunday. The family physician did all he could but she sank rapidly. Old friends were called in and the sorrowfully waited for the end. Her breathing grew weaker and weaker until it ceased. The doctor listened vainly for the heart beats and pronounced the woman dead. The undertaker was about to measure the body for a casket when one of the family insisted that the woman might not be dead. The physician, to satisfy him, injected a heart restorative. There was a perceptible movement of the eyelids and the woman's breast moved up and down faintly. Soon she began to breathe and finally opened her eyes. Those about the bedside watched in amazement. The woman soon got up and in less than an hour was walking about the room. Mrs. Bowdler says the attack seemed like a fainting spell.

VENEZUELA'S PROSPECTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Count Joseph Ori di Mombelo, aide-de-camp of General Crespo, president of Venezuela, is in New York charged with an official mission by his government. He is here to contract for and buy large quantities of materials for public works, streets, railroads, bridges, etc., which will be started next month in Venezuela and also with reference to a large scheme of agricultural colonization. In an interview he said that the prospects of Venezuela are the brightest and most peaceful enjoyed by that country in many years since Crespo's annals had abandoned all intention to fight because it was contrary to the wishes of the people. The centenary of Marshal Sucre, the Venezuelan patriot, was celebrated with unobtrusive enthusiasm, but in the midst of perfect civic tranquillity.

FREDEE

Sudden Death Colored

Rescued From

of

WASHINGTON has dropped residence on An at 7 o'clock. He spirits and health, despite this morning ington, accom Matoroff hall of the Woman's afternoon, reur tween 5 and 6 had a chat in to the delight of enthusiastic in the events of the d knees with his Douglas, thinki scripion, was looked he manly stretched up last. Realizing to the front door Stowing the door injecting a restor passed away rest Douglas has two children of his in are Louisa and Sprague. Mr. I lecture to night, a near his home, at time when talkin rize arrived just lass had appar of health lat unusual vigor for similar that he were given to one he has devoted hi from slavery. M cured membe will run, while the latter will require time to consider the nomination.

Kingston, Feb. 20.—B. M. Britton, Q. C., was last night nominated as the Liberal candidate for the House of Commons for Kingston.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—Hon. James McShane was last night nominated as the Liberal candidate for Montreal County, as present represented by Hon. J. J. Curran.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 20.—The statement made by Hon. Mr. Oulmet that Premier Greenway has written a letter promising to restore separate schools should Hon. Mr. Laurier be returned to power is given an emphatic denial here.

CHATHAM, Feb. 20.—The council after an all night session has passed a resolution to petition the local government to incorporate Chatham as a city.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—The Ontario legislature opens to-morrow.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 20.—Another private meeting of members of the city council, among many which have taken place of late, was held last night in the Mayor's office. The matter under consideration was the curtailment of civic expenditures. Mr. H. H. Wall, has appealed to the city for help. He will be given work on the streets for three weeks. He was a prosperous business man in Honolulu. The Weekly Mailman, Vancouver, is to be taken over by Mr. Bailey, of Westminster, and run as a campaign sheet (daily) in the interests of the Liberal party of Barrard.

TRINIDAD, Feb. 20.—The British having half a ton of tanned pork on his premises and exposing ten rolls for sale, was fined \$20 this morning, the meat being burned as the customary.

The court of revision met this morning and adjourned till March 4. J. D. Scott has been sent to Washington, D. C., in the interests of the lumber men of British Columbia. He will interview the members of the government in reference to the present day on cedar. Cedar is very plentiful here and of fine quality. It is thought a mistake has been made in classifying this commodity as unstable when its lumber is on the free list.

Last night a city branch of the Conservative association was organized in Westminster.

NANAIMO, Feb. 20.—Alex. Wilson, the jail breaker, was brought before Judge Harrison to-day on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He pleaded guilty and was given two years. Most of the money obtained was found on the prisoner.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Sudden Death of the Distinguished Colored Orator and Philanthropist.

Rescued from Slavery He Ever Advocated the Emancipement of His Fellow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Frederick Douglass dropped dead in the hall way of his residence on Anacostia Heights this evening at 7 o'clock. He had been in the highest spirits and apparently in the best of health, despite his 78 years, and this morning was driven to Washington, accompanied by his wife. At Metzerott hall he attended the session of the Woman's Council in the forenoon and afternoon, returning to his residence between 5 and 6 o'clock. After dining he had a chat in the hallway with his wife to the doing of the council, growing very enthusiastic in his explanation of one of the events of the day, when he fell upon his knees with his hands clasped. Mrs. Douglass, thinking this was part of his description, was not alarmed, but as she looked he sank lower and lower and finally lay stretched upon the floor breathing his last. Realizing that he was dead she rushed to the front door crying for help. Dr. J. Stewart Harrison, who was called in, was injecting a restorative when Mr. Douglass passed away seemingly without pain. Mr. Douglass had a daughter, a daughter-in-law, a child of his first wife, living here. They are Louis H. and Charles Douglass and Mrs. Sprague. Mr. Douglass was to deliver a lecture to the Philadelphia African church near his home, and was waiting for the carriage to arrive just as he died. Mr. Douglass had apparently been in the best of health until the very last hours of his life. He was given to one of the principles to which he devoted his energies since his escape from slavery. Mr. Douglass was a regular member of the National Woman's Suffrage Association and has always attended its conventions. It was probably with this view to consistency in this respect that he appeared at the meeting. Although it was a secret session of the council Mr. Douglass was allowed to remain, and when the meeting was called to order Mrs. May Wright Sewall, president of the council, appointed Miss Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Anna B. Shaw a committee to escort him to the platform where most of the delegates, not more than 50 in number, were sitting. Mrs. Sewall presented Mr. Douglass to the council, and he commenced his address with a low in response to the applause that greeted the announcement and took a seat beside Miss Anthony, his life-long friend. There was nothing that he was not in his usual health, and to-night as he sat he died. His death was a sudden one, and his death was a sudden one, and his death was a sudden one.

EXPLANATIONS WANTED.

The Chinese Emperor Demands the Why and Wherefore of the Numerous Defeats.

Japanese War Budget Enthusiastically Granted—Li Hung Chang's Temporary Relinquishment.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio says: "Premier Count Ito made a speech in the chamber today on the supplementary budget for the expenses of the war with China. He received the undivided attention of the members and was applauded loudly by all when he resumed his seat." A despatch dated at Kiating on the 17th, says that about 1,000 Chinese troops attacked the Japanese outposts at Kungo Chong in the morning and were repulsed promptly. The Chinese retreated precipitately leaving thirty dead on the field. The number of Japanese killed was not ascertained. The Japanese, however, are believed to have a Peking dispatch says the opinion is general that Li Hung Chang is only reinstated in order to render him an acceptable envoy to Japan. It is expected he will be made the ambassador when the relations are settled. A Hongkong dispatch is published here saying that two thousand people have been killed by the explosion of the fort at Takao, Formosa. The Chinese are believed to have an exaggerated version of a previous dispatch stating that fifty were killed and as many injured. A Peking dispatch says the ex-United States consul at Peking, Pollock, has gone to meet Consul Li Hung Chang. The Emperor demands a full explanation of the Chinese defeats and the disposition of the war expenses. A despatch from Tokio says the victorious Japanese fleet entered the harbor of Wei Hai Wei on February 17, capturing the Chinese ships, which, with the exception of the Japanese, were sent to Japan. Yang Chi was dismissed and given a conveyance to Admiral Ting. LONDON, Feb. 20.—A society called Thall, comprising 50,000 members, recently planned an outbreak in Japan, and was known to the authorities and was nipped in the bud. A Manchou official, Ting Kwang, has been appointed to the post of Chinese consul at Peking. A despatch from Tokio says that the Central News says that Japan refused to negotiate with China at Port Arthur or anywhere except in Japan. TIENTSIN, Feb. 20.—The Chinese foreign office has requested the United States minister to suggest to Japan that the peace envoys appointed by the two countries meet at Port Arthur or some place near Tientsin, in order to suit the convenience of Li Hung Chang and the Chinese envoys. The Chinese government has requested that Mr. Foster, selected to assist the Chinese envoys in the peace negotiations, to meet Li Hung Chang at Tientsin. The Morning Post has a despatch from Tokio saying that the supplementary war budget calls for 100,000,000 yen instead of 10,000,000, the sum reported yesterday. This grant will make Japan's total war expenditure 220,000,000 yen.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Ministers Leave for Montreal on Railway Matters—Rushing the Voters' Lists.

Expedition to Hudson's Bay—Falling Off in Chinese Immigration—The Waters Case.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—There was a short meeting of the cabinet this afternoon but only routine business was transacted. At the close Hon. Macdonald and Haggart left for Montreal on railway matters. At the printing bureau this morning 60 additional compositors were put to work on the voters' lists. Fully 150 men are thus employed. The departmental blue books will have to stand until the rush on the lists is over. The general impression is that the lists will be ready by or before March 31. Renewed representations are now being made to the government to send an expedition to Hudson's Bay for the purpose of exploring the fishery and other resources of that great inland sea and region. For some months past the government has been undecided as to whether it should send a decided falling off in Chinese immigration. Last month was no exception in this respect. The total number paying tax during January was 97 as compared with 129 for January last year. The case against T. J. Waters was again postponed to day, this time owing to the death of the father of Counsel Orr. The Supreme court opened to-day with a full bench. The first case heard was Nova Scotia one. The appellant argued his claim in person. OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—An order-in-council has been passed placing anti-toxins on the free list, no matter by whom imported. Pending a decision on this question, boards of health have been allowed to import the article free. Now anybody can bring it into the Dominion. The ordinance adopted by the Northwest assembly last session in reference to irrigation has been disallowed on the ground that certain clauses are ultra vires and infringed on the prerogatives of the federal parliament. The assignment of Lee-Metford carbines for the use of the mounted police will arrive here this week. An influential deputation from Montreal has been invited to-day in reference to the proposed immigration of 4,000 French Canadian registered vessels. It was after persistent agitation that Her Majesty's government three years ago conceded this right, but evidently the order is not being recognized. Recently the authorities at 25-30 made handed down and confiscated a Canadian flag which was flying on a Nova Scotia schooner, the Emma of Yarmouth. The flag was taken down by the police superintendent at Hamilton, and his action was endorsed by the Colonial Secretary on the island. It seems strange that in face of the order of 1882 such a blunder has been committed. The authorities of the island evidently acted under the instructions of 1889, which obliged British subjects to fly the red ensign vessels in those cities. Two French officers from the staff of the Queen's Printer will go to each city to act as superintendents and see that the lists are not tampered with.

