

ished French Congestion Upon Honors That Upon Henry Wad- French states- been seri- d yesterday- on was born of 11, 1826, at Saint- ation was com- leted at the Uni- he returned his nationality. ve himself up to ic pursuits and Society of Anti- journey in 1850 ublished in two crowned by the of which he was 5. Elected from in 1871 to the obtained note by organization of first he ranked tre, but after his of minister of days in May, ion's presidency, ed with the late for the law which age till the age all of the Duo de role in the new for freedom instruction and constitution. He ene in 1876, but cabinet of 1876 er of public in- department of parated. He eny education and of all educational tment of higher grouping of the ad complete uni- of private courses- acilities, the de- laboratories and students. He w at Bordeaux as portfolio when r, but resigned it and in the next ate against the of deputies. In entered the cabi- foreign affairs. ontent at the une, 1878, and Servia freedom of ity, conformably ization. He nification of the and Greece. He announced to re-entry by powers, and was ure in a public Mahon's resign- Dufaure's retire- the Presidency of ing the ministry in February, on of confid- He Senate as too mod- he protested the late ministry and, on the nesty. Despite a portion of the Chamber, of confid- 9. But four of his positions, the ambassador declined. He 80, and was re- was appointed St. James in suc- 1883. He re- of the order of King and was an y college, Cam- ois, mentioned numismatics and of his voyage to Mr. Waddington- on of confid- ed congestion in his study, and was unconscious. aide-de-camp to with condolences. ried Wednesday. Queen of Rou- Neuweid for the cal condition of of improvement and is now able to as employed the ng an elaborate of the Prince and ich will be for- thought General Jan. 15.—The on is becoming- spect of the war. to advance fur- fered, because ng troops on her the rear of the copy. Whether to unite with this fight is un- millian Harden- Zukunet, who charge of libel- rivi, was found imposed a fine of

CARRARA ANARCHISTS.

They Are the Scum of Europe and Live in Inaccessible Places.

Most of Them Are Expected to Surrender to the Authorities.

Rome, Jan. 18.—The correspondent of the United Press returned to-day from Carrara and Massa di Carrara, where the state of siege has been proclaimed owing to the attempts of Anarchists to start a revolution in the districts. He found both towns somewhat more animated than usual, although trade has been resumed and public confidence seems to have been restored. Cavalrymen ride incessantly through the towns and infantry with fixed bayonets patrol the streets. All the soldiers on duty in the towns have orders to prevent groups from gathering in the streets. Everything that could be learned during their short sojourn in town went to show the wisdom of the Government in decreeing the abandonment of the country were due to the state of siege. The recent outbreaks in several parts of the country were due to the Anarchist propaganda. Premier Crispien said the Anarchists selected Carrara and Massa di Carrara for their most comprehensive plot because they found the most advantageous conditions existing. The workers in the marble quarries are the most abandoned lot of laborers in Italy. Most of them are convicts who give false names and whose identity could be established in but few cases. They earn fair wages; but their work is so hard that applicants at the quarries are few and the overseers must take whom they can get, without discriminating concerning anything except muscle and endurance.

Many of the quarries are in almost inaccessible spots above the quarries, and go to town only during the fairs. They are so quarrelsome that fatal fights frequently occur in their camps. It has been found almost impossible to discover the identity of any murderer among them, as every man knows that vengeance will be sure if he betrays a comrade. In the case of such a general agitation as prevails at present the identification of the guilty would be still more difficult than usual. Even when the criminal among the quarrymen are known it is difficult to arrest them, as watchers on the high rocks near the camp give warning of the approach of the general alarm, and the fugitives can hide themselves beyond chance of discovery in the forests or the labyrinth of galleries of the works. The quarries are very old and for a long time it was customary to keep the battalion from the garrison in view of the men, as their recklessness and brutality occasionally threatened outbreaks. The Italian army has been in Carrara since 1870, and has been present for ten years ago the troops garrisoned near the quarries were greatly reduced. In 1885 several violent revolutionists who had been expelled from Belgium and Switzerland went to Avenza, near Carrara and founded the first Anarchist group in Italy. The district in which the quarries are situated was consequently the original hotbed of Anarchism in Italy. The new movement spread rapidly. In the last month the leaders had collected money and arms, established an understanding with the workmen of Pisa Spedding and other parts and finally planned to start revolutions simultaneously in the several provinces. They were to plunder the houses of the rich, set fire to the public buildings, open the prisons and rally to the cause of the revolt every man who should show himself ready to pillage and fight against the authorities. The outbreak near Carrara on Saturday evening was the initial move; but the further execution of the plot was thwarted by the swift action of the authorities. It is known that the Anarchists killed on Saturday night between Carrara and Massa, and on Tuesday at the Fasola bridge, were much more numerous than the troops thought. The Anarchists were ready to conceal their losses, and carried most of the dead bodies off with them. More than 2,000 anarchists of the Carrara district have taken refuge in the mountains. Strong bodies of troops are following and surrounding them. The fugitives are in need of food, and many of them are without sufficient clothing. The cold is so intense that with many of the revolutionists it soon will be a choice between surrender and death from exposure. Most of them are expected to yield soon to the police. The country round the Carrara and Massa districts is tranquil. The rural population of Tuscany and Liguria is especially hostile to the anarchists.

ALMOST READY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The view from the gallery in one end of the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts building at the Exposition is a grand one even now, and the scene spread out is one of decided activity. There is only one section of the great floor space where active installation is not in progress. That is in the Russian section, immediately in the centre of the floor. On this space, however, is piled up a great lot of flags and tapestries and every other material to be used in the construction of the grand facade of this section and work will be begun on it at once. The frame work for the British, Italian, Austrian and Swiss facades are all in place, and the work of installation is being rapidly pushed forward. The American section is decidedly developing and will be as far advanced as any when dedication day arrives.

UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—The Klein Journal published an account of the trouble between the police and the unemployed workmen which, it says, was reported by an eye witness. It charges that the action of the police in attacking the crowd was without cause. The unemployed, who had gone to the brewery to attend the proposed meeting, were leaving the building, after having learned that the meeting would not be held. As was natural they gathered in groups to discuss the situation, and a few lingered near the exits. They showed no lawless intent; in fact, many of those about the brewery were mere onlookers and were of the better class. Col. von Egidy, the anti-Semitic politician,

ROUND RIO.

Desultory Firing Still Continues—British Gunboat "Beagle" Vexes the Government Officials.

