

King Powder

HEADS WON.

Chinaman Played in a Stealing Case.

Thomas Gray and Al-
le thirteen chickens from
rs. G. A. McTavish's house
avenue last night, were
sted, brought to trial this
convicted, and have sen-
ences of 12, 9 and 6
ively. Shortly after mid-
the youngest of the trio,
Sergeant Hawton and Or-
and Palmer with the chie-
ession. All thirteen were
en of them were headless,
ive no satisfactory expla-
they came into his pos-
sions locked up. When the
w Allen he had two con-
they left him before the
up. The police put in the
and located the two
persons of Sanson and
is an old offender. The
orning resulted in a clear-
the accused, the crowning
ee being given by a China-
by Mrs. McTavish, who
a character for Conan
ily Celestial produced the
heads, which the thieves
the yard, and readily af-
the different chickens to
eloped. "Heads" won
the court recognized the fa-
Sanson and Gray and se-
them for their offences,
ed to reform.

EASTERN WAR.

to Have Broken Promises to Japanese.

6-A Tokio dispatch
n government has broken
made to the Japanese
oul regarding international-
instead it has been dis-
they secretly committed
sings among the natives,
has caused a disturbance
The minister of the in-
gned.

Dec. 6.—A letter has just
by the missionary society
st Episcopal church from
Lowery, a missionary of
Pekin, containing the lat-
es from that country. Dr.
There has been much
the reports of the possi-
etc., and I think an un-
The government will
wer to protect us, as wit-
posed translation of the
in the Pekin Gazette.
From the time of their
the churches of all na-
have enjoyed peace, and
reaty should be protected.
reach of faith of the east-
Japanese has no relation to
tions of the west, and be-
ar many men from every
coming to Pekin, we fear
e ignorant ones who will
trust, and that all dispo-
will take advantage of
ances to provoke distur-
sions of the five cities are
charge those under their
tricity watch and suppress
and protect foreigners. Let
led with vigor and no len-
in dealing with them."

CAR ACCIDENT.

s to Pass in Front of a Railway Train.

Dec. 5.—W. N. Joseph,
J. H. Wilson, conductor
ar which collided with the
st night, resulting in the
May Costs and injuring
aste, a young lawyer, who
ers, were arrested and
manslaughter, but were re-
by their own recognizances.
on of the cables showed
ent was not caused by a
s, as reported last evening,
to indicate that it was the
en Joseph and Wilson.
ly attempted to cross
train so as not to be de-

DRIVE TO-NIGHT.

libert Tupper Takes His Ends' Unawares.

Dec. 4.—Sir G. H. Tupper
to-day and boarded the
was waiting to convey
He will arrive at Vic-

was not expected to arrive in Victoria before fac-

River canners. The dates of his honor and for the

will probably be changed minister's presence in the

St. John's News.

Dec. 6.—The funeral of the

the dynamite explosion at

st solemn and impressive

of that city. Relatives

ed will take actions for

st Contractor Bourque

sed already to settle for

property by the explosion.

Victoria Weekly Times.

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1894.

PART 1.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Thousands of Delegates From Labor Unions Assemble at Denver.

A Big Fight Imminent on the Question of a Political Platform.

Denver, Col., Dec. 10.—On the floor of the old chamber of commerce building at fourteenth and Lawrence streets, and where in times gone by representatives of millions of dollars invested in trade and commerce were wont to daily assemble, there were gathered this morning hundreds of representatives of the bone and sinew, the muscle and the energy of the toiling millions of the United States. They are the delegates to the fourteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and among them were represented every trade and every industry of this new world. There was an assemblage of brawny, fine looking, intellectual representatives of the toilers, and one that must have immediately impressed itself on the mind of John Burns and his associates from the old country.

The hall was handsomely decorated with the banners and flags of the local labor organizations, several hundred of the members of which occupied the galleries. Promptly at ten o'clock President S. Gompers, P. J. McGuire and W. H. Marden mounted the rostrum, escorted respectively John Burns, David Holmes and John Williams Benn, the English labor members of parliament, who have come to this country as labor representatives from the organized labor of Great Britain. Their appearance was the signal for uproarious and prolonged applause, the delegates rising and continuing the enthusiastic greeting for several moments.

After quiet had been restored, welcome were expressed on behalf of the state of Colorado, the city of Denver and the labor unions of the municipality and appropriate responses were made by President Gompers and several of the delegates. These formalities over, Secretary Chris Evans proceeded to read the call for the gathering. This said in part:

"It is not amiss to call your attention to the fact that the past year has witnessed strange scenes and incidents, strange that the whole world stood agape at. The free institutions of our country were about to be shattered, the rights secured and guaranteed were to be treated with contempt and the liberties of our people trampled under foot. The judiciary, yielding to the wealth and bidding of avaricious corporations, has, by the flagrant issuance of injunctions restraining union men from exercising their legal and natural rights and punishing them for contempt, practically flung to the winds the right of trial by jury. The right of the masses of labor to organize for self-protection is placed in jeopardy, the courts deciding on organizations to be constructed. For the first time in the history of the country, and in contravention to all constitutional laws and rights, the federal troops, in spite of and against the protests of the state authorities, were sent into several states ostensibly to maintain interstate commerce uninterrupted, but in truth to overawe workmen engaged in a contest in defence of their rights and to aid their fellow workers. These facts must receive our consideration, and in no uncertain tones must we declare our position on them and our unceasing effort for their solution and the final emancipation of labor. For more than a year the people of our country have been suffering from a great industrial, commercial and financial crisis. Hundreds of thousands of our fellow workers have been vainly seeking opportunities to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. Though this lack of employment is in no wise the fault of the workers, yet the unemployed are mainly dependent on our efforts for their relief; hence wise legislation, some tangible, even heroic action of our convention will be necessary to relieve us from these awful conditions which confront us. Some action must be taken by which both those over employed and those unemployed may be benefited and relieved of their burdens. The failure of congress to give heed to the voice and demands of labor legislation deserves our earnest thought. The efforts to unite labor's forces must be carried on to a successful end."

After the reading of the call President Gompers commenced to deliver his annual address. This was of extreme length and was attentively listened to. Committees on credentials and other routine were then appointed and the convention took a recess.

It transpires to-day that a big fight is imminent in the convention on the question of adopting a political programme. It the last convention, held in Chicago in December of 1893, it was decided to submit to every union in the federation a political programme to be voted upon during the current year, each union being ordered to instruct its delegates to vote for or against the adoption of this platform at the present convention. A large number of unions have instructed their delegates to vote affirmatively, but the socialistic element has arrayed itself against the programme and under the leadership of ex-President Strauser, of the cigarmakers' union, proposes to fight it vigorously. The

programme claims to be based on the political action of the trades unionists of England, but the opposition claim that this is a bold misrepresentation of the facts and contrary to the history of the labor movement in Great Britain. The independent labor political platform is as follows:

1. Compulsory education.
2. Direct legislation.
3. A legal eight hour work day.
4. Sanitary inspection of workshop, mine and home.
5. Liability of employers for injury to life, health or body.
6. The abolition of the contract system of all public works.
7. The abolition of the sweating system.
8. The municipal ownership of street cars and gas and electric light plants for the public distribution of light, heat and power.
9. The nationalization of telegraphs, telephones, railroads and mines.
10. The collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution.
11. The principle of the referendum in all legislation.

The advocates of the programme are confident of its adoption.

A ROUGH VOYAGE.

Ship Combermere Here from Japan after a Stormy Passage.

The British ship Combermere, Captain Jenkins, 38 days from Yokohama, in ballast, arrived in tow of the tug Lorne, the latter towed her up in face of a howling gale, and the two had a lively time of it. The Combermere's forecastle bits were carried away, simply splitting in two, and for an hour the tug had to stand away from her. The ship was within three hundred miles of here ten days ago, and for eight days was off the Cape.

"I was in the Cape Horn trade for several years," said Captain Jenkins to a Times man last evening, "but, taking it all in all, I never saw anything quite so bad as this last trip. It was rough and stormy all the way across the Pacific. I never saw so much easterly wind all my life, and I beat nearly all the way. But the climax came off the coast here, where for eight days I have been driven and beaten about. We had quite a time in the straits, too, and for a couple of hours it was as hard to handle the vessel as I want to see it. We had no accidents during the voyage and did not even lose any sails despite the stormy weather."

The Combermere is here for orders, which are expected in a day or so.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Premier Thompson Will Not Be Sworn in Privy Councilor as Announced.

Prince of Wales Telegraphs a Message of Condolence to De-Lesseps' Widow.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—The Prussian minister of commerce, Berlpsche, has resigned, owing to differences with his colleagues.

Buda Pesth, Dec. 10.—The Emperor Francis Joseph to-day sanctioned the ecclesiastical bills.

Vienna, Dec. 10.—All foreign diplomatic action at Constantinople has been suspended in consequence of the exchange of views which on the initiative of Great Britain is proceeding between the treaty powers with the view of taking joint action on the Armenian question. The Porte is anxious at this juncture of affairs and has apprised the Sultan of the exchange of views taking place among the powers. In consequence of this the Turkish ministry, assisted by Kiamil Said and Chaker Pasha sat continuously from noon on Saturday and was still in session at noon yesterday.

London, Dec. 10.—The St. James' Gazette this afternoon says it thinks that next year the race for the America cup is by no means certain on account of the deed of gift, the very rock upon which the challenge of 1893 fell through.

Continuing, the St. James' Gazette remarks: "If the holders of the cup insist upon alterations in the Valkyrie-Vigilant conditions, Lord Dunraven will not send a boat."

Mrs. Mary Anderson Navarra, the American actress, was delivered of a son on Friday last at her residence in Leodham Gardens, Kensington, this city. The child died the same day.

The Prince of Wales has telegraphed a message of condolence to the widow of de Lesseps.

It is now stated that the Canadian premier, Sir John Thompson, will not be sworn in as a member of the Queen's privy council on Wednesday next. He will, however, dine at Windsor, this night, at that date and remain there over night.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

One Bank Suspended, While a Run is Being Made on Another.

St. Johns Nfld., Dec. 10.—The Commercial bank suspended payment. Habilitations unknown. A run on the Union bank is now in progress.

There is a financial panic here. The Commercial bank has suspended payment temporarily and the Union bank is paying out gold to satisfy the run. The calamity was caused by a change in the firm of Browne, Hall & Morris, of England, who transact business for many Newfoundland merchants. The change involved an immediate call on local men at a season when assets are not realisable.

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

Big Contract for Hauling Ore—A School is Wanted in the Slocan District.

Good Strike on the Homestake Mine—Drowning Accident at Hall's Landing.

Nakusp Ledge.

Both the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railways have made concessions to the mine owners in the Trail Creek camp, in the way of rates on ore, which will insure the shipping of larger quantities of the lower grade article and increase the profits all around. Ore shipped in carloads of 20,000 from Northport to either the Everett or Great Falls smelters will be hauled for \$7 and \$8 per ton. The former price was 9.50 a ton.

Captain N. D. Moore of the concentrator has returned from a flying visit to Duluth. Captain Moore states that he hopes to have the concentrator in operation by the 15th, when he will be in a position to treat all minerals submitted to him. Next year he expects to build a gravity tramway up from the concentrator over a mile long. From the upper terminus branches will run out to the various mines. By means of this thousands of tons of concentrates, now practically useless, can be utilized, vastly increasing the profits of legitimate mining.

Advices from Trail Creek announce the awarding of a contract by the War Eagle to James Clarke, of Spokane, for the hauling of one thousand tons of ore per month from the mine to Northport. The contract was signed in Spokane and Clarke is busily engaged in getting in supplies and material. He will keep a complete blacksmithing outfit, and will employ 15 four-horse teams. The ore will be shipped principally to Helena and will be kept up all winter. News of this contract has made a big stir in the Trail creek camp, which will be a busy live this season. It is also given out that the Le Roi company have contracted for a site in the town, for to be handled from their mine.

The final consignment of material for the concentrator, near Three Forks, arrived Tuesday. It was from Chicago and consisted of water pipes and smoke stacks, 50 tons in all.

It is given out that J. A. Finch is anxious to take up the bonds on the celebrated Reid and Robertson dropped by him some time ago, after an expenditure of \$10,000.

Half a dozen assays of ore from the recent strike on the War Eagle, Trail creek, ran from \$24 to \$164 in gold per ton.

Kaslo Times.

The Three Forks government building will not be built on the townsite of Three Forks at all, but on the intersection of the Bear Lake and Sandon creek roads. This action has been taken by the government in consequence of the local opinion of the townsite company about lots. The site chosen is on a small fraction of vacant ground between the Three Forks townsite and the Western mineral claim. It is a very good site for the purpose. In fact it has advantages over a site in the town, for it is at the bottom of a very steep hill down which refractory drunks may be rained into the cooler very expeditiously. The government should provide their officer at Three Forks with a toboggan.

At the end of last week 135 men quit work on the Idaho road, striking for \$3 a day instead of \$2.50. Working on mountain roads at this time of year in slash and snow, and putting in ten hours a day between daylight and dark, is no snap even at \$3 a day. The men were immediately paid off and some of them have since gone to work again.

The citizens' portion of the sleigh road is now finally completed and work is being pushed forward from the old railroad camp to the concentrator. The work is proving easy and is being done rapidly.

Steps are being taken to bring before the government the necessity of some provision for a school in the Slocan.

Kamloops Sentinel.

Sheriff Pemberton's many friends were glad to greet him again on Saturday last when he came in for the first time since his long illness which lasted almost four months during a great part of which he was in a dangerous condition. He is now regaining strength fast. He was accompanied by Mrs. Pemberton.

The news that the tunnel had reached the true vein of mineral on the Homestake claim, Adams' Lake, was confirmed by a letter which was brought to the city on Saturday last, and Mr. Olsson has gone up to the mine. Two shifts of men had been working on the tunnel and on November 13th the vein was struck at 170 feet from the surface showing. It was pierced to the distance of seven feet, then both gangs were put on day work, one following the vein, the other cross-cutting it. Such one as is rich enough to be handled with profit will probably be teamed to Kamloops on sleighs, but as the ore will mill, such an expensive process causes great loss, as the rock could be treated at the mine as cheaply as it can be hauled to Kamloops station and then freight and smelter charges saved. With a mill erected at the mine the Homestake at once becomes a dividend paying property. The owners have persistently continued at their work in spite of many obstacles

and deserve the success which seems now within reach.

far the inspection of fruit trees sold in Kamloops district, and of fruit imported, as arranged under the horticultural act, has not been put in force in this vicinity. Mr. Thomas G. Earl, of Lytton, member of the horticultural board for the interior, came up on Thursday to give the matter attention. As the law now stands, all fruit trees imported into the province have to be inspected before they can be distributed to the purchasers and planted. It is proposed to appoint an inspector at Kamloops who will look after trees coming from the east for Okanagan and points along the C. P. R. east of Vancouver and New Westminster. Those from the United States will be inspected at Huntington or Vancouver.

A drowning accident took place on Wednesday of last week near Hall's Landing by which Mr. A. Simms lost his life. He had been in town for several weeks but left town to work on the Slocan Star near Three Forks. From Hall's landing he took a small boat and after getting out into the stream a short distance was seen to fall over the side of the boat. Some men on the shore started for his rescue but the body did not come up and without grappling irons they could do nothing. He was known as Scotty Simms and is said to have a number of claims in the Lardreau district.

There is a rumor abroad, but from what source it comes cannot be ascertained, that the railway is to be constructed to Nicola in a short time by way of Upper Nicola and running up Campbell creek by Stump lake, and from that on to the coal mines, a short distance from Nicola lake. By the road coming that way time from Spoke's Bridge eastward would be saved.

Mr. George Borthwick, of Victoria, intends starting a cigar factory in Kamloops after New Year. He is now employed in Kurtz and Company's factory, Victoria.

"THIRTY" FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer Absorbs Its Democratic Rival.

There is now but one morning paper in Seattle. The Post-Intelligencer purchased its Democratic rival, the Telegraph, and the latter appeared for the last time on Saturday morning. The change is rather a momentous one for the city.

From the field of usefulness the second morning paper of the coast has departed and leaves the state of Washington with but one morning paper. The latter will, however, be larger and better than ever. The Telegraph was never a money earner, but it was a good newspaper with a large following. The object accomplished by the Post-Intelligencer people was two-fold, if not three-fold. It leaves them without a competitor, and this aids both their circulation and advertising departments, gives them possession of the United Press franchise for Seattle, and owing to the Associated Press franchise they have an immense advantage over any future morning newspaper ventures in the city, and they acquire a first-class complete plant including Mergenthaler machines, which will dovetail with its own plant. The price paid to John Collins for the paper is not known, and is hard to estimate, but the sum was very likely a very comfortable one. The Post-Intelligencer, possessing the field alone, will find a new and broader duty to fulfill, and if it meets all the requirements of that duty it will be a long time before the capital will be forthcoming to start a new daily in Seattle.

Perhaps the most regrettable feature of the deal is the fact that in the neighborhood of fifty men are thrown out of work. The newspaper man's character shows out in strong relief in the grim humor of the last reports of the news-gatherers. The water front man headed his staff "The Last Look Sea-Funeral," the court reporter headed his quotations "Out of the Market," the real estate transfers were headed "Closing Deal in Real Estate," a prominent visitor was heralded with "Come In To the Funeral," the court reporter headed his matter with "Last Will and Testament," and also "30 From the Court Reporter," a story from Alaska was called "A Parting Shot at Alaska," and the election account was thus announced, "Left To Their Fate—Time Without the Assistance of the Telegraph, Will Record the Result of the Election Contest." However, such good newspaper men as Charles H. Lugin, Walter Todd and other well known journalists of the old staff of the Telegraph will not be long out of notice.

AUSTRIA DISPLEASED.

Bad Feeling Because England Advocates the Armenian Case.

Vienna, Dec. 10.—In Austrian political and official circles much bad feeling has been aroused by England's advocacy of the cause of the Armenians. The Peether Lloyd and the New Freie Presse attack England, both contending that it wishes to see Russia in a good turn. The New Freie Presse says: "Russia's sending troops to the frontier constitutes a menace to Turkey and can be done only with England's consent."

London, Dec. 6.—The Field says it is reported that Mr. Howard Gould intends to use the yacht Vigilant as a house-boat next season in England while taking with his news twenty rater.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The German Anti-Revolutionary Bill Contains One Very Severe Clause.

Trade of the Fatherland With the United States—The Emperor's Song.

Berlin, Dec. 9.—R. Knille, representing R. G. Dun and Company, has returned here from a trip through Germany. Mr. Knille said:

The most palpable revival of the export trade to America is noticeable in the textile industry of Saxony, and especially in the cities of Chemnitz, Gera, Chemnitz, Geritz, Plauen and Crimmitschau. This is due to the fact that the new tariff law lowered the duty on textiles from 60 to 40 per cent., to take effect after January 1, 1895. Large orders are now being placed. The Crefeld silk industry is reviving slightly. The full effect of the new law will be expected within a year. A revival in the export trade to America is also occurring in woollens, chinaware, glassware, gloves, toys, tinware, drugs, chemicals, and very largely in electro-technical articles.

The anti-revolutionary bill is now published textually, and is everywhere subjected to the most severe criticism. Although the National Liberals alone give the bill their unqualified approval, the general opinion is gaining ground that the measure, if modified, will become law. For this reason the Socialists have, to a great extent, to thank themselves, their action in the reichstag on Thursday having produced a very bad effect upon the country. Paragraph 120 is the one that is likely to be rejected. It runs thus:

"Any person who shall, in a manner calculated to endanger the public peace, publicly incite different classes of the population to acts of violence, shall be fined up to 600 marks, or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years. The same punishment will be dealt to anyone who, in a manner endangering the public peace, shall publicly attack religion, the monarchy, marriage, the family or property by insulting utterances."

The fight will range around the above paragraph, which will be opposed not only by the Socialists and Liberals, but the other parties. For instance, the anti-

index Catholics do not recognize the validity of civil or mixed marriages, yet both are perfectly legal and any attack upon them even by a priest from the pulpit, would be a violation of the law. The anti-Semites are also liable to punishment for anti-Jewish agitation.

The Vorwaerts, the Socialistic organ, to-day says that this paragraph is modeled on an act of the State of Illinois, under which the anarchists were hanged in 1857. The debate on the bill will be opened by Chancellor von Hohenlohe after the Christmas recess. According to the Cologne Gazette, owing to Thursday's scene in the reichstag, a bill will be introduced giving the reichstag power to repress similar scenes of disorder. Prince Hohenlohe is to make his first speech in his capacity as chancellor of the German empire next Tuesday.

Emperor William, after attending numerous public functions at the beginning of the week, has started for Hummelshain, to participate in a hunting party on the estate of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg. His Majesty will return to Berlin to-morrow that he may attend the service in honor of the 300th anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

According to an announcement to-day the emperor's "Song to Aegir" has produced 36,000 marks, which will be handed over to the building fund of William I memorial celebration. An interesting fact in connection with this song has transpired. The Vienna Maennergesang Verein, in accordance with their statutes, recently sent the Emperor a diploma of membership and a gold medal on account of their performance of his "Song to Aegir." The Emperor has just replied, expressing thanks for the honor done him, and saying that the golden medal will ever remind him that, in the beautiful city on the Danube, German song and music have met remarkable encouragement.

A pleasant surprise which the architect of the new building, Herr Paul Willott, arranged for the visitors was only discovered on the day of the opening of the reichstag building. In the corridors around the session hall are arranged busts of noted German parliamentarians. Underneath each is a gold letter and these letters read successively for a motto: "First the fatherland, then the party."

The Hamburg senate recently sent two experts, Herr Boysen and Volters, to England with instructions to inspect the methods obtaining there with regard to the importation of American cattle. They have returned with their report that no hindrance is placed on the importation of American cattle on account of Texas fever, and the English authorities regard it as quite innocuous. It remains to be seen whether this report will lead to the withdrawal of the restrictions placed upon the importation of American cattle and meat into Germany.

Reductions in the railway tariff over the German and Russian roads for Russian petroleum have just been published. These reductions will put American petroleum at a greater disadvantage in competition for the German market.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 14

IN THE HOUSE.

Premier Davie made a nice exhibition of himself yesterday when he refused to allow a committee to be appointed to inquire into the Chilliwack ballot box outrage. Only a few days ago he was most prompt to appoint a committee to investigate some trifling complaints concerning the Old Men's Home belonging to this city, though the said complaints had recently been dealt with by the council, under whose jurisdiction the institution lies. This was a matter with which Mr. Davie and his government had really no concern, and there was apparently no motive for his action beyond gratification of his penchant for meddling interference or his well known desire to attach discredit whenever he can to municipal institutions—particularly in this city. The premier's prompt interference where he had really no business contrasts rather remarkably with his reluctance to allow an inquiry into an outrage that most directly concerns the legislature and the government. The irresistible conclusion is that in the one case as in the other he had an object altogether apart from the public interest. No man with the slightest glimmering of common sense can for a moment accept his ridiculous excuses. The detection and punishment of the perpetrators of the Chilliwack outrage is the business of the attorney-general's department quite as much as the detection and punishment of a common house-breaker. If a house in the Chilliwack neighborhood were broken open and its contents stolen, and if the attorney-general were then to announce that as soon as some outsider had found the criminal he would be ready to prosecute him—what would the public say? Yet the premier's declaration of yesterday is quite as absurd. He went even further in absurdity, for he would not consent to the appointment of a committee whose investigation would have been quite likely to expose the criminal or criminals. In short, there is no dodging the conclusion that Premier Davie does not want the detection of the perpetrators of the outrage, and would not want to prosecute them if they were detected. If the Colonist were now as independent as it once was it would immediately repeat its exclamation: "A few more such cases as this and the administration of justice in this province will be little better than a farce." Many queer things have been done in the name of politics, but it remained for the attorney-general of British Columbia to put a premium on ballot-box-breaking.