CABLE ITEMS.

Prince of Wales Indisposed—Allments of the Pope and Prince Bismarck.

Twenty Persons Frozen to Death in Austria—End of a Noted Fenian.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Kaiser will attend the funeral of the Austrian Archduke Albert. The Pope is suffering from an attack of influenza. The Liverpool Courier announces the death of Patrick Higgin, a noted Fenian. In the religious yesterday a resolution to repeal the law banishing the Jesuits passed its third reading. Subscriptions to the new United States loan closed in London on the 20th. It is believed the amount agreed to be taken here will be covered more than ten times. On the stock exchange bonds are known as "New Yanks." All the evening papers pronounce the loan a great success. The cold throughout Austria since Sunday has been intense. Twenty-two persons were frozen to death in Galicia. Several cases of death from exposure are reported from other regions. Prince Bismarck is suffering from an attack of neuralgia, and his illness is aggravated by a cold and the excitement attendant upon the preparations for the celebration of the 80th anniversary of his birthday, which occurs on April 1. The Prince of Wales, despite the fact that he was suffering from the effects of a chill which seized him yesterday, appeared last evening at a meeting of the Royal old pension commission at which he was to preside. The Prince was very hoarse and was attended by an almost incessant cough. After considerable persuasion on the part of the members of the commission he was induced to leave the meeting and return to Marlborough House where he was placed under medical treatment. There is a further stir in Egypt affecting the position of the ministry. The Khedive, as reported, wants to oust Nubar Pasha, president of the ministerial council, whom the English support. In an article El Ahram, which according to the Times correspondent at Cairo, must be directly inspired by the Khedive, states that Baron Cromer, British agent and consul-general in Egypt, with disarming frankness has been reported to the Khedive in the last issue. The editor of El Ahram is a Syrian who is under French protection and who is known to be the Khedive's chief adviser. The Times correspondent imputes the falsehood to the Khedive and declares that the ministry are entitled to British support, and that if it is withdrawn there will be a reaction from the triumph of the Khedive which will imperil the progress made under British control. Dr. Hulke, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, is dead. The weather has grown warmer in the East and South of England. Rain has fallen intermittently to-day and the snow is melting. Dundee Bros. jewel merchants in Dundee, fell to-day. Their liabilities are not known. Queen Victoria arrived at Windsor castle to-day. The United Press correspondent made many inquiries here to-day as to the report that the yacht Vigilant would be taken back to America at once, and was informed that no instructions whatsoever as to her future movements had been received. SUICIDE OF A DIPLOMAT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The first secretary of the Russian legation, M. Bogdanoff, committed suicide this morning at his residence in this city. M. Bogdanoff shot himself, the cause assigned being neuralgia. He was until recently Russian charge d'affaires at Rio de Janeiro. After the coroner's inquest the Russian minister will take charge of the remains. After Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian minister, and Second Secretary Botkin arrived on the scene a thorough examination of the body was made. It was found that while reclining in his bed the Secretary had pressed the revolver against his right temple and fired. The bullet had gone clear through the head and was found afterwards in the middle of the pillow. The weapon, firmly clutched in the right hand, was found by the coroner. The Secretary had been lying on the couch. The coroner had a slight exclamation of surprise. "Ah, he is some notes," said Mr. Botkin. "One of them says for relatives; the other to be opened; shall I open them?" Dr. Hammett told him that the second one must be opened, but the other being sealed, should be sent to his destination. Accordingly Mr. Botkin read aloud the notes, which was written on a card bearing the Imperial crest. It was a long dead soul the body is to heavy a task; for this reason I destroy myself. (Signed) F. BAGDANOFF. It was then seen that for some time the deceased had been suffering mentally, though his actions did not show it. The coroner accordingly noted in his minutes that death was due to dependency, and made a certificate of death by a self-inflicted revolver wound. The effects of the deceased were turned over to Mr. Botkin, who looked the drawers and trunks and sealed them with the seal of the legation. TEN NEGROES DROWNED. WATKINS, Ga., Feb. 20.—A report from Shorley says that ten negroes were drowned one day last week in the Satilla river at the bridge of the Florida Central and Peninsular railroad. The negroes were raftmen and were on a raft of cypress timber, when they became almost frozen. Their faces, hands and feet were frost bitten and their limbs were so numbed that they were powerless to steering the raft. The raft had reached the highest mark and the raft became unmanageable. The negroes were awfully hungry and could not stand up. Finally they grew desperate and rolled off the raft into the river and tried to reach the shore. They were unable to swim so because of the ice. The raft was broken up. The raftmen and their bodies were found floating in the water a few days afterwards. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

NEWS.

Should Sir... The C.P.R. traffic... Rescued from Slavery He Ever Advocated the Emancipement of His Fellow.

Two more cases of... Rescued from Slavery He Ever Advocated the Emancipement of His Fellow.

Two more cases of... Rescued from Slavery He Ever Advocated the Emancipement of His Fellow.

OBITUARY.

NORTHERIDGE, Ont., Feb. 19.—John Fulton, a grandson of Colonel Fulton, who settled near Richmond Hill in 1770, is dead. The deceased served in a cavalry corps at the time of the rebellion of 1837.

CHATHAM, Feb. 19.—Samuel Sanderson, a Wesleyan resident and large land owner, dropped dead yesterday from heart disease.

STAYFORD, Feb. 19.—James McNamara, aged seventy-five, one of the pioneers of Perth county, is dead.

HAMILTON, Feb. 19.—W. W. Sumner died yesterday. He had been suffering from paralysis for years.

NEW U. S. LOAN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The prospectus in which the new four per cent government bonds are offered to the public by the Morgan-Belmont syndicate was issued late this afternoon. The \$62,315,000 bonds are offered at 112 1/2 dated February 1, with an accrued interest until March 1, which brings the bonds practically to a 3 1/2 per cent basis and is about the same price as that at which they are offered in London. The profit to the syndicate will be from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 according to the cost of securing the gold and the losses on the sterling operations by which gold exports are checked. Mr. Morgan says that the offering of the bonds to the public is a mere formality, as the whole sale is completed. Subscriptions are already in for twice the amount of the bonds to be sold in this country and it is probable that subscriptions will be closed tomorrow night. The gold deposited by the syndicate in the sub-treasury to-day amounted to \$2,457,417, the amount deposited throughout the country now aggregating over \$32,000,000. The deposits of gold due from this country are practically completed.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—N. M. Rothschild & Sons and J. S. Morgan & Co. have issued a 3 1/2 per cent loan of \$20,000,000, both principal and interest payable in the United States, one half of which is reserved for issue in the United States. The price is \$227 per \$1,000 bond. The scrip will carry a coupon of 23 1/2 per cent payable quarterly. The loan runs 30 years, when it is redeemable at the pleasure of the government. At the same time the return to the investor is 23 1/2 per cent. The loan closes on or before Thursday. The bonds are quoted at 104 1/2 per cent. There is no doubt that the loan will be covered several times.

AT THEIR PEEL.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19.—According to Judge J. P. Sledge of the Allegheny county bench, the U. S. government has taken a hand toward the intended execution of W. T. Seward, the American implicated in the Hawaiian revolution. Sledge and Seward are brothers-in-law. The former returned from Washington City to-day, where he went to interest Secretary Sherman in the case. After hearing Sledge the secretary telegraphed a message to Vancouver to catch the steamer leaving that place for Honolulu. He then informed Judge Sledge that if Seward is not executed before the steamer arrives President Dole will order a stay of execution until the case can be more fully investigated. Judge Sledge says: "In addition to calling on Secretary Sherman and Minister Thurston, Seward saw Hawley, Allison, Platt, Perkins and Butler. Hawley was Major Seward's chief of staff, and is glad to aid him. An address to President Dole was prepared and signed by the United States senators. I am satisfied it will have considerable weight, as the Hawaiian government wants the good will of the American people."

INTRIGUES AT CAIRO.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The correspondent of the Times at Cairo says there is reason to believe that the Khedive is determined to get rid of the ministry of Nubar Pasha and to render impossible any ministry similarly inclined to work amicably and loyally with the British representatives. Attempts are being made to stimulate anti-European feelings among the Mohammedans. Warnings have been received even from native sources by various European that trouble is brewing, and the month of Ramadan, beginning next week, is anticipated with apprehensions. When the authors of inflammatory articles are constantly being hauled before the Khedive's ante chamber, the ignorance of the Oriental masses naturally assumes that they have assurances of official sanction for words and deeds of violence. Commenting on the foreign situation, the Times in its leader warns the Khedive that such intrigues cannot safely be carried beyond a certain point, and especially when they are accompanied by pronounced symptoms of disturbances such as a few years ago brought Egypt to the verge of ruin.

HAWAIIAN CABLE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The conference committee of the two houses of congress yesterday reported an agreement on all the senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bills except that appropriating \$500,000 for a telegraphic cable between the California coast and Hawaii. This leaves the bill ready for the President as soon as the cable item can be arranged, but the prospect is not good for reaching a speedy understanding on this subject. While the report contains no detailed statements as to the differences which are developed in conference on the cable amendment, it is learned from the members that so far as the negotiation has gone, neither side has shown any disposition whatever to yield. Senator Hale, who is the special champion of the cable in the conference committee, said that he had no intention of surrendering, but admitted that the house conference were apparently just as determined not to permit the appropriation to be made.