Reported Split in the Rebel Councils—The Insurgents Driven Away From Bage.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 18.—The usual desultory firing has been going on round Rio for the last two days, and the cruiser Tomandares' rapid gunnery with smokeless powder has been unusually effective. The action of the British gunboat Beagle, in cruising for two days outside the port, has caused the government officials considerable annoyance. They seem to think she went out to watch for the arrival of the Angudaban or another rebel ship, and then bring the news into port. Peixoto's gunners are shelling the rebel naval stores on Gusades Island. The rebels in launches, and the Corbas Island garrison, maintain their fire upon the city of Rio day and night with rapid firing guns, killing and wounding inoffensive persons. This has roused much ill-feeling, even among the friends of the rebels, who protest against the needless destruction of life. Continuous firing has been made for the last two days by the fleet upon the landing places of the town of Niteroy, but the government batteries answered briskly. President Peixoto has received a telephone message from Porto Allegro saying the insurgents, under Gen. Tavares, have raised the siege of Bage and have fled, pursued by Col. Lampro and his command. The Bage garrison, which was composed of ninety guardsmen, citizens and some regulars, successfully sustained the siege for eighteen days and ten nights, suffering great hardships from lack of provisions. Among the besiegers were 500 Uruguayan, and the cruel killing of several citizens captured, the sackings of houses, and the slaughter of children, are blamed by the Brazilians; it is reported in Rio, largely upon these Uruguayans. When Rear-Admiral Benham with his staff and United States Minister Thompson paid a visit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Rio they were received with the utmost courtesy. It is rumored that there is a split in the rebel councils and that Mello is not in accord with Saldanha da Gama.

PIRATE OUTRAGES.

The Black Flags of Fujien and Tai Chow as Savage as Ever.

Missionaries Not Wanted in China—Expedition Sent Against Northern Banditti.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—By the steamship China, which arrived from the Orient to-day, it is learned that notwithstanding the recent additions to the war junk cruising after pirates along the coast, the pirates of Fujien and Tai Chow are still as numerous and as savage as ever. Some junks laden with rice were recently boarded by the pirates near Wen Chow, and were left with 23 killed and seriously wounded. A Chinese postboat, which had a crew of four men and a cargo of opium and valuable packages, on its way from Chang Chow to Soe Chow, was attacked by pirates and about \$3,000 worth of property carried off. The week before this another postboat, from Chang Chow to Kas was also stopped by pirates and its contents stolen. Anonymous and inflammatory placards have recently been posted in the town of Yilin, China, which state that China has everything she needs, and that missionaries are telling no new doctrines to the people. Missionaries are, therefore, not wanted, and an appeal is made calling on patriots to assemble on a designated day to "kill and destroy."

THE "EQUATEUR" EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says of the explosion aboard the French steamship Equateur, in Paillao harbor yesterday morning: "It is now certain that the explosion was the result of criminal intent. The consequences would have been far more dreadful had the passengers not left the ship by a gangway. At a distance from the safe room there was noticeable a smell of dynamite. It is supposed that the infernal machine was deposited on the ship at Buenos Ayres, Rio, Montevideo or Pernambuco. The room had not been opened in a fortnight. Besides those killed, three were seriously and ten slightly wounded. The damage is estimated at £1,200. The passengers numbered 140, including General Coronat and several officers from Senegal."

STEAMER WRECKED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The steamer China brings particulars of the wreck of the steamer Normandy off Bentang Island, in the China Sea. In about an hour after the vessel struck the passengers and crew took to the boats and attempted to get ashore. As they neared the land the sea became terribly rough and the Captain's boat capsized, resulting in the loss of the Captain, his child and one of the crew. All the rest were saved after being in the boats about six hours.

WANTS TO SURRENDER.

CAPTOWNS, Jan. 18.—Advice from Bulawayo are to the effect that according to the latest reports King Lobengula is anxious to surrender, and has killed the Indians, who persuaded him to retreat and to commence the attack upon Captain Wilson near the Shangani river. The destruction of the Wilson party has been for some time, it is said, Lobengula's only reason for not yielding, for he fears that the British might try to take revenge on him for Wilson's death.

BRUTAL HUSBAND.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 18.—Joseph V. Keeton, of New Haven, at present in this city, caused the arrest of his wife, whom he found living with John Munn, also of New Haven. In the city police office yesterday the woman testified that that she was the mother of eight children. "If you want to know where they are I can tell you," she said, and looking directly at her husband she went on: "They are all dead, and you murdered them. Your shameful abuse of me killed my children, not one of the eight having lived more than four or five days." Her husband denied most of the charges, but admitted that several children died for want of care. The accused couple were held in \$500 bonds.

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappears. Get only Hood's.

ADMIRAL MELLO

Visits a Convict Settlement, Enlists Prisoners and Takes Their Supplies.

Troops on Their Way From Rio Grande do Sul—Ship Seized.

LISBON, Jan. 18.—The steamship Sorata, which sailed from Rio Janeiro, January 2nd, arrived here to-day. The officers confirm the report that Admiral Mello, on the Aquidaban, visited the convict island of Fernan Noronha, enlisted many of the released prisoners, and took all the available provisions except enough to feed for five days those remaining on the island. When the Sorata left, her officers say General Saravia had about 5,000 excellent troops in Sao Paulo, and some 9,000 more on their way by sea from Rio Grande do Sul. These 9,000 men were to be landed at Sepetiba Bay, just south of Rio, and were to be used in isolating the city from the interior. The Government have seized the Portuguese steamship Ikaia, owned by Lage Bros., at Rio Grande do Sul. They had armed her and placed their own men aboard her. The Portuguese crew, after abandoning the ship, claimed the protection of the Portuguese naval commander at Rio. Fort Santa Cruz fired two shells which struck the water near the Sorata. The officers of the steamship expressed no trouble, however, in landing passengers and mails under the white flag. Rio Janeiro, Jan. 18.—It is reported here that the government and the insurgent leaders have agreed to submit their difficulties to arbitration for settlement.