To those who listened to the discussion on the Chilliwack outrage, and the debate on Mr. Semlin's motion for the Nakas and Slovan papers, one thing must be plainly apparent—that the government organs do not care to report the debate impartially. The opposition speakers are either deliberately misrepresented or their speeches are practically suppressed. Most newspapers of the present day have given up the old idea of giving partisan reports of public affairs, but this innovation does not commend itself to the Colonist and the World. The former is fond of holding up the London Times as a model for its contemporaries, and we respectfully suggest that it do a little copying of the London Times in this matter. If the London Times were to misreport a political opponent its readers would be apt to think the management had gone crazy.

It must have been rather galling to Hon. Mr. Turner to find that Mr. Beaven's contention in respect of the sinking funds was correct. Both the finance minister and the premier attacked Mr. Beaven with something like ferocity last session because he held that there was no authorization for the withdrawal of the old sinking funds and their expenditure in other directions while a dollar of the old bonds remained unredeemed or unconverted. Now the ministers have found that the trustees were of like mind with Mr. Beaven and have had to humiliate themselves by asking for legislative authority.

HOW IT WAS LAST YEAR.

It is to be supposed that Col. Prior is doing his best to make Sir Hibbert Tupper's visit pleasant and profitable both for the minister and for the party. Those who remember certain incidents of the early part of last year know that this is not the first time the gallant colonel has tried to make things pleasant for Sir Hibbert. On the former occasion his efforts were seconded by the board of trade, as perhaps they will be now. In January last at the instance of Mr. Robert Ward the board of trade took notice of the condition of the marine hospital and the way in which it was managed by the department of marine. The following resolution was passed by the board: "The present apparently unsatisfactory condition of the marine hospital at the

port of Victoria having been brought to the notice of the board, "Resolved, that the attention of the minister of marine and fisheries be directed thereto, and that he be respectfully asked to cause an official inquiry into the working of that institution, keeping in view the absolute necessity of proper care and provision for sick mariners left at this port."

In the course of the meeting Col. Prior made a few remarks, which were thus reported in the Colonist:

"Mr. Prior said Mr. Earle and he had seen Deputy Minister Smith at Ottawa, and when they spoke to him about supplying the place with water they were told that it would be outrageous to pay \$80 to get in water. They should be able to get enough rain water from the roof. (Laughter.) They told Mr. Smith that it was absurd to think that the caretaker and his wife could live on \$40 per month, and the reply was, 'Why, they can get all the fish they want by getting into their canoe; they can get all the wood they want on the beach, and they are very well paid.'"

When the report of these doings reached Ottawa it proved far from pleasing to Sir Hibbert, and there shortly afterwards appeared in the Colonist the report of an interview between the minister and the Colonist's Ottawa correspondent, in which the former was represented as speaking with exceeding tartness. Following are two quotations from his remarks:

"Unfortunately the statements concerning works in British Columbia, in charge of the federal authorities, which have been brought to my notice through the press on many occasions have often been so greatly exaggerated that it is difficult to treat them always with that attention that more careful representations would command. I am not aware nor is there any evidence in my possession to show that the marine hospital at Victoria is in a disgraceful condition."

"So far as the expenditure of public money is concerned, I know of no part of Canada which has received so much attention in this respect in proportion to its population than British Columbia. Personally, I am not induced by hard criticism to favor expenditure; neither will I be more disinclined to my duty to that important portion of the country on that account; but it is regrettable, according to my own experience, that the greater effort I make to keep pace with the growth and importance of the commerce of Victoria, and the larger appropriations for that purpose, the more angry become the criticisms of the government's policy and this department in particular. I notice that Col. Prior joined in the attack on my department. I think, therefore, that it is only fair that I should add to his remarks this significant statement, that the agent of my department at Victoria furnishes a report which is a complete contradiction of what was said at the meeting. This agent was recommended to me by Mr. Earle and Col. Prior, and they have never seen fit to send me the slightest hint as to the existence of the grievance upon which Col. Prior dwelt, as reported in the Colonist."

The people of Victoria, and especially members of the board of trade and the two members of parliament, will no doubt take the opportunity afforded by Sir Hibbert's visit to express their gratitude for the good opinion he held of all and sundry connected with this city. As for Col. Prior, he did not lose much time in returning the minister's compliments. On February 24 he took the matter up in the house, Sir Hibbert being at that time unfortunately away in London. Referring to the two paragraphs quoted above from the interview he said:

"Now, sir, it is a most painful duty I have to perform to-day in bringing this matter before the house, because the hon. gentleman in question is a personal friend of mine, and I trust he always will be, as I am proud to have his friendship. Not only that, but he is absent from his seat to-day, and I feel that it is almost unfair for me to say anything when he is not here to return the attack; for I know he is a hard hitter, and he would reply to me if he were here."

"I have the greatest respect for his undoubted ability and executive skill; but I feel that if I did not bring this matter forward I should be open to the charge of neglecting my duty to my constituents. Therefore I wish to present most emphatically against the language made use of by the hon. minister of marine and fisheries in regard to my province. The hon. minister must have known—I do not see how he could help knowing—that my hon. colleague and myself have repeatedly brought before his department the unsatisfactory condition of the marine hospital at Victoria. It was most unsatisfactory, and we went several times to see the minister and also the deputy minister; and I must say that the action of the hon. gentleman, as shown in this interview, of trying to shift the responsibility from his own shoulders to the shoulders of my hon. colleague and myself, was to say the least of it, for one in his high position, most undignified. Not only have we placed this matter before the hon. gentleman, but the press of the province and also the British Columbia board of trade have brought it to the notice of the department, the former by leading articles and the latter by resolutions passed and forwarded to the department. I contend that representations from such sources are well worthy of the consideration of the hon. minister, or any other minister, and I do not think he had a right to make the insinuations that he did. He states that his agent out there had reported differently from the statements made by the press and the board of trade. Well, sir, I think that the press of Victoria and the officers of the British Columbia board of trade were just as worthy of credence from the hon.

minister of marine and fisheries as a government agent, and I repeat here, and say it truthfully, that the affairs in connection with the marine hospital at Victoria have been carried on in the most parsimonious manner, in a manner not very short of disgraceful, and this, notwithstanding that the government have been in receipt of large sums collected as hospital fees from the ships entering our ports. Sir, the province of British Columbia does not now, and never did, approach the department of marine or any other department as a mendicant. We simply wish to get what we consider our fair dues and just treatment, such as is meted out to other portions of this Dominion. The minister also states that the more the government gave that province the more criticism his department got from the press and people."

"Well, sir, all I can say is this, if the hon. gentleman can see any large sum that he has given to the marine hospital or I might say to the marine hospital in British Columbia from his department, he must see through very strong magnifying glasses, for I do not believe a more cheapselling policy could have been pursued by the hon. gentleman's department. If the province only paid a small sum into the Dominion treasury I could well understand his policy, but what are the facts? The people of British Columbia pay the sum of \$16,986 per head in customs and excise duties, against \$5.10 per head in Ontario, \$3.75 in Nova Scotia and \$5.92 per head, taking the average of the Dominion; or they pay \$11.07 per annum more than the average tax payers do in the whole Dominion. Taking those circumstances into consideration, I think we have a just right to expect a decent expenditure not only from the department of marine but also from the other departments. The minister of marine seems to think that a minister of parliament has no right to take objection to any action which the minister or his deputy may adopt. I cannot agree with him. Not only that—it may be impudence on my part to say so—but I consider that an ordinary member of parliament has a perfect right to expect common courtesy from another member of parliament, either in correspondence or personal interview, even if that other does hold the high position of a minister of the crown. As I have said, it has given me pain to bring this matter up, but I felt that I must not let my own personal feelings interfere with my official duties as a constituent. I feel personally certain that the minister of marine will only look thoroughly into the matter he will find that my colleague and myself have simply done our duty to our constituents in bringing this matter before the house, and also that as would have done his duty had he attended to the representations made, not only by my colleague and myself, but by the members of the board of trade of British Columbia."

Members of the board of trade were of course pleased by the tone of Sir Hibbert's remarks. Mr. Robert Ward wrote to the Colonist a letter in which he quoted the minister's views on appropriations and criticisms and commented upon them in this way:

"The speaker might have had the common frankness to add: British Columbia as a province ranks third as a province in revenue, Victoria, as a port and city, ranks third in the whole Dominion as contributor of Dominion revenue; and Mr. Tupper could have further added: 'No province and city receive in return less (in proportion to their contributions) than British Columbia in its Dominion and the port of Victoria.'"

"Whether Mr. Tupper or any of his colleagues are to be induced by 'hard criticisms' to favor expenditure or not, they have been induced by the fact that the position of British Columbia in its relations to the Dominion can hardly be expected to much longer continue on the lines followed in the past. Separation by distance and scanty representation in parliament, deprive the country of that lively interest which is her due from the government. Apart from this, it is contrary to all economic principles, in a country of limited population, to drain its resources year by year by enormous impositions of customs and other taxes without even a fair relative return therefor, and it would be idle to expect an indefinite continuance of such unnatural conditions."

"The government of Canada, therefore, if it values British Columbia as the gem of Canadian 'jewels,' might well without even a fair relative return therefor, and it would be idle to expect an indefinite continuance of such unnatural conditions."

It may not be asking too much of Sir Hibbert to state to the meeting on Monday evening whether he is still of the same mind as he was in January of last year, or whether he still thinks Victorians are unconscionable 'kickers.' Then he might add a few words on the matter of the post office clerks and carriers. Our Ottawa dispatch to-day makes it clearer even than before that Sir Adolphe Caron is not responsible for the rank injustice done, but that the action taken was the action of the whole cabinet and had Sir Hibbert's personal approval. This is a question in which the Victoria people are deeply interested.

GIVE HIM AN OBJECT LESSON.

We hope that before Sir Hibbert Tupper, minister of marine, leaves Victoria that Col. Prior, who is a sort of body-guard to the youthful knight, will invite him to Dallas road, the beautiful drive along the shore. When at a convenient point near Menzies street the Colonel should call a halt, and facing his guest to the south, invite him to survey the scene. The minister of marine would look across the broad expanse of Juan de Fuca straits to the snow-capped Olympians, and his eye would rest upon only one object that would mar the beauty

of the view. He would, having a poetic soul, declare that it was a spot where every prospect pleases and nought save the unsightly hulk of the San Pedro is vile. If the Colonel is a good judge of human nature—if he is disinclined to spoil the effect made by the object lesson—he will say—nothing. The Colonel's arguments in the past have been ineffectual; his pleadings and entreaties have been treated with sublime contempt. To tell Sir Hibbert that the San Pedro had rested on Broche ledge for over three years, an unsightly evidence of the existence of a dangerous reef, and that it was the duty of the marine department to cause its removal would be the "last straw," which the refractory and intractable minister could not bear. The Colonel, doubtless, having learned by bitter experience, would not say a single word about the advisability of departmental action. His innocent use to impress an unfriendly minister would never be suspected, and the probability is that Sir Hibbert, influenced solely by the feeling that the presence of such a blot in a prospect so enchanting was a reflection upon his estheticism, would order its immediate removal. Nothing else is likely to move him. The demands of commerce, the safety of navigation, are alike indifferent to him. He has to be influenced by other appeals. If his heart cannot be reached by the "rightful example" appeal, it cannot be reached at all.

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the Congress of Women held in the woman's building at the Chicago World's Exposition have been permanently recorded in a handsome volume of over 800 pages, which is now offered to the public with the imprimatur of the board of lady managers of the exposition. The character and intention of the work are briefly set forth in the following preface by Mrs. Puffer Palmer, the president of the board of lady managers: "The Columbian Exposition, in its unrivalled physical beauty, has culminated and vanished like the blossoms of a gorgeous century plant, leaving only a memory of its superb efflorescence and subtle charm. In order that the efforts made in its behalf may not all be lost, and that a remainder of its esthetic and educational influence may remain with us, Mrs. James P. Eagle, the untiring and devoted chairman, has collected in permanent form the valuable papers secured by herself and her committee for the congresses in the woman's building. Nothing could be more broadly representative than the catholic presentation given in these congresses to many important topics from many points of view. The names contained in the list of contributors are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the great merit of the papers, which were so warmly received at the time of their presentation. I trust that the final and important service performed by Mrs. Eagle in placing these papers within reach of the public may receive the indorsement which it merits."

A perusal of the document easily convinces one that Mrs. Palmer's estimate of the value of the work done is correct and leads him to re-echo her hope that the public will appreciate the merits of the book. The papers treat of an extraordinary variety of subjects—practically all, indeed, that have an interest for the women of this modern time—and, as the president says, the names of the authors alone sufficiently guarantee the adequacy of the treatment. It would be impossible to give a detailed review of the papers; even a list of the authors and titles would take up too much of our space. A few, selected from the beginning of the table of contents, will suffice to show the variety of the subjects and the extent of the field covered: "Advantages and Dangers of Organizations," Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer; "Esthetic Culture," Mrs. Priscilla Baird; "An African Expedition," Mrs. M. French Sheldon; "Agriculture," Mrs. A. M. Edwards; "An Appeal of Art to the Lovers of Art," Mrs. Mary Cherry Norris; "Art," Mrs. Emily Crawford; "Art of Education," Miss Anna Morgan; "The Art of Living," Mrs. Ellen A. Rich; "Assyrian Mythology," Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reid; "Avocations of English Women," Mrs. Theresa Elizabeth Cope; "A Business Woman in Kentucky," Miss Florence Barlow; "Certain Methods of Studying Drawing," Miss Almee K. Osborne Moore; "Characteristics of the Modern Woman," Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman.

Special mention may be made of Lady Aberdeen's paper on "Encouragement of Home Industries," in which her excellency refers particularly to the Irish industrial projects which have claimed her attention. Lady Aberdeen, we may also say, highly recommends this book to the public.

An interesting feature of the work is the illustrations. Each paper is accompanied by a portrait of its author, and there are besides portraits of Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Eagle and the members of the board of lady managers. The mechanical part of the work is excellent in every respect. It remains only to be stated that the J. M. Macgregor Publishing company, Vancouver, are the agents for the book in Western Canada, and Miss S. Bowes, 108 Cormorant street, is special agent for Victoria.

New York, Dec. 7.—General Semmon died to-day in Audubon park. He entered West Point in 1833 and was at one time professor of mathematics in that academy. He was the tutor of Grant, Rosecrans, and Newton. He took an active part in the Seminole, Mexican and civil wars. His only living brother is Charles Melville Semmon, of the marine service, stationed at San Francisco. He was a convert to the Catholic faith.

SUDDEN CHILLS & COLDS.
AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF AN ATTACK TAKE A TEASPOONFUL OF "PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER"
AND THE CURE IS MORE SUDDEN THAN THE CHILL.

MINISTER TUPPER ARRIVES.

And is Quartered at Government House. A Conference with Sealers. Sir Charles Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, is in the city having arrived at midnight by the Dominion steamer Quadra and was met by Lieut. Governor Dewdney, Col. Prior and others. Accompanying the minister of marine and fisheries are B. L. Borden, Q. C. of Halifax; Wallace McDonald, his brother-in-law, and his private secretary, W. C. Gordon. A. E. McPhillips and F. S. Barnard, M. P., came over with Sir Charles. The minister was driven to Government House and during his stay in Victoria he will be the guest of Lieut. Governor Dewdney. Sir Charles is having a private conference this afternoon at the board of trade with a committee of sealers, composed of R. P. Rither, chairman, Capt. J. G. Cox, Richard Hall, Captain Stevenson, Captain Campbell, and William Munsie. They were named a committee by the sealers of the city several days ago to meet the minister of marine and fisheries. The sealers have some grievances of their own; in fact they have never fully gotten over that wonderful victory won by Canada in the findings of the Paris arbitration. Then they have pending claims and any number of matters connected with the industry to discuss. The meeting was set for three o'clock, but it was 3:25 when Sir Charles appeared, accompanied by Col. Prior and Thomas Earle. He was immediately presented to the gentlemen present and the meeting began.

OUR NEXT FLAGSHIP.

H. M. S. Renown Now Being Built, Coming to This Station. It is stated that the battleship Renown, building at Pembroke, will not be ready for launching before July, 1898, and therefore only allowing eight or nine months for fitting the machinery on board, the earliest possible date for her to believe that port will be January, 1898. She will then proceed to Devonport, where she will be completed for sea. H. M. S. Renown was laid down in February, 1893, and although a battleship she is sheathed with wood and coppered. It is understood she is destined for the Pacific station, where she will be employed as flagship. The Pembroke officials have been authorized to spend nearly £200,000 on the vessel's construction this year, and by the time she is ready for hoisting the pennant she will have cost over £720,000. The Renown is a 14-gun twin-screw battleship of the first class, armored, 12,350 tons and 12,000 horse power—nearly 5000 tons more displacement than the Royal Arthur.

Broken in Health That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Mr. Chas. Steele, St. Catherine's, Ont. "G. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. "For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines, but did not get any permanent relief from any of them."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and I feel like a new man. I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla. CHAS. STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario. Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

ALL ARE F
Dominion Cabinet Helped to K office
Persistent Decree Causes Anxi Depa

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—November the revenue amounted to \$2,500,000, with \$3,184,189 for a decline of over \$500,000 from London owing to the per revenue. The mo the consolidated f as against \$3,511, 1898.

A bill to incorporate of Foresters, will be introduced proposed to have Brantford, Ont. Hon. Mr. Bowell from London str Thompson will be council on Thursday will sail for home on Tuesday. The idea of walking on the ice enable Mr. Boile, run in Haldimand, bill wiped out Monday. Calgary, Dec. 8.—city, was driving a one and the head came frightened at the tongue, smashed taken to the hospital amputated. Brae Robert Stout, brakeman, about fell off a freight yard here at 11 o'clock was instantly killed ed over his feet, one and the head was rolled under the ball. He came from land, and leaves a Arnprior, Ont., flock, a farmer, was walking on the rail prior was struck by occurred on a track Emsdale, Ont., is to be opposed. Wade of Dunburgh contest the constitution Montreal, Dec. 8.—est and most im made in this city morning through the Constable Curran lars. For two mo swindlers and safe United States have business here a nizer, many of the manufacturing com and robbed of the Ottawa, Dec. 8.—A the pensioner, the ter Caron should be the case of the clerk the matter was the and the action taken Charles H. Tupper.

The net debt of the debt increased over as compared with the

ARMENIAN Different Powers Ass

Constantinople, D yesterday dispatches Great Britain was to permit an Ameri accompany the pro an independent ca thereupon called to ing the appointment active, and today led States would acc

London, Dec. 7.—prints this dispatch Great Britain was time as the United member of the A. The Washington s immediately. The grafted that the H master. Great B States and Turkey eation, but nothing ed. The Porte ag outbreak originated break against Turk panied by conflicts and Kurds. To redress the disorder sibly in effecting a number of people, ders and outrages as probable, inasmuch would only fight ag

A deputation from ty called to-day at a German. Austria a and presented a peti powers to remember by them in Berlin. The Daily News, that Miles A. Jewett only little rest at night on account of the pain Washington to after inquiry in Armenia a strictly independent the representatives of

BALLOT BOX ROBBERY.

Premier Davie Succeeds in Steering Clear of a Select Committee Investigation.

Mr. Kitchen's Motion Voted Down—Davie's Very Lane Defence of His Action.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

Thursday, Dec. 6. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by the Rev. S. Clearer.

Mr. Eberts presented petitions in reference to the mechanics lien law from C. M. Beecher and others, the Brunette saw mill and Mr. Turnbull and others. As it was likely that the bill would be considered during the day these petitions were read and received. The petitions were all the same as the one from the millmen of Victoria, and prayed for the passage of the mechanics lien law as it was introduced.

Messrs. Kitchen and McPherson presented petitions respecting Sunday observance.

Mr. McGregor presented a petition from the Nausano water works company for an amendment to their act. Mr. Eberts moved that section 10 of the rules and orders be amended by inserting between the words "house" and "in" in the third line the following words: "Immediately after the ruling, and after debate, the question to be put by the speaker to the house shall be, 'When the rules were being arranged the clause was left out.'"

The object of the amendment, the mover said, was to simplify the mode of appealing from the ruling of the speaker. When the rules were being arranged the clause was left out.

The debate on the motion was adjourned.

Mr. Helmcken introduced a bill to amend the execution act.

Mr. McPherson moved that a select committee composed of Messrs. Braden, Booth, Kellie, Kitchen and the mover be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the subject matter of the petition presented to the house by William Cartwright, with power to call for persons, books and papers in connection therewith, and report to the house from time to time.

The motion was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Helmcken introduced a bill to amend the pharmacy act, 1891.

Mr. Adams moved that whereas there are many coming into the province from foreign countries who are absolutely without means to the great detriment of the laboring classes and those in business and the taxpayers generally; therefore be it resolved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor praying him to move the Dominion government to enact such legislation as to prevent the coming into our country of such people.

He said he had been induced to move the resolution through a similar measure being enacted by our neighbors to the south. There were enough poor people in the province without more coming in. Besides, it tended to lower the scale of wages, men who come in without means being willing to work for next to nothing.

Mr. Kennedy said the action of the government had surprised him very much. He could not see how they could refuse to grant the investigation. It was a very poor doctrine advanced by the attorney-general, namely, that because the thief had been foiled he should be allowed to go free. If a court of law was the proper place for the case to be dealt with why does not the attorney-general take it into the courts? He would be greatly surprised at the supporters of the government if they backed up the government in this matter.

Hon. Mr. Davie—How can I take the matter into court if the criminal is not pointed out to me?

Mr. Kennedy—You are at the head of the department of justice, and it is your place to try and find the criminal.

Mr. Booth thought the guilty parties should be punished, but he thought it was beyond the duty of the legislature to investigate the matter.

Mr. Swaine—The charge is that the government have not made an investigation. Large sums are voted yearly for the police force, and the attorney-general cannot be excused until he can show that the police have tried to find the guilty parties and have failed. The department of justice had not done its duty. No attempt had been made to find the perpetrators of the crime. This was why the question had been brought into the house.

Mr. Williams contended that the house should investigate the matter. The attorney-general's action led to the suspicion that he was trying to screen his political friends. Of course he did not think the attorney-general would do this, but his action was likely to lead to a suspicion.

Hon. Mr. Pooley contended that it was the duty of the opposition to find out the culprit and point him out to the police officials. He therefore opposed the resolution. It was admitted that the ballot box had been tampered with, but it should have been dealt with by a magistrate.

Mr. Prentice asked the attorney-general what had been done by his department to find the guilty parties.

Dr. Walkem justified the government's action, or rather inaction, by saying that the government could not be held to account for not finding a criminal whom the opposition were unable to find.

Mr. Rithet said there could not be two opinions as to the need of some action on the matter, but there was a difference when an effort was made to place the blame on the attorney-general. If the opposition knew as much as they seemed to know they should lay an information against the culprit.

Mr. Cotton did not like to discuss the miserable action of the attorney-general in refusing to have an investigation. The matter had been brought before the government by their own servants, who asked for an inquiry, but the attorney-general simply ignored them. What could the house and country think when they heard the attorney-general's lame defence? It was to defence at all. The people would say that the attorney-general did not wish to have an investigation, as it would place some of his supporters in a bad light. As it is the place of private individuals to go and ferret out criminals? What are the attorney-general and the police paid for? When a building is broken into do they wait for a private individual to find the culprit? The fact that the government are afraid to have an investigation leads

election had been affected by the tampering with the ballot box, as it occurred after the first count. The motion was unnecessary, as the act was a criminal one, and it was not necessary for a committee to deal with it. It was no use raking over old sores. Each side accused one another, and he did not think the committee could do any good.