BRITISH POLITICS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Daily News to-morrow will comment as follows on the results of the divisions in the House of Commons last night: "We need scarcely say that there is not the slightest truth in the rumour which connected the cabinet with the divisions. The time has passed for inquiring whether or not the ministry will appeal forthwith to the country or press on their legislative proposals. Their course has been made already, and it cannot be altered without disaster."

CHILD PROTECTION.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The senate judiciary committee will to-morrow report favorably on Senator Gerry's whipping post bill, amended so that corporal punishment may be inflicted on persons assaulting a female or child of either sex under the age of sixteen years. Wife beaters, whom Mr. Gerry was anxious to reach, will, he exempted from the provisions of the measure.

LAURIER'S POSITION.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—(Special)—There was a large attendance at the anti-peace demonstration of the Liberal clubs at Schermer last evening, when Hon. Mr. Laurier, Hon. Mr. Ouley, Israel Tarte, and Charles Devlin, not only declared their opposition to Mr. Laurier, but also declared that they would not be taken off their guard. Mr. Laurier said nothing new, and what he did say was in French, the great majority of those present being of that nationality.

DELAIED VESSELS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Much anxiety is manifested among the owners of small coastwise sailing vessels as to the safety of about twenty-five ships which are supposed to have been lost in the late blizzard. Every day the offices of the agents are besieged by relatives anxious to know what has become of their loved ones. The severe storm there has not been one coastwise sailing vessel reported from any southern port for the month of January. The agents of the vessels are now in New York for the month of January. The agents of the vessels are now in New York for the month of January. The agents of the vessels are now in New York for the month of January.

UNITED STATES PROHIBITION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Blair (Republican, New Hampshire) introduced in the house to-day a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic liquors in the United States. The measure was offered at the request of the general officers of the World's and the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, and was the expression of the policy of the United States.

BOOTH IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—General Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, addressed three big mass meetings at the Mechanics' building yesterday. In the evening the hall was crowded to its utmost, and it is estimated that his audience numbered 25,000 people during the day. The usual enthusiasm which has followed his appearance everywhere on his trip across the country marked the meeting. The General was attended by his wife and the local Salvation Army corps.

FUGITIVE FIRE CHIEF.

SEATTLE, Feb. 19.—Chief A. R. Hunt, of the fire department, has disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him. Despite the closest investigation no trace can be found of him after a few minutes after 8 o'clock last Friday night when he left R. A. Rose, Western agent of the Gamewell fire alarm system, in front of the Rainier-Grand hotel on Front street. He had obtained no permission from the Mayor and Fire Commissioner Masi to go to Tacoma to attend his own trial on the charge of fraudulently obtaining naturalization papers, and his absence did not excite uneasiness among his friends. The fire commissioners felt called upon to take official notice of Hunt's absence from his duties for an unwarranted length of time, and at a meeting held late yesterday afternoon dropped his name from the rolls of the department, elected the senior captain Alexander Allen, Jr., chief, and put Assistant Chief J. J. Sullivan in as acting chief pending confirmation or rejection of the name of Allen by the council. It is said that his disappearance is due to his inability to supply affidavits to confirm his sworn statement that he was a United States citizen instead of a Canadian who had never been naturalized.

LAURIER'S POSITION.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—(Special)—The Mail and Empire, in an editorial to-day on the Manitoba school question, asks why the Liberals if they honestly desire the application of a remedy, cannot at once bring their influence to bear upon Hon. Mr. Greenway, who is Hon. Mr. Laurier's western agent, or upon Martin, author of the law, and it declares that if, at any opportunity, time Mr. Laurier does not in conformity with the plea made by him in Parliament in 1883 plead with Greenway to consider the case, it will not be unfair to presume that there is a strong intention to apply the measure to place Roman Catholics in a false position for party purposes than to remove any oppression or to secure a settlement satisfactory to all.

BOOTH IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—General Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, addressed three big mass meetings at the Mechanics' building yesterday. In the evening the hall was crowded to its utmost, and it is estimated that his audience numbered 25,000 people during the day. The usual enthusiasm which has followed his appearance everywhere on his trip across the country marked the meeting. The General was attended by his wife and the local Salvation Army corps.

FUGITIVE FIRE CHIEF.

SEATTLE, Feb. 19.—Chief A. R. Hunt, of the fire department, has disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him. Despite the closest investigation no trace can be found of him after a few minutes after 8 o'clock last Friday night when he left R. A. Rose, Western agent of the Gamewell fire alarm system, in front of the Rainier-Grand hotel on Front street. He had obtained no permission from the Mayor and Fire Commissioner Masi to go to Tacoma to attend his own trial on the charge of fraudulently obtaining naturalization papers, and his absence did not excite uneasiness among his friends. The fire commissioners felt called upon to take official notice of Hunt's absence from his duties for an unwarranted length of time, and at a meeting held late yesterday afternoon dropped his name from the rolls of the department, elected the senior captain Alexander Allen, Jr., chief, and put Assistant Chief J. J. Sullivan in as acting chief pending confirmation or rejection of the name of Allen by the council. It is said that his disappearance is due to his inability to supply affidavits to confirm his sworn statement that he was a United States citizen instead of a Canadian who had never been naturalized.

LAURIER'S POSITION.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—(Special)—The Mail and Empire, in an editorial to-day on the Manitoba school question, asks why the Liberals if they honestly desire the application of a remedy, cannot at once bring their influence to bear upon Hon. Mr. Greenway, who is Hon. Mr. Laurier's western agent, or upon Martin, author of the law, and it declares that if, at any opportunity, time Mr. Laurier does not in conformity with the plea made by him in Parliament in 1883 plead with Greenway to consider the case, it will not be unfair to presume that there is a strong intention to apply the measure to place Roman Catholics in a false position for party purposes than to remove any oppression or to secure a settlement satisfactory to all.

BOOTH IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—General Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, addressed three big mass meetings at the Mechanics' building yesterday. In the evening the hall was crowded to its utmost, and it is estimated that his audience numbered 25,000 people during the day. The usual enthusiasm which has followed his appearance everywhere on his trip across the country marked the meeting. The General was attended by his wife and the local Salvation Army corps.

FUGITIVE FIRE CHIEF.

SEATTLE, Feb. 19.—Chief A. R. Hunt, of the fire department, has disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him. Despite the closest investigation no trace can be found of him after a few minutes after 8 o'clock last Friday night when he left R. A. Rose, Western agent of the Gamewell fire alarm system, in front of the Rainier-Grand hotel on Front street. He had obtained no permission from the Mayor and Fire Commissioner Masi to go to Tacoma to attend his own trial on the charge of fraudulently obtaining naturalization papers, and his absence did not excite uneasiness among his friends. The fire commissioners felt called upon to take official notice of Hunt's absence from his duties for an unwarranted length of time, and at a meeting held late yesterday afternoon dropped his name from the rolls of the department, elected the senior captain Alexander Allen, Jr., chief, and put Assistant Chief J. J. Sullivan in as acting chief pending confirmation or rejection of the name of Allen by the council. It is said that his disappearance is due to his inability to supply affidavits to confirm his sworn statement that he was a United States citizen instead of a Canadian who had never been naturalized.

LAURIER'S POSITION.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—(Special)—The Mail and Empire, in an editorial to-day on the Manitoba school question, asks why the Liberals if they honestly desire the application of a remedy, cannot at once bring their influence to bear upon Hon. Mr. Greenway, who is Hon. Mr. Laurier's western agent, or upon Martin, author of the law, and it declares that if, at any opportunity, time Mr. Laurier does not in conformity with the plea made by him in Parliament in 1883 plead with Greenway to consider the case, it will not be unfair to presume that there is a strong intention to apply the measure to place Roman Catholics in a false position for party purposes than to remove any oppression or to secure a settlement satisfactory to all.

BOOTH IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—General Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, addressed three big mass meetings at the Mechanics' building yesterday. In the evening the hall was crowded to its utmost, and it is estimated that his audience numbered 25,000 people during the day. The usual enthusiasm which has followed his appearance everywhere on his trip across the country marked the meeting. The General was attended by his wife and the local Salvation Army corps.

FUGITIVE FIRE CHIEF.

SEATTLE, Feb. 19.—Chief A. R. Hunt, of the fire department, has disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him. Despite the closest investigation no trace can be found of him after a few minutes after 8 o'clock last Friday night when he left R. A. Rose, Western agent of the Gamewell fire alarm system, in front of the Rainier-Grand hotel on Front street. He had obtained no permission from the Mayor and Fire Commissioner Masi to go to Tacoma to attend his own trial on the charge of fraudulently obtaining naturalization papers, and his absence did not excite uneasiness among his friends. The fire commissioners felt called upon to take official notice of Hunt's absence from his duties for an unwarranted length of time, and at a meeting held late yesterday afternoon dropped his name from the rolls of the department, elected the senior captain Alexander Allen, Jr., chief, and put Assistant Chief J. J. Sullivan in as acting chief pending confirmation or rejection of the name of Allen by the council. It is said that his disappearance is due to his inability to supply affidavits to confirm his sworn statement that he was a United States citizen instead of a Canadian who had never been naturalized.

LAURIER'S POSITION.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—(Special)—The Mail and Empire, in an editorial to-day on the Manitoba school question, asks why the Liberals if they honestly desire the application of a remedy, cannot at once bring their influence to bear upon Hon. Mr. Greenway, who is Hon. Mr. Laurier's western agent, or upon Martin, author of the law, and it declares that if, at any opportunity, time Mr. Laurier does not in conformity with the plea made by him in Parliament in 1883 plead with Greenway to consider the case, it will not be unfair to presume that there is a strong intention to apply the measure to place Roman Catholics in a false position for party purposes than to remove any oppression or to secure a settlement satisfactory to all.