TRAIN HELD UP.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 17.—Train No. 3, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railway, was held up and robbed at 12:30 this morning by five masked men, at Roy's ranch, just above this city, the scene of the attempted robbery of September 25 last. The train was stopped by a torpedo placed on the track, and when the engineer had slowed up he with the fireman were covered with revolvers and forced to go back to the express car and demand admittance. The express messenger C. Baxter was covered by the robbers in the hands of the robbers, and they proceeded to plunder the car. The safe was opened and the contents were transferred to a sack which was carried by one of the gang. The robbers then assembled all the train crew in a bunch, marched them about half way down the train, and ordering them to stand still, made their escape in a westerly direction through the dense woods which line the track at that point. The robbers could not all be described, but are supposed to be the same gang that held up and robbed the Hannibal fast train, "the Eli," on the Hannibal and St. Joe a week ago last night. One of them used a red lantern in signalling to the engineer, two of the men, a tall and short one, answer the description given of two of "the Eli" robbers. Sheriff Carson and a large posse of deputies are hot on the trail of the robbers and every available man has been pressed into the service. When the robbers left, the train was backed down into the city and the officials notified. Nothing can be ascertained in regard to how much money the robbers secured, but coming on the heels of the last robbery, it has created intense excitement all over the city. Roy's ranch, where the hold-up occurred, was the place where two train robbers were killed and one captured in September by a dummy sent out by the officials of the road in place of train No. 2, that was attacked to-night.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

JOLIETTE, Que., Jan. 18.—J. N. Green-shield, Q. C., addressed the jury in the defence in the Hooper case this morning. He began by saying: "Gentlemen of the jury, the charge against the prisoner is dread, and if you find him guilty of that dread charge, it will be the duty of the judge to sentence him to die. Before you think of rendering a verdict of guilty of such a dreadful crime, I charge you to think carefully over the evidence." Mr. Green-shield then reviewed the case as done by Mr. Renaud yesterday. During the address the prisoner wept copiously. The address was most able and eloquent.

TORONTO, Jan. 18.—Considerable interest has been taken of late in the report which appeared of the Canadian Pacific in a new deal, and the presence in the city of President Van Horne and Director Angus gives color to the surmise that the Richelieu line has exceptional terminal facilities which would be of immense advantage to the Canadian Pacific. The new syndicate is said to have control of the Richelieu stock, and the great advance in the price of the stock lately is owing to the purchases by this syndicate. Yesterday the stock rose to \$28 against 45 a few months ago.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 18.—The total clearings at the Winnipeg clearing-house for the week ending Jan. 11 and 18 were as follows: Total clearings for the week ending Jan. 11, 1894, \$362,957; balances, \$184,636. The total clearings of the week ending Jan. 11, 1894, were \$1,115,906; balances, \$70,659.

TORONTO, Jan. 18.—A deputation from Collingwood composed of the Mayor and members of the council of that town to-day met Mayor Kennedy and the chairman of the committee and asked their consideration of the Toronto-Collingwood railway project. The deputation wants the corporation of Toronto to promise to liberally subsidize the shares of the proposed concern and give a right of way to the projected line down the Don and to allow a terminal to be erected in Ashbridge's Bay. The Mayor and Aldermen promised to consider the proposition made; but are quite non-committal on the subject.

BRUTAL MURDERER.

JOLIETTE, Ill., Jan. 12.—Ernest Laocour, who brutally murdered little Ella Byron, near Wilmington, on Sunday, August 6, as she was returning home from church, has abandoned all hope of executive clemency and expects to be hanged to-morrow. The gallows has been erected and the rope tested. Laocour is the illegitimate son of a woman named Taylor, now living in Minnesota, and previous to his last offense had served two penitentiary terms for smothering young girls in Iowa. At his trial it was shown that at one time he had attempted to assault his mother and at another time his grandmother. He is resigned to his fate and says he will die courageously. Laocour was employed on the farm of Michael Byron, five miles north of Wilmington. As Byron's thirteen-year-old daughter Ella was coming through a wooded pasture on her way home from church, Laocour, who had been hiding among the trees, seized and assaulted her, breaking her neck in the struggle. He afterwards went to work as though nothing had happened, and two days afterwards the body of the murdered child was found within forty rods of her home, in a clump of hazel brush, where Laocour had left her.

BUTTER SUBSTITUTES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The proceedings of the National Convention of Dairymen, representatives of produce exchanges called to advise effective legislation to prevent the fraudulent sale of butter substitutes, was resumed to-day. Many of the delegates who have hitherto been extremely radical in the expression of their views, seem to have weakened to some extent, and now take the ground that there is no reasonable objection to the manufacture and sale of substitutes for dairy products, provided they are sold on their merits and with the full knowledge on the part of the consumer of their character. The oleomargarine people have been successful in instilling in the minds of other delegates the idea that what is most needed is a reform in the methods of

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The Protection Question—Canadian Wheat Exhibits—Manitoba Matters Subjects of Interest.

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CARLISLE AND HIS BONDS.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Government Likely to Introduce a Bill to Provide for Electric Light Inspection.

The Tariff Commission Receive Deputations—Justice to Canadians at Chicago.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—It is currently reported that the Government has decided to introduce a bill into Parliament next session for the purpose of providing for the inspection of electric light and electric light meters. The Government Tariff Commission was in session continuously for seven hours to-day, when they received deputations from manufacturers of iron and steel, cottons and woollens, knitted goods, carriages, coal oil refiners and dyers. Commissioner Larkie returned from Washington to-day, where he went in the interest of Canadian exhibitors at the World's Fair. Canada's success in the implement manufacturing was very good before them, and some persons in Chicago destroyed the official award to prevent Canadians obtaining diplomas, and it was to secure justice to the people of the Dominion that Mr. Larkie went to the American capital.

FORGER BIDWELL.

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WHO IS HE?

Boston, Jan. 18.—S. B. Davis, arrested in Spokane, Washington, on Tuesday on the charge of smuggling, informed the arresting officers that he had been a Boston merchant, and was highly connected in the East. Davis is believed to be George B. Noyes, of Boston, who was detected last fall in smuggling Chinamen across the Canadian line into Vermont. Noyes at the time eluded the officers, and up to this time the treasury agents have been unable to locate him. It would seem that he has taken his mother's name, as she is put down in the Boston directory as Annie Davis, 220 Walnut avenue. At the time of the alleged smuggling last fall, he had a wife living on a farm in Wilmington, Mass. Previous to that he had lived in Foxboro, Bridgewater and Sharon, this state.

CARLISLE AND HIS BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Jerry Simpson characterizes Carlisle's proposal to issue bonds as outrageous, and says there is no reason why the Government cannot tide over any embarrassment by the issue of greenbacks, as was done in war times. Everybody, he declared, would take them, having faith that they would be redeemed. Simpson expressed the belief that the bond issue would aid in destroying the Democrats.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Government Likely to Introduce a Bill to Provide for Electric Light Inspection.

The Tariff Commission Receive Deputations—Justice to Canadians at Chicago.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—It is currently reported that the Government has decided to introduce a bill into Parliament next session for the purpose of providing for the inspection of electric light and electric light meters. The Government Tariff Commission was in session continuously for seven hours to-day, when they received deputations from manufacturers of iron and steel, cottons and woollens, knitted goods, carriages, coal oil refiners and dyers. Commissioner Larkie returned from Washington to-day, where he went in the interest of Canadian exhibitors at the World's Fair. Canada's success in the implement manufacturing was very good before them, and some persons in Chicago destroyed the official award to prevent Canadians obtaining diplomas, and it was to secure justice to the people of the Dominion that Mr. Larkie went to the American capital.