Mr. Semlin—The hon. gentleman is attorney-general, and custodian of law and order in the province. The worst attack ever perpetrated on the freedom of the people had occurred when the ballot box at Chilliwack had been tampered with, and yet the attorney-general was prepared to overlook this grave breach of law and order. He was very sorry to hear the attorney-general hold that it was merely a raking over of old sores. It was the duty of the attorney-general to put in motion the machinery that would lead to the arrest of the culprits. Breaking open a ballot box was contempt of the highest court of the land, and the will of the people. Every citizen, whether government or opposition, was anxious to have the culprit punished.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Show me the culprit.

Mr. Semlin—It is your duty to try and find the culprit. This is no party cry; it is a demand of the people of the province for law and order.

Mr. Forster could not believe that the attorney-general considered tampering with ballots a mere question of raking over old sores. The attorney-general had shown by his action in this matter that he was careless about doing his duty. He (Mr. Forster) had seen the ballots, and there was no doubt that they were deliberately destroyed. The ballot box had been broken open, and the ballots altered for the purpose of overthrowing the election of Mr. Kitchen. It was the duty of the attorney-general to attend to this. If he did not he was a disgrace to himself and the province.

Hon. Mr. Davie said what he held was that the act being a criminal one it was not for the legislature to deal with. He admitted that the offence was a grave one, but the graver it was the less was it a subject for the legislature to deal with. If Mr. Kitchen cannot point out the culprit how can the house do it? The government party contended that the ballots were destroyed to make the election void, Mr. Kitchen having a minority of the votes in the precinct where the ballots were destroyed, and it being thought at the time that Mr. Kitchen had been defeated. They said that Mr. Kitchen's friends were responsible for the act. He did not say that either theory was correct. He was proceeding to make a second speech when called to order.

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to the belief that they are trying to screen some of their supporters. It was an attempt to rob the people of their suffrage, and yet the attorney-general said it was nothing but raking over old sores. He never imagined that the government would show a disposition to thwart an inquiry by not allowing a committee to find out how the ballots were tampered with. The majority of people will say that the government know more than the public do and they were trying to screen their supporters. He might be wrong, but the attorney-general's poor defence led to that suspicion. Their only object in refusing the inquiry was that they were afraid the investigation would come too near their own supporters. That was the opinion he had in view.

Mr. Kitchen would like to know how it was possible for him to lay his hand on the guilty party. When the government ignored the request of the returning-officer for an inquiry he had gone to a lawyer for advice. He was told that unless he was quite sure that he knew the guilty party had better not proceed, for if he got the wrong man he would be liable for heavy damages. The ballots were destroyed long after it was known that he had been elected. The ballot box was placed in the letter register room of the post office. It was all right at noon on Sunday after the returns were in from outside polling places, and it was known that he was elected, so it was absurd to say that his supporters had destroyed the ballots that were cast for him. The seal was broken, the box opened and the ballots tampered with some time between Sunday noon and the following evening. Steam must have been used to open the seal. It was done by some one who had been in the post office during the election. Seven or eight people had been in the room, so it was impossible for him to name the guilty party. He was satisfied, however, that the returning-officer was innocent. The attorney-general was quick enough to appoint a royal commission when some little complaint came from the old men's home, but he refused to take action in a far more serious matter. He had never taken action in the police with. If Mr. Kitchen cannot point out the culprit how can the house do it? The government party contended that the ballots were destroyed to make the election void, Mr. Kitchen having a minority of the votes in the precinct where the ballots were destroyed, and it being thought at the time that Mr. Kitchen had been defeated. They said that Mr. Kitchen's friends were responsible for the act. He did not say that either theory was correct. He was proceeding to make a second speech when called to order.

Mr. Kennedy said the action of the government had surprised him very much. He could not see how they could refuse to grant the investigation. It was a very poor doctrine advanced by the attorney-general, namely, that because the thief had been foiled he should be allowed to go free. If a court of law was the proper place for the case to be dealt with why does not the attorney-general take it into the courts? He would be greatly surprised at the supporters of the government if they backed up the government in this matter.

Hon. Mr. Davie—How can I take the matter into court if the criminal is not pointed out to me?

Mr. Kennedy—You are at the head of the department of justice, and it is your place to try and find the criminal.

Mr. Booth thought the guilty parties should be punished, but he thought it was beyond the duty of the legislature to investigate the matter.

Mr. Swaine—The charge is that the government have not made an investigation. Large sums are voted yearly for the police force, and the attorney-general cannot be excused until he can show that the police have tried to find the guilty parties and have failed. The department of justice had not done its duty. No attempt had been made to find the perpetrators of the crime. This was why the question had been brought into the house.

Mr. Williams contended that the house should investigate the matter. The attorney-general's action led to the suspicion that he was trying to screen his political friends. Of course he did not think the attorney-general would do this, but his action was likely to lead to a suspicion.

Hon. Mr. Pooley contended that it was the duty of the opposition to find out the culprit and point him out to the police officials. He therefore opposed the resolution. It was admitted that the ballot box had been tampered with, but it should have been dealt with by a magistrate.

Mr. Prentice asked the attorney-general what had been done by his department to find the guilty parties.

Dr. Walkem justified the government's action, or rather inaction, by saying that the government could not be held to account for not finding a criminal whom the opposition were unable to find.

Mr. Rithet said there could not be two opinions as to the need of some action on the matter, but there was a difference when an effort was made to place the blame on the attorney-general. If the opposition knew as much as they seemed to know they should lay an information against the culprit.

Mr. Cotton did not like to discuss the miserable action of the attorney-general in refusing to have an investigation. The matter had been brought before the government by their own servants, who asked for an inquiry, but the attorney-general simply ignored them. What could the house and country think when they heard the attorney-general's lame defence? It was to defence at all. The people would say that the attorney-general did not wish to have an investigation, as it would place some of his supporters in a bad light. As it is the place of private individuals to go and ferret out criminals? What are the attorney-general and the police paid for? When a building is broken into do they wait for a private individual to find the culprit? The fact that the government are afraid to have an investigation leads

to encourage mining and establish a mining bureau.

Hon. Col. Baker presented returns of the tenders received for the government bookbinding.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a return of the conditions on which the lands at Be. Coosa had been taken up by the Norwegian colony.

Mr. Hume moved for a copy of the report of Mr. Justice Crease, who acted as commissioner to enquire into certain charges made against Capt. Fitzstubs, government agent.

The resolution was adopted and Hon. Mr. Davie presented the report.

Mr. Williams asked the attorney-general are there any grounds for the statement published in the issue of the Canadian Gazette of the 15th of November, 1894, that "Professor Odum, of this province, has been instructed by the British Columbia government with a commission to inquire into the operation of the land regulations in the other provinces of Dominion?" If so, what are the terms of the commission, amount of salary or honorarium, and date of commission?

Hon. Mr. Davie—Mr. E. Odum was deputed on August 11th, 1894, to examine into and report to the minister of education concerning the manner in which the public schools and schools of practical science in the Province of Ontario are conducted; also with regard to the arrangement of the free land grants system in the said province. Mr. Odum was to receive \$500 for his services.

Mr. Kellie moved the second reading of the tramway companies incorporation (in Kootenay) bill, which he said would do much to promote the mining interests of his district.

Mr. Hume spoke very shortly in support of the bill.

Mr. Semlin, on a point of order, asked if the bill should not have been brought in as a private bill as it legislated for the benefit of one party.

Mr. Eberts, the deputy Speaker, who was in the chair at the time, quoted a ruling which he held showed the bill to be in order.

Hon. Mr. Davie supported the second reading, although there were portions of the bill which he did not approve.

Mr. Smith signified his intention of moving in committee that the bill apply to the whole of the province.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Williams moved the second reading of the Woodman's Lien Bill, which he explained was drafted particularly for the benefit of loggers.

Mr. Hunter promised to move some amendments in committee.

The bill was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the sinking fund act. It was introduced, he explained, as the sinking fund trustees doubted whether the fund could be released according to the acts of 1877 and 1887. They were uncertain whether they could release any of the sinking fund unless the acts are amended. If this was not done about \$30,000 would have to remain idle in London until the loans matured. The trustees do not say they will not release the fund, but are uncertain and think it would be better to amend the acts.

Mr. Cotton would not oppose the bill, as he knew the government was badly in need of the money. The finance minister was just in the position prophesied by the late leader of the opposition. It was encouraging to see, however, that the agents of the province did not take everything for granted.

The bill was read a second time.

On the report of the legal professions bill a number of amendments were introduced and passed.

Mr. Kitchen moved to strike out section 59, which proposed to exempt lawyers from taxation.

Hon. Mr. Davie supported the amendment, as he did not think the members of the profession should be altogether exempted from municipal taxation, although it would not be fair to tax them in each city in which they might practice.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Kennedy moved to strike out the clause which provided that the benchers or officers of the society should not be liable to be proceeded against for any action while acting as such officer or benchers. The mover contended that it would be very unfair if the benchers ruined a man's character, and that man had no remedy.

Hon. Mr. Pooley opposed the amendment, contending that if an innocent man was libelled the public would soon know it and he would be replaced in his position in society and receive the sympathy of the people.

Mr. Sword asked if the bill would prevent men not members of the society from practicing as conveyancers.

Hon. Mr. Davie did not think that it would affect them.

Mr. Sword asked the attorney-general to make it clear, if real estate men and others were deprived of the privilege of acting as conveyancers, they would have no redress against the benchers.

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GRAPH PHONE

for Yokohama, was present well address and a case of and artistically mounted F. M. Jones who was chair- logical speech, the senti- were heartily applauded, showing address signed members and support- Rugby football club beg our heartiest regret at from our midst. Our feel- however, are tempered by our change of residence is our advantage. I have here two and a half had already won in Ireland and not only on the foot- other branches of athletics, with delight the prospect of er of your experience and and brilliant efforts in all your keen interest in the club will always be remem- although recently accom- evated your taking an in- games, nevertheless we have of your continued desire for of the club. My sojourn in this city your disposition and many qual- you many friends, all of at your departure equally elusion we wish you a safe- journey to the scene of your future. We desire you to accompanying case of pipes as if your regard for you and a your stay among us. He also spoke in regard of the are from the city of Wallace member of the team, who nter. Mr. Duncan replied

DEAR GRANDDAUGHTER, stress of Historic Abbot- ford.

like more pride in Abbot- present owner, Sir Walter granddaughter. Sir Walter's married John Lockhart, children, the youngest of married James Hope, who went, assumed the name of daughter, Mary Monica, ford. To this interesting looked to perpetuate of much personal beauty she met with a warm wel- When presented at ant, the Duchess of Buc- toria was quick to appre- and charm of the young kissed her on both cheeks nished court, exclaiming, have left of Sir Walter." pe-Scott married the Hon- who assumed the name of the oldest of their seven n, he was named Walter rejoining. Upon this aus- the queen telegraphed her with the message, "He d when he is 21." The is apparent in Mrs. Max- mance to her illustrious The familiar drooping Walter Scott look out from full brow, so like that of the great novelist that served as model. Not- personal oversight which gives her children and aids upon her time and woman makes a point nally every tenant of her se finds time, as well, for literary tastes, having d best edition of Sir Wal- locks Lockhart greatly a- ning nothing from the origi- many interesting notes of periodicals constantly pub- by Mrs. Maxwell Scott—

It quickly cures Burns, Bruises, Bunions, Blisters between the Toes, Piles, Old Sores, Ulcers, Hemorrhoids, Itching, Swelling, Stomach, Pimples, Scum, Pus, Discharge, Contracted Muscles, and all Lameness and Soreness.

ts for B. C.

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

—He-Do you (subscribe to the theory of evolution? She (the hopeless pervert)—No; what are the subscription rates?—Chicago Record.

Don't Forget

that when you buy Scott's Emulsion you are not getting a secret mixture containing worthless or harmful drugs. Scott's Emulsion cannot be secret for an analysis reveals all there is in it. Consequently the endorsement of the medical world means something.

Scott's Emulsion

overcomes Wasting, promotes the making of Solid Flesh, and gives Vital Strength. It has no equal as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrophula, Anaemia, Emaciation, and Wasting Diseases of Children. Scott & Bowne, Belleville, All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

IN 1895. HARPER'S WEEKLY is a pictorial history of the times. It presents every important event promptly, accurately, and exhaustively in illustration and descriptive text of the highest order. The manner in which, during 1894, it has treated the Chicago Railway Strikes and the China-Japanese War, and the amount of light it was able to throw on Korea the instant attention was directed to that little-known country, are examples of its almost boundless resources. Julian Ralph, the distinguished writer and correspondent, has been sent to the seat of war, and there joined by G. D. Swinton, the well-known American artist, now for many years resident in Japan, who has been engaged to co-operate with Mr. Ralph in sending to HARPER'S WEEKLY exclusive information and illustrations. During 1895 every vital question will be discussed with vigor and without prejudice in the editorial columns, and also in special articles by the highest authorities in each department. Portraits of the men and women who are making history, and powerful and caustic political cartoons, will continue to be characteristic features. This Busy World, with its keen and zingy comment on the lesser doings of the day, will remain a regular department. Fiction. There will be two powerful serials, both handsomely illustrated—The Red Cuckade, a stirring romance of olden days by Stanley J. Weyms; and a novel of New York, entitled The Son of His Father, by Brander Matthews—several novelettes, and many short stories by popular writers. Send for Illustrated Prospectus. The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order. Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00 each. Title-page and Index sent on application. Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

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SEALERS AND CANNERS

Will Meet Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Postal Employees Petition Board of Trade re That "Fifty Dollars Fine."

A special meeting of the council of the board of trade was held this morning to decide what action should be taken regarding the visit of Sir Charles Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries.

Mr. Larke, representative of the Dominion government to the Australian colonies, wrote that he would be in Victoria, en route for the Antipodes, on the 14th or 15th inst.

Adjutant Archibald, of the Salvation Army, wrote that perhaps the board might like to take action re the visit of General Booth, of the Salvation Army, to Victoria.

The following petition was received from the post office employees. There were twenty signatures to the document:

Post Office, Victoria, B. C., December 6th, 1894. Gentlemen: Advertising to past correspondence and interviews with your board, relative to our overdue provisional allowance, have become acquainted with the finding of the postmaster-general in relation to same, viz: that although the amount was voted us from July 1st last, yet the postmaster-general has elected that same shall only take effect as from December 1st instant.

Whereas a large amount of butter and cheese is annually imported into this province, aggregating over \$50,000 in value; and whereas it is desirable to encourage the production of such articles within the province, in order that the large sums annually drained therefrom might be retained therein with general advantage to the country.

And whereas this heavy drain upon the province can be successfully checked by the establishment of a well considered system of manufacture of these products; and whereas the Dominion government is expending large sums annually in all the eastern provinces, and in the North-West, in inaugurating and assisting the Co-operative Dairy System.

And whereas great success has attended this work and great benefits have accrued to the agriculturist where this system has been inaugurated.

And whereas the provincial government could also assist towards this end; therefore be it resolved: That this board do respectfully urge upon the Dominion government the great necessity of an extension to this province of the aid granted in the other provinces, in the establishment of the Co-operative Dairy System.

And that this board is of the opinion that the provincial government could materially assist such work by bonusing for a limited number of years the output of all co-operative dairies, such bonus to be restricted to a specified amount per pound on butter and cheese produced and marketed and that a copy of this resolution be sent to:—The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa;—The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture at Victoria;—The Members of the House of Commons for the Province;—The Members of the Provincial Legislature;—The several Boards of Trade with a request for their cooperation in securing such aid.

Mr. Paulson wrote re misrepresenting reports in the sound papers of British Columbia. The letter was ordered given to the press for publication. It is as follows:

Victoria, B. C., December 5th, 1894. To the Council of the B. C. Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C.

Gentlemen: I would respectfully call your attention that a large portion of the press throughout the United States, and especially in the states of Washington and Oregon, have of late contained numerous articles misrepresenting our resources and industries. The idea of the newspapers of the states above named seems to be to create a public sentiment among the people of the States against consuming or using the products of this province.

The newspapers of the Puget Sound cities have especially taken great pains through their columns to wholly misrepresent the facts as they actually are as to our lumber mills and coal mines. One would think from reading the newspapers from the states of Washington and Oregon that the people of those states would have to go out of the business because British Columbia has sent a cargo of lumber to San Francisco. In their endeavor to discourage the people from using British Columbia coal they have repeatedly stated that British Columbia coal is being mined exclusively by cheap Chinese and Japanese labor. As a matter of fact we know, and everybody in British Columbia knows, that all coal mined in this province is mined by white men who receive more for their labor than the coal miners of the state of Washington. Furthermore, the miners and lumbermen of British Columbia have got to eat as well as the people of like vocation in the above named states, and the greater portion of farm products consumed by British Columbia miners and lumbermen is imported here

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Evil Effects of the Policy of Protection Upon Every Branch of Commerce.

Liberal Campaign of Education—Meeting at Spring Ridge Last Night.

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A BUSINESS MAN'S TROUBLES.

So Badly Crippled With Rheumatism That He Lost All Power of Feet and Legs—How He Was Cured.

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"About four or five years ago I began to be troubled by severe pains in my feet and ankles, and it annoyed me so greatly that I could only keep at work with difficulty. I tried hot water bathing and I used various remedies, but it was only temporary, and my trouble was constantly increasing. At last I went to a physician and he gave me a prescription, but it did no good. I was now so badly crippled that I could not get on beyond the calves of my legs. I used to have to sit down very often, and frequently when I would try to stand up I would fall right over. I completely lost power over my feet and legs, and was almost paralyzed. My father, mother and I used to live at Woodstock, Ont. We got the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, which contained a number of reports about the wonderful properties of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I thought that if one quarter or one tenth of what was said about them was true they might do me some good. We got \$2.50 worth of them and I began to take them. It was also suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, which gave me a great deal of trouble. After I had been taking the Pink Pills a while I noticed that the piles left from me so easily that I hardly thought of it until it was gone. I had given up all other treatment and was taking nothing but the pills, so it must have been the pills that cured me. I cheerfully recommend the Pink Pills, and I think that any one who takes them is sure to receive benefit. As I said, we still keep the pills in the house all the time and would not be without them."

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Mr. A. N. Richards, Q. C., who was down to discuss the Liberal platform. He first took up the stand of the party with regard to the Canadian senate, which he described as one of the most peculiarly constituted bodies in the world.

Wm. Marchant discussed the effect of protection on commerce. He opened with an amusing story on a merchant who upheld protection and died in the senate in the event of Liberal victory.

Chief Deasy, of the fire department, wrote re fire protection in the city. The letter was written in response to a request of Mr. Flumerfelt.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Todd received word that the canners would be down from the mainland on Monday. It is probable that the Saturday meeting will therefore be declared off.

A BUSINESS MAN'S TROUBLES.

So Badly Crippled With Rheumatism That He Lost All Power of Feet and Legs—How He Was Cured.

Mr. M. E. Douglas, says the San Francisco Chronicle, a young man who owns a harness shop in this city, tells a tale of a remarkable cure of rheumatism after he had suffered for years and had almost given up hope of being cured.

"About four or five years ago I began to be troubled by severe pains in my feet and ankles, and it annoyed me so greatly that I could only keep at work with difficulty. I tried hot water bathing and I used various remedies, but it was only temporary, and my trouble was constantly increasing. At last I went to a physician and he gave me a prescription, but it did no good. I was now so badly crippled that I could not get on beyond the calves of my legs. I used to have to sit down very often, and frequently when I would try to stand up I would fall right over. I completely lost power over my feet and legs, and was almost paralyzed. My father, mother and I used to live at Woodstock, Ont. We got the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, which contained a number of reports about the wonderful properties of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I thought that if one quarter or one tenth of what was said about them was true they might do me some good. We got \$2.50 worth of them and I began to take them. It was also suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, which gave me a great deal of trouble. After I had been taking the Pink Pills a while I noticed that the piles left from me so easily that I hardly thought of it until it was gone. I had given up all other treatment and was taking nothing but the pills, so it must have been the pills that cured me. I cheerfully recommend the Pink Pills, and I think that any one who takes them is sure to receive benefit. As I said, we still keep the pills in the house all the time and would not be without them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of influenza, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

NEW JAPANESE TREATY.

The Little Empire Now Being Treated as a Civilized Country.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—The convention between the United States and Japan sent to the senate yesterday supplements the treaty of 1858, in which Japan was dealt with as a barbarous nation, and that of 1866, by which the United States, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands established Japan's exclusive tariff for her. It stipulates that the United States recognize the exclusive power of the Japanese government to adjust the terms of the tariff and taxes and establish regulations appertaining to foreign commerce in the open ports of Japan.

PROVINCIAL

Legal Profession Passes Attorney Disciplinary Rules.

Mr. Eberts' Amendment Contingent in the House.

The speaker to the House of Commons. The petition of Works company for a writ of habeas corpus. The petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

The house went into committee on the bill for the relief of the Hon. Mr. Eberts. The bill was read a second time.

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NEWS OF THE INTERIOR.

Items of Interest from the Papers of the Province.

It is a matter of deep regret to all that Mr. Robert McDougall has, on account of illness, been compelled to resign his position as postmaster. His resignation has not yet been accepted by the department, and in the meantime Mr. Veau of Kamloops, an old post office official, has been sent to take temporary charge of the post office, with the approval of Mr. McDougall's surties, who continue responsible until the resignation takes effect. It is not likely that a permanent appointment will be made until Mr. Fletcher, post office inspector, arrives from Victoria. We understand that several local gentlemen will make application for the position, and from the material to choose from there should be no difficulty in securing a thoroughly competent and trustworthy official.

Mr. P. Thibedeau, on whose premises at Cherry creek the whiskey still belonging to Baker was found, was last Saturday sentenced to a fine of \$100 or one month's imprisonment. It is generally thought that Mr. Thibedeau, who hauled Baker's goods up to Cherry creek for him, was guilty of any evil intentions in the matter, but as he pleaded guilty to having the still in his possession the magistrate, who evidently held the same view, had no option but to inflict the fine, which was the lowest allowed by the act.

Mr. W. C. Andrews, who has been managing the grocery department of Mr. W. H. Megaw's business, left on Thursday for the coast, having decided to take a winter trip to the Sandwich islands, should he hear favorable reports of business there when he reaches the coast. Mr. Andrews during his stay here made many friends in business and social circles, and should he decide to return to this city at any time he will receive a hearty welcome.

The Rev. Charles Reid, Presbyterian missionary at the Mission, was brought in on Monday and placed in charge of the government authorities, having become deranged in his mind. Dr. Boyce conducted an examination at Benvenuto and pronounced him insane. Mr. Reid is a young man who has only been a few weeks in his charge, having come here from Manitoba. He is a native of Scotland, and gave evidence of more than average talent as a preacher and was considered to be a young man of great promise. During his brief pastorate at Okanagan Mission, he had succeeded in creating a very favorable impression, and the deepest regret is expressed at the terrible calamity which has overtaken him. He is not violently insane, but appears to be suffering from some mental affliction, which we trust will prove to be of only a temporary nature. The cause of the trouble is not known, but it may possibly have arisen from over study.

DE LESSEPS DEAD.

The Great French Engineer Passes Away at Paris.

Paris, Dec. 7.—Ferdinand de Lesseps, the distinguished French engineer, is dead. He was born in Versailles on Nov. 19, 1805. His fame rests chiefly on his scheme to pierce the isthmus of Suez by means of a canal which was opened for steamship use on August 15, 1869, although the waters of the Mediterranean were not connected with those of the Red Sea in the Bitter lakes until Aug. 15, 1869. On Nov. 17, 1869, the Suez canal was formally opened at Port Said amid a series of festivities. The last great engineering work attempted by de Lesseps was the cutting of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama, after the expenditure of \$20,000,000 francs, which eventually led to the most serious scandals, the work was unsuccessful.