BOOTH IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—General Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, addressed three big mass meetings at the Mechanics' building yesterday. In the evening the hall was crowded to its utmost, and it is estimated that his audience numbered 25,000 people during the day. The usual enthusiasm which has followed his appearance everywhere on his trip across the country marked the meeting. The General was attended by his wife and the local Salvation Army corps.

FUGITIVE FIRE CHIEF.

SEATTLE, Feb. 19.—Chief A. R. Hunt, of the fire department, has disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him. Despite the closest investigation no trace can be found of him after a few minutes after 8 o'clock last Friday night when he left R. A. Rose, Western agent of the Gamewell fire alarm system, in front of the Rainier-Grand hotel on Front street. He had obtained no permission from the Mayor and Fire Commissioner Masi to go to Tacoma to attend his own trial on the charge of fraudulently obtaining naturalization papers, and his absence did not excite uneasiness among his friends. The fire commissioners felt called upon to take official notice of Hunt's absence from his duties for an unwarranted length of time, and at a meeting held late yesterday afternoon dropped his name from the rolls of the department, elected the senior captain Alexander Allen, Jr., chief, and put Assistant Chief J. J. Sullivan in as acting chief pending confirmation or rejection of the name of Allen by the council. It is said that his disappearance is due to his inability to supply affidavits to confirm his sworn statement that he was a United States citizen instead of a Canadian who had never been naturalized.

LAURIER'S POSITION.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—(Special)—The Mail and Empire, in an editorial to-day on the Manitoba school question, asks why the Liberals if they honestly desire the application of a remedy, cannot at once bring their influence to bear upon Hon. Mr. Greenway, who is Hon. Mr. Laurier's western agent, or upon Martin, author of the law, and it declares that if, at any opportunity, time Mr. Laurier does not in conformity with the plea made by him in Parliament in 1883 plead with Greenway to consider the case, it will not be unfair to presume that there is a strong intention to apply the measure to place Roman Catholics in a false position for party purposes than to remove any oppression or to secure a settlement satisfactory to all.

BOOTH IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—General Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, addressed three big mass meetings at the Mechanics' building yesterday. In the evening the hall was crowded to its utmost, and it is estimated that his audience numbered 25,000 people during the day. The usual enthusiasm which has followed his appearance everywhere on his trip across the country marked the meeting. The General was attended by his wife and the local Salvation Army corps.

FUGITIVE FIRE CHIEF.

SEATTLE, Feb. 19.—Chief A. R. Hunt, of the fire department, has disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him. Despite the closest investigation no trace can be found of him after a few minutes after 8 o'clock last Friday night when he left R. A. Rose, Western agent of the Gamewell fire alarm system, in front of the Rainier-Grand hotel on Front street. He had obtained no permission from the Mayor and Fire Commissioner Masi to go to Tacoma to attend his own trial on the charge of fraudulently obtaining naturalization papers, and his absence did not excite uneasiness among his friends. The fire commissioners felt called upon to take official notice of Hunt's absence from his duties for an unwarranted length of time, and at a meeting held late yesterday afternoon dropped his name from the rolls of the department, elected the senior captain Alexander Allen, Jr., chief, and put Assistant Chief J. J. Sullivan in as acting chief pending confirmation or rejection of the name of Allen by the council. It is said that his disappearance is due to his inability to supply affidavits to confirm his sworn statement that he was a United States citizen instead of a Canadian who had never been naturalized.

LAURIER'S POSITION.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—(Special)—The Mail and Empire, in an editorial to-day on the Manitoba school question, asks why the Liberals if they honestly desire the application of a remedy, cannot at once bring their influence to bear upon Hon. Mr. Greenway, who is Hon. Mr. Laurier's western agent, or upon Martin, author of the law, and it declares that if, at any opportunity, time Mr. Laurier does not in conformity with the plea made by him in Parliament in 1883 plead with Greenway to consider the case, it will not be unfair to presume that there is a strong intention to apply the measure to place Roman Catholics in a false position for party purposes than to remove any oppression or to secure a settlement satisfactory to all.

BOOTH IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—General Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, addressed three big mass meetings at the Mechanics' building yesterday. In the evening the hall was crowded to its utmost, and it is estimated that his audience numbered 25,000 people during the day. The usual enthusiasm which has followed his appearance everywhere on his trip across the country marked the meeting. The General was attended by his wife and the local Salvation Army corps.

FUGITIVE FIRE CHIEF.

SEATTLE, Feb. 19.—Chief A. R. Hunt, of the fire department, has disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him. Despite the closest investigation no trace can be found of him after a few minutes after 8 o'clock last Friday night when he left R. A. Rose, Western agent of the Gamewell fire alarm system, in front of the Rainier-Grand hotel on Front street. He had obtained no permission from the Mayor and Fire Commissioner Masi to go to Tacoma to attend his own trial on the charge of fraudulently obtaining naturalization papers, and his absence did not excite uneasiness among his friends. The fire commissioners felt called upon to take official notice of Hunt's absence from his duties for an unwarranted length of time, and at a meeting held late yesterday afternoon dropped his name from the rolls of the department, elected the senior captain Alexander Allen, Jr., chief, and put Assistant Chief J. J. Sullivan in as acting chief pending confirmation or rejection of the name of Allen by the council. It is said that his disappearance is due to his inability to supply affidavits to confirm his sworn statement that he was a United States citizen instead of a Canadian who had never been naturalized.

LAURIER'S POSITION.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—(Special)—The Mail and Empire, in an editorial to-day on the Manitoba school question, asks why the Liberals if they honestly desire the application of a remedy, cannot at once bring their influence to bear upon Hon. Mr. Greenway, who is Hon. Mr. Laurier's western agent, or upon Martin, author of the law, and it declares that if, at any opportunity, time Mr. Laurier does not in conformity with the plea made by him in Parliament in 1883 plead with Greenway to consider the case, it will not be unfair to presume that there is a strong intention to apply the measure to place Roman Catholics in a false position for party purposes than to remove any oppression or to secure a settlement satisfactory to all.

BOOTH IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—General Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, addressed three big mass meetings at the Mechanics' building yesterday. In the evening the hall was crowded to its utmost, and it is estimated that his audience numbered 25,000 people during the day. The usual enthusiasm which has followed his appearance everywhere on his trip across the country marked the meeting. The General was attended by his wife and the local Salvation Army corps.

FUGITIVE FIRE CHIEF.

SEATTLE, Feb. 19.—Chief A. R. Hunt, of the fire department, has disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him. Despite the closest investigation no trace can be found of him after a few minutes after 8 o'clock last Friday night when he left R. A. Rose, Western agent of the Gamewell fire alarm system, in front of the Rainier-Grand hotel on Front street. He had obtained no permission from the Mayor and Fire Commissioner Masi to go to Tacoma to attend his own trial on the charge of fraudulently obtaining naturalization papers, and his absence did not excite uneasiness among his friends. The fire commissioners felt called upon to take official notice of Hunt's absence from his duties for an unwarranted length of time, and at a meeting held late yesterday afternoon dropped his name from the rolls of the department, elected the senior captain Alexander Allen, Jr., chief, and put Assistant Chief J. J. Sullivan in as acting chief pending confirmation or rejection of the name of Allen by the council. It is said that his disappearance is due to his inability to supply affidavits to confirm his sworn statement that he was a United States citizen instead of a Canadian who had never been naturalized.

LAURIER'S POSITION.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—(Special)—The Mail and Empire,

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1895.

THE DECEPTIVE ORY.

It is not somewhat singular that many of those who say that they are in favor of Laurier for Premier do not give him credit for shrewdness? When they are asked how it is possible to establish English free trade in this Dominion they freely admit that it cannot be done, but they add, "Laurier has no intention to introduce British free trade; he talks about it, but he can do nothing more." This admission shows that some at least of those who shout for Laurier and free trade do not believe either in Laurier or free trade. They have, perhaps, a grievance against the present Government—generally a personal one—and they intend to oppose the Government's candidates, no matter what the policy of the Opposition may be.

There is no use in reasoning with men of this class. They care nothing for the welfare of the country and they are so ignorant or so blinded by spite and prejudice that they do not know that in supporting Laurier they are opposing the trade policy they believe in. It is utterly absurd to suppose that Mr. Laurier after promising the people of Canada, from Cape Breton to British Columbia, free trade, will, if he is elevated to power, make no attempt to redeem his promises. Such perfidy would ruin the reputation and wreck the career of the ablest statesman alive. The people of Canada would not tolerate such a course of deliberate double-dealing, as that which, according to these supporters of his, he has entered upon. If he should prove successful he must tinker the tariff. He will have to take off some protective duties, and as he cannot do without a revenue he must impose new duties in their place. If Mr. Laurier is such a politician as some of his supporters represent him to be he is the last man in the country that any honest elector would think of voting for. He must try in some way to redeem the pledges he is now making here, there and everywhere; and it is certain that while the attempt is being made the business of the country will suffer. Instead of trade being more stable than it is now, an era of instability and uncertainty will be inaugurated. Experiments of one kind and another will be made; the new financiers will try to reconcile the irreconcilable—to introduce free trade while depending upon customs duties for a revenue—and it does not take any great discernment to see that there will be uncertainty and instability in business as long as the experiments continue to experiment.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The logical and thoughtful speech which the Hon. Mr. Foster delivered at Sherbrooke will set intelligent men in all parts of the country thinking. If they ask themselves what British free trade means for Canada they should not fail to come to conclusions unfavorable to the designs and expectations of the Liberals. They will see, if trade of this kind were established in the Dominion, that nearly all the productions of every country under the sun would be allowed to enter our ports duty free. This freedom of trade would apply to manufactured goods as well as to raw products. Canadian manufacturers of all kinds would have to compete with every manufacturing country under the sun. Labor is cheaper, raw materials are cheaper and the facilities of production are very much greater in many of the manufacturing countries than they are in Canada. Cheap goods of all kinds—more than enough to supply the inhabitants of the whole of Canada—would be rushed in from the overstocked markets of those countries and sold at the lowest possible prices. Canada would be made, as it was made before, under circumstances to outsiders far less favorable, their slaughter market. How could the manufacturers of this Dominion resist the flood of cheap goods? They would be undersold at their own doors by the foreign producers. The money that had been invested in most of the native industries would be unproductive, and the industries that had been fostered with such care would languish for a time and then, if the system were continued, die outright.