FORGER BIDWELL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—George Bidwell, the Bank of England forger, is in Washington to secure the assistance of the State department in obtaining for him a full and free pardon from the British Government. He will probably call on Secretary Gresham to-morrow. Bidwell, with his brother and two other Americans, was convicted in England for forging Bank of England notes, aggregating £1,000,000 sterling, and the four were sentenced to life imprisonment. After serving fifteen years George Bidwell was released on a ticket of leave, and five years later secured the release of the others. During General Harrison's administration an effort was made to secure pardons for the men; but it was unsuccessful, because the British Government, according to Bidwell, was afraid he would return to England and expose the prison system there. Bidwell says he has letters recommending the granting of a pardon from Chauncey M. Depew, J. Gage, Robert G. Ingersoll and others.

BRUTAL MURDERER.

JOLIETTE, Ill., Jan. 12.—Ernest Laocour, who brutally murdered little Ella Byron, near Wilmington, on Sunday, August 6, as she was returning home from church, has abandoned all hope of executive clemency and expects to be hanged to-morrow. The gallows has been erected and the rope tested. Laocour is the illegitimate son of a woman named Taylor, now living in Minnesota, and previous to his last offense had served two penitentiary terms for smothering young girls in Iowa. At his trial it was shown that at one time he had attempted to assault his mother and at another time his grandmother. He is resigned to his fate and says he will die courageously. Laocour was employed on the farm of Michael Byron, five miles north of Wilmington. As Byron's thirteen-year-old daughter Ella was coming through a wooded pasture on her way home from church, Laocour, who had been hiding among the trees, seized and assaulted her, breaking her neck in the struggle. He afterwards went to work as though nothing had happened, and two days afterwards the body of the murdered child was found within forty rods of her home, in a clump of hazel brush, where Laocour had left her.

PEIXOTO SUSPICIOUS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch received from Buenos Ayres this evening says: "It is stated that President Peixoto is becoming suspicious of the fidelity of his troops. It is reported that the insurgents have captured Paranaqua and the port of Curitiba."

The Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1894.

AN ADMIRABLE DOCUMENT.

A pamphlet entitled "The Hawaiian Crisis: Correspondence between President Dole and U. S. Minister Willis," has been handed to us by a respected fellow-townman. The documents it contains are of great interest to all who wish to put themselves in a position to form an intelligent opinion on the Hawaiian question.

The subject has been thoroughly discussed on this side of the Pacific, but President Dole's reply to Mr. Willis will repay a second perusal. It is a very able document, and shows how a man who has a good command of the English language, and also of his temper, can reason clearly and simply on a difficult subject and express determined opposition and a resolute refusal in terms so moderate and so respectful that the most sensitive and exacting could not reasonably take offense.

President Dole's reasoning, too, is exceedingly ingenious. It will be remembered that President Cleveland considers himself bound in honor and justice to interfere to reinstate Queen Liliuokalani because the United States minister without authority interfered to procure her deposition and used United States troops to accomplish that purpose. President Dole denies that this is true. He asserts that the detraction of the Queen would have been effected if Consul Stevens had remained perfectly quiescent and if the marines of the Boston had not landed. But he argues, that if the American Consul had exceeded his authority, and if he, without warrant, had landed troops to aid the revolutionists, the Government of Hawaii should not be held responsible for his wrong-doing. The matter was one wholly between the United States Government and its servant. It has authority over him and can punish him if he exceeded his authority and made an improper use of his powers; but it has no authority over the Government of Hawaii, and cannot call it to account. If the United States Government had an understanding with the Queen and had entered into any arrangement with her, that was also a matter in which the Government of Hawaii had no concern. This is what President Dole said on these points:

My position is briefly this: If the American forces illegally assisted the revolutionists in the establishment of the Provisional Government, that Government is not responsible for their wrong-doing. It was purely a private matter for discipline between the United States Government and its own officers. There is, I submit, no precedent in international law for the theory that such action of the American troops conferred upon the United States authority over the internal affairs of this Government. Should it be true, as you have suggested, that the American Government made itself responsible to the Queen, who, it is alleged, lost her throne through perfect justice, that is not a matter for me to discuss, except to submit that, if such be the case, it is a matter for the American Government and her to settle between them. This Government, a recognized sovereign power, equal in authority with the United States Government and enjoying perfect diplomatic relations with it, cannot be destroyed by it for the sake of discharging its obligations to the Queen.

It is difficult to see how these arguments can be met, for, as President Dole points out, the President of the United States had "recognized the Provisional Government without qualification and received its accredited Commissioners, negotiated a treaty of annexation with them, received its accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and accredited successively two Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to it." Having thus recognized the Provisional Government as an independent power, it is difficult to see how the President could reasonably and consistently treat it as if it were not independent.

A PEACEFUL COMMUNITY.

Thursday's mail brought us a large number of newspapers from Hawaii. One would naturally suppose from all that has appeared in the American and Canadian newspapers about those islands, that they would be in an excited condition and that the newspapers would teem with evidence of the prevailing agitation. But this is very far indeed from being the case. The newspapers show that peace and quiet and good order reign in Hawaii. The laws are obeyed and all departments of the Government do their work efficiently and with normal regularity. Ships arrive and depart, merchants buy and sell, tradesmen do their work, and people amuse themselves in Hawaii pretty much as they do anywhere else. No one could tell from anything that he sees outside the political columns of the papers, that there is anything unusual going on in the Hawaiian Islands. And even politics are discussed calmly and in a moderate tone. There is almost as much fuss made about the dismissal of a lady school teacher in the Ontario newspapers as there is about the deposition of Queen Liliuokalani in the journals of Hawaii. Whatever there may be to stir about the right of the Provisional Government to exercise authority in the country, it will have to be admitted that it does its work well. We look in vain over the newspapers for an indication showing that disorder exists anywhere, or for any

sign of lawlessness or even discontent among the people. If the royalists feel aggrieved they are the quietest and most unobtrusive body of malcontents that ever existed. We cannot see that they hold meetings, or that they try to bring the Government into disrepute by any of the means resorted to by the Opposition in countries in which old and firmly-established governments exist.