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local appliances can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS

cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

"If you were to commit suicide said the pale, mournful girl, 'what poison would you select?'

"I would select tyrotoxicion, a poison which I understand is only obtainable in ice cream," replied the girl to whom life is a pleasure.

He—Have you decided what to give your old aunt for a birthday present?

She—No; but now I come to think of it the poor old maid has had very little pleasure all her life; you might just write her an anonymous love letter.—Humoristische Blatter.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Awarded Gold Medal Milwaukee Fair, San Francisco

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Legal Professions Amendment Bill Passes After Several Days Discussion.

Mr. Eberts' Amendment to Allow Contingent Fees Defeated in the House.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

Friday, Nov. 7. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. S. Cleaver.

The petition of the Nanaimo Water Works company for an amendment to their act was received.

The petitions from Perseverance lodge and the Homer street Methodist church on Sunday observance were received.

The house went into committee. Mr. Eberts in the chair, to consider the message of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor enclosing a bill for the promotion of mining and the establishment of a mining bureau.

In answer to a question Hon. Col. Baker said the building would cost \$10,000 and the maintenance \$5000 a year.

Mr. Kitchin asked if the bureau could not be placed in the new government buildings.

Hon. Col. Baker answered that it had not yet been decided where the building would be erected.

On consideration of the report of the legal professions bill section 72, which prevented a lawyer from engaging in the business of a merchant or entering into partnership to engage in business while practising was struck out.

Mr. Eberts moved the following as a new section: 90. Notwithstanding any law or usage to the contrary, any solicitor of this province may contract, either under seal or otherwise, with any person or persons or corporation whatsoever, as to the remuneration to be paid to him for services rendered or to be rendered to the said person, persons or corporation, in lieu of or in addition to the costs which in any tariff in force are allowed to the said attorney or solicitor, and the contract entered into may provide that such attorney or solicitor is to receive a portion of the proceeds of the subject matter of the action or suit in which any such attorney or solicitor is or is to be employed, or a portion of the moneys or property for which such solicitor or attorney may be retained, whether an action or suit has been brought for the same or a defence has been entered, and such remuneration may also be in the way of commission or percentage on the amount recovered or defended, or on the value of the property about which any action, suit or transaction is concerned.

The mover thought the section a fit and proper one and that it would be a benefit to many suitors. A similar clause was in force in Manitoba and also in England.

Hon. Mr. Davie could not bring his mind to agree to the amendment. It was very different from the provision in the English law.

During his brief pastorate in the Mission, he had studied the deepest regret is expressed in his mind. Dr. Boyce commination at Benoulin and in insane. Mr. Reid is a charge, having come here.

He is a native of gave evidence of more talent as a preacher and to be a young man of

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made to the legal professions bill by the opposition after persistent efforts. They, for instance, succeeded in striking out the clause that exempted lawyers from taxation, but the attorney-general agreed to this, not for the purpose of increasing his taxes, but because he knew that the courts had decided that municipalities could not impose a tax on lawyers. Another good amendment was that which struck out the clause which if left in would have exempted benchers of the law society from any liability for their actions while acting as such. It would have been a nice thing to give a body of men the power to defame a man's character without giving that man an opportunity to obtain redress. There was one good amendment, however, that the government declined to accept. It was proposed by Mr. Graham that fines collected under the act should go to the province instead of to the society. Mr. Pooley opposed the amendment, contending that the money would go to maintain the law library. Mr. Kennedy very aptly asked if the law society would keep a prisoner if the judge sent a man to jail instead of fining him. Mr. Pooley could not answer the question, but he nevertheless voted against the amendment.

The Hon. Theodore was in a rather uncomfortable position on Thursday. You can always tell when he wishes that he had not said something that has already passed his lips. His chin falls down on his necktie and he tries to hide himself in his chair. This is the position he was in on Thursday when the members of the opposition were sailing into him for his inaction in the Chilliwack ballot box robbery and his fear to have an investigation into that matter. His attempt to wriggle out of his responsibility in the matter was really amusing. It is true that he made a bluff to get out of it by stating that he would take proceedings if the culprit was pointed out to him, but, in the language of the street arab, "It didn't go." When the British Columbia Express company's stage was robbed the police did not sit in their office and wait until the highwayman was pointed out. Far from it. Superintendent Hussey started for Cariboo, and in a very few weeks had two highwaymen in the penitentiary, where they are now serving time. The man who broke open the Chilliwack ballot box would no doubt be keeping the highwaymen company if the attorney-general had instructed the police to pay a visit to Chilliwack immediately after the act was committed. The attorney-general's action in failing to do this and his refusal to even have an investigation by a select committee, leads to the suspicion, as Mr. Cotton said, that he was screening some of his supporters.

Seeing that his attempt to wiggle out of the responsibility was not likely to be swallowed by the public, the attorney-general changed his tack and tried to mix up the action that Mr. Kitchin did not take with the action that he did take. Mr. Kitchin's action was against the collector of votes, who, it was alleged, had illegally placed names on the voters' lists. When Mr. Kitchin asked an investigation into was the action of some unknown person in breaking open the ballot box at Chilliwack. It was not held that this was a subject for the legislature to attend to in the first place, but it was held that the attorney-general having failed in his duty it was a matter for the house to look into. Every fair-minded man must admit this, and if the legislature cannot deal with an attorney-general who fails in his duty, who can't?

Since the house has been in session a good deal has been said about the personnel of the present house being far superior to previous ones. This idea received a set back on Thursday, when the government members, with the exception of Mr. McGregor, who voted with the opposition, and Mr. Helmsken, who was out of the house, backed up the attorney-general in his resolve to balk an investigation into a very grave offence that had been committed. One does not like to set down such men as now follow the government as a "thumbs up brigade," but they have laid themselves open to the charge of being "servile followers." Perhaps it is accounted for by the fact that it has not yet been decided what the different districts are to receive in the way of appropriations. It was expected, however, that men with such high characters would demand that the government clear themselves of charges that they were screening men who had committed a criminal offence.

A return presented yesterday by Hon. Col. Baker, by order of the house, showing how the Davie government is wasting the people's money, simply to give work to one of their staunch supporters. The return gives copies of tenders received for the departmental bookbinding. Mr. R. T. Williams, who was a candidate some time ago in opposition to the present government, was the first one to reply to the deputy provincial secretary's call for tenders for binding the journals of the legislative assembly, the sessional papers and the statutes. Mr. Williams stated that if he was given all the government bookbinding at the same or even lower rates than those paid the present contractor he could afford to bind the statutes, journals and sessional papers free of charge and give the government a cash bonus of \$200. His second offer was that if he received the remainder of the bookbinding by contracting for it, providing he was the lowest tenderer and could give the best satisfaction, he would do the work for when tenders had been called at the following rates: Statutes, 1894, 16 cents each; journals, 1894, 14 cents each; sessional papers, 1894, 22 cents each; paper statutes, limp, sewn, 5 cents each.

Mr. Williams made still another offer to the effect that if he was to receive the work for which tenders were called his prices would be 18 cents for statutes, 15 cents for journals, 25 cents for sessional papers and 5 1-2 cents for paper statutes, limp, sewn.

The next lowest tenderer was the manager of the Colonist, who offered to do the work as follows: Statutes, 25 cents

each; journals, 20 cents; sessional papers, 30 cents and paper statutes, 7 cents.

There were several tenders from Vancouver, Seattle and Tacoma, all of which were higher than the tenders of Mr. Williams and the Colonist, but only one of them, Marshall, McRae & Co., Vancouver, was as high as Mr. Miller, who is now doing the work. Mr. Miller's tender was:

Journals, 250 copies, per volume, 20 1-4 cents; sessionals, 250 copies, per volume, 64 1-4 cents; statutes (bound) 600 copies, per volume, 33 1-4 cents; statutes (pamphlet), 250 copies, per volume, 13 1-5 cents.

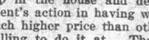
All that is necessary is for the public to compare the figures; comment is useless. And still, with those figures staring him in the face, the premier and the attorney-general had the cheek to stand up in the house and defend the government's action in having work done at a much higher price than other firms were willing to do it at. There is no doubt of the quality of the work, as the successful tenderer had to do it according to samples supplied by the government. But this is not the worst of it; all these tenders being in before the statutes passed at the last session of the legislature the journals and sessional papers for that session were bound. But did the government give the work to the lower tenderer? Not by any means. They gave it to the highest tenderer, who was even given better prices than he asked being paid \$1 each for the sessional papers, while he only asked 64 1-4 cents. Mr. Williams offered to do the same work for 25 cents and the Colonist for 30 cents, but the government paid Mr. Miller \$1.

It is possible that the house will be asked to order an investigation into the working of the Bella Coola Norwegian settlement and the complaints about the land, lead to the suspicion that all is not well.

Mr. Helmsken has been very active in the house since his return from England. On Monday he is to ask the provincial secretary what reply has been received from the Dominion Government regarding the removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve. Matters such as these are very often not pressed as the house has passed a resolution dealing with them but Mr. Helmsken evidently intends to recommence the agitation for the removal of the Indians in which Victorians are so deeply interested.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M. D.

COURT PHYSICIAN TO EMPEROR FREDERICK OF GERMANY.



The subject of this sketch is better known, no doubt, to the world at large than any other member of the medical profession. Among the many noted physicians of the Old World perhaps there is not one whose opinion on nervous affections is more highly regarded. He says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used the 'Vin Mariani' (Mariani wine) for many years, and I consider it a valuable stimulant. 'Vin Mariani' is a tonic containing the medicinal properties of two ounces of fresh sarsaparilla leaves, and tested to thirty grains to a wine-glassful; and is the greatest invigorator of body and brain known to the present generation. No other remedy has ever drawn forth such strong expressions of approval from so many celebrated people from all parts of the world. If you will send a stamp to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian agents for 'Vin Mariani,' you will receive a little album of celebrities, with don't send to thirty grains to a wine-glassful; and is the greatest invigorator of body and brain known to the present generation. No other remedy has ever drawn forth such strong expressions of approval from so many celebrated people from all parts of the world. If you will send a stamp to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian agents for 'Vin Mariani,' you will receive a little album of celebrities, with don't send to thirty grains to a wine-glassful; and is the greatest invigorator of body and brain known to the present generation. No other remedy has ever drawn forth such strong expressions of approval from so many celebrated people from all parts of the world. If you will send a stamp to Lawrence A. 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THE NATION'S LOSS

Deep Sympathy Expressed for Canada in Her Re-avement.

Her Majesty Personally Places a Wreath on Premier's Coffin.

Remains Removed from Windsor Castle to London This Morning.

London, Dec. 12.—All the reports agree that the Queen is deeply moved by Sir John Thompson's death. She has expressed profound regret and sympathy with his widow when the news was announced to her. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner in London, was summoned to Windsor by a special courier shortly afterwards, and arrived at 7 o'clock this evening and rode directly to the castle and was received by Her Majesty at once. He had a long audience, during which the Queen is understood to have communicated to him several messages of grief and sympathy. It is understood also that she will send a personal dispatch of condolence to the late premier's wife. The arrangements for the inquest have not been completed and at 11 o'clock this evening it was difficult to obtain any particulars. The whole examination is likely to be private. Reporters will be excluded. The consensus of opinion among those best acquainted with Sir John is that he died of heart disease. Nobody can recall hearing him complain of symptoms of apoplexy. Dr. Ellison's opinion is virtually the same. He says that he could not perceive the slightest sign of apoplexy, and feels almost confident that death was caused by disease of the heart.

The Marquis of Breadalbane, who was present when Sir John was stricken, made this statement to-night: "I saw Sir John on the platform at Paddington to-day and travelled to Windsor with him. He appeared to be all right then and afterwards at the meeting at which he was sworn in, retired to his luncheon room, and while we were sitting there he suddenly fainted. One of the servants and I each took an arm and got him into the next room and

him some water and sent the servant for brandy. In a short time he recovered somewhat and seemed much distressed at having made what he regarded as a scene, remarking: 'It seems too weak and foolish to faint like this.' 'One does not faint on purpose, pray do not distress yourself about the matter.' He then begged me to return to my luncheon, but of course I would not hear of this. I remained with Sir John until he had completely recovered and he rose to accompany me back to the luncheon room. I offered him my arm but he walked unaided. He cheerfully remarked 'I am all right now, thank you.' Meantime Dr. Reid, the Queen's physician, whom I had sent for, arrived within two or three minutes after Sir John's return to the luncheon room; and I believe, before he tasted a catlet, or what had been placed before him, I saw him suddenly lurch over and almost fall into Dr. Reid's arms. At the request of the doctor the ladies at the table all went out, the doctor, and some servants alone remained. We did all that was possible, but I felt his pulse and was confident that no aid would avail him. The doctor held the same view, which, unhappily, proved to be too correct. So far as I could see Sir John had been in good health up to the first seizure, but I believe he told Dr. Reid that he had pains in his chest. The cause of death undoubtedly was the sudden failure of the heart's action."

The news of Sir John's death spread rapidly in official and political circles in London, and many Canadian and English politicians called at Sir Charles Tupper's office between four and six o'clock to express their sorrow. Several members of the American colony also left cards. The Daily Telegraph will say: "We do not know whether the loss is greater to Canada or to England; for while he was the highest legislative and administrative authority to the former, he was the embodiment to Englishmen of the supremely English principle of colonial self-government which the Dominion is so admirable an example."

The Morning Post is informed that Dr. Reid gave a certificate of death from stroke, therefore no inquest is likely to be held. It will also say: "Sir John Thompson's case will awaken feelings of the deepest sympathy in England and in Canada; indeed throughout the empire. There were few things to which he put his hand that he did not do well. The loss will be keenly felt throughout the Dominion. It will be some consolation for Canadians to know that the Queen is deeply concerned for their loss and that England mourns with them."

The Court Circular says of Sir John Thompson's death: "To the Queen's very great regret Hon. Sir John Thompson, K. C. M. G., C. C., premier and minister of justice in Canada, who had just been sworn in as a member of her majesty's privy council, died suddenly of syncope a few minutes after leaving the council room. Sir John had mentioned to her majesty from heart affection, for which he has been undergoing

medical treatment, and he was feeling unwell upon his arrival at the castle. Dr. Reid was present at the moment of his seizure and rendered every possible assistance."

Windsor, England, Dec. 13.—The sudden and tragic death of Sir John Thompson, the Canadian premier, at Windsor yesterday shortly after having been sworn in as a member of the Privy Council, is the one subject of comment throughout England to-day. The castle, both Canada and Great Britain, have lost a most capable administrator, upon whom they might have relied for many years to meet an emergency with coolness and sagacity. It was only on December 3 that he was telling me of the great satisfaction he felt in finding the result of the arbitration to be the practical solution of the Behring sea difficulty. He was most sanguine that the Paris award would prove to be a permanent settlement of all disputed questions. He mentioned to me that he was suffering somewhat from ill health, but he said there was nothing to indicate any ordinary indisposition. I am sure that the recognition of his services expressed by his appointment to the privy council was hailed with as much pleasure in Canada as in England. The shock produced by his death cannot be estimated as regards its final effects."

The Standard says in a leader on Sir John Thompson: "His death will cause universal regret in the United Kingdom and Canada. It is partly owing to his ability and tact that the history of Canada since 1892 has been one of uneventful prosperity. True to the traditions of the party that he led in the Dominion, he steadily opposed the fiscal innovations which under the speciousness of free trade would have brought the commerce of Canada within the elaborate and comprehensive protectionism of the United States. Although he was not a free trader, he was always ready to arrange treaties of commerce which he thought would lead to the same practical result. Nor was he altogether disappointed, perhaps, because the negotiations that he conducted had not brought about a complete system of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, since he belonged to the sanguine and loyal and progressive party in the Dominion who are hoping and working for a customs union which shall ultimately embrace the whole British empire."

The Daily News says: "The event was to this country fresh from his greatest triumph, the Ottawa intercolonial conference. He was a type of the highest class of colonial public men. His death will fall to promote the sense of kinship throughout the empire in exciting sorrow over the common loss."

The Daily Chronicle remarks: "Although he had not the fame of his great predecessor, he was a man of sterling qualities, whom Canada and the whole English speaking race had good reason to be proud of. All men spoke well of him, all hailed with satisfaction his admission to the charmed circle of the privy council. As for the future, we feel that with such men as Bowell, Foster and Tupper to choose from the question of leadership should not for the present be an insuperable difficulty. It would be only natural that some Canadians should look towards their commissioner in London, but the latter may feel that he has earned the repose deserved after a life of strenuous activity, and unless there be grave national need the burden should be placed on the younger shoulders."

The Daily Graphic says: "Canada loses a worthy son and the empire has good cause to share her sorrow." The Times will not have a leader on Sir John Thompson to-morrow. In his obituary it will say: "His work was always thorough and painstaking. He was imbued with zeal for public achievements. He was pre-eminently a working minister. It would be difficult, perhaps, for his friends to clear his memory wholly from the charge of partisanship when his mind was fully made up; but he rarely made up his mind without careful investigation. During his private life he amply justified the confidence placed in him. The position of Canada under his guidance was affirmed and strengthened in the eyes of the world."

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eral, whose close acquaintance with the late premier was both personal and political, said in an interview this evening: "I have long regarded him as a most remarkable man. In the Behring sea arbitration in Paris last year he discharged his functions in a dignified and judicial manner, giving a striking example of firmness and impartiality throughout the proceedings. Everybody who had a part in the arbitration was convinced of his ability and sound judgment. He was a most upright and exemplary character. Both Canada and Great Britain have lost a most capable administrator, upon whom they might have relied for many years to meet an emergency with coolness and sagacity. It was only on December 3 that he was telling me of the great satisfaction he felt in finding the result of the arbitration to be the practical solution of the Behring sea difficulty. He was most sanguine that the Paris award would prove to be a permanent settlement of all disputed questions. He mentioned to me that he was suffering somewhat from ill health, but he said there was nothing to indicate any ordinary indisposition. I am sure that the recognition of his services expressed by his appointment to the privy council was hailed with as much pleasure in Canada as in England. The shock produced by his death cannot be estimated as regards its final effects."

The Standard says in a leader on Sir John Thompson: "His death will cause universal regret in the United Kingdom and Canada. It is partly owing to his ability and tact that the history of Canada since 1892 has been one of uneventful prosperity. True to the traditions of the party that he led in the Dominion, he steadily opposed the fiscal innovations which under the speciousness of free trade would have brought the commerce of Canada within the elaborate and comprehensive protectionism of the United States. Although he was not a free trader, he was always ready to arrange treaties of commerce which he thought would lead to the same practical result. Nor was he altogether disappointed, perhaps, because the negotiations that he conducted had not brought about a complete system of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, since he belonged to the sanguine and loyal and progressive party in the Dominion who are hoping and working for a customs union which shall ultimately embrace the whole British empire."

The Daily News says: "The event was to this country fresh from his greatest triumph, the Ottawa intercolonial conference. He was a type of the highest class of colonial public men. His death will fall to promote the sense of kinship throughout the empire in exciting sorrow over the common loss."

The Daily Chronicle remarks: "Although he had not the fame of his great predecessor, he was a man of sterling qualities, whom Canada and the whole English speaking race had good reason to be proud of. All men spoke well of him, all hailed with satisfaction his admission to the charmed circle of the privy council. As for the future, we feel that with such men as Bowell, Foster and Tupper to choose from the question of leadership should not for the present be an insuperable difficulty. It would be only natural that some Canadians should look towards their commissioner in London, but the latter may feel that he has earned the repose deserved after a life of strenuous activity, and unless there be grave national need the burden should be placed on the younger shoulders."

The Daily Graphic says: "Canada loses a worthy son and the empire has good cause to share her sorrow." The Times will not have a leader on Sir John Thompson to-morrow. In his obituary it will say: "His work was always thorough and painstaking. He was imbued with zeal for public achievements. He was pre-eminently a working minister. It would be difficult, perhaps, for his friends to clear his memory wholly from the charge of partisanship when his mind was fully made up; but he rarely made up his mind without careful investigation. During his private life he amply justified the confidence placed in him. The position of Canada under his guidance was affirmed and strengthened in the eyes of the world."

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Behring Sea commission. He declared he was greatly impressed with his broad good sense and eminently judicial mind. The late Lord Harnham, the judge said, frequently spoke of the great value of Sir John's presence on the commission. Charles Russell, son of Lord Russell, also spoke in the most laudatory terms of Sir John's abilities, character, etc. Miss Thompson, daughter of the dead premier, arrived at Windsor castle this morning and will return to London on the train conveying her father's body.

Lord Breadalbane conveyed the sad news of the death of Sir John to Prince Louis, who was a personal friend of both himself and family while her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, was the governor-general of the Dominion. In an interview to-day, Sir Charles Tupper said: "The untimely death of Sir John Thompson will be deplored by all parties and classes in Canada. Every person possessed his high character, integrity and ability. His country is plunged into universal mourning."

After the body has been embalmed it will be in charge of the palaces of St. James, where it is probable that the funeral service will be held to-morrow. By the Queen's command the procession from Windsor Castle to the railway station will be met by a hearse, and the body will be removed to the embauming parlour of the castle preparatory to its conveyance to Canada. Queen Victoria has given instructions that everything possible is to be done in order to make the funeral national in character. Scores of telegrams have been sent from the castle to Canada and the Queen expresses the greatest sympathy with the family of the deceased premier, and with the Canadian people in the great loss which they have sustained. Shortly before midnight a requiem service was held in the room of the Clarence tower where the remains were first deposited. The Rev. Father Longmott, a Roman Catholic priest of Windsor, officiated. Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner; Lord Pelham Clinton, the master of the Queen's household, and other high officials of the castle were present. The service was most impressive and lasted half an hour. The body of the dead premier lay on a small bedstead dressed in white linen night clothes with a crucifix upon his breast. An expression of the face was placid although the features were a trifle discolored. Immediately after the service the remains were placed in the coffin previously referred to. By permission of Sir Henry Ponsonby, private secretary to the Queen, the coffin was carried this morning to the Marble hall, in which the body of Sir John Thompson was lying after its removal from the

Marble hall is a small gothic arched chamber immediately to the right of the royal staircase. The coffin rested upon a table in the centre of the hall, which the walls and ceiling of the gothic grand hall, the walls and ceiling of which are covered with magnificent steel armor. This hall opens immediately into the Queen's quadrangle. During the entire morning the remains of the late premier lay in the Marble hall, and the arrangements for the funeral and subsequent disposition of the body were being completed. At the hour of noon, the arrangements for the funeral having been completed, a closed hearse, drawn by four horses with black plumes and a two-horse mourning coach, arrived at the castle.

A few minutes after noon the Queen was wheeled into the Marble hall in a chair and placed two wreaths upon the coffin. One of these wreaths was of lilies and the other was of laurel leaves. The latter wreath bore an autograph inscription. The castle curfew bell and the bells of the parish church began to ring, and the funeral procession was formed in the quadrangle at the equerries' entrance of the castle. By command of the Queen, the procession was in the nature of a military funeral. The hearse was draped with black velvet and in front of it was carried a litter of feathers, in accordance with an ancient custom. This is a board about a yard square covered with black cloth upon which are placed a quantity of small black feathers. On either side of the hearse walked the pallbearers, Lord Hawkesbury, Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, assistant keeper of the privy purse, Sir John McNeill, Col. Carrington, Lord Pelham Clinton, master of the Queen's household; Sir Henry Ponsonby the Queen's private secretary, and Dr. James Reid, the Queen's resident medical attendant. Behind the hearse was Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, who acted as chief mourner. He was followed by a number of members of the Queen's household, all in deep mourning. The procession left the castle by the Henry Eighth gateway at about 12:30 p.m. All the shades of the castle were drawn down except at one window, from where the Queen witnessed the departure of the body for the railroad station. The guard at the railway way was called out and presented arms as the coffin passed.