This has not taken place in England, it may be said. It has not. But the reason of this is very plain. England, when free trade was introduced, was in a position to supply the world with many classes of manufactured goods. It had a large manufacturing population and it possessed everything that was necessary to enable its manufacturers to work with the greatest advantage. To send manufactured goods to England was for a long time like sending coals to Newcastle. What the manufacturing population wanted was cheap food. Free trade gave them this, and the plentiful supply of cheap food enabled England to produce manufactured goods more cheaply than ever. This increased her superiority as a manufacturing country.

British farmers, however, after a time found that the unrestricted competition of colonists and foreigners in their own markets pinched them. They made strenuous efforts to overcome it and were apparently successful for a while; but it has at last been found too much for them. Farming has ceased to pay in England, and her farmers are looking around them for some means to better the miserable condition to which they have been brought by free trade. British manufacturers by strenuous and persevering effort have been able to hold their own, but there were times when it appeared as if they would be beaten in the race by some of their energetic and inventive competitors.

But Canadian manufacturers do not possess the superiority that British manufacturers had at a time when free trade was inaugurated. Neither have Canadian farmers a large and continually increasing manufac-

turing population to feed. British free trade, it will be remembered, will not open a single new market to them. Every country in the world will be free to send into their country farm produce of all kinds, and they will have merely the markets that are now open to them. It must not be for a moment thought that the countries to which Canadians will open their ports will in gratitude and good neighborhood open their markets to the produce of Canada. The experience of England has proved that the countries of which she is the very best customer treat her in matters of trade in the "meanest and most exacting way." The Americans have placed many and vexatious restrictions on their trade with Great Britain, and we Canadians are not in a position to boast of the liberal manner in which we have treated the best customer we have. She admits all our products free. But there has been no spontaneous reciprocity on our side. We have in our dealings with our Mother Country consulted only those interests which we considered our own. It is not to be supposed, then, if Canada adopts British free trade, that neighboring countries will follow our example and treat us as we treat them. In fact, by establishing free trade as the policy for Canada we would deprive ourselves of the only advantage we have in trading for reciprocity. The Yankees would then say to us, as they now in effect say to England, "What's the good of talking about reciprocity with you? Your market is ours already. You have nothing more that you can give us. Why then should we let you into our market to compete with us? Things suit us as they are; if you do not suit you, so much the worse for you. There is no sentiment in trade."

BURNS ON THINGS AMERICAN.

John Burns did not fall in love with republicanism when he visited the United States. He evidently was not deeply impressed by the majesty of the sovereign people. That sovereignty in the cities does its work very badly. The City Council of Chicago did not come up to John's notions of official dignity and propriety, and he evidently did not regard its administration as either as pure or as effective as it might be. This is what he says of the Chicago City Father in an interview with a reporter of the Daily Chronicle:

"Well," said Mr. Burns, "with Mr. Benn, my colleague and friend, I paid two visits to the Chicago City Council. The worshipful council was smoking—and spitting—the audience in the galleries was smoking—and the clear light in his hand as he read out the minutes. One member flung another of taking \$15,000 as a bribe from a corporation. 'The amount mentioned is too high,' said the originally incriminated member. 'The corporation is incredible. Streets are swept, paved, and repaired by contract. Municipal office is left to the lowest and least reputable citizens. 'Spooks' are here as the original cry; and the voters in municipal life are often well advised—on the road to prison. Fire brigades, police, sanitary and police inspectors are all more or less 'fixed on' at elections. You may imagine what that means. London is a billiard table compared with New York. The roads and streets, there, are all of holes and ruts, dirty, vile kept. The tram lines project three or four inches above or below the street level, and at cross-roads I have measured holes where the stones have sunk nine inches or a foot deep. The sewers are a nuisance; the street lavatories are wanting, and as for the decoration of city beauty it is appalling. Thick, clumsy telegraph poles are everywhere, and the overhead railway works group about like an iron serpent leaving a poisoned trail behind it."

It is evident that Mr. Burns opened the eyes of the American workmen to whom he spoke to the foolishness of much of the talk indulged in on this side of the Atlantic about the "pauper labor of England." He does not seem to think that the working men of the United States are on the whole very much better off than the working men of Great Britain, and one class, the miners, he declares are "worse off." What he says about the condition of the coal miners in the United States is interesting and ought to be edifying to those who in Seattle and elsewhere are so fond of representing the coal miners of British Columbia as working for lower wages than those of the United States.

To the English interviewer Mr. Burns said:

"My opinion is that the miners are worse off than they are here as the result of the last twenty years of organization and agitation. They average less than a dollar a day for three days a week. The truck system is all in force, and monopoly overrides nearly all legislative checks and supervision. In particular the boasted ownership of their own houses—this, by the way, is a point for Mr. Chamberlain—acts as a disadvantage rather than as a benefit. The corporations know that when a man lives in his own house he can be induced to accept a lower rate of wage. Moreover, preference is given to workmen living in the companies' houses, and miners living in other houses have often to sell or mortgage them. But let me say one word more on the foreign unskilled laborer. I despair most of the Italian, who has fallen far lower than even the Chinese, and tends to drag down the rest of the labor world to his own unhappy level. I may mention that in the coke region, known as Connellville, Italians, Hungarians and Bohemians are working at exhausting labor for about \$3 a day. The mortality among this class is horrid, and it throws a ghastly light on municipal corruption. The death rate in one block of tenement buildings holding 5,000 people in New York in 1893 was 346 per annum, that is to say, sixty-three per 1,000. Such a rate is five times greater than that among my own fellow-workmen in Batavia. There you can measure the difference between American and English municipal government."

"Generally, then, Mr. Burns, you would say that men's lives are used up more freely under the American industrial system than in our own?"

When Mr. Burns came to compare the form of government in the United States with that of his own country he was somewhat scornful. It is evident that in his attempt to forecast the future of the Great

Republic he did not consider it expedient to say plainly all he thought. This is his utterance on a different subject:

A constitutional monarchy has its limitations—and a plutocratic Republic, run by concentrated impersonal capital, may have deeper sources of evil. But while I am more and more a Socialist and opposed to monopoly, I am more and more convinced that anarchy, the narrowness of the doctrine, and the impracticability of the doctrine, are the greatest dangers to the world. The experience of England has proved that the countries of which she is the very best customer treat her in matters of trade in the "meanest and most exacting way." The Americans have placed many and vexatious restrictions on their trade with Great Britain, and we Canadians are not in a position to boast of the liberal manner in which we have treated the best customer we have. She admits all our products free. But there has been no spontaneous reciprocity on our side. We have in our dealings with our Mother Country consulted only those interests which we considered our own. It is not to be supposed, then, if Canada adopts British free trade, that neighboring countries will follow our example and treat us as we treat them. In fact, by establishing free trade as the policy for Canada we would deprive ourselves of the only advantage we have in trading for reciprocity. The Yankees would then say to us, as they now in effect say to England, "What's the good of talking about reciprocity with you? Your market is ours already. You have nothing more that you can give us. Why then should we let you into our market to compete with us? Things suit us as they are; if you do not suit you, so much the worse for you. There is no sentiment in trade."

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Dr. Walker moved: "Whereas a commission has been appointed by the Dominion government, acting jointly with a commission appointed by the government of the United States, for the purpose of delimiting the boundary between the Dominion of Alaska and that of the Dominion of Canada; and whereas, owing to the contiguity of the territory in dispute, the interests of the province of British Columbia are materially affected by the settlement to be arrived at; and whereas the government of the province of British Columbia have in the past taken active steps in bringing about the measure adopted by the Dominion government for the location of the line of demarcation, and its early and expeditious determination; and having repeatedly brought to the attention of the Dominion government the desirability of the territory rightfully that of Canada within the terms and meaning of the treaty governing the same; and whereas, it is deemed that a respectful address be made to the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will be pleased to move His Excellency the Governor-General to consider the desirability of British Columbia being directly represented in the negotiations for the settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the territory of Alaska, and that no effort be spared to secure for the province of British Columbia the territory contemplated under the terms of the treaty of Great Britain with Russia." He explained that the Dominion government does not appear to grasp all the points at issue in connection with this matter.

Hon. Mr. Turner recognized this as an opportune resolution, as it would be a matter of great importance to this country. He pointed out that the Dominion government had not granted to the company authority to take a larger quantity of water; and also to erect a dam across the outlet of Morehead and Boothby lakes. He said the company have already spent \$1,000,000 in the work, but find themselves hampered for want of water. No private rights or public interests will be injuriously affected by the provisions of the bill.

REVENUE TAX.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill to amend the revenue tax act, so as to permit the collection of the tax by proceedings before a magistrate.

YANCOUVER CHARTER.

Mr. McPherson moved to strike out section 16 of the Vancouver act amendment bill, this section dealing with compensation to electric and other companies. Lost on division.

mineral claims within the said (E. K. Kennedy, though a warning voice said, "It will get killed.")

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

THE HOUSE WENT INTO COMMITTEE ON THE SUNDAY OBSERVANCE BILL, Mr. Graham in the chair.

Mr. Kennedy submitted the new draft of section 2 which he had made, at the suggestion of the house. It provided against exporting goods for sale or the exercise of worldly labor, with several exceptions, including the sale of drugs and medicines, the carriage of mails and travellers, furnishing boats and carriages for travellers, Sunday morning newspapers, tram cars "and other works of necessity and charity."

Mr. Walker observed that anyone who would try to force down the throats of members such doctrines as those of this Sunday bill, must be off his base.

Mr. Walker moved the second reading of his bill respecting the payment of wages, to be paid by time checks and the shaving of cheques on Spokane bank.