It seems to us that if the Provisional Government were harsh or oppressive, or even if it pursued an unwise policy, the newspapers would give some intimation of discontent. But in those we have seen there is not a growl or a murmur, or any defence or explanation, that would lead us to believe that newspapers that we have not seen complain of the acts of the administration. It is very clear that the man who loves a row and who pines for excitement need not go to Honolulu to gratify his tastes. Society there evidently moves in a quiet, hum-drum sort of way, every one doing his work or pursuing his pleasures pretty much as is done in towns of the same size in countries where revolutions are only heard and read of. The good order which the newspapers show exists in the Hawaiian Islands speaks volumes in favor both of the Government and the people. If the Government did not exercise its authority firmly yet wisely, there would certainly be many to question its authority, and to make trouble in one way or another, and if the people were turbulent and hard to please, some among them would be sure to take advantage of the unsettled state of affairs to make difficulties and to create disorder.

UNCLE SAM A BORROWER.

At the end of the fiscal year 1887 the Government of the United States had a surplus of \$55,567,849. When President Cleveland in his message announced the fact, he did not do so boastfully. On the contrary, he denounced its existence as a wrong. The Government had no right, he contended, to take more money from the people than it needed for its own legitimate purposes. He recommended Congress to reduce the "amount of money annually exacted from the industries and necessities of the people." At the end of 1888 the accumulated surplus amounted to the enormous sum of one hundred and forty millions. The people did not take Mr. Cleveland's advice. They placed the Republicans in power, who kept the high tariff, who, in fact, made it higher. They spent all the money they raised and the one hundred and forty millions of accumulated surplus besides. The revenue was very large in 1892; it was \$355,000,000, and in 1893 it rose to nearly \$462,000,000. When the Republicans went out of office they left a greatly depleted treasury, and this year, the first of the Democratic administration, the revenue will not exceed \$300,000,000, and the expenditure will be over \$375,000,000. If this calculation is right, there will be at the end of the current financial year a deficit of considerably over \$70,000,000. It must be remembered that the Republicans are responsible for both the receipts and expenditure of the year ending June, 1894; for although the Democrats have been in power nearly a year, the McKinley tariff is still in force—the appropriations were made and the supplies were voted by the Republican Congress. This year's deficit is, therefore, a Republican deficit.

Not only is the expenditure greater than the revenue, but the Government's gold reserve is getting less and less every month. Since the first of the present month it declined from \$80,891,000 to \$70,634,915, and it may, by this time, have fallen to \$70,000,000. This is not by any means a pleasant state of things for the Secretary of the Treasury to face. In order that the Treasury may not be altogether empty and to prevent another panic, Secretary Carlisle has considered it necessary to borrow \$50,000,000. He has issued a circular inviting proposals for 5 per cent. bonds. He does not, however, intend to pay as high a rate as 5 per cent. for the money he borrows. He tells the public in his circular that no proposal will be received at a lower price than 117,223, which is equivalent to 3 per cent. bonds at par. The money to be paid for the bonds must be gold coin of the United States.

Secretary Carlisle will get all the money he wants on these terms, but it does seem singular to see the Government of the United States in a time of profound peace redress to the necessity of borrowing, in order to pay the running expenses of its Government. If any one during the Presidential election of 1888 had predicted that in a little more than five years from that date every dollar in the Treasury would be spent and that the Government would be compelled, in order to avert a financial crisis, to borrow money, he would have been denounced as a malignant crank. The Government had then, as we have seen, more money than it knew what to do with, and the prospect was that the property that then prevailed would continue. And so it has. The United States has not been afflicted in any way. Its harvests have been good, it has not suffered from war, pestilence or famine, and yet the year 1893 will long be remembered as a time of great financial depression, a year in which, in the midst of apparent plenty, the people were compelled to endure great suffering, and the year in which the Federal treasury was denuded of almost its last dollar.

PERFECTLY CURED. Size—I have been greatly troubled with headache and bad blood for ten or twelve years. I started to take Burdock Blood-Bitters in July, 1892, and now (January, 1893) I am perfectly cured. BROWN DRUGS, Norwood, Ont.

EL PASO, TEX., Jan. 19.—A dispatch from the Mayor of Juarez says that the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, is now in the hands of the rebels.

MILD CRITICISM.

The comments of the Opposition papers on the Governor's speech have all the appearance of being little more than perfunctory. They, we presume, considered that it would not do to say anything at all about the speech, so they have contrived to say something that is as near nothing as it can well be. They have no fault to find with the Government's programme. The policy which it foreshadows is evidently in their opinion what the Province needs. They have no suggestions to make. We conclude from this that there is no subject requiring attention which in the opinion of the Opposition press the Government have not considered. This is very satisfactory, and we hope that it is an indication that the Opposition journals when criticising the actions, done or contemplated, by the Government, are going to turn over a new leaf. They have certainly found that the policy of carping and quibbling and irrational fault-finding has not been productive of results that are at all encouraging, and profiting by their experience they may have resolved to try what the effect of moderation, candor and fairness will be. If they have made up their minds to comment upon the acts of the Government fairly and not to find fault unless and until there are grounds for fault-finding, they will, we venture to predict, find their criticisms much more effective than they have been hitherto. And, besides being the most effective way of dealing with the Government from their own point of view, it will be in every respect the pleasantest.

The old country-debating-society style of criticism in which it was thought essential to pitch into the "last speaker" to be little and to attribute to him the worst motives imaginable, is, we are pleased to see, fast going out of fashion in the journalism of this Dominion. The critics having found that it is as foolish as it is futile to attempt to raise themselves in the esteem of the public by traducing their rivals and opponents, have adopted more reasonable as well as more courteous methods. The consequences are much better than it used to be, and that the journalistic profession is in a higher and in every way a better position. We trust that the temperate criticisms of the Opposition newspapers on the speech from the Throne, is a new departure in the journalism of the province and that British Columbia newspapers, in so far as the discussion of political subjects and public men is concerned, will be models to those of the other provinces of the Dominion.

THE RISE OF ANARCHY.

Karl Blind, in the January number of the Contemporary Review, discourses on the "Rise and Development of Anarchism." It must be confessed that he does not throw a great deal of light on the subject. He says very little indeed about the principles—by which he is called principles—and the objects—if they have an object—of the anarchists. He does not go back further than 1848. Anarchy made its appearance in that eventful year, "the traces of that Mephistophelean and ultra-pessimistic Anarchism being then but faintly visible." Since then anarchy has made considerable progress, and much more than "traces" of it can be found in many countries. Its apostles have been chiefly Germans, Frenchmen and Russians. According to Blind, Prondhon had much to do with teaching the doctrines which have made men anarchists, but his chief apostle was a Russian, Michael Bakunin. This man had a restless spirit and a mind of pernicious activity. He travelled all over the world, and wherever he went he made disciples. Here is how Dr. Franz Meisinger described this arch anarchist: "At the head of the opposition stood Bakunin. This half or wholly crazy fancy-monger—whom Marx and his associates used to charge with being a Panalavist spy of the Russian Government—did not think that he should waste his time with a difficult criticism of State and society. He simply advocated Anarchy as the right thing in itself; the abolition of all classes of all authorities, of all States, of all patriotism, of all nationality, of all inequality down to the difference between man and woman. According to him both sexes were to wear closely cropped hair and wide garments, hats of the same shape and blue spectacles, so that even outwardly all distinctions should disappear.