Sir Charles Tupper will accompany the body to London, where it will be embalmed. No inquest will be held. In an interview to-day Lord Chief Justice Russell said that in a recent conversation with Sir John Thompson the latter complained of ill health and said his doctor had advised complete rest. Justice Russell further states that Sir John had an engagement to dine with him on Dec. 17th, when he was to meet Baron de Courcel. Russell spoke in the highest terms of the ability and integrity of Sir John, whom he said he met for the first time during the sitting of the

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L.S. SPAVIN CURE
SHELLEY, MICH., Dec. 15, 1893.
I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for a spavin on two horses and almost I have ever used.
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Price \$1 per Bottle.
By all Druggists, or address
KENDALL'S DISPENSARY,
ROXBURGH FALLS, VT.

100 YEARS & TEN
GORDON'S
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FIRST MONTH SECOND MONTH THIRD MONTH
Nervous, Weak, Pale, Thin, Head-ache, Sleepless, Memory, Head-ache,

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Victoria, Friday, December 14.

THE POST OFFICE QUESTION.

Sir Hibbert Tupper made a curious blunder, for an experienced politician, last night when he concluded his speech and took his seat without a reference to the post office trouble. The audience was left to infer that if it had not been for Ald. Wilson's timely and pointed question the minister would have left the matter alone altogether. The impression was not lessened by the promptitude with which Premier Davie got up to move a vote of thanks. Naturally the subject was not an agreeable one to Sir Hibbert, but he well knew the audience was anxious to hear an explanation from him: there were plenty of reminders given him in the course of his speech. It was therefore a decided mistake on his part to show an anxiety to avoid the subject. But the nature of his reply to Ald. Wilson's question leaves no reason for surprise at his reluctance to touch upon the matter. It was practically a repetition of what he said to the party gathering on Saturday evening, and doubtless he had some evidence from his own friends that the tone of his statement was not at all popular. Sir Hibbert correctly credited the people of Victoria with a warm regard for fair play, and it was beyond his power to convince them that the post office employees had been treated with anything approaching fair play. His talk about punishing and disciplining the strikers sounded most puerile and petty to his hearers, who knew all the circumstances. He made it plain that the cabinet entirely ignored the fact that the men had voluntarily gone back to work to await the settlement of their case, and that there was very little interruption to the service. The old story was also repeated that the delay in giving the provisional allowance was due to a doubt as to whom it should be paid. To say this is to give the Ottawa administration a rare character for incapacity and stupidity; because no man will believe that it really required four or five months to settle so trifling a question. However, the difficulty is now removed from the department's path, for the \$1500 fished from the Victoria men will probably suffice to satisfy all other claimants. Sir Hibbert took pains also to repeat his statement that since coming here he had found that there were two sides to the question—whereas Messrs. Prior and Earle did not look altogether comfortable. Sir Hibbert could hardly have administered to two faithful adherents a more severe snub. He talked of reconsideration, but with the air of a man who knew what he was saying came with bad grace after the manner in which he and the government had flouted the Victoria public. Reconsideration now will only be conceded under fear of a hostile vote at the election, and if justice is done everybody will understand that it is done grudgingly and from an unworthy motive. Who is innocent enough to believe that the government will not be ready to repeat its offence at any time if it is given a new lease of power?

OUT OF PLACE

President Flumerfelt, of the board of trade, presided to-day at the conference between the board and Sir Hibbert Tupper. In closing the proceedings he expressed the hope that after the general election Sir Hibbert would remain in his present position and that Mr. Laurier would still be leader of the opposition. Mr. Flumerfelt's enthusiasm was at the expense of his discretion. As presiding officer of a board of trade meeting, which was attended by members of both political parties, he exceeded his duty when he gave a partisan complexion to his remarks. As plain Mr. Flumerfelt he may express any opinion he thinks proper, but as the presiding officer of an influential commercial body he cannot use his position to bolster up one political party without running the risk of seriously impairing his usefulness and endangering the success of the board.

WHERE THEY ARE CONSISTENT.

The orator of last evening had the usual charges of variability and indefiniteness to bring against Mr. Laurier and the Liberals. Perhaps the thought never struck Sir Hibbert that the Liberals have always declared, as they now declare, for freedom and extension of trade, for whatever means lay at hand. He may have also actually forgotten that they strenuously objected to the policy of the government in bonusing certain lines of manufactures at the expense of the great body of the people. No man can truthfully say that the party has failed to make its opinions on these two points known to the country. The bitterness with which Sir Hibbert and his friends attack the Liberals no doubt arises from the galling thought that the Liberal views prevail with the people more and more as time goes on. They

know the taxpayers are daily coming to a better appreciation of the fact that they are taxed not for revenue only, but for undue profits to the manufacturers. They see now more clearly than ever before that for every dollar they have to pay into the public treasury under the N. P. they have to hand out two dollars to the tariff beneficiaries. They know that the cotton combine could not pay themselves dividends of 100 per cent. out of legitimate profits and that other combines could not enrich themselves so suddenly if they were not allowed to fleece the consumer. Sir Hibbert and his friends always fight shy of this subject, which, by the way, was most forcibly brought home to them by Dalton McCarthy, once their ally and a strong supporter of the policy he now vigorously denounces. Perhaps that is why Sir Hibbert calls McCarthy a "black number."

When the minister was talking about variability and indefiniteness the time when Sir John Thompson promised to "lop off the mouldering branches" might have suggested itself to his mind. Everybody remembers the fiasco which followed. Minister Foster brought down his new schedule of duties, showing many reductions. Then the combines came down upon him, he found that there were several "clerical errors," and before the schedule went through the tariff was up to the old notch—in some instances a little higher. No doubt the minister of marine approved the new tariff as it was first proposed, and it is equally certain that he approved it in its final shape; if the combines had ventured to insist on a further hoist all round he would still have been complaisant. He and his colleagues are wonderfully consistent in the matter of pleasing the men who "whack up" for the campaign funds.

RATHER "THIN."

Victorians will hardly accept as satisfactory Sir Hibbert Tupper's answers to Ald. Wilson's questions regarding the O. P. R. steamer and the San Pedro. The case of Halifax and St. John is not a parallel with that of Victoria and Vancouver. There is bitter rivalry between the two eastern cities as to which shall be the terminus of the Atlantic line, and there is no such rivalry here. It is simply a question whether the Canadian Pacific railway should be at liberty to put a gratuitous slight upon this city, whose people contribute heavily to the subsidy enjoyed by the company. No extra burden would be imposed by a requirement that the steamers should touch here in regular fashion instead of keeping up a pretence of being forced to anchor outside. Besides, Sir Hibbert is well aware that the Australian line steamships are obliged to call regularly at this port, and the others might well be put on the same footing. The minister was probably quite conscious that his reply did not convey the real reasons for the insulting treatment of Victoria. The statement in regard to the San Pedro was not more satisfactory. Nobody would like to see the owners of the wrecked vessel or those who have any interest in her harshly dealt with. It was right that reasonable time should be given for attempts at salvage, but three years ought to be sufficient, in all conscience. Nothing has been done to the bulk now for many months, and it is high time that the owners should be asked to proceed with the salvage work or declare for its abandonment.

NOT BY THE BOOK.

Sir Hibbert Tupper said that under the N. P. the taxation had only increased \$3,000,000. Where does Sir Hibbert get his figures? The public accounts published by his government show that the customs taxation alone increased in twelve years, from \$13,000,000 in 1878 to \$24,000,000 in 1890. Last year it was over \$20,000,000. The public accounts volume gives the total receipts under the head of "taxes" for 1878 as \$18,476,000, and for 1893 as \$29,321,000, an increase of eleven millions. Sir Tupper, we fear, made a deliberate attempt to mislead his audience, and must be set down as an untruthful knight. He is very foolish, as well, to attempt to falsify figures that are given in the bluebooks.

There has also been an addition to the permanent debt of \$137,000,000 since those prudent and patriotic gentlemen took the helm. The last official returns placed the debt at \$310,000,000—excluding the recent loan.

Sir Hibbert and his colleagues have increased the annual expenditure by \$13,000,000.

The interest charges alone have been increased \$3,000,000 per year since the introduction of the national policy.

Sir Hibbert omitted to mention the trifling decline of Canada's trade of \$8,744,305 during the first four months of the current year.

The average duty collected during the

last fiscal month was one and one-half per cent. higher than during October, 1893.

The average foreign trade per head from 1874 to 1878 was \$32.72. From 1879 to 1894 it had fallen to \$15.25 per capita, a decrease of \$5.47 under the national policy.

Sir Hibbert forgot to explain the whereabouts of the \$50,000 immigrants his government fetched in at a cost of \$4,000,000—which the census shows to have disappeared.

What has become of the 640,000,000 bushels of wheat the national policy was going to produce in the Northwest? There are still 600,000,000 bushels missing. What has become of the \$68,000,000 the government was to receive from the sale of Northwest lands under the national policy? It has failed to materialize.

Out of power Sir Charles Tupper, sr., declared \$21,000,000 ample to govern the country. In power the "gang" find \$30,000,000 insufficient. The increase from 20 to 50 per cent. in carpets under the new tariff was also judiciously avoided; also many other little items which we shall touch later.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

The announcement of Sir John Thompson's death is the most startling that has been made to the people of Canada for some time. There was not the slightest indication that the premier would shortly become a victim of the grim reaper, and political foes as well as friends have been shocked and grieved by the news of his death. Though differing from him so widely on political matters, the members of the Liberal party will feel genuine regret for his tragically sudden death, and we are certain they will not fail to pay tribute to his memory for the many good qualities his character displayed. Sir John was a lawyer rather than a politician; his mind ran strictly in the grooves of the law, and in all likelihood his leadership would have fallen short of success if it had been called to meet with a severe test. Nevertheless, he was by far the best fitted for the leadership among those of his party who have been prominently before the public. In point of ability he was far ahead, and he had the advantage of being free from personal connection with scandal and of being in a degree looked upon as a corrective of the tendency to corruption which the Conservative ministers have collectively shown. Personally upright we believe he was; where his political career failed to exhibit the same quality pressure from outside was in all probability the cause, and it is to be placed to his credit that yielding at such times appeared to be distasteful to him. By reason of this circumstance his death is a loss to the country, for it may be that his successor will not be able or willing to check to an equal extent the evil elements which are so prone to come to the top in our politics.

TUPPER THE ELDER.

The Canadian Gazette is friendly to Sir Charles Tupper, high commissioner, and very unlikely to misreport him. Therefore its version of what that gentleman said to the deputation of Forfarshire farmers at Dundee may be accepted as absolutely correct. Here is one sentence from the report: "It was because they felt it was a foregone conclusion that the board of agriculture—he would not say the government—that the board of agriculture of this country had come to the conclusion that Canadian cattle never should be admitted into this country under any circumstances, and there was no doubt that the board of agriculture, and especially the veterinary experts of the board of agriculture, were in a very awkward position indeed to permit the Canadian cattle ever to be admitted into this country." A little further on Sir Charles told the deputation that: "He (Sir Charles) had arrived at the conclusion that the government of this country was determined to keep out the cattle. He was a public man of nearly forty years' standing, and he had come to the conclusion that it was the determination of this country not to remove the restrictions, nor to permit Canadian cattle to go over the country as before." It may safely be left to the judgment of any sensible man whether these assertions were not insulting to the British government and whether they were likely to do Canada any good. As to the effect of this question on the Forfarshire election, the opinion that it had an influence came from Tupper himself, but his vanity may possibly have misled him.

BRIEF LOCALS

Meetings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The children of the First Presbyterian church Sunday school will hold their Christmas treat on the evening of December 21.

Mrs. Tyler lectured a second time on the Indian Mutiny at Christ Church cathedral on Saturday night. The attendance was fair. The lecture proved interesting, as have been the entire series of lectures given by this talented lady.

The Association football clubs of Victoria amalgamated at a meeting held in the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday night. Players are eligible who have never played in a match for a senior cup. Entrance fee is placed at \$5. W. Peden is secretary-treasurer.

Sutton & Beebe, the owners of the steamer Portland, formerly the Hayten Republic, have disposed of their interest in the vessel to John Rosenfeld's Sons, of San Francisco. The steamer is now at San Francisco discharging a cargo of grain from Tacoma.

Minister Tupper was entertained at dinner last evening by Lieut.-Col. Prior, M. P., and a number of prominent citizens were present by invitation. Sir Hibbert will speak at the Victoria theatre this evening and at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow will meet the members of the board of trade. He will leave immediately after the latter meeting for Nanaimo, to which point he will go by special train.

W. S. Drewry and J. H. McGregor, of the photo-topographic survey, who have been at work in the Kootenay country and particularly around Nelson during the last few months, arrived home yesterday afternoon, having come out by way of Spokane. The report of their work will be made public in the usual way through the lands and works department. G. F. Cairnie, D. L. S., who has been at the north end of the Island with the Burnet party, has also arrived home.

At Saturday evening's entertainment at the Y. M. C. A. Rev. Clement King's stereopticon lecture on Scotland was the feature of the programme. Miss Milne and Miss Vaughan played a piano solo and Mrs. Clyde and F. Watson sang. There was a good attendance, which speaks for the popularity of these entertainments. On Wednesday evening the Y. P. S. C. E. of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will give a reception to the members of the Y. M. C. A. at the rooms of the association.

A dispatch from Port Townsend says: Another big gold find has been made in Alaska, which, from reports from Chilkat to-night, will make the discoverers independently rich. The scene of the discovery is at the head of Turnagain arm, in Cook inlet, where sandy pans of dirt from the creek bed and the neighboring bluff showed up from \$7 to \$21 each. The party at once took up claims, and one is now on his way to San Francisco to form a company to properly work the big find.

The school board held a meeting this morning at 10 o'clock at the secretary's office to discuss the differences that existed between the board and the council of public instruction with regard to promotion examinations and closing exercises. After considerable discussion, in which the members mainly expressed the opinion that there was far too much time wasted upon mere exhibition work to the detriment of teaching work. The board waited upon Col. Baker, minister of education in order to heal the apparent difference of opinion. Reporters were not admitted to the conference, but it is understood that the parties tacitly agreed that a compromise ought to be effected by which the examination should be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, and the closing exercises of all schools should be held on Thursday and Friday of next week.

From Tuesday's Daily.)

Two inches of snow is reported to have fallen at Summit, on the E. & N. railway, on Saturday.

The mountings for one of the big guns to be placed in the Esquimaux fortifications have been received over the C. P. R.

Early this morning a fire occurred in the direction of the Saanich road. A farm house in that vicinity is reported to have burned down.

Sammel Davis was convicted in the police court this morning of supplying liquor to an Indian woman Annie and fined \$50. If he fails to pay his fine he will go to jail for two months with hard labor. Annie was fined \$25 for having the liquor in her possession.

The government building contract still remains shut down and nothing definite has yet been settled about the matter. The men employed by Contractor Adams were waiting around the office of the contractor this afternoon for their pay; they looked very gloomy and had little hopes that work would be resumed soon.

A delegation of sealers made up of Richard Hall, Wm. Munzie, George Byrnes and A. L. Belyea, solicitor, had a farewell interview with Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper this afternoon. He informed them that he believed there would be no trouble about the payment of \$425,000 by the United States government, despite reports to the contrary. There was a little general talk on sealing matters and the interview was over.

At the inquest held by Coroner Pitteburgh on the remains of the Indian Boothroyd, who was murdered at Keefe's ten days ago by Ah Gung, it developed in the evidence heard that the murderer was a willful one. The Indian came and stood by the side of the Chinaman's sluice and the latter said that he had thrown some dirt into it. Before the poor fellow could answer the Chinaman struck him over the head with a shovel. The jury returned a verdict of willful murder, but the murderer is perhaps beyond capture by this time.

vincial governments were greatly hampered by the smoke. There were many fires in the district and the smoke hung over the mountains and filled the valleys for weeks and months. It made it very hard for the topographic work and many times interfered seriously with the work of the surveyors, for there were specks when they could not see 200 yards ahead of them. (There was a lively snow storm on September 1, five inches falling before 1 o'clock in the afternoon.)

The Victoria and Vancouver Island Council of Women held a meeting yesterday with nineteen societies affiliated. Some routine business was disposed of and then the question of lessening the duty on opium was brought up. After a full discussion it was decided to petition the Dominion government to make opium as difficult to procure as possible, and to accomplish that to request that the duty be increased rather than reduced. The provisional officers were re-elected for a year. It was agreed to hold public meetings quarterly and to have incentive meetings monthly. There will be a public meeting on January 19th, when the president of each affiliating society will read a paper on the aims and objects of her society. The opinion petition will be ready for signatures by the presidents of the affiliating societies on Wednesday at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.

Jenny Chickens, who perhaps has spent more time in the provincial jail than any other native of the province, with the exception of her respected husband, Jimmy, was one of the happiest creatures in the city to-day. One of her tribesmen had explained to her that one of the hyas trees from Ottawa had justified the action of himself and till-cums in releasing from the skookum house all prisoners with whom prison air does not agree. "Kahta mika tum-tum, Jenny?" asked one of her friends, "Eyas kloshe, Hiya potlach, halo mite skookum house, sick tum-tum." For the benefit of the uninitiated it might be explained that Jenny had interpreted Sir Hibbert Tupper's speech to mean that she could get gloriously drunk without danger of being locked up, as she is suffering from old age, alcoholism and other fatal diseases for which any medicine man will give her a certificate.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Cooley vs. Fitzstubs Before the Divisional Court To-day.

The divisional court, consisting of Justices Crease and McCreight, is sitting to-day. Cooley vs. Fitzstubs was the first case gone into, when an order of Mr. Justice Walkem adjourning the trial of the action was appealed from. Early in the spring, during the preliminary stages of the suit, the defendant applied to add certain parties as defendants, and Mr. Justice Walkem made an order accordingly, but limiting the time within which the parties should be added, and the defendant allowed the time to pass without doing anything further. Afterwards the plaintiffs took out a summons to strike out certain paragraphs of the statement of defence, and about the same time the defendant applied to add as parties defendant whomsoever the judge on evidence should think proper. The two applications came on together in May last before Mr. Justice Crease, who reserved judgment on the plaintiff's application and adjourned the defendant's until the other was decided. No decision being given for some time, the plaintiffs abandoned their application and gave notice of trial. Thereupon the defendant took out a summons to postpone the trial until their summons to add parties was heard and Mr. Justice Walkem made an order as asked. From this the plaintiffs now appeal, setting up that the defendant can keep back his application and so keep off the trial indefinitely. The hearing was enlarged in order that more information may be had. Charles Wilson, Q. C., for the appellant, and A. G. Smith, D. A. G., for the respondent.

REICHSSTAG.

Socialist Deputies not Chastised. Berlin, Dec. 13. Several of the most exciting scenes of the Reichstag were witnessed on Thursday. The Reichstag was opened on the sitting of the public position of offending members. Chancellor rose and read his letter intimating that in all things the Reichstag was to be guided by the laws against movements against the authority of the Emperor. The Reichstag was opened on the sitting of the public position of offending members. Chancellor rose and read his letter intimating that in all things the Reichstag was to be guided by the laws against movements against the authority of the Emperor.

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"Take a hole and put some dough around it, then fry in lard." This simple recipe has brought thousands to grief, just because of the frying in lard, which as we all know hinders digestion. In all recipes where you have used lard, try

Cottolene

the new vegetable shortening and you will be surprised at the delightful and healthful results. It is without unpleasant odor, unpleasant flavor or unpleasant results. With COTTOLENE in your kitchen, the young, the delicate and the dyspeptic can all enjoy the regular family bill of fare. Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

TO-DAY'S CASES

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TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

Japs Have Captured Kin Chow—French Troops Arrive at Tamatave.

New Swazi Convention Signed—Negotiations for America's Cup Contest.

London, Dec. 11.—Concerning the suspension of the mercantile firm of Prowse Hall and Morris, and its connection with the financial crisis in Newfoundland, Mr. Morris, junior member of the firm, said today: "The suspension was ordered owing to the death of his partner, Hall, and consequent necessity of ascertaining the position of the firm. I am unable to say to what extent our failure is due to the Newfoundland crisis."

Clyde yachtmen are satisfied with the result of the New York Yacht club to Derhaven's challenge. They believe Carter ought to sail the British boat. The death of pugilist Smith from injuries received in a contest with "Dunaway" Winters on Dec. 7, has resulted in the arrest of three sporting reporters, timekeeper and the promoter of the fight. They will be charged as accessories to manslaughter.

A Tientsin dispatch says the Japanese have captured Kin Chow, 60 miles north of Shan-Hai-Kwan. All reported quiet at Wu-Hu.

The condition of Mrs. Navarre (Mary Anderson) is improving. Paris, Dec. 11.—M. Burdeau, chairman of the chamber of deputies, was minister of finance in the cabinet of Casimir-Perier when premier and minister of foreign affairs—just previous to his election to the presidency of the French republic—is critically ill. He is suffering from congestion of the lungs. The government is informed that 700 French troops have arrived at Tamatave.

Durban, Natal, Dec. 11.—The new Swazi convention was signed to-day by Sir Henry Brongham Loch, the high commissioner and commander-in-chief of Cape Colony, on behalf of the British government, and by President Kruger, on behalf of the South African Republic. The signatures were affixed to the document in the middle of the railway bridge connecting Natal with the Transvaal. It was to protest against the signing of this convention that a deputation of Swazi chiefs visited England recently with a petition to the Queen of England.

REICHSSTAG EXERCISED.

Socialist Deputies to be Prosecuted for not Cheering the Kaiser.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—The reichstag was crowded in expectation of witnessing exciting scenes over the motion of Chancellor Hohenlohe to prosecute socialists who refused to respond to the president's call for cheers for the Kaiser last Thursday. President von Levetzow opened the sitting and read the petition of the public prosecutor for the prosecution of offending deputies. Petition referred. Chancellor Hohenlohe then arose and read his budget statement. After intimating that he would not allow in all things in the way of his predecessors, he dwelt upon the necessity for finance reform and rearrangement of the relations between the empire and individual states, and expanded the ideas set forth by the Emperor's speech. He concluded by calling attention to the necessity of strengthening the common laws against movements designed to undermine the authority of the state.

The fact that Prince Hohenlohe, the chancellor, communicated to Herr von Levetzow, president of the reichstag, a request from the public prosecutor that the reichstag sanction the criminal prosecution of the Socialist deputies, remained seated on Thursday last, when Herr von Levetzow called for cheers for the Emperor has aroused a storm of discussion in the press. The National Zeitung, commenting on the request, says: "If the reichstag were to authorize prosecutions, further action would depend upon the decision of the judicial authorities on doubtful question as to what constitutes 'les majeste'."

The Boersen Courier remarks: "There is no doubt the reichstag will emphatically reject the request. If the government intends to dissolve parliament let it be done before the unpleasant debates arise."

The Tagblatt states that "Socialists standing in need of a weapon with which to stir up the masses and the government is going the best way to supply the same."

The case of Robert F. Kneeb, the American charged with "ringing" horses on the German tracks, was again heard and the prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of ten thousand marks. He entered and started a mare on the Berlin track under the name of "Nellie Kneeb." It was expected that the mare was none other than the American mare Bethel, whose record was 2:10 1/4. Kneeb was found to hold him upon a criminal charge. He will sail as soon as possible for the United States by way of Liverpool.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Case of Smallpox in Toronto—Professor Thompson Dead.

Montreal, Dec. 11.—Stokes, Luby and Johnson, of the gang of five burglars arrested on Saturday, were arraigned in the police court this morning and pleaded not guilty. Johnson pleaded not guilty to having a set of burglars' tools in his possession and not guilty to a charge of shooting an officer with intent to kill.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—James Pax, the well known performer, gave a show at Strathroy on Wednesday night, and was taken ill and brought to town, where it

is believed he has smallpox. He was taken to the isolation hospital. This is the first case Toronto has had for several years.