Mr. Walker moved the second reading of his bill to amend the cattle protection act. The object is to add to the list of animals to which the protection of the act is to extend, and it also provides: "When the fence along the railway is not such as to keep the cattle from trespassing upon neighboring or adjoining lands."

Mr. Graham moved the second reading of the bill to amend the cattle protection act. The object is to add to the list of animals to which the protection of the act is to extend, and it also provides: "When the fence along the railway is not such as to keep the cattle from trespassing upon neighboring or adjoining lands."

Mr. Adams moved the second reading of the bill respecting the payment of wages, to be paid by time checks and the shaving of cheques on Spokane bank.

THE CITY.

IN THIS city on Friday last Rev. W. Leslie Clay of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church performed the ceremony which united in marriage Mr. Charles B. Edwards, of Honolulu, H.I., and Mrs. Adele Steine, of Seattle.

THE throw-off among the five ties for the prize in Jamieson's bean guessing contest took place last evening, and resulted in Mr. Lee winning the prize, Mr. H. Pettibone the bicycle and Miss Lottie Hickey the subscriptions.

CONSTABLES Kavanagh and Conlin arrested Peter, a Swahili, on Johnson street yesterday for having intoxicated in his possession. They also took Ah Hong to the city prison and looked him on a charge of supplying the Indian.

IN the city police court yesterday the information of Mr. James Angus charged against E. Crow Baker with assault was dismissed. Magistrate Macrae after hearing several witnesses holding that the matter of complaint was too trivial to demand the attention of the court.

SATURDAY evening free concerts are this season proving a great success and furnish many pleasant hours for those attending. There were large gatherings and good programmes last evening at the Y.M.C.A. hall, Temperance hall and the Herald street mission.

NEXT to the inspection, the event which is exciting greatest interest in the city is the artillery circles in the entertainment which the sergeants have in course of preparation. Though the date set for it is March 30, arrangements are being made for a very formal state, and something quite out of the ordinary is looked for.

THE Hebrew Ladies' Association have made good progress in arranging for the concert they intend giving in the Blanchard street synagogue on Thursday evening in aid of the synagogue. Among the ladies who will take part are Mr. and Mrs. Clement Rowlands, Madame Laird, Miss Smith, Miss Russell and Mr. Agnew. The committee in charge intend making the concert as enjoyable as possible and are working hard for the success of their enterprise.

THE remains of the late John Kermod, who was accidentally killed on Tuesday last, arrived by the Islander last night, accompanied by Mr. W. H. Jones and Mr. C. F. Jones, who had kindly left their homes at Grand Rapids, B. C., to escort the body to the bereaved family in Victoria. Mr. Frank Kermod, brother of the deceased, who had met the party on the way down, also returned with them. Funeral takes place to-day, at 2 o'clock, from the family residence, 87 Henry street.

THE ball held in the South Spanish hall on the evening of the 15th inst., in connection with the Agricultural Association, proved in every way a success and an improvement upon its predecessor for which the committee are much pleased to keep large sums on hand in coin instead of paying by cheque.

Mr. Kitcher moved the second reading of his bill respecting the payment of wages, to be paid by time checks and the shaving of cheques on Spokane bank.

Mr. Kitcher moved the second reading of his bill to amend the cattle protection act. The object is to add to the list of animals to which the protection of the act is to extend, and it also provides: "When the fence along the railway is not such as to keep the cattle from trespassing upon neighboring or adjoining lands."

Mr. Kitcher moved the second reading of his bill to amend the cattle protection act. The object is to add to the list of animals to which the protection of the act is to extend, and it also provides: "When the fence along the railway is not such as to keep the cattle from trespassing upon neighboring or adjoining lands."

Mr. Kitcher moved the second reading of his bill to amend the cattle protection act. The object is to add to the list of animals to which the protection of the act is to extend, and it also provides: "When the fence along the railway is not such as to keep the cattle from trespassing upon neighboring or adjoining lands."

Mr. Kitcher moved the second reading of his bill to amend the cattle protection act. The object is to add to the list of animals to which the protection of the act is to extend, and it also provides: "When the fence along the railway is not such as to keep the cattle from trespassing upon neighboring or adjoining lands."

Mr. Kitcher moved the second reading of his bill to amend the cattle protection act. The object is to add to the list of animals to which the protection of the act is to extend, and it also provides: "When the fence along the railway is not such as to keep the cattle from trespassing upon neighboring or adjoining lands."

Mr. Kitcher moved the second reading of his bill to amend the cattle protection act. The object is to add to the list of animals to which the protection of the act is to extend, and it also provides: "When the fence along the railway is not such as to keep the cattle from trespassing upon neighboring or adjoining lands."

Mr. Kitcher moved the second reading of his bill to amend the cattle protection act. The object is to add to the list of animals to which the protection of the act is to extend, and it also provides: "When the fence along the railway is not such as to keep the cattle from trespassing upon neighboring or adjoining lands."

FROM THE BOARD OF REPORT.

Motion to Amend.

In the absence of Mr. Hamphrey took the meeting last night the board being in the Victoria.

The motion was carried. Mr. Hamphrey took the meeting last night the board being in the Victoria.

The motion was carried. Mr. Hamphrey took the meeting last night the board being in the Victoria.

The motion was carried. Mr. Hamphrey took the meeting last night the board being in the Victoria.

The motion was carried. Mr. Hamphrey took the meeting last night the board being in the Victoria.

The motion was carried. Mr. Hamphrey took the meeting last night the board being in the Victoria.

The motion was carried. Mr. Hamphrey took the meeting last night the board being in the Victoria.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, FEBRUARY 19. BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Mr. Carmel Presents an Exhaustive Report on the Electric Light Plant.

Motion to Appoint a Plumbing Inspector Laid Over—Expensive Cordwood.

In the absence of Mayor Teague Ald. Humphrey took the chair at the city council meeting last night, all the other members of the board being present.

The Victoria Trades and Labor Council asked that all public works and improvements undertaken by the city be done by day's work instead of by contract. Laid on the table, a copy to be furnished each committee.

C. C. Revena wrote in regard to the city purchasing from G. W. Anderson part of sections 43 and 47 at Elk lake, on which farm the writer was a tenant, claiming that the offer to him of \$1,000 compensation is not sufficient. He considered \$2,000 was low enough.

Ald. Williams, while moving that the letter be referred to the Water Committee, held that Mr. Revena had not been treated rightly. He had not been offered enough.

The motion was carried. Effort is being made to be allowed to use Wharf street from Broughton to Drake's coal office, and also a part of Government street, was referred to the street committee to report.

D. Carmel reported as follows: VICTORIA, 18th Feb., 1895.

To the Worshipful the Mayor and Council of the City of Victoria:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your instructions, transmitted to me through the electric light committee, I have the honor to inform you that I have made a careful survey of the new electric light lighting plant and beg to report as follows:

I went carefully through the William Hamilton specifications and contract and compared the machinery with them. I also examined the workmanship, having some portions removed for that purpose; and am pleased to say that I found every part of it fully in accordance with their contract; and the materials and workmanship of a satisfactory description. Owing, however, to the delays to which they have been subjected, and alterations in the position of the various portions of the engine, they have been somewhat tampered with in the completion of their work, and put to a considerable amount of unnecessary expense. It is understood that the above alterations were approved by the late committee, and the only objection I can see is in not clothing the tops of the boilers, steam drums, &c., with a non-conducting material.

The chimney is of sufficient size and height, being the combined area of the whole of the tubes of the four boilers. There are more boilers than necessary. With fairly good coal and stoking two of these boilers will supply all the steam the present engines and radiators require. If any spare boilers are necessary, one would be sufficient for all purposes.

There are two "steam drums," the object for which does not appear, as their only possible use is to act as radiators, to reduce the steam pressure and waste coal.

The brickwork for the boilers, all the connecting pipes, stop valves, stop valves, piping, feed pump, etc., are good and suitable for the work intended.

I examined the engine carefully, and although there are other more economical, this is well designed in its details. I went through the necessary calculations to determine its power, and assuming that it cuts off at one-fourth, the stroke will expand the steam 300 times. When referred to the low pressure cylinder the mean pressure will be 35 pounds per square inch, and running at 200 revolutions, will develop the power of 300 horse power.

The William Hamilton tender specifies a vertical feed heater, but a horizontal one has been substituted. It has been placed between the low pressure cylinder and the condenser and is of doubtful value. It cannot heat the feed water to a higher temperature than 120 degrees, otherwise it would vitiate the vacuum, and cannot effect a saving more than 5 per cent.

The section pipe is 35 feet long (including the heater), and is of a diameter of 10 inches. It has a volume more than three times that of the low pressure cylinder, which in a quick running engine is highly detrimental.

As regards the condenser: Sea water contains, at the atmospheric pressure, one-twentieth of its volume of air, which when it is admitted into the condenser immediately condenses, in accordance with the vacuum and temperature, which at 120° will be 7 1/2 times. This air, in addition to that which has passed over from the boiler with the steam, as well as the condensed steam, is of a temperature of 120 degrees, and it is the duty of the air pump to remove. The amount of condensing water used varies with the temperature, and in this climate may be taken at 20 times the weight of steam condensed. If we assume that the engine consumes 18 pounds of water (or steam) per indicated horse power per hour, the total amount of condensed steam and water the air pump will have to remove is 258 gallons per minute. The air pumps being horizontal, double-acting and duplex, will have a theoretical capacity of 6.3 gallons per stroke; but as the efficiency of an air pump of this description is never more than one-half, and the maximum number of strokes ought not to exceed 50, the greatest amount of gallons removed will be 157.

This is two-thirds the capacity it ought to have if of the highest efficiency, and one-half the capacity of the one that ought to have been supplied. But owing to the rise and fall of tide and other considerations a surface condenser ought to have been used and placed near the low pressure cylinder without any obstruction to the pipe. Then, if the water, taken from the condenser were passed through an "economizer" placed in the uptake, the temperature could be raised to (say) 200°, and a saving of 25 per cent. in fuel be effected.