"Bestiality" is the only word that can at all adequately describe the system of this mad Russian, and even that would not be sufficiently significant, for he would, if he had his way, degrade the human race below a herd of wild beasts. Yes this man wherever he went made converts. Johann Most, who is not unknown on this continent, was one of Bakunin's disciples.

"Bakunin," the reviewer says, "declared that in order to bring about the abolition of all State formations and Governments, which were to be superseded by small groups of independent workers, it would be necessary to 'unloose all the passions now called evil, and to destroy what is by the same class of speakers called public order.' No wonder a deranged disciple of Bakunin like Johann Most drew his own pretty conclusions from such doctrines." One anarchist thought it would not be necessary to kill more than the twentieth part of the German population—about two millions—in order to make room for his free groups, and another boldly declared his principles by publishing a periodical whose title was literally "Up with Bestiality."

Some of the teachers of anarchy have been men of education and intelligence who endeavored to hide the hideousness of their teachings under ambiguous phrases which to the superficial reader would appear profoundly philosophical. A Progressist Berlin paper thus describes this tribe of Western Thugs: "Anarchism has not the object of effecting reforms. Nor is it to be characterized as a revolutionary movement. It is mere

bestiality, which covers itself with sounding phrases. The sum of men, to whom too much honor would be done by describing them as a party, may throw bombs in order to maim and to destroy people whom the criminal miscreant has never seen or known. Against such persons there is no choice but between the penitentiary and the lunatic asylum."

These men, who are to be classed as either lunatics or criminals, are creating trouble in Italy, Spain, France and other parts of Europe. They are, as has been seen, the enemies of Society. They are bound by no laws, neither is their conduct governed by any principles of honor. They are cruelly incarnate. It is no wonder that an international movement has been set on foot to put them down and to keep them down. The more that is known of them, their practices and their teachings, the more hateful and the more dangerous do they appear.

HEAR THE OTHER SIDE.

A good deal has been said, officially and otherwise, to the prejudice of Dr. Barnardo's boys. The Inspector of Penitentiaries said some very hard things about boy immigrants, and the Brandon Grand Jury, in one of its presentments, gave expression to opinions about them which were not warranted by the facts. It is commonly believed that the lads are the children of vicious parents and that they have inherited tendencies which are not calculated to make them good citizens. Naturally Dr. Barnardo is indignant at what he believes to be the misrepresentations about the boys which have been circulated in Canada. He considers that great injustice has been done to the lads whom he has trained and sent to the Northwest. He complains that the newspapers publish what has been written to their prejudice while they have said nothing about what has appeared in their favor. He has written to English newspapers to prove that much that has been said about the boys is altogether false, and that most of the accusations preferred against them are completely groundless.

"With regard to Manitoba, he says, 'the case stands thus. If we send out, say, 1,480 trained lads, of these not less than 1,480 do 'very well,' as we usually say. That important fact is, however, entirely ignored by the labor party and the press, though by sending these 1,480 lads out at the sole cost of benevolent people in this country, we have conferred an incalculable benefit upon the Northwest. But the twofold 'failures,' or comparative failures, remain. These, we readily admit, are 'middling,' 'bad,' and 'very bad.' Say there are eight or ten, or at the most, a dozen, in the last named section; these perhaps come before the public, and a headline proclaims, together with a partial desire to propitiate the all-powerful proletariat, causes some jury (whether common or grand), or some other public body, or some journalist hard up for political 'copy,' to see in them fair representatives of the whole. Hence the jurors' presentation or the journalist's leader. There may even be some 'journalist' forces at work, such as anti-religious feeling on the part of some, which tends to bring into bad and undeserved prominence any reputed failure that may have occurred."

The boys should have fair play. If they are not desirable immigrants it can easily be shown that it is wrong about them. If not more than 14 per cent. of them prove to be "failures," they can hardly be said to be a very bad class of immigrants. We are very much afraid that if an account were kept of the way in which 1,500 boys of any class turn out, it would be a matter of agreeable surprise if only twenty of them proved to be "failures" or comparative failures. From our experience of boys we should say that if Dr. Barnardo's figures are correct his boys are, on the whole, quite as good as the average. Of course a good deal depends upon what is meant by failures. If idleness and in-temperance, as well as what is generally regarded as "crime," are looked upon as causes of "failure," there is very little ground for any prejudice against Dr. Barnardo's boys.

THE OWNERSHIP OF LETTERS.

Who is the owner of a letter—the person who wrote it, or the person who received it? This is a question that came up for decision in an English court of law a short time ago before Mr. Justice Hawkins. A titled lady had written a number of letters to her lover. She changed her mind, as ladies sometimes do, and married another man. After her marriage she requested her old lover to give her back her letters. He, like the oad that he was, refused to return them. She then tried to recover them at law. But she lost her suit. Mr. Justice Hawkins decided that the letters were the property of the man to whom they were sent.

The decision was a common-sense one, and it was, no doubt, according to law. Letters sent to a friend or to a business man are not like articles sent to a publisher, for which the writers expected to be paid, and to which as the work of their brain they have a right, if they are not published or paid for. A business letter, or a letter sent to a friend or lover is written for his benefit and without the expectation of payment. Such letters, after they pass out of the writer's possession, are evidently the property of the persons to whom they are addressed, and they can claim them, no matter into whose hands they may fall. Of course to every man a lady's love letter is sacred. He would scorn to keep it for one moment after he knew either that she wanted it back again, or was sorry that she had written it. But his giving up such letters is a matter of honor and feelings, not one of law. It can be easily understood that if letters were recoverable by the writers, persons who had made admissions on important subjects which they might afterwards find it convenient to deny, might compel their return and thus inflict wrong and loss on the receiver or some third party. Letters are sometimes very strong evidence in other than breach

of promise cases, and it would never do if the writers of them could suppress them whenever it was their interest so to do. Mr. Justice Hawkins' decision is an important one, and the writers of compromising letters would do well after this to remember that after they have mailed a letter, it is not in any sense their property.