Professor R. Y. Thompson, M. A., homiletics, pastoral theology and church government at Knox college, is dead. Halifax, Dec. 11.—Merchants in this city are much excited over the financial collapse in Newfoundland, but the loss here will not be heavy, as Montreal has of late years captured nearly all the trade formerly done by Nova Scotia. The liabilities in Halifax of the firms that have failed, it is thought, will not reach \$20,000. Post Antigonish does the largest business with Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and the remittances are made weekly, and it is not believed that the loss will reach a large figure.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—Dr. Bryce, secretary of the provincial board of health, reports applications for anti-toxine for the treatment of diphtheria from all parts of the province. It has been brought in regularly from New York, and has proved successful in all cases except one in Toronto, where it was applied too late. St. Thomas, Dec. 11.—A case of smallpox has been discovered here, the afflicted one being Charles Stainer, who arrived in this city about a week ago.

THE DETROIT LIBELLED.

Salvage of \$2,500 Claimed by the Owners of the Lorne.

By virtue of a warrant of arrest issued at the instance of Joan Olive Dumas, Deputy Sheriff Hickson \$2,500 to-day took possession of the bark Detroit. The plaintiff claims \$2,500 salvage on account of her tug Lorne bringing the Detroit into Esquimaux harbor from a point about 35 miles off Flatery, where she was in a sinking condition caused by the springing of a leak. When saved it is claimed the Detroit had 11 feet of water in her hold. Messrs. Davie, Pooley & Luxton are acting for the plaintiff.

ATLANTIC LINES COMBINE.

The Hamburg-American and Thingyalla Lines Amalgamate.

Hamburg, Dec. 11.—The Hamburg-American line of steamships and the Thingyalla line of steamers, the latter of Copenhagen, to-day consolidated their interests in all traffic between Scandinavia and New York. Arrangements have been made for a joint service between Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Christiania and New York. This will include regular weekly departures of steamers from both sides of the Atlantic.

FROM THE GOLDEN STATE

General Ezeta Determines to Return to Salvador—A Revolution Probable.

A Cyclone at West Berkeley Does Considerable Damage to Property.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—Joseph Carroll, brother of the late James Carroll, who left an estate valued at nearly \$250,000, is about to contest the will by which a legacy of over \$100,000 was left to Archbishop Riordan and smaller bequests to a number of charities. Contestant, who alleges that his brother was of unsound mind and unduly influenced, was bequeathed \$50,000, as was also his wife and each of his children.

A. B. Lemon, Santa Rosa, was elected president of the California Press association to-day. R. H. Pratt, assistant general superintendent of the Southern Pacific company, will retire from the employ of the company at the end of the present month. With the retirement of Pratt the position of assistant general superintendent will be abolished for the sake of economy.

General Antonio Ezeta is going back to San Salvador to start a revolution. He is determined to get hold of the reins of government once more, and if he cannot accomplish that result by peaceful means and without bloodshed, then he will adopt the next best method. "I am led to believe that the people of San Salvador are anxious for me to return," he said, "for the people of all classes and everybody except Gutierrez and his few followers want me to go back and take charge of the affairs of government. They tell me that I shall be received with open arms, and I am determined to go. I shall return to Salvador and compel Gutierrez to retire from the presidency. I will ask him to resign, as I hope to establish my government without bloodshed. If I meet with any opposition, then the movement will take the form of a revolution."

Last evening company of the third regiment, N. G. C., was mustered out of service in accordance with the orders of Governor Markham. The company during the Sacramento strike refused to obey orders, and this act made it necessary for the issuance of orders for its retirement. The company was also mustered out at Sacramento last night. The wreck of the schooner W. L. Beebe of Port Blakely, which went ashore below the Cliff house yesterday morning, will be sold at auction at the merchants' exchange this afternoon.

The wreck of the schooner W. L. Beebe was sold, this afternoon to A. C. Freeze for \$255. Oakland, Cal., Dec. 11.—A strong wind, resembling a cyclone, struck West Berkeley this afternoon. It seemed to have a circular motion. It blew off part of the roof of the Standard Soap works and then struck Niehu's planing mill, where it did some damage. At Taylor's lumber yard it sent some 30,000 feet of lumber into the bay. The office of a weekly paper called the Gazette was badly shattered.

THE PREMIER IS DEAD

Canada's Premier Passes Away in London, Eng., This Morning.

He Had Just Been Sworn in as Imperial Privy Councillor.

Official Dispatch Received at Ottawa From Sir Chas. Tupper.

London, Dec. 12.—The Canadian premier, Sir John Thompson, died suddenly at Windsor this afternoon after the adjournment of the council which he went to Windsor to attend. He had been sworn in as imperial privy councillor.

Sir John had a conference yesterday with Lord Ripon upon the subjects of the intercolonial copyright and the importation of Canadian cattle. He went to Windsor this afternoon, accompanied by Lord Ripon, secretary of state for India, and the postmaster-general. He intended to remain at Windsor overnight.

Sir John also referred to the unanimity of the colonies in offering subsidies, and said that the feeling of Canadians had been so aroused about the mail service that the new project was certain of accomplishment within a short time. He trusted that the influence of the meetings of the colonial institute would tend



Among others who accompanied Sir John to Windsor were John Morley, P. M. G., Mr. Fowler, Indian secretary, and Charles Lennox Peel, clerk of the privy council. Up to the time the train started Sir John Thompson did not show any signs of fatigue or excitement. His appearance and manner did not give the slightest indication that he was suffering from any illness, while his demeanor gave no sign that he was laboring under any unusual excitement. In short, he was perhaps the last man in the assembly whom it would have been supposed was the next to be summoned by the grim reaper. As to what took place upon their arrival at Windsor the following messages bear testimony:

Windsor, England, Dec. 12.—Upon the arrival of the train bearing the distinguished party of British cabinet ministers, with the no less distinguished prime minister of Canada, Sir John Thompson, at the station here, the party alighted and were conveyed by carriages in wait to the council chamber, where the privy council was convened. In due form Sir John Thompson was made a member of the council, and the immediate business there was dispatched without incident or accident. At the conclusion of the deliberations of the body the councillors adjourned for lunch. Premier Thompson accompanied his new fellow-members and sat at the table with them in convivial spirit, still unmarked by any visible shadow of death.

Hardly had luncheon been concluded when the Canadian premier showed signs of illness so alarming that it was deemed advisable to send for a physician. Accordingly, a messenger was dispatched in haste for Dr. Ellison, one of the surgeons in ordinary to the household at Windsor. He arrived with celerity and commendable promptitude, but his labors were unavailing to save Sir John's life. Stricken with appalling weakness, he expired almost immediately. In the confusion and alarm incidental upon such a remarkably sudden death it is difficult to ascertain the exact nature of the attack, but it is learned that pending the arrival of the surgeon in ordinary, Dr. Ellison, the circle of ministers did all their wisdom could suggest to revive and resuscitate the dying premier. Stimulants were administered, but all in vain. The Marquis of Ripon, colonial secretary, administered brandy to Sir John. This seemed for a moment to revive him, but the stimulus was only momentary. When the surgeon in ordinary, Dr. Ellison, en-

tered the room and examined the patient's pulse his expression confirmed the gravest fears of the ministerial councillors who surrounded him. The pulse was imperceptible. In ten minutes Sir John was a corpse. The cause of death at the present writing is generally thought, not scientifically, to be attributable to heart failure, perhaps due to some functional derangement of that organ.

Up to four o'clock this afternoon the Queen had not been informed of the tragic death of the Canadian premier. His body had been removed to one of the principal rooms of the Clarence tower of Windsor castle, where it awaits the inquest of the crown coroner. At yesterday evening's meeting of the colonial institute, at which Sir Charles Tupper presided, and where the Hon. Henry Wixson read a paper on the intercolonial conference at Ottawa, Sir John Thompson was present. He sat in the rear of the hall and appeared to be in low spirits. When he arose and addressed the meeting it was noticed that he spoke in a husky tone, and he apologized for the brevity of his remarks by saying that he was indisposed. Sir John during the course of his speech said that the enthusiasm displayed by the Ottawa conference was merely a re-echo of that felt throughout Canada. He added: "We want to show the world that we are a united people, and we have done so. One of the objects of the conference achieved was to lessen the distance and time of communication between the colonies."

Sir John also referred to the unanimity of the colonies in offering subsidies, and said that the feeling of Canadians had been so aroused about the mail service that the new project was certain of accomplishment within a short time. He trusted that the influence of the meetings of the colonial institute would tend

to-day, immediately after luncheon, at Windsor Castle. (Signed) Tupper.

In the full court of the supreme court this morning, present, Hon. Mr. Justice Crease, Hon. Mr. Justice McCree, Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem and Hon. Mr. Justice Drake.

Upon the judges taking their seats in the full court this morning reference was made to the death of Sir John Thompson by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crease. Amongst others the following members of the bar attended in their robes: Hon. Theodore Davie, Attorney-General; H. D. Helmecken, Q. C., Charles Wilson, Q. C., E. V. Bodwell, A. B. McPhillips and Cassidy.

The learned judge stated: "We have just received the painful intelligence of the death of our premier, Sir John Thompson. Under the circumstances I can only say what is the only practice on such occasions, and certainly in accord with our sentiments this day. We think it right to adjourn the court over until to-morrow."

The Attorney-General on behalf of the bar of the Nova Scotia, the bar unanimously endorse the action your lordships have taken and can add nothing more on an occasion such as this than to express our deep concern for the news that has come so suddenly upon us all, and I feel that any effort on my part to say anything upon this occasion would be almost out of place, for I feel I should be altogether incompetent to do it."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crease replied: "We all feel, Mr. Attorney-General, in entire sympathy with all you have said."

Upon the legislature being called to order this afternoon the speaker rose and called a recess until five o'clock. This was done as the government had not received confirmation from Ottawa of the death of Sir John Thompson, for which Premier Davie had telegraphed. It is expected that an answer will be received by that time, when Premier Davie will move that the house adjourn until Monday out of respect for the late premier of Canada.

Sir John Sparrow David Thompson was born at Halifax on the 10th November, 1844, his father being John Sparrow Thompson, a native of Waterford, Ireland, who after coming to Nova Scotia was for a time queen's printer and afterwards superintendent of the money order system of the province. Sir John chose the law as his profession and was called to the bar in Nova Scotia in July, 1865, and appointed Queen's counsel in 1870. In Halifax he served for a time as alderman and as member of the board of school commissioners, being also at different times a member of the senate of the university and an honorary lecturer in the Halifax law school. Sir John achieved considerable success at the bar, one of his most important briefs being that held for the United States government before the fisheries commission of 1875. In 1877 he entered the political arena and was elected in the county of Antigonish as a member of the provincial legislature. The next year he was re-elected, and again in the same year on the occasion of his appointment to the attorney-generalship was returned by acclamation. Sir John became premier of the province in 1882 on the retirement of Hon. Mr. Holmes, but in the general election which immediately followed his ministry was defeated, and was succeeded by the administration led by W. T. Piper. Sir John was then appointed one of the judges of the Nova Scotia supreme court. In 1885 he was induced by Sir John Macdonald to resign his seat on the bench and take the office of minister of justice in the Canadian government. He was elected to the house of commons in Antigonish, and was re-elected in the same county in 1887 and 1891, though in the latter year he narrowly escaped defeat. When Sir John Macdonald died in 1891 the succession to the premiership seemed to be in the line of Sir John Thompson, but the agitation over the Jesuits estates bill prevented his selection, and Sir John Abbott became the head of the government. The leadership of the commons, however, fell to Sir John Thompson, and on the retirement of Sir John Abbott in 1892 he became the leader of the government and the Conservative party. His knighthood was conferred in recognition of his services on the fisheries commission of 1887. Last year he was appointed a member of the imperial privy council on account of the part he took in the Behring sea arbitration, and his visit to England to be sworn in has terminated with his sudden death as announced to-day. Sir John was married in 1870 to Annie R. Affleck, daughter of Captain Affleck, of Halifax, who, with their five children, survive him.

WASHINGTON WIRINGS.

Call for the Documents to Convention With Behring Sea Damages.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Call also offered a resolution declaring that further prosecution of war between China and Japan to destitution of ancient government and nationality of China will not be advantageous to peace and civilization of the nations of the world and their progress in arts, and that interest of the world require that all governments shall unite in negotiating with Japan and China for the termination of the war and the settlement of their differences by arbitration. Referred.

Hitt today offered in the house a resolution calling upon the secretary of state to communicate to the house all correspondence, reports and other documents touching the payment by the United States of \$425,000 to Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring Sea or seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seals in Behring Sea waters.

The steamer City of Kingston was late in arriving here last night, having been delayed at Seattle, where she received several hundred sheep. It required longer than usual to cross the straits on account of the rough water as well. It was 10 o'clock when she left for the sound.

London, Dec. 12, 1894.—To Mackenzie Bowell, Ottawa. Very much regret to say Sir John Thompson died suddenly

To Make a Doughnut... Colene... The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

imprisonment. On the other served that patients support-government, if not provided from the outside, were trousers of white drill, very marked with the stars of Patients from the penitentiary think that within the lunatics should be both dressed as little like convicts as we consider these brands when placed where they female patients were very sed. Their summer attire of a light material of a small size, and they wore white their winter dress is made of serge, and in cold weather of flannel underclothing. We both very neat and suitable." "A noticeable absence of chairs in the wards; wooden tables seemed to be the exception in E, where we lounge, on which a helpless lying. The only amusement a few checkers and a table of home construction patients. Newspapers were few and old. We were plants and canaries in the They are the property attendants, who not pleasure of his patients, heard by the lively interest. The female patients all up to the recreation hall up is furnished with a piano, and daily with the flags of all work of the patients them the direction of the matthey dance to music supplied their number at the piano. One of these entertainers were favorably impressed order maintained, and parts of the matron and her brighten the lot of the patients. In dull and on the female members of themselves here by having a ball in the afternoon. The but the game is much enfor excellent exercise." "The patients found little to in the bedding, here, as the women's ward was the men's. A number of suggested in sanitary manthe institution. The comere surprised that more of going to the asylum is not the use of the patients crowded into small yards in and having to remain in the bad weather. Much of which might be cultivated has are of mechanical restraint or now in use—Handcuffs, leather muffs, steel anklets, sole, straight jacket. Of this formidable array of the like of which we have before except in museums, to obtain satisfactory evidence as remedial agents. The patients reported to us with their hands covered behind them for many nights; in one case, at least, for its very frequently causes a swell, burn, and in many cases. Some of the cases we saw three cases in one patient, both of whose injured. His left hand, by the use of the straight jacket, the arm swelled to and suppuration setting in, and permanent conthe fingers had resulted. This under treatment. The case on the woman's hand, one of the mildest forms of said never to cause other injury. The above forms, the straight most severe restraint. It died. The patient is first, the hands are then forced, which are secured firmly by a belt; then a strong, as jacket is drawn over the ed tightly to the body, and means of careful inspection of the patients, too, we have come to the conclusion that there is no reason why they should not be treated as humanely as their brothers and consins at home.

dered helpless he is plunged into a bath nearly full of cold water, and his head is held under almost to the point of suffocation. This ducking of the patient's head is repeated until he is sufficiently "broken in." Beating with straps is admitted to be a very common occurrence, and according to the patients the buckle end is occasionally used. Kicks and blows with the fist are frequently incidents of treatment; usually, it is urged, in self-defence. It is not by any means considered necessary to always report these matters. Handcuffs are principally used for general restlessness, violence, destructiveness, and to prevent self-abuse. "In addition to the so-called broom closet, measuring about six feet by four feet, in each ward, used, when considered necessary, for the confinement of troublesome patients, there is in the basement cell, where we were astonished to find, a dark cell, made of scantling lined and floored with boards. In this was lying a small piece of matting. It is a very cold place, and near it are places for the storage of vegetables and coal. On enquiry, Dr. Bentley at once told us that it had been built and used only for the seclusion of one patient—a Chinaman named Chin Fook Yen—some years ago; that its construction had not been sanctioned by the provincial secretary, and that, indeed, he had considered the matter of such small importance that he had not even reported its existence. On examining the steward and keepers we found that it had been used for at least four other men and for one woman. It is needless to remark that in our opinion confinement in such a cell and in such surroundings is not proper treatment for patients suffering from disease of the mind. Dr. Bentley's memory is a blank as to most of these cases of restraint said to have been reported to him. He only remembers that for a long time past he has simply ordered its disuse and never its use. He has not, however, on any occasion made use of the power conferred upon him (at page 4) of discharging the keepers for violating rule 14, nor has he ever reported anyone to the provincial secretary for this offence. That he has not considered it a serious one is also proved by the fact that he had not, as he might easily have done, put it out of the power of the keepers to break this rule by keeping the straight jacket and other instruments in his own care. "Among other things the commissioners recommend that padded rooms be furnished; that the medical superintendent reside in the central building; more ground be set apart for recreation for the patients; that the interior be kalsomined; more furniture, books and pictures supplied; increase in the staff; that the grounds be improved and that the medical superintendent should see each patient twice a day and make an occasional visit at night. "Chains, handcuffs, straight jackets and the like have been done away with in the lunatic asylums in Great Britain for forty years, and their place has been taken by humane and more scientific methods of treatment. These involve higher qualifications, both mental and moral, in the attendants than before, and in some cases a larger staff; but wherever what is called the non-restraint system has been tried success has invariably followed, and we do not know of a single instance where a return has been made to the older and more primitive modes. There is this qualification to be made respecting the above statement, and that is this: mechanical restraint is resorted to wherever it is thought necessary for the protection of the patients; but it is not necessary in rare and exceptional cases. To reject its use when necessary would be to sacrifice the patient to a scintillation. Restraint was formerly resorted to in all cases to save trouble, and so it became wholesale neglect. The appliances used in Great Britain for restraint are of the simplest character—canvas gloves which envelop the whole hand, and which can be easily cleaned, and secondly, an ordinary man's jacket with the ends of the sleeves sewed to the pockets. The tables showing the nationality of the patients at the New Westminster asylum prove that the inmates nearly wholly belong to the same races found in British asylums. After a long and careful inspection of the patients, too, we have come to the conclusion that there is no reason why they should not be treated as humanely as their brothers and consins at home.

ed. He went to Williams' assistance, and between them they threw Schubert on the floor. A patient, MacKebine, went to the keepers' assistance, and while Williams lay on Schubert's legs, House and MacKebine, after a very violent struggle, managed to get Schubert's hands into the "mits" and safely secured to a belt around his waist. He was then comparatively powerless, they proceeded to put on the straight jacket, according to their own statement and that of the patients, "cinching" it up tight. Schubert meanwhile begged them not to put the jacket on. They then placed Schubert, bound and helpless, in a small room, six by four. House then went down to get his breakfast, and left Williams in charge. "In about 20 minutes he returned and relieved Williams, who mentioned that in the meantime he had looked at Schubert and found him standing up. On House looking into the room he found Schubert sitting in the corner of the cell, with his back against one wall and his feet against the opposite side, and his head bowed on his chest. House says that he thought that Schubert had fainted and slipped down, so he gave the jacket a pull to drag him out, but found that he had to give a second and more vigorous pull to dislodge him. Schubert's head then fell back and House dragged him out into the corridor, and ran for cold water to throw on his face. The body was quite limp. House at once reported to the office that Schubert was dead. Dr. Bentley came immediately, and, according to House, said that Schubert's neck was broken. "The same day an inquest was held by the coroner, Captain Pittendrig, at which no patients were examined; Williams, House and Bentley alone gave evidence. There was no post mortem examination. From the sworn testimony of these witnesses, a copy of which is attached, it will be seen that Dr. Bentley asserted that Schubert had frequently threatened suicide, in which assertion he was supported by both keepers. On examination before your commissioners on oath Dr. Bentley and the above-mentioned keepers one and all say that Schubert was not suicidal. Dr. Bentley could not show us any record showing any such tendency. The night watchman also states on oath that he observed no caution whatever to treat Schubert as a suicidal patient. "In our opinion the case illustrates the danger of this form of mechanical restraint. Punishment was inflicted without inquiry or permission, nor was any report sent in until the man was found dead. It seems to us that the facts of the case as given above do not support the verdict of the coroner's jury, and it has not been explained to us why no post mortem examination was made. We cannot explain the discrepancies between these two statements on oath on the part of the three witnesses examined. An extract from Dr. Bentley's report for 1892 is given in which the respondent says: "I regret having to chronicle two cases of suicide. The first occurred on March 1 in a strange manner, the patient, Koute Schubert, never having given a hint of his intention. He was a painter by trade, and had been employed in the laundry in the ward. Whilst in the broom closet he forced his head upon his chest by pushing upon the opposite wall with his feet and died of strangulation. The other occurred on the 20th of May. David Wilson hung himself with a towel in the lavatory. Coroner Pittendrig held inquests on both of these cases and the jury brought in verdicts of suicide while suffering from insanity, no blame to be attached to anyone. Unfortunately circumstances such as these do occur in the best regulated asylums. There are always numbers of patients suffering from melancholia, who leave no doubts in the minds of those who take care of them that they will in an end to their troubles if an opportunity arises, but two unfortunates had given no such hint."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Hon. Mr. Davie Introduces His Bill for the Government of the Cities.