The specification calls for pumps with a capacity of 15 gallons of water per indicated horse power of the engine per minute, and if the above air pumps only indicated that to pump water they would, at 100 strokes, exceed that quantity by one-half. The injection pipe, being immersed in and full of sea water, ought to be of cast iron instead of the steam-piping in use, as it will "pick" into holes and require renewing in a very short time.

There is no drainage to the condenser, and as this is an absolute necessity, it ought to be attended to as early as possible.

I have made an examination of the line shafting, pulleys, etc., but as they are at present in the street, I have not thought it expedient to examine the shafts as minutely as I could wish, and request permission to defer this part of the report till Thursday next.

Ald. Bragg supported the motion, as he would like to see the workmen get employment. Referring to the sewerage inspection, he considered the proposed salary of \$125 too high.

Ald. Parkin wanted to know how it was that ever since his boyhood's days every time he saw a chance to elevate the workman, another workman came forward to stop him. He made him "wild" to hear Ald. Bragg talk.

After some discussion the chair took the view of Ald. McMillan that the motion was out of order, the mode of calling meetings being already settled by law.

Ald. Williams deferred, but agreed to let the matter lie over.

Ald. Williams wanted to know how long the filter plans were going to remain in the East. Already the city would owe the experts some \$1,800. He suggested that wire be sent to Toronto asking if it was not time that the plans were sent back.

The matter dropped after some discussion.

Ald. Williams, seconded by Ald. Wilson, that all letters, specifications and reports of the City Engineer be presented to the council, read and called to consider them. He wanted to see upon what the money had been spent.

Ald. Williams, alluding to Dr. Richardson's report to the hospital board, claimed that the Dominion government should pay for all the sick Indians sent there from the City of Victoria. He said that the city should have a right to send the patients to the hospital when they were sick.

Ald. Wilson explained that while such bills as the case of the hospital could not be expected to receive such patients unless a proper certificate from a medical man was sent. The council adjourned at half-past ten.

THE CITY.

The different lodges of I.O.O.F. in Victoria are getting up teams to give an exhibition of lodge work in competition for a prize which will be given to the lodge next. It is thought the trophy will take the shape of a lodge banner.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, will spare no efforts to make the annual tea meeting in the church this evening an occasion of pleasure and interest to all who may attend. An excellent programme is provided for.

NORMAN McLEOD, a native of Skye, Scotland, and a resident of this province for a number of years, died at his residence, Bay street, on Saturday. He was the father of Dan left San Francisco last night for this city and the funeral will not take place till his arrival.

In Victoria West, a few days ago, a most serious poisoning case caused considerable alarm in the family of a well known resident of Powderly avenue, three of the household being brought very close to death. The poison was codfish liver and all the family were stricken down, all having eaten of the fish. The doctor, through the skillful treatment of Dr. Frank Hart, the doctor is now out of danger and rapidly recovering.

SYMPATHIZING friends were numerous at the funeral, Sunday, of the late John Ker. Those who remained, having been brought from Granville street to the home of the deceased, were laid at rest in Ross Bay cemetery. Rev. Joseph Hall conducted the services at the family residence, No. 87 Henry street, at 10 o'clock.

MANY tickets have been sold for the concert to be given in Institute hall next Monday by the Euphonic Orchestral society in aid of the Food and Shelter home. More than 100 tickets have been sold to date. The programme consists of seven pieces, and the orchestra is under the leadership of the Lieutenant-Governor and His Worship the Mayor.

DANIEL CONNORS, when brought before Mr. Justice Wilkes yesterday to stand a speedy trial for stealing sails and other boat gear, admitted having had the articles in his possession, but claimed that they were his and that he was partner of Morgan in the vessel. Morgan repudiated the charge, and the case will be adjourned for a week for more evidence. The accused being admitted to bail in the meantime. Mr. Herbert E. A. Robertson for the Crown, Connors conducting his own case.

A WELL attended meeting of the local Irish Revue of the city was held at the Irish Revue. The meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a team to play against Victoria March 10, on which date St. G. Eden and St. Marlon will be one of the most exciting of the season. The committee consisting of Messrs. J. Fraser, D. H. Warden, D. O'Sullivan and A. Green appointed to complete the arrangements.

THE officers' room at the drill hall has recently been possessed of a few relics of the first volunteer corps in Victoria. One is an engraved copy of a photograph of the most exciting of the season. The committee consisting of Messrs. J. Fraser, D. H. Warden, D. O'Sullivan and A. Green appointed to complete the arrangements.

THE officers' room at the drill hall has recently been possessed of a few relics of the first volunteer corps in Victoria. One is an engraved copy of a photograph of the most exciting of the season. The committee consisting of Messrs. J. Fraser, D. H. Warden, D. O'Sullivan and A. Green appointed to complete the arrangements.

THE officers' room at the drill hall has recently been possessed of a few relics of the first volunteer corps in Victoria. One is an engraved copy of a photograph of the most exciting of the season. The committee consisting of Messrs. J. Fraser, D. H. Warden, D. O'Sullivan and A. Green appointed to complete the arrangements.

THE officers' room at the drill hall has recently been possessed of a few relics of the first volunteer corps in Victoria. One is an engraved copy of a photograph of the most exciting of the season. The committee consisting of Messrs. J. Fraser, D. H. Warden, D. O'Sullivan and A. Green appointed to complete the arrangements.

THE officers' room at the drill hall has recently been possessed of a few relics of the first volunteer corps in Victoria. One is an engraved copy of a photograph of the most exciting of the season. The committee consisting of Messrs. J. Fraser, D. H. Warden, D. O'Sullivan and A. Green appointed to complete the arrangements.

THE officers' room at the drill hall has recently been possessed of a few relics of the first volunteer corps in Victoria. One is an engraved copy of a photograph of the most exciting of the season. The committee consisting of Messrs. J. Fraser, D. H. Warden, D. O'Sullivan and A. Green appointed to complete the arrangements.

THE officers' room at the drill hall has recently been possessed of a few relics of the first volunteer corps in Victoria. One is an engraved copy of a photograph of the most exciting of the season. The committee consisting of Messrs. J. Fraser, D. H. Warden, D. O'Sullivan and A. Green appointed to complete the arrangements.

THE officers' room at the drill hall has recently been possessed of a few relics of the first volunteer corps in Victoria. One is an engraved copy of a photograph of the most exciting of the season. The committee consisting of Messrs. J. Fraser, D. H. Warden, D. O'Sullivan and A. Green appointed to complete the arrangements.

THE officers' room at the drill hall has recently been possessed of a few relics of the first volunteer corps in Victoria. One is an engraved copy of a photograph of the most exciting of the season. The committee consisting of Messrs. J. Fraser, D. H. Warden, D. O'Sullivan and A. Green appointed to complete the arrangements.

THE officers' room at the drill hall has recently been possessed of a few relics of the first volunteer corps in Victoria. One is an engraved copy of a photograph of the most exciting of the season. The committee consisting of Messrs. J. Fraser, D. H. Warden, D. O'Sullivan and A. Green appointed to complete the arrangements.

THE officers' room at the drill hall has recently been possessed of a few relics of the first volunteer corps in Victoria. One is an engraved copy of a photograph of the most exciting of the season. The committee consisting of Messrs. J. Fraser, D. H. Warden, D. O'Sullivan and A. Green appointed to complete the arrangements.

THE officers' room at the drill hall has recently been possessed of a few relics of the first volunteer corps in Victoria. One is an engraved copy of a photograph of the most exciting of the season. The committee consisting of Messrs. J. Fraser, D. H. Warden, D. O'Sullivan and A. Green appointed to complete the arrangements.

THE officers' room at the drill hall has recently been possessed of a few relics of the first volunteer corps in Victoria. One is an engraved copy of a photograph of the most exciting of the season. The committee consisting of Messrs. J. Fraser, D. H. Warden, D. O'Sullivan and A. Green appointed to complete the arrangements.

THE officers' room at the drill hall has recently been possessed of a few relics of the first volunteer corps in Victoria. One is an engraved copy of a photograph of the most exciting of the season. The committee consisting of Messrs. J. Fraser, D. H. Warden, D. O'Sullivan and A. Green appointed to complete the arrangements.

Lincoln, and hope them to be able to proudly proclaim that they have kept their feet and visited every country adorning the shores of their vessel, supply the traveller with a most ample and interesting information regarding the trips. Accompanying the time table, all the C.P.R. offices have been instructed to supply upon application "Westward to the Far East," "The Highway to the Orient," "Historic Quebec" and other interesting publications.

AT the meeting of the B.C. Football Association at Nanaimo on Saturday evening it was decided that the tie match for the championship cup should be played off at Nanaimo on March 16, between the Wanderers of Victoria and the Nanaimo team. There are four teams in the association, the Wanderers, Nanaimo, Barracks Athletics and the Wellingtons. The Wanderers have been the winners of the championship cup for the last two years. The Nanaimo team, however, have been vanquished by the Nanaimo team so that the match in March will decide whether the Wanderers, the present holders of the cup, or the Nanaimo team, shall be champions for the present season.

YESTERDAY morning witnessed the marriage of St. Andrew's (R.C.) cathedral of Mr. M. W. Jones, the organist of the B.C.R.G.A. band and a composer of more than a few useful melodies; his bride was Miss Mary Stevens, also a Victorian and the daughter of the late Mr. Jones, a member of many warm friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Nicolay, who was the celebrant at the nuptial mass which followed, and was attended by a few members of the congregation. Considering the opportunities offered, the Island Revenue department have done excellently well.