THE KASLO COUNTRY.

KASLO, Jan. 19.—(Special.)—Numerous snowdrifts have taken place between here and New Denver within the past ten days, completely blocking traffic and demolishing the telegraph line. Fortunately there have been no fatalities although several hairbreadth escapes are reported by the teamsters. Since December 21 to date about 1,000 tons of ore have come down from the mines to Kaslo and been shipped to smelters in the United States. As soon as the road is clear again ore will be literally poured into Kaslo, as it has been accumulating at all the working points during the blockade. An incendiary attempt was made last night to fire the Bon Ton hotel and was within an ace of succeeding. A lot of firewood in the basement had been saturated with coal oil and set on fire. The smoke ascending into the restaurant, however, attracted the attention of one of the proprietors who gave a general alarm and the fire was soon extinguished by the local fire brigade. The damage was very slight. The steamer State of Idaho which was wrecked on Kootenay Lake near Ainsworth about two months ago, is undergoing repairs and will be running again soon. The steamer Kaslo which also a short time ago had a similar experience, is almost ready to resume her trips on the lake.

FORMALLY INDUCTED.

The New Rector of St. Luke's and St. Michael's Assumes His Parochial Responsibilities.

Impressive Ceremonies Which Are Very Unusual in the Diocese of Columbia.

A large congregation assembled at St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill, on Friday afternoon in spite of the inclement weather, to welcome Rev. J. W. Flinton, the newly appointed rector. The service commenced with the hymn, "We love the Place, O God," after which the Bishop announced to the congregation that Mr. Flinton had made the necessary declarations, and taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen and canonical obedience to himself, and thereupon he was duly instituted to the spiritual charge of the people in the parish of St. Luke's, Cedar Hill, and St. Michael's, Lake.

Venerable Archbishop Scriven then, in accordance with the ancient usage of the Church of England, conducted Mr. Flinton to the west door of the church, where the keys were handed to him, and the new rector rang the church bell, as a public announcement to the parishioners of his having been inducted to the temporalities of the living. The new rector then returned to the altar, when a hymn was sung and prayers were offered by the Bishop, concluding with a special benediction. The Archbishop then conducted a short form of evensong, and the lesson (St. John x-19) was read by Mr. Flinton. The Bishop gave an address from the pulpit, in which he referred to the service in which he had taken part at Wellington upon the previous Sunday when Mr. Flinton took farewell of his former parishioners and exhorted the members of the church to trust their new rector and to show him in all ways their sympathy and support.

At the close of the service the Te Deum was sung and all adjourned to the school-room where tea was provided, and Mr. and Mrs. Flinton were introduced to their new friends. The children belonging to the Sunday-school were supplied with tea and a handsome Christmas tree had also been prepared for them.

Before he left the Bishop expressed his thanks to the church wardens and lady helpers who had done their best for the parish during the interregnum, and also to Rev. E. F. Wilson for having conducted the services in the church.

Altogether it was felt that Mr. Flinton could not have entered upon his new work under more auspicious circumstances.

AN ENVIABLE RECORD.

Royal Baking Powder Wins all the Honors—Its Strength and Value 20 Per Cent. Above Its Nearest Competitor.

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class—greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined—wherever exhibited in competition with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.

At the recent World's Fair the examinations for the baking powder awards were made by the experts of the chemical division of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The official report of the tests of the baking powders which were made by this department for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best and which has been made public, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 100 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited at the Fair, the next highest in strength thus tested contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found to be 20 per cent. greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and 44 per cent. above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sales of all other baking powders combined.

SICILIAN OUTBREAK.

ROME, Jan. 20.—The Reform newspaper says that the search made by General Hench, the new military Governor of Carrara and Massa di Carrara, have resulted in the seizure of important documents which give in detail the plans of the chemical division of the Agricultural Department at Washington for the outbreak there and the plans of the conspirators for subsequent pillage.

DIRE DEVASTATION

Wrought By Earthquake in the Home and Centre of Buddhism.

Sikoolhak, the Father of the Faithful, Among the Missing Ones.

The mails received by the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Japan contain meagre particulars of the earthquake devastation in the mysterious territory to the north of the Himalayas, where Sikoolhak the Buddhist "God Incarnate," reigns supreme in the hearts of the Tibetans. The country "shaken" comprises about nine thousand square miles in the district of Kada, and the date of the disturbance was the night of August 29-30 last. Owing to the extreme remoteness of the country information of the tremendous disaster was only just reaching the Coast when the Empress sailed for America.

The victory of Szechuan, Liu Ping Chang, who represents the civil authority of China in the distressed territory, has made a public appeal for aid, and in his memorial says that the home of Buddhism, the grand monasteries of Hueluyuan and Kemi in ruins, and seven small lamaseries are buried in the wreck of the former. Eight hundred and fifty houses, belonging to the native Tibetan soldiery and occupied by them, and the same number of Chinese. Seventy-four Lama priests and 130 Chinese and Tibetans made up the role of those whose bodies have been found and identified. There were also many scores of unidentified corpses and the missing are legion. Upwards of four hundred monks were wounded, but were still alive when the memorial left the vicerey, and the distressed country throughout Tibet by the shock is past exaggeration. Famine threatens the land, and the cry for bread is to all ears and all people. The greatest misfortune of all is, however, to the mind of all devout Buddhists, that which has fallen their sacred head—the Holy Sikoolhak.

He is among the missing from Lhasa, where the monastery of Kemi was, and the circumstance, although zealously guarded by the faithful for fear that knowledge of it might rend asunder the entire fabric of the ancient faith, is quickly spreading through all the eastern lands where Buddhism is the religion of the masses. The outcome is beyond calculation. The shrine a heap of ruins, and "the Holy One" missing from the earth.

The Lama monasteries of Hueluyuan and Kemi are situated in the heart of the civilized portion of Tibet, and for ages the latter has been the seat of Buddhism proper. Hueluyuan was built by command of the Emperor Yung Ching in the early years of the Eighteenth century, and in the year one decade made the home of the Dalai Lama, or Buddhist Pope, who then moved back to Lhasa, with the Imperial consent. To those not acquainted with the mysteries of the Buddhist faith, it may be explained that the keystone is the eternal existence of the soul, which passes from body to body, ascending or descending. The "living God Buddha" has during the past thirteen years been incarnate in the person of Sikoolhak, "the worshipped," a lad upon whose face but one European, Prince Gallitzin, has gazed. He is described as a handsome youth with dark, solemn eyes and a pale face—a student, not an investigator, weighed down by the terrible responsibilities of his strange existence.