The Mining Bureau Bill Passes a Second Reading—Other New Bills.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

Monday, Dec. 12. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by the Rev. P. McLeod. Mr. McPherson presented a petition from the W. C. T. U. re Sunday observance. Similar petitions were presented by Mr. Kidd from the I. O. G. T. and by Mr. Kennedy from St. Andrew's church, New Westminster. Mr. McGregor presented a petition from the corporation of Nanaimo asking for a private bill to empower the city to construct a water works system. The petition was referred to the committee. Mr. McGregor presented a petition from the corporation of Nanaimo re the official map act. It was received. Dr. Walkem presented a petition from the residents of Gabriola island. Mr. Graham presented a petition from the residents of Kettle river district asking for a wagon road. The petition was ruled out of order, as it asked for an appropriation. Mr. Helmcken presented a petition from Messrs. Geatney, Ward, and others asking for a private bill to empower them to use the waters of Stave river, Westminster district, for electric and other purposes. The petition was received. Mr. Eberts presented the third report of the private bills committee, which stated that the rules and orders had been complied with in connection with the petitions from the North Vancouver Electric company, the corporation of Vancouver, the corporation of New Westminster and the Red Mountain railway company. The committee also reported to the house the Harrison Hot Springs bill. This report was received. Hon. Col. Baker presented a return of the papers in connection with the Fraser river floods. Mr. Cotton asked leave to resign as a member of the public accounts committee, as he was unable to attend the meetings. The request was granted. Mr. Sword was appointed in his stead. Mr. Williams rose to a question of privilege. In the Kamloops Sentinel it was stated that he had proposed to exempt the city of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo from the operation of the small debts act. He did not propose this; in fact he had voted against the amendment which proposed to do this. The speaker presented the annual report of the legislative library. Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill relating to the government of cities. Dr. Walkem moved for a return of all intestate estates either administered or unadministered by the official administrator for the past three years. The motion was adopted. Dr. Walkem introduced a bill to amend the homestead act. Mr. Helmcken introduced a bill to amend the act of dentistry. Dr. Walkem moved for all the papers in connection with the late inquiry into the management of the provincial lunatic asylum, together with the letter of instructions to the commissioners to make the inquiry. The motion was adopted. The mechanics' and laborers' bill passed through committee, one small amendment being made. Mr. Helmcken asked what reply, if any, had been received from the government of the Dominion of Canada in resolution of this House praying for the removal of the Indians from the Songhees Indian reserve. Hon. Col. Baker replied that a return of all the papers in connection with the matter had been brought down at the last session. Mr. Helmcken moved the second reading of the execution bill, which extended the present act and supplied an omission which came to light in a recent trial. The bill made more clear a provision that an employe should have a prior claim for a month's wages from an execution debtor. The bill was read a second time. The house went into committee. Mr. McGregor in the chair, on the workmen's wages bill. It was reported complete with amendments. The speaker drew attention to the fact that Sir Charles H. Tupper was present, and he called a recess for half an hour to give the members an opportunity to meet him. After recess Mr. Eberts introduced a bill to amend the Red Mountain railway act. The house adjourned at 5.20.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Tuesday, Dec. 11. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. McLeod. The following petitions were read and received: St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church session, New Westminster, re Sabbath observance; Women's Christian Temperance Union of Vancouver, re Sabbath observance; The grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of British Columbia, re Sabbath observance; Thomas Jamieson and others, settlers of Gabriola island, complaining of trespassers and injury to stock by dogs. Hon. Col. Baker moved the second reading of the mining bureau bill, which he said had been virtually discussed when Mr. Kellie's motion was before the house. It was not intended that the cost should be very high at the start, as the province already had an assayer and an analyst and only minor officials would be required. He had stated that the cost to start would be ten thousand dollars, but he had been able to reduce

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF FIFTY TIMES more nourishing than Meat Extracts or Home-Made Beef Tea.

the amount as they had a building that was to be used. Mr. Semlin said the hon. gentleman had not stated what would be the cost of the mining bureau in the future. He said it was proposed to send an official around the country to collect statistics, Mr. Semlin had always been opposed to this. What it was intended to do under the bill could be done very well without the bill. It would increase the cost of the civil service of the province, the present government was that the civil service cost too much. It may not cost much at the start, but the question was how much would it cost in the near future. The house went into committee. Mr. Kennedy in the chair, on the execution bill, which was reported complete. When it was proposed to go into committee on the tramway incorporation in Kootenay bill, Mr. Smith stated that he intended to move an amendment to make the bill apply to the whole province, and asked that the house instruct the committee to that effect. This was done and the house went into committee. Mr. Rither in the chair. In committee Mr. Smith moved his amendment to make the bill apply to the whole province. Mr. Hunter contended that the scheme would be entirely impracticable unless the provisions of the British Columbia railway act were incorporated in the bill. Hon. Col. Baker said this might be done. Mr. Semlin was in favor of the bill as it was proposed to amend it. A vote was taken, the chairman declaring the amendment lost by 12 to 20. An appeal was taken to the Speaker and he upheld the chairman. After the chairman had again taken the chair he said that his decision was that the amendment had been carried, the vote being 12 for and 11 against the amendment. The clause as amended was then adopted by a vote of 15 to 14. Some time after the amendment had been adopted Hon. Mr. Davie delivered a long speech against it, claiming that it would interfere with the rights that had already been given to other companies. Mr. Cotton pointed out that it was intended to introduce amendments to limit the scope of the bill. Mr. Sword said the amendments did not extend the scope of the bill to the whole province, but did away with the clause to limit the bill to West Kootenay. The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. Mr. Eberts moved the second reading of the Harrison Hot Springs bill, which provided that the property of the Harrison Hot Springs company be excluded from the municipality of Kent. The mayor and commissioners are to work under the municipal act, the mayor alone being elected and being deemed the head of the corporation. The commissioners may be disqualified for the same reasons that aldermen are, and the law is made more stringent, a commissioner being liable to imprisonment for one year and a fine of \$1000 if he enters into a contract either directly or indirectly with the corporation. The commissioners are to receive a salary not to exceed \$4000 annually, but shall not be engaged in any other trade or business, and must devote the whole of their time to the concerns of the corporation. The mayor is to receive not more than \$2000 annually, the exact amount to be fixed by the other commissioners, but he may be engaged in business. The salaries are to be paid out of the municipal revenue. Each commissioner, other than the mayor, shall give security for the due performance of his duty, and shall take the oath of office. The board may appoint committees to manage the different departments of the city, but they shall be responsible to the whole board. The board shall compose the court of revision and any member shall be eligible as a police or license commissioner. The board may pass by-laws for the regulation of their meetings and shall report annually to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council before the 15th of February. Dr. Walkem's bill to amend the homestead act, exempting a debtor's stock in trade from seizure. The report of the provincial librarian, states that 1200 volumes have been added to the library during the year, and it has also been placed on the exchange lists of many institutions and most of the countries of the world. Among the new volumes are about two hundred volumes relating to the early history of the province and Canada since 1700.

point city auditors that it would not work, but now it was working well. At present a large amount of money was wasted, the new council that came into power each year having different views on different questions. It was well, however, to give the ratepayers a weapon which would induce the board of aldermen to be more careful. On motion of Mr. Williams the debate was adjourned until Thursday. The house adjourned at 5.15. LEGISLATIVE NOTES. Yesterday was the last day for receiving petitions for private bills. Very few private bills have been introduced. Mr. Eberts intended to introduce a bill to amend the county court act. Mr. Williams has given notice of his intention to ask whether it is the intention of the government to claim and retain the lumber cut at Leamy and Kyle's mill, Vancouver, and now in the yard of said mill, for timber dues, to the exclusion of wages due by Leamy and Kyle to the men employed by them for cutting said lumber, amounting to \$1900? Hon. Mr. Davie yesterday introduced a bill relating to the government of cities. The bill is divided into two parts, the first part relating to the proceedings for bringing the second part into force and revoking it. The second part relates to the government of cities and towns by a board of commissioners and to the appointment of the same. The first part provides that upon a petition signed by not less than 50 persons entitled to vote in the city, the Lieut.-Governor may order an election to decide whether the city shall be governed by commissioners or not, he making such regulations for the election as may see fit. The city being required to carry them out. A mere majority will be necessary to either endorse or defeat the proposal. If the question is resolved in the affirmative the Lieut.-Governor may, 14 days afterwards bring into force the second part of the act. If the election is not regular he may order a new election or refer the matter to a supreme court judge. If the question is decided in the negative no similar petition shall be put to the electors for at least three months. The electors may revoke the petition in a similar manner to that in which it was adopted. The second part of the act provides for the management of the city by a board of commissioners, one of which the mayor shall be an ex-officio member. The aldermen are done away with. There shall be not less than two nor more than four commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council. The term of office shall be three years, but they may be removed at the pleasure of the Lieut.-Governor. The mayor and commissioners are to work under the municipal act, the mayor alone being elected and being deemed the head of the corporation. The commissioners may be disqualified for the same reasons that aldermen are, and the law is made more stringent, a commissioner being liable to imprisonment for one year and a fine of \$1000 if he enters into a contract either directly or indirectly with the corporation. The commissioners are to receive a salary not to exceed \$4000 annually, but shall not be engaged in any other trade or business, and must devote the whole of their time to the concerns of the corporation. The mayor is to receive not more than \$2000 annually, the exact amount to be fixed by the other commissioners, but he may be engaged in business. The salaries are to be paid out of the municipal revenue. Each commissioner, other than the mayor, shall give security for the due performance of his duty, and shall take the oath of office. The board may appoint committees to manage the different departments of the city, but they shall be responsible to the whole board. The board shall compose the court of revision and any member shall be eligible as a police or license commissioner. The board may pass by-laws for the regulation of their meetings and shall report annually to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council before the 15th of February. Dr. Walkem's bill to amend the homestead act, exempting a debtor's stock in trade from seizure. The report of the provincial librarian, states that 1200 volumes have been added to the library during the year, and it has also been placed on the exchange lists of many institutions and most of the countries of the world. Among the new volumes are about two hundred volumes relating to the early history of the province and Canada since 1700. Wilks—I heard the girls talking today about some fellow they said could make any woman happy. I wonder who it is? Jilks—Springs, the man milliner.—Detroit Tribune. "I have a troupe of ten Indians to take to the next state," said the showman. "Then of course you want to buy scalpers' tickets," replied the cut-rate dealer.—Town Topics.

WORK IS STOPPED.

Mr. Adams, Contractor for the Government Buildings, Stops Work. Mr. Adams, the principal contractor for the new government buildings, has stopped work and discharged all his men. The reason as far as the public know is a mystery, but there are various rumors floating around. One was to the effect that the government had used up the balance of the buildings loan, but this was denied by a member of the public accounts committee of the legislature, who said that the loan was in the bank a week ago. Mr. Rattenbury, the architect for the work, when seen this morning, very pleasantly said that he could not at present say anything about the trouble; in fact, all he knew was that the men had stopped work. Neither he nor the government had ordered Mr. Adams to stop. Mr. Adams was even more reticent. He would not even say that he had stopped work, but promised to tell all about it later. It was thought that Premier Davie, or the chief commissioner of lands and works, Mr. Martin, might be able to throw some light on the question, but they would divulge about as little as the architect and the contractor. Mr. Davie said he thought the chief trouble was that they could not get any stone at this season of the year. When asked if there was some trouble between the government and the contractor he answered: "There is always trouble with contractors." This was as far as he would go. Managua, Dec. 11.—It is rumored that Nicaragua has suspended the entente with Honduras, but it is openly asserted that Guatemala is now trying to arrange a treaty between Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. —He—Do you subscribe to the theory of evolution? —She (the hopeless perversu)—No; what are the subscription rates?—Chicago Record.

WITH THE BOARD OF TRADE

Minister Tupper Receives Several Suggestions and Makes Replies.

Fisheries, Cable Connections, Sonar, Reserves and Other Matters.

There was a fair scattering of members of the board of trade at the conference between the board and Minister Tupper this morning. Captain John Irving was on hand with a bouquet of flowers which he presented to the minister of marine and fisheries. It had previously been arranged that different members of the board should address Minister Tupper on various topics.

Chairman Flamerfelt set the ball rolling. He said it was an honor to preside at a meeting at which Sir Charles was present, and he was sure it would redound to mutual benefit. It devolved on him to speak of lights and buoys. The board had made representations, some of which had been granted and others Sir Charles said were in process of consideration.

C. E. Renouf, speaking of the San Pedro, said the pilot who was on board at the time of the wreck was tried in Nanaimo. He was a Nanaimo pilot but it was in Victoria jurisdiction that the accident took place. He suggested that there should be one central authority in such matters, instead of the many jurisdictions.

Robert Ward, speaking of the marine hospital, said it was in a very unsatisfactory condition some time ago. The matter had come up in the House of Commons. The board had asked the department to enquire into the management. But it was evident that there was ground for the complaint. He believed that the hospital was inadequate and hoped that the minister would make enquiries.

Henry Croft spoke of the deep sea fisheries. He asked that there be a survey of the fishing banks of the north. He advocated that the Dominion government send a vessel north in the same way as the Albatross was commissioned by the American government. He urged that salmon fry be brought from the east and put in British Columbia waters for sporting purposes. Lobster, shad and oysters might also be imported.

J. H. Todd spoke re telegraph communication. There was no direct telegraph connection with the Sound. There had been a cable once, but it was now in disuse. Co-operation had been sought with a company in Seattle, but the Dominion government had refused a charter, for what reason he did not know. He asked that the matter be brought to the attention of the government and that the government put the cable in repair.

F. S. Fletcher referred to the bankruptcy law. It was advisable to have such an act. The act should work as cheaply as possible, so that the creditors could get a fair share of the estate.

Robert Ward said the right of legislation on insolvent was vested in the Dominion government. The board of trade had frequently asked the government to legislate. Last session of the federal house a draft bill had been sent by the Dominion government to the board and had been returned with suggestions. The board could not understand the dilly-dally policy of the Dominion government. The Dominion was the only one of the British colonies that had not a bankruptcy law. The Australian colonies had put such legislation through, and why did not the Ottawa government?

J. H. Todd favored another telegraph system. Many business men had sent their telegrams over to the Sound by mail instead of telegraphing from Victoria. If the east asked for connection with any American line the request would not be refused. Why was Victoria differently treated?

C. E. Renouf asked for an interpretation of clauses of the salmon regulations regarding boat building.

Sir Charles Tupper said it afforded him great pleasure to hear from the various subjects. He would not take up their time in dealing in an exhaustive manner with them. He was sure of hearing his voice in Victoria. He then said he had been very busy with the return of the coast of Ireland, where with various hands the British government had everything it could to aid navigation.

The department of marine had not given too much indulgence to owners to save what was still their own property. It was true the department could step in and at once remove the wreck. If the board insisted that it should be removed, no doubt the government would remove it. The board could petition him and he would lay the matter before the governor-in-council. Speaking of the marine hospital, he said his department was unfairly attacked. He asked his officers to place all representations and reports before him and he had done as best he could. He was suddenly and unfairly attacked. The language used did give offence (he had forgotten it) but the main facts stood out plain—there was a great deal of smell after a little bit of pork. When the complaint was made of the hospital the officers rushed into print and asserted that the circumstances were exaggerated. The government did not pretend to maintain the marine hospitals in anything like the style and comfort found in other hospitals. But on the whole, they were able to give succor and relief to sailors in distress. The expenses of maintaining these hospitals far outran the sum appropriated. In Charlottetown, Halifax, Montreal and Quebec the government hospitals had been closed up, and the government paid 90 cents a day

TO LOCAL HOSPITALS, AND THAT WAS WHY HE

wished to advocate the same idea with respect to the hospital here. But there was a provision in the articles of confederation requiring the government to keep up the marine hospital. He had asked his officers here to send in a formal monthly report of the food, cleanliness, etc., and to be prompt in requisitions for all that contributed to the comfort of the patients. Since then there had been no complaints. The deep sea fisheries was a very interesting subject. It would be a pleasure for him to answer the question of Mr. Croft in the affirmative but the United States spent millions where Canada only had thousands to appropriate. Individually he thought too much could not be done in the development of such an important interest. The Sir James Douglas had done good work, and personally he would not be sorry to hear that she had gone to the bottom if no loss of life were entailed, and then they could build another boat. Perhaps the Douglas could be fitted out to help the Quadra on the fishing banks. He sympathized fully with the references made to the question. Mr. Croft had referred to the fact that salmon were imported from the United States and sold in British Columbia during the winter when fishermen were prevented from fishing here. He pleaded guilty to the indictment, but it was not until he reached British Columbia that the matter had been called to his attention. Other gentlemen had also overlooked it. This, however, would be immediately remedied.

The members from British Columbia had advocated the introduction of shad, lobster, etc., from eastern rivers. Although the United States had begun experiments a long while ago, they were still in an experimental state, and the department felt that it would not be wise to import them until the results in the United States. The subject was receiving constant attention from the officers of his department. Regarding the cable, he said the subject did not fall within his province; he was not able to deal with the matter, but he would explain to his colleagues the statements made to him. There was a difference of opinion regarding the insolvency act. In many provinces there was no insolvency act, and the government had prepared a bill, and drafts were submitted to the board of trade of Canada. The matter was brought up in the senate, but there was a difficulty. The government took this course: the bill had been recast to such an extent and there had been so many changes in the clauses that the government considered it better to let it stand over till another session.

Mr. Todd asked would the bill be revised. The minister replied that Sir John Thompson had so intimated in reply to a question from a member of the commons; he could not say that it would be in the speech from the throne. Regarding the clauses of the fisheries regulations, he said it was not intended to quarrel with the sportsmen in that difficulty would be rectified so that fishing by rod would not be prevented. In some parts of the country, he had the name of being an economist of the public money; it had been said it was the idea of the expenses were twice as great as the light-house were twice as many. Mr. Anderson asked for \$125,000 for lights that were in the interest of Canada; parliament had only appropriated between \$30,000 and \$40,000. In 1873 \$15,000 was set aside for the maintenance of lights, and this was the same till 1878, when construction had begun. Now it was \$24,000. For construction account \$6000 was spent in British Columbia last year. He knew that was not enough, but there was no more money to spend and there was a wide extent of country to cover. In 1878 the marine department spent \$128,000 in British Columbia; last year \$60,000 was spent. There was a bona fide effort to keep it up and encourage in every way the development of British Columbia. There were many aids to navigation in British Columbia which the department had under consideration. He appealed for frankness on both sides; the department would be as frank as he expected frankness from the board.

Mr. Ker asked what steps had been taken by the Dominion government regarding the removal of the Indians from the St. Lawrence reserve. Sir Charles replied that no steps had been taken. The matter was awaiting the return of Premier Thompson. He saw it was a question that needed attention at once.

Col. Prior moved a vote of thanks to Sir Charles. He hoped the little differences had been smoothed over. Sir Charles had been well received and had given every attention to the representations made to him. The vote of thanks was put and carried. Chairman Flamerfelt, in tendering the vote, said he hoped that as Sir Charles said last night in the opera house Mr. Laurier would be in the same position after the elections as he was now—the leader of the opposition. He (the chairman) wished to see Sir Charles in his present position as minister of marine and fisheries when he next visited the province.

Sir Charles said he could not have imagined the extent of kindness that was to be shown to him in British Columbia. He was glad that Mr. Laurier had been given a kindly welcome and generous treatment.

The meeting concluded at 12.30. Stomach Ache.—We all know what it is; we acquired a perfect knowledge of the "Pet" in our youth, after a raid on things we were expressly forbidden to touch. Our mother gave us Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER then, and strange to say, no other remedy has been discovered to this day to equal it. Old popular price, 25c. for Big New Bottle.

CONFERS WITH SEALERS.

Minister Tupper Says the \$425,000 Includes All Claims Up to August, 1893.

Advices Sealers to Accept—Modus Vivendi Claim Against England.

Between twenty and thirty sealers gathered yesterday afternoon to confer with Minister Tupper re sealing matters. E. V. Bodwell and A. L. Belyea, lawyers, were in attendance to advise different members of the sealing association. The meeting was called for 2.30, but it was after three before Sir Charles materialized.

Sir Charles opened the meeting by saying that he would like the views of the sealers conveyed to the Dominion government in as good a shape as possible. It was intimated to him that the \$425,000 compensation offered by the United States government to the sealers was refused by them, it would be necessary at once let the government of the United States know that the commissioners would be appointed by the respective governments and legal evidence would have to be given. The \$425,000 was intended by the United States government to cover every claim in connection with the modus vivendi of the Coghlan claim. The claims under the modus vivendi had been withdrawn as regards the United States. There was no legal modus vivendi claim against the United States, but that did not follow the question was disposed of so far as the government of Great Britain was concerned. Nothing had been done by the Canadian government or by himself at Paris to affect one point in connection with the claims. All the Canadian government could do was to be an intermediary and venture to back them up, but the government could not make any other effort. Having consulted with the premier, he was of the opinion that no claim to all of which he replies with thanks saying that he does not believe that there will be any need of going to war. Mazatlan papers say a lot of material is now on the wharf waiting transportation to Oaxaca.

The legislature of the state of Morales elected Malaracon governor of that state. The city engineers report the national theatre in a dangerous condition and the building may be declared unsafe and ordered closed. Fred A. Lopez is the latest victim of assault by the bull fighters. It is reported that assistant secretary of war Ezulaaen will soon marry for the fourth time. The press announces a duel between a colonel and a general caused by a discussion of the Guatemalan question.

WAR ON O'CONNOR. The Irish Parliamentarian the Target of a Bitter Attack.

London, Dec. 11.—The war of the clericals against T. P. O'Connor, the Irish member of parliament and newspaper man, and his associates who have put themselves on record as opposed to church influence in educational affairs, continues unabated, the clericals apparently being driven to desperation by the fact that the attacked party treats its fustianations with silent contempt. The latest to precipitate himself into the arena is Dr. O'Dwyer, the notorious anti-home rule bishop of Limerick, and who, in a pamphlet letter attacking T. P. O'Connor, says among other things: "Who made him guide in such matters? Those who made him a member of parliament, who have chosen him out of the whole party to be the leader of the organization in England, and who see him now using the influence and power of that position to corrupt and deceive the Catholics, and lead them into open schism against their bishops and their priests on a purely religious question."

The bishop denounces the English newspapers edited by O'Connor as dangerous to the faith and morals of a Catholic people, although these same newspapers do not differ from the London Times or any other of the newspapers of the metropolis, and comparing Mr. O'Connor's offences with those of Mr. Parnell, the bishop asks in conclusion, "Will anyone dare to say that, as compared with such treachery and irreligion, Mr. Parnell's sin was not venial?" It is reported today that Mr. O'Connor is likely to bring suit against the Irish bishop on account of this attack.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES. News Received by Wire from All Parts of the World. Police Commissioner Sheehan, of New York, surrendered himself on Monday, and was held to bail under indictment for a misdemeanor in not producing his private bank book at the demand of the Lexow committee. The Panama canal officials claim that there is more than money enough ready to continue the work for the year, and the company has been promised much more. There are five hundred men working already. Many cases of fever among the laborers working at Culebra have been reported. A Rock Island train was held up in the Indian territory on Monday night. There being no money in the express car the highwaymen robbed the passengers of all their valuables. The Southern hotel at Chattanooga, Tenn., was burned on Monday night. The fire was caused by an explosion. Several guests were injured while trying to escape. Loss \$130,000; insurance \$75,000.

Dyspeptic Lady—Doctor, do you think oysters are unhealthy? Doctor—No, madam—at least I have not yet treated any.—Truth.

ARMENIAN COMMISSION.

Negotiations for the Appointment of a Commission of Enquiry Begun.

European Powers Make the Porte Realize Their Serious Position.

Constantinople, Dec. 11.—An official note communicated to the newspapers to-day says that a commission has been ordered to inquire into the recent acts of brigandage in Armenia. The note contains no reference to the massacre of Armenians by Turkish soldiers.

Paris, Dec. 11.—The Armenian community at Paris will send delegates to the mass meeting to be held by the Armenian society in London to protest against the Turkish outrages.

The Temps has a leader on "The new departure in the foreign policy of the United States." It says: "President Cleveland, who but recently had only the Monroe doctrine on his lips, now throws himself into the thick of the conflict in another hemisphere. Doubtless the Chinese-Japanese war affects American interests, but what is to be said of the sending of an American commissioner to Armenia? There are indications that America may become the seventh European power."

Vienna, Dec. 11.—It is reported here that the Armenian Catholics will go to St. Petersburg to do homage to Nicholas II. and to confer with M. de Giers as to the massacre in Armenia. A. W. Terzian, the United States minister in Constantinople, has been instructed to protect the Protestant missionaries in Armenia. He has asked them to pacify the Armenian Christians as much as possible.

London, Dec. 11.—The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says that the British and several other embassies are negotiating with the Porte to institute an independent inquiry into the Armenian atrocities, greatly to the Porte's discomfort.

Sir Philip Currie, British ambassador to Turkey, is in very active communication with the Porte and the foreign embassies. It is believed with good reason that he is pressing the Porte to accept some measure that will satisfy the outraged public opinion of Europe. The Porte is completely alive to the gravity of the situation, and seems to fear either a collective note from the powers or an agreement between Russia and Great Britain for the Russian occupation of Armenia. Faud Pasha, the bearer of Turkish orders for the czar and czarina, has several times got as far as the railway station, but he has not yet actually started for his destination. It is doubted whether the czar will consent to receive him. Altogether there is need of much diplomatic skill to extricate Turkey from the difficulty in which she finds herself.

CONGRESS AND CURRENCY. Carlisle Presents His Currency Scheme to the Banking Committee.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Carlisle again appeared before the committee on banking and currency to-day with regard to his currency plan. Previous to his arrival Horace White of New York, read a lengthy paper covering the general subject of banking. In it he lauded the Baltimore plan and declared it was in the interest of the public and not the banks. He proposed to repeal the tax on state banks without extending some control to government over state banks. Carlisle presented to the committee his bill embodying his currency reform scheme. Among other things it provides for the repeal of all acts requiring deposits on bonds to secure circulation, permits national banks to make circulation to the amount of 75 per cent. of their capital, and requires the payment of 1-2 per cent. annually to the treasury by national banks upon the average amount in circulation, and also the payment of another 1-2 per cent. each year to provide for safety bond for the redemption of circulation notes of failed national banks. One section requires that bonds deposited with the treasury by national banks to secure circulation shall be withdrawn by July, 1895, and in lieu thereof a guarantee fund deposited consisting of United States legal tender notes. Another section exempts from taxation under certain conditions.