AT a mass meeting of Liberals to-night, by a vote of 24 to 13 it was decided to call Rev. G. R. Maxwell in Scotland, asking him to accept the nomination of the Liberal Party. Mr. Maxwell's answer will be placed before the meeting to-morrow.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 19.—Venerable Archbishop Fortin of Winnipeg presided at the opening of Christ church on Sunday last. The beautiful new church was much admired by the large number of people present. A social was held on Monday evening in the basement of the church at which congratulations were in order. A number of the clergymen of the city were present and delivered short addresses.

A letter from the Pacific Coast Theatrical Company to the council asking that the opera house be exempted from taxation so long as they could not be obtained in their theatrical circuit without a license to themselves—otherwise the opera house would not pay expenses and no shows would come—was promptly filed without reference to the council.

AT the council last night, Mr. Leonard's suit against McFarlane for attempted bribery was spoken of and Ald. McCraney was voted back in the council entirely exonerated from the charge. The new omnibus being built by Costello & Co. at Stevenson's is well under way.

STURGEON fishermen claim that under the present regulations no trade can be done in fishing. One man fished twenty days with six hooks and caught nothing. He then fished twenty days more with two lines of six hooks each and again caught nothing. He fished at the best places in the river.

The licensing board have notified the saloons that any complaints of gambling will affect the renewal of licenses. This is owing to the numerous complaints of gambling received by the council that gambling is being carried on in some of the hotels.

DOROTHY is to be put on by the Vancouver amateur opera company on Wednesday. The company has spent \$700 to put on the first performance.

THIRTY-seven opponents of the present administration at Ottawa contended from 8 o'clock to 11:30 last night over the selection of a candidate to be nominated to succeed the late Mr. B. C. Brown as member of the House of Commons. The candidate put up by the Conservative party, Mr. B. C. Brown, was defeated by Mr. J. C. Brown, a Liberal.

THE local library committee approve of the following books being placed in the Provincial library as the request of Mr. Gosnell the Provincial Librarian: "Clark and Lewis' travels to the source of the Missouri," and "His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's speeches and addresses, with the Queen's autograph." The finance committee will yet to report.

AS a very striking and grand ball, the Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Clever Capture of an Ill-fated Thief Near Chilliwack—Up Country Notes.

Wilson the Jail Breaker Recaptured—Rev. Mr. Maxwell Chosen as Liberal Candidate.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 18.—Particulars of the very clever capture of an ill-fated thief near Chilliwack are to hand. Collector Miller spent two nights and two days, with his assistants, before he corralled the outfit and conveyed his men, whom he was surprised to find were the party he was after two years ago. James Bruce had been a source of trouble to the department for a long time, and under suspicion for two years. He got wind of the authorities being cognizant of the whereabouts of his outfit, and accordingly to the farm of a man named McDonald. A detective employed by Mr. Miller located the plant by pretending to be a probable purchaser, but McDonald would not give up the exact spot in which it was hidden until he was placed under arrest. Bruce was also captured and brought before Magistrate Miller and Ashwell, of Chilliwack, who, owing to the length of Bruce's apparent desire previous to the arrest to sell the still or quit the business, fined him \$100, with the privilege of going to jail for three months. The still, which had an capacity of two gallons, was seized. Considering the opportunities offered, the Island Revenue department have done excellently well.

AT a mass meeting of Liberals to-night, by a vote of 24 to 13 it was decided to call Rev. G. R. Maxwell in Scotland, asking him to accept the nomination of the Liberal Party. Mr. Maxwell's answer will be placed before the meeting to-morrow.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 19.—Venerable Archbishop Fortin of Winnipeg presided at the opening of Christ church on Sunday last. The beautiful new church was much admired by the large number of people present. A social was held on Monday evening in the basement of the church at which congratulations were in order. A number of the clergymen of the city were present and delivered short addresses.

A letter from the Pacific Coast Theatrical Company to the council asking that the opera house be exempted from taxation so long as they could not be obtained in their theatrical circuit without a license to themselves—otherwise the opera house would not pay expenses and no shows would come—was promptly filed without reference to the council.

AT the council last night, Mr. Leonard's suit against McFarlane for attempted bribery was spoken of and Ald. McCraney was voted back in the council entirely exonerated from the charge. The new omnibus being built by Costello & Co. at Stevenson's is well under way.

STURGEON fishermen claim that under the present regulations no trade can be done in fishing. One man fished twenty days with six hooks and caught nothing. He then fished twenty days more with two lines of six hooks each and again caught nothing. He fished at the best places in the river.

The licensing board have notified the saloons that any complaints of gambling will affect the renewal of licenses. This is owing to the numerous complaints of gambling received by the council that gambling is being carried on in some of the hotels.

DOROTHY is to be put on by the Vancouver amateur opera company on Wednesday. The company has spent \$700 to put on the first performance.

THIRTY-seven opponents of the present administration at Ottawa contended from 8 o'clock to 11:30 last night over the selection of a candidate to be nominated to succeed the late Mr. B. C. Brown as member of the House of Commons. The candidate put up by the Conservative party, Mr. B. C. Brown, was defeated by Mr. J. C. Brown, a Liberal.

THE local library committee approve of the following books being placed in the Provincial library as the request of Mr. Gosnell the Provincial Librarian: "Clark and Lewis' travels to the source of the Missouri," and "His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's speeches and addresses, with the Queen's autograph." The finance committee will yet to report.

AS a very striking and grand ball, the Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

THE Municipalities of Surrey have formed a branch of the Army Service Corps, which have met and discussed the organization of a military company. The desired result will no doubt soon be brought about.

30 tons a day, at a profit of something like \$30 a ton after paying all expenses. Under ground, the mine is a mammoth one, and, as a mining man said the other day, "No property in Leadville or anywhere else on this continent excels it, so far as developed. It is at least a million dollar mine and is probably worth twice that amount."

A strike has been made on the O.K. mine, about a mile and a half from Le Roi, being a 14-inch vein of copper system and seven feet of free millstone ore, at a depth of 146 feet.

Another mine adjoining the Le Roi is to be extensively worked. This is the Centre Star, which has about 500 feet of tunneling and a 60-ft. shaft. The tunnel has been in ore all the way and several hundred tons are ready for shipment. The owners will shortly let a contract for cutting 500 feet more of tunnels.

A big rush of prospectors is expected as soon as the snow is off the hills, as there is a vast extent of this district not yet explored, and there is every probability some rich finds will be reported in the spring.

The Josie mine, Trail creek, has just changed hands for a considerable sum, the purchaser being Frank C. Loring, who has bought out the entire interest of G. and A. B. Sonnenman. The Josie adjoins the War Eagle and Le Roi and stands in the front rank as an ore producer. There are ten men now working on the mine, and the new owner intends increasing the force. To a reporter Mr. Loring said: "Trail Creek is a wonderfully rich district. One hundred and fifty miners are now at work for good wages, besides those employed in various other capacities. This makes a lively camp, but it will be livelier next summer."

CHEMUNIS, Feb. 18.—With deep regret is recorded the death of Mrs. Robertson, who died in Nanaimo on Friday, the 15th inst. She was an old resident, and had reached an advanced age.

Mr. Robert Wilson paid a visit to his old home in Oyster on Saturday. His sister, Miss Agnes Wilson, returned with him to Victoria yesterday.

The Chemunis I.O.G.T. held their anniversary entertainment on the 16th. At the appointed time Mr. Hill took the chair, and after the opening ode by the lodge made a few neat introductory remarks. The programme, consisting of music (instrumental and vocal), recitations and readings, was then proceeded with and much appreciated by all present. Games were then indulged in, and at the hour of 11:30 the gathering dispersed, having spent a thoroughly enjoyable time.

The Bachelor's ball, held in Duncan on Friday evening, was the centre of attraction to quite a number of the young folks of this district.

With the exception of one day's rain the weather for more than a month has been wonderfully fine, and if it continues during the operations will soon commence.

Mr. Price, of Victoria, spent a week visiting his friend Mr. G. Elliott.

LEONARD NORRIS, government agent, Vernon, is making final arrangements for the construction of the two Kettle river bridges.

J. Stevens has disposed of his interests in the Paris and Lincoln claims, White's camp, to H. F. Palmerston, who has also secured that of the late M. Hottel's claims.

P. B. Nelson, of Fourth of July creek, is quite taken with Midway as a terminus and McKinney as a good mining camp.

W. E. Smith reports everything progressing favorably at the Summit camp, where the Emma claim being vigorously prosecuted under his management.

The last gold find is favorable to the completion of the Ingram bridge over Kettle river. If the frost holds, and nothing will then retard the completion of this very necessary public work.

Walter here Colonel Thompson looked over the No. 7 claim in Douglas camp, which he bounded in New York before coming out. The part owner, Mr. James Schofield, having control of the property, was able to carry the claim effect, when on his way to England. The sum for which it was bonded has not been transmitted. Colonel Thompson intimates before leaving his intention of saving a number of men to work upon it as a near date. Considerable development by shafts and open cuts has already been done upon this claim, enough to entitle it to be placed among the best of the camp.

Col. Thompson, who has been perfecting arrangements for the Summit camp, some of the principal properties in Greenwood camp, has left for Spokane and points West.

Messrs. Winters & Rendell have recorded a claim on the divide near Greenwood camp, naming it the Mountain View. The ore is similar in character to that found in some of the high grade properties.

Captain Burbridge, representing St. Louis capitalists, is looking for prospectors. He is understood, a man of great experience in mining, and will no doubt form a correct opinion of the vast mineral wealth of our camps.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—M. Gardaud, Minister of agriculture, received yesterday an agrarian delegation from the department of Pas de Calais and the Nord. The delegates urged upon him the need of taking steps against the importation of American cattle which, they said, threatened French cattle with contagious disease. The minister said that the subject had been placed already before a special committee on the disease of cattle and any necessary steps would be taken soon. Premier Ribot also promised the delegates to give the matter full attention.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 19.—According to the report of the Belgian specialist Noard, there is doubt as to the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle landed at Antwerp; the representatives of the Dominion government are about to apply to the Belgian authorities for the removal of the restrictions upon the importation into the country of cattle from Canada.

MONTECAL, Feb.