OFFICERS CENSURED. Captain and Officers of H. M. S. Ringarooma Censured for Negligence.

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 10.—The naval court appointed to enquire into the grounding of H. M. S. Ringarooma, off Mallicollo island, in September, has passed censure upon Captain Johnson and Lieutenants Chetwynde and Macdonald for negligence, and dismissed Chetwynde from the ship. In general the captain and his officers are commended on getting the vessel off the ground and taking her to port at Sandwich.

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In marked contrast to the assembly that enthusiastically, theatre last night per met the public meeting was held at 8 o'clock what past that things commenced, the curtain was raised of "5210 a man of Sir Charles" several times would insist upon questions, and fact that the proposed their ma throughout the s up the proper enthusiasm of Col. E. G. Pri position of chair associated with a were a number with the party, speaker of the that it had been ces of the Libera tion, and supplie in Victoria the d a public meeting About a year ago had received a viter, and it was also had received Mr. Laurier gre renewed again who is known a cannot meet w impressed. (He with the list of marine and to Tupper, to whose chairman paid a ed for a careful h.

Sir Charles H. ward, was greeted and commenced his expression of grati cordial expression with throughout Victoria in partic visit to British C was only a rep that had been ce people from the west, or for that of the Queen's d ession he paid a ion Columbia, wh some respects to h of Nova Scotia, were, he was glad tives in this part Coming at once said that some pe the eye of a gene politicians are com make their best be to the people as could. He might confidence of the any rate made a he were permitted, whether an electio when; that the ma discussed at any n at Ottawa, but th ed by those who governor-general in that moreover the for some time in F he might say that tives on the Atlan slightest degree di date of the electio to this province w a vote, and he hope it without having otherwise be given servative party; he at this season of thought it was his than gratified by he had already all he pleasure in a looking over those he settled, and rep be a sorry time e Conservative party for the province, and the spirit of B part of the Domin that is now led by ful hearing. It w that he entered w fear that upon cer not do them acqui rier was received w country (cheers). (repeated cheers) an he holds; he has ch and he holds a p times should win f kindly treatment. ly remarked that he right the people tre they did in that pos interruptions), and made reference to Laurier's checkered one in which he, sympathy should be (not much). The s to claim that Mr. e ed a policy at last policy of continental which he had not a his tour. Since the we said, always had the eve of a gener time, after he had Charles was given who Mr. Laurier n not true). In this ed that the Liberals

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The Standard's correspondent in Constantinople says: The sultan has not yet assented to President Cleveland's proposal that Professor Jewett report on the Armenian inquiry independently to Secretary Gresham. This was not what the sultan desired. The arrest of Armenians in Constantinople continues. Three thousand Armenians met at Varna to-day, and a deputation afterwards visited the consuls of the powers and asked them to enforce the Berlin treaty. The Standard's Berlin correspondent already sent a memorandum on the Armenian situation to the Asiatic department in St. Petersburg and the foreign office, which are zealously studying it. A dispatch to the Chronicle from Rome says Italy is in full agreement with Great Britain and is ready to consent to European intervention in Armenia.

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ALL ABOUT FISH.

Cannermen Haul Over the Coals Willmot of the Fishery Department.

Conference With Minister Tupper and Presentation of Their Grievances.

Sir Charles Tupper met the cannermen in conference at the board of trade rooms this morning. There was a large number present. The cannermen were represented at the meeting. Mr. Rithet was moved to the chair.

Sir Charles Tupper suggested that instead of discussing the general points in debate between the cannermen as representing the fishery interests from a commercial standpoint and the officers of his department from a scientific standpoint, that they should make suggestions to him. One of the first reasons for the department exercising such interest in the salmon industry was the solicitation sent from British Columbia and the letters from the board of trade. No person could have read the resolution from the board of trade without seeing there was cause for alarm concerning overfishing, etc. The alarm was sounded from British Columbia. The regulations were adopted on the best advice that the government could obtain. There were in the department expert officers, and it would be dangerous for the heads of the department to put aside or ignore their opinions. Those men were the servants of the department and the servants of all the citizens of Canada. Mr. Willmot had spent his life in the study of fish, both in the eastern provinces and in other parts of the Dominion; he had attended the fisheries commission in London, and his opinions were received there with great respect. The magazines quoted him as an authority. However limited his knowledge might have been, he was the best available authority the department had. The speaker did not think that Mr. Willmot should come in conflict with the cannermen as much money in as little time as possible—in that way they did not differ from other cannermen in other parts of the world. The department at Ottawa was engaged in the preservation of fisheries. When in London he had engaged the services of Professor Prince, a graduate of St. Andrew's university, and well versed in marine biology. His name and reputation were well known in piscatorial circles. When the last draft of the fishery regulations was made it was stated that the former regulations failed to meet the wishes and representations of those engaged in that branch of commerce. The department at once took up the subject, and they had the opinion of all officers of the department in British Columbia and other portions of Canada. All the evidence taken by Mr. Willmot and all the reports were submitted, and he made a very careful study of them. He followed what he believed to be the right course. The draft was published in British Columbia and copies were sent to members of the house of commons for British Columbia and to the board of trade, and a number of suggestions were received. The suggestions were referred to the sub-committee of the privy council; they were in some respects conflicting, and other changes were made. The principle was kept in view that regulations were needed. He regretted that they were unsatisfactory to the cannermen and the people of British Columbia. When the regulations were passed in council he had only to enforce them. Perhaps they were not regularly enforced and perhaps they were enforced in one locality and not in another, that was a matter of administration. He perhaps had told them nothing new. He wished them to tell him what changes they wanted. The fewer the changes made the stronger would be the case, because it would not give any reason to believe that the cannermen wished to fish the rivers for all they were worth.

R. P. Rithet said the fisheries of British Columbia ranked second to coal in the production of the province. The business called for the expenditure of a large sum of money. Two dollars a case was paid out, outside of what was paid for Chinese labor. The great difficulties led the cannermen to believe that the Dominion government had not shown the consideration for the business that it required. The cannermen were not quite as inconsiderate of the preservation of the salmon industry as Sir Charles had felt pleased to indicate. (Cheers.) The cannermen should not be handicapped with unfavorable regulations.

Sir Charles asked what was the \$2. Was it ordinary value? What was a good price per case?

R. P. Rithet thought that \$3 to \$4 was fair value a case, according to the

year; that did not follow necessarily. Willmot was a pair of 500,000 cases \$2 was the first charge. On several occasions the fish had cost altogether \$4.50 a case and sold only at \$4. Chinese labor could not be dispensed with. There was no other class of labor available for the period required. None of the cannermen would employ Chinese labor in the canneries if they could obtain white labor, but they could not do that.

Alexander Ewen said the United States canneries employed Chinese labor. Mr. Rithet said the United States canneries had fewer obstructions placed in their way than those of British Columbia. They were using pound nets in Oregon and were allowed to ignore close seasons and everything else. The government should not put greater obstructions than were put by the United States government upon the American fisheries. The great difference of opinion between the cannermen and the department regarding fish was as to whether fish after spring returned to salt water. He had never met any one who thought that the fish returned to salt water; the majority of them died in the rivers. He read from Pennell's "British Salmon Authority." This extract showed a difference in the habits of the fish in British Columbia and in Scotland. It showed how difficult it was for a man to disabuse his mind of what he has learned under such tuition. If he ever knows the reason why they thought the department paid them so little attention when they left the matter to the preconceived ideas of departmental officers. He thought that the evidence presented by Mr. Willmot should be put into the fire. (Cheers.) Sir Charles would soon be fighting for the cannermen if he himself took up the question. If the minister would take up the question the cannermen were willing to be bygone and come to his aid and harmonize the differences between the department and the cannermen. The cannermen thought it was a great mistake that the open season had not been extended.

Sir Charles said that last year it was extended and the department got into trouble. This year it was not extended, and still the department was blamed. Mr. Rithet said that the close season should be fixed according to the run of salmon.

Sir Charles asked if there should be a fixed and unalterable season, or whether it was to be according to the run of each season.

Mr. Rithet said the fish seemed to be coming into the rivers later year by year. He was not prepared to ask to have the period made a permanent one. Sir Charles said that he would like other expressions of opinion, as it was a very delicate point.

Mr. Rithet said if Sir Charles could control the run of salmon the cannermen would soon tell him. The runs of 1888 and 1894 were both late. Perhaps the fish were being kept away from the hatcheries, and therefore did not return in proper time. He thought it was wrong that during the winter no salmon could be caught when in the United States they were allowed to fish and British Columbia people had to get their fish from the United States.

Sir Charles said that it was purely an oversight of the department, for which he pleaded guilty.

Mr. Rithet, speaking of the offtal question, said that the guano and fish oil factory was loaded up and the company could not dispose of the oil at a profit in the eastern market. It would be desirable for the department to call for tenders to take the offtal from the cannermen, and that a sum should be given to the oil factory for a certain number of years.

Sir Charles asked would there be any objection to the government encouraging the scheme that a party from Vancouver had in view who had written for Ottawa and asked for government land free of rent.

Mr. Rithet said if propositions were called for it would be better. If the offtal were dumped into the river it became food for fish. There were no complaints.

Sir Charles said that the offtal was fouling the nets of fishermen at the mouth of the river. Complaints had been sent to Ottawa.

Mr. Rithet said that the cannermen should be stopped using pound nets when they were allowed at Point Roberts?

Sir Charles answered that the fish of the Fraser were only affected by pound nets at Point Roberts from one point, and they could enter from other points. Mr. Rithet replied that Point Roberts was a sort of camping ground for salmon prior to entering the Fraser river. They stayed there for days.

Sir Charles said that communications had passed between Washington and Ottawa regarding Point Roberts, and in reply it had been said that the Washington authorities would take the matter into consideration when the joint fish commission of the United States and Canada arrived in British Columbia. They would be in the province next year. They were making a thorough investigation. Did they want another commission?

Mr. Rithet thought persons would have to be appointed to watch the fish and see if they returned after spawning. Sir Charles replied it was an easy matter to get men to watch the fish. Mr. Rithet said that some of the inspectors required that the blood, the slime and the offtal would have to be taken from the fish. The floor of the cannery could not be washed. Sir Charles said that by restraining the regulations and could not be justified. Mr. Rithet said the time of coho fishing should begin September 15th instead of September 23rd. The open season should be till November 1st. Mr. Ewen said eight months in the year fishing for spring salmon should be open. Mr. Rithet thought all the year round with large mesh nets.

Thomas E. Ladner thought that the government should either offer a premium for the disposal of offtal or allow it to be deposited in the rivers. Sir Charles said he had made a note of it.

Alexander Ewen said it was better to put the offtal in the streams than at the mouth of the river. There had been a complaint on the ground of health. Sir Charles said the department did not wish to interfere with the lines of health. This was for the local governments; but if the offtal was injurious to public health, then it followed that it was injurious to salmon.

Alexander Ewen thought that a competent man should be appointed to examine the habits of salmon.

Mr. Rithet said the time for sockeye should be from June 15th to August 15th. No injury would be done in alert boat. Lower inlet fish after northern points by fishing with seine.

Sir Charles said that the commander of the Quadra had reported that the fish in the northern waters were being slaughtered by the seine nets.

Mr. Rithet replied that the commander of the Quadra was a good navigator, but knew nothing of salmon.

Sir Charles said that when an expert gave his opinion the cannermen objected, saying he was only an expert, and he was an ordinary man gave his opinion then he was not an expert.

Mr. Rithet asked that the length of net be 200 fathoms instead of 150 fathoms in northern waters. He was an expert. Robert Ward said that the primary object of the canner was not to catch the fish but to preserve them. A want of practical knowledge at the department was the trouble in connection with the fisheries. Sir Charles had to rely upon the opinions of Mr. Willmot, who came to British Columbia with a biased mind. Mr. Willmot's opinions were obtained in the old country, and as Alexander Ewen was an old fisherman of Scotland, had said, there were great differences in the habits of the fish in British Columbia and Scotland. He hoped that a man of great experience would be sent out to British Columbia to examine into the habits of the fish in British Columbia and Scotland. The date of commencement of the sockeye run should begin from the appearance of fish in the river. This should be considered before fixing on any definite close season. It would be impossible to catch the fish in the bay without the use of seines. The pack of the Columbia river fisheries was consumed in the United States, but with regard to Alaska it was different. Fish were caught in unlimited quantities; last year there were 700,000 cases of salmon packed. Alaska was a strong competitor against British Columbia. Under the circumstances, if there was any error it should be on the side of the fishing industry.

Mr. Hall said that in the north, the Skeena, Naas and Fraser none of the spawning salmon returned to the sea except the steelhead, which was commercially valuable. In some of the northern rivers the Indians completely blocked the river with weirs, which only permitted the fry to pass.

Sir Charles read from the report of Inspector Murray, of the United States fishery department, that there being no regulations in Alaska the rivers would soon be fished out.

Thomas Cunningham wanted the old weekly close season to commence on Sunday at midnight. Mr. Toad said the offtal was sweet; there was nothing offensive.

Mr. Dalby said the cannermen of the north were fined four times during the year. They thought their fines should be remitted.

Sir Charles said the matter should be presented to him in a succinct manner and he had power to rectify any wrong. He asked at present why they should be remitted.

Mr. Cunningham said that Inspector Roxbury had granted exemption from the regulations and then fined them for not observing them.

Sir Charles asked that they formulate charges if such a state of affairs existed.

Mr. Dalby read a petition from the cannermen and fishermen of the northern rivers asking to have the net 200 fathoms and the old weekly close season resumed.

The conference adjourned at 1.45. Sir Charles Tupper is having a conference with the sealers this afternoon. He advised that the sealers should accept the \$425,000 in payment of all claims up to August, 1893. The Times will print a full report to-morrow.

The Pains of Rheumatism. According to the best authorities, originate in a morbid condition of the blood. Lactic acid, caused by the decomposition of the globulins and albuminous tissues, circulates with the blood and attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and thus causes the local manifestations of the disease. The back and shoulders are the parts usually affected by rheumatism, and the joints at the knees, ankles, hips and wrists are also sometimes attacked. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. It has had remarkable success in curing the most severe cases. The secret of its success lies in the fact that it attacks at once the cause of the disease by neutralizing the lactic acid and purifying the blood, as well as strengthening every function of the body.

CITY VOTERS' LIST. A Gain of Nearly One Thousand Shown in the Registration.

The Voters' Lists for the election of aldermen, to be held in January next, are open for inspection at the City Clerk's office. The lists are by far the largest in the city's history, and show much careful labor in their preparation. A comparison given below shows a gain of nearly 1000 voters:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Number of Voters. 1894: 1885. 1894: 1,430. 1890: 1,360. South Ward: 874. 1,160. Central Ward: 768. 916. Total Gain: 3,073. 4,028. 953.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Govt report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

BRIEF LOCALS. Cleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

From Wednesday's Daily. A Royal Black Preceptory of the Orange lodge has been instituted by Grand Secretary Connolly of Manitoba.

The Charmer last night brought over the last installment of the present consignment of armament for the new fortifications.

The Odd Fellows of Duncan's will dedicate a new hall on Friday. A number of Victoria brethren will attend. A ball will be given.

The Emmanuel Baptist church Sunday school entertainment last night was a success. The programme was an enjoyable one. Mrs. Spofford made an excellent manager.

The James Bay lacrosse club decided to evening to give a first-class entertainment some day next week, at which the championship lockets will be distributed.

Second Freight Clerk Hogker of Unatilla is supposed to have fallen off the wharf at the flour mills at Tacoma yesterday. They have not found the body yet and are searching still.

The British ship Combermere, Capt. Jenkins, has been chartered to load wheat at Tacoma for the United Kingdom. She will go on the dry dock at Quartermaster Harbor, instead of at Esquimaux. She will leave for the Sound to-day or to-morrow.

Donations to the W. C. T. U. home during November were received as follows: Mrs. Goodacre, three friends, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Langley, Miss Kate McGregor, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Edford, Mrs. Crowther, Mrs. Hart, Girls' Friendly Society and ladies of the board.

H. M. S. Pheasant sailed to-day on a ten days cruise. She will visit Vancouver, Comox and other points, and while she is out will do some firing and go through other outside practice and manoeuvres. She was held sailed at 9:30 o'clock this morning, but was several hours late in getting ready.

Charles E. Peabody, of Port Townsend, has been appointed general manager for the New Alaska Steamship Co., which will be in active operation by the 1st of March. The company will commence the service with the steamer Alliance and the Willapa, both of which have ample freight and passenger accommodations.

The Northern Pacific steamship Victoria, Captain Pantou, did not get away until this morning. Late last night second mate Cole was taken seriously ill and was removed to St. Joseph's hospital for treatment. It is not known just what he is suffering from, as his mind is wandering. Mr. Griffith, late first mate of the tug Lorne, was signed as second mate in his place by Agent H. E. Condon, and left for China on the ship on a couple of hours notice. The Victoria had a cargo of 2500 tons, which filled her up pretty well. She had 14 saloon and 120 steerage passengers.

A Tacoma dispatch says: A passenger recently arrived from Hong Kong says steamship men there understand that two splendid eight thousand ton steamers are being built at Fairfield, on the river Clyde, for the Northern Pacific steamship line, between Tacoma and Hong Kong, the present steamers being unable to carry all the freight offered. The Fairfield Shipbuilding company owns the steamers Tacoma and Victoria, and its manager, who was here two years ago, said larger vessels would be built as soon as traffic demanded it. The new steamers, it is understood, will be designed to allow of the carrying of a large number of passengers. The local agents of the company deny any knowledge of the new steamers.

The entertainment last evening by the ladies of Central Presbyterian church in James Bay was attended by a large audience and proved very successful. Mr. W. H. Wheeler's exhibition of ventriloquism and his clever impersonations were much enjoyed and called forth hearty and prolonged applause. The musical programme opened with a piano solo by Miss Russell, and was followed by a vocal solo, "The Flowers of the Forest," by Mrs. McGraw, which was very heartily received and an encore responded to. A piano solo by Miss Wilson and vocal solos by Messrs. Booth, Lammy and Wallis followed, each number meeting with hearty and well merited applause. Refreshments were served. An auction of a few articles remaining unsold from the sale in the afternoon brought the entertainment to a close.

Yesterday's Post-Intelligencer says: The hearing in the case of the collision between the steamers Mary F. Perley and the City of Kingston, which took place opposite West point on the morning of December 10, was held before Inspectors Bryant and Bullene yesterday afternoon, and the case taken under advisement. The crews of both steamers were examined, and the testimony as a whole was the same as published in the type of the collision. The only point of variance seemed to lie in the relative positions of the two boats and the alarm whistles. Captain Redding, of the Perley, said he knew he was about in the Kingston's path, but didn't think they were so close together. It was shown by the testimony that both captains handled their boats in an admirable manner, and only on account of their prompt action was a serious accident

averted. The damage done to the Kingston amounted to about \$750. From Thursday's Daily. There was a pleasant entertainment at Centennial Methodist church last evening. "Mother Goose and Her Goslings" with Miss Grant as the former and the Sunday school children as the latter was given in very pleasing style. Some of the dialogues were very bright. Rev. Joseph Hall presided during the evening.

The Diocesan Literary and Scientific society holds its regular meeting at Temperance hall, Pandora street, this evening, when a men's social, or smoking concert, and debate will take place. The subject of debate, "Protection v. Free Trade," is one which is bound to draw a large number of participants and a lively time is expected. Membership tickets can be secured at the door.

The first preceptory of the Royal Black Knights of Ireland in British Columbia was organized in A. O. U. W. hall on Monday evening by William Connolly, of Winnipeg, deputy grand lecturer of Canada. Thirty members were initiated and the following committee was elected: J. Wallace, J. Kirk, E. J. Young, J. Brothour, William Clark, H. Moore and J. J. Campbell.

A meeting of the single tax club was held last night, when the following executive committee were elected by the "proportional representation" method: Messrs. Berridge, Cohen, Sinton, Mallet and Howell. At the next meeting of the society a debate will be held on "Socialism vs. Single Tax." The society is arranging a novel and interesting programme for the current season.

Yon Fook and Ah Quong, who obstructed the efforts of Chief of Police Sheppard to raid some gambling houses in Chinatown on Tuesday night, were in police court this morning. The former pleaded guilty and was fined \$40, but the latter said he was not guilty and argued the point. He was convicted and fined \$50. Both were solemnly warned not to appear again on a similar charge.

Thieves paid a visit to the chicken coops in the rear of the Steitz restaurant last evening and made a partially successful attempt to rob the place. They were heard by some of the help and chased away. One of the thieves is believed to have got away with two chickens, but the other was forced to drop what he was carrying and run for his liberty. There is no clue to the identity of the men.

Lam Kee and Quong On Kee, whose defective chimney caused the fire department to be called out on Monday, were convicted in the police court to-day of an infraction of the fire prevention by-law and fined \$13.50 apiece. In the same court Sin Kee, Yee Chong and Wing Chong were up for an infraction of the revenue by-law. The first and last paid costs and their cases were withdrawn, but Yee Chong did not appear at first and then had to be tried. He was fined \$5 and \$2.50 costs.

Several days ago the store of Russell and McDonald was burglarized and a lot of goods stolen. Chief Sheppard located a part of the booty in an old building near the store of the firm who were robbed and set a watch on the place. Last evening Lung Do, an old Chinese offender, came to the place to carry some of the goods away and was promptly arrested. He claims that he was not alone in the robbery, and to investigate a clue he gave the police as to his fellow thieves, the case was remanded until to-morrow.

The hearing of the Japanese who assaulted Fred Wollaston was on in the police court yesterday afternoon, but was adjourned. Frank Higgins appeared for the prosecution and S. Perry Mills for the defence. Only the evidence of Mr. Wollaston was taken. He swore that they stopped at the Japanese house for a drink. He tapped on the window with his cane and broke it. There was some exchange of words, but he and his friends passed on. Half way across the bridge one of the Japanese stabbed him. He did not know he was being followed by the Japs.

Court Vancouver, No. 5755, A. O. P. gave its annual dance last evening in A. O. U. W. hall, and it proved one of the most enjoyable affairs ever given here. The hall was prettily decorated with flags, ferns and Chinese lanterns. The music furnished by Richardson's orchestra was very good and the refreshments were enjoyed by all. Past Chief Ranger H. W. Hall was presented with a gold ring inscribed: "Presented by the members of Court Vancouver, No. 5755, A. O. P." The presentation was made by Past Chief Ranger Henry Waller. The entire affair was under the charge of the following committee, which did excellent work: J. Colliester, W. Hall, P. Watson, E. Partridge, H. Maynard, J. J. Randolph, E. E. Johnson, A. Johnson, J. Cessford, J. Speed and H. Waller.

London, Dec. 13.—When the Earl of Jersey was asked if he had anything further to say about the result of the intercolonial conference, he remarked: "That matter is now in the hands of the government. My work is done. Of course I have my opinions, but I cannot express them beyond what I have said in my report."

Finally the Earl of Jersey was asked if he had seen the telegraphic report saying how favorably his report had been received in Canada and that Canada favored him as the successor of the Earl of Aberdeen as governor-general. To this he replied: "It is very nice, very nice; but what can I say?"

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Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring the 'W' logo and text including 'ROYALIS', 'Smouldering Republic', and 'San Francisco Honolulu says: again detained'.