On the death of the "Ruler of the Faith," the spirit of the living God is supposed to enter that of the first male child born on the fortieth day after his demise. If no child is born on that day, the High Priest waits for certain astronomical manifestations, and the male infants born in the light of particular stars peculiarly situated in the sky are subjected to similar tests, until the child quickened by the spirit of the living God is revealed. He is taken to the monastery of Kemi, numbers of ornaments are placed before and around him, one of the ornaments formerly owned by the deceased is placed among them, and that should his chubby little fist light upon that particular ornament, he is at once proclaimed the "true and only God." For twelve and a half years before the present Sikoolhak received his "appointment" the high priest looked in vain for the inevitable manifestation of the embodied spirit of Buddha in the person of the male child called Dalai or Grand Lama, who holds spiritual sway over Tibet, although the country is civilly governed by China.

What the outcome of Sikoolhak's disappearance will be, the future alone can show. Should he be found in the dead, it will be well with Buddhism, though the fact of the god's home being destroyed must be a terrible blow to the faith, built as it is upon the mysterious past and impregnated with superstitions.

The monastery of Kemi was built, it is believed, about one thousand years before Christ—a great, gloomy pile, which it was believed would stand until the end of time. Out of the ruins of Hueluyuan there have been dug nine pure gold images of Buddha, presented by the Emperor Yung Ching; one hundred bronzes, ones heavily gilded, and many other treasured relics of the faith.

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HAWAII QU

Minister Thurston Says National Government Gaining Friends

Liliuokalani "an Old Friend" Minister Willis Favors His Unpopularity

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Hawaiian charge d'affaires his mail brought by the Empress as late as the 6th of received, and indicates that which had prevailed for me rapidly subsiding. The Thurston brought to the Prerment had a very mollified and from that time on the Prerment has been daily growing and popular favor, while the clinging to the hope that something be done to restore them. That hope did not, however, to be shared by the natives who were serious difficulties shown by the fact that the Hawaiian, the Royalist organ, printed on December 20, in the course said: "That the Queen should be restored, when she offers to resign, is a matter which her Government has been a supporter. A spirit of revolt has been dominant among her advisers, whoever they may be, and she has been forced to resign. OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 19.—Minister Thurston was interviewed by the United Press reporter on his return from Hawaii. He was well satisfied with the way the Hawaiian Government was handling the situation. He said that the Hawaiian Government was doing well, and that the Hawaiian people were showing a marked improvement in their attitude towards the United States Government. He said that the Hawaiian Government was doing well, and that the Hawaiian people were showing a marked improvement in their attitude towards the United States Government.

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HAWAII QUIET.

Minister Thurston Says the Provisional Government is Daily Gaining Friends.

Liliuokalani "an Old Savage"—Minister Willis Fully Recognizes His Unpopularity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mr. Hastings, the Hawaiian charge d'affaires, has received his mail brought by the China. Honolulu papers as late as the 6th of January were received, and indicate that the excitement which had prevailed for many months was rapidly subsiding. The news which Mr. Thurston brought to the Provisional Government had a very mollifying influence, and from that time on the Provisional Government has been daily growing in strength and popularity, while the Royalists still cling to the hope that something might yet be done to restore them to power.

That hope did not, however, seem to be shared by the leaders. There were serious differences among the native supporters of the Queen, shown by the fact that the Hawaii Herald, the Royalist organ, printed an editorial on December 20, in the course of which it said: "That the Queen should have hesitated in accepting the conditions of President Cleveland, has been a surprise to her supporters. A spirit of revenge has never been dominant among her true friends. Her advisers, whoever they may be, deserve no thanks for their foolish advice."

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 19.—Minister Thurston was interviewed here yesterday by a United Press reporter on his way to Washington. Mr. Thurston expressed himself as well satisfied with the way things were being handled in Hawaii. He was accompanied by American tourists who had been sojourning in Honolulu. Mr. Thurston said that the Provisional Government was gaining friends every day and that many of the natives who have been neutral up to the present time in affairs, had taken the oath of allegiance to the Dole Government.

"There is no possibility of the Queen being restored," said he, "that matter is settled for good." He scouted the idea of Canadians taking up the cause of Liliuokalani. Members of the party said that Minister Willis and his wife were avoided by the better element at the Islands. The acquaintances were few and the leading families had ostracized them entirely. "Had the United States Government attempted to land troops and restore the Queen," said one of the party, "there certainly would have been bloodshed, and Liliuokalani would have been hanged."

Mr. Thurston was asked: "Is the Queen revengeful?" "She is an old savage with a veneer of civilization," he exclaimed. "Mr. Willis, I believe, has stated that she refuses to grant amnesty."

"Is the Provisional Government a stable one?" was asked. "Yes, the Government is there to stay until a stronger power drives it out, and there is none at present on the Islands that can do it. There are about 1,500 men in arms."

Mr. Thurston laughed at the idea of the Japanese and Chinese residents of the Islands being a bar to annexation, and said they could be treated the same as those already in this country. The native Hawaiians he considered eligible to citizenship. He said there was no truth in the rumor that Mr. Willis was about to return to this country on the steamer Corwin. Mr. Thurston thinks that the United States will be the only power that can take possession of the Islands without meeting with armed resistance. The desire for annexation, he says, is getting stronger every day.

"While Mr. Willis is in the Islands," he popularly received in the Islands," he said, "it is not because he is a representative of the American Government, but because his mission to Hawaii is an unfortunate one, his demand for the restoration of the Queen being antagonistic to the political views of the people. They are anxious for annexation to-day as ever, but they will not return to the Queen restored. I do not think there is any question, however, but what the United States marines would have been fired upon had they attempted a landing after the announcement of Mr. Willis, of the intention of the Government to restore the Queen. Mr. Willis realizes his unpopularity and will probably seek to be recalled if the Government does not do as he wishes. The restoration of the Queen is an impossibility. The next in line of succession is her niece, Princess Kaiulani, and after her, Prince David."

Mr. Thurston left to-night and will proceed direct to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—A correspondent at Honolulu writes under date of January 12 saying that there is no important change in public affairs. Strong remonstrances have been addressed to Minister Willis. It is privately learned that the constitution is ready to be promulgated at the proper time. Chinese laborers are to be imported until Japan is ready to continue the supply of satisfactory terms. It seems to be definitely ascertained that several weeks past and prior to Minister Thurston's visit, the Government has been working out a constitution for an independent Hawaiian republic, which is now substantially settled upon. It is somewhat like that of the United States, with upper and lower houses of the legislature, and the Vice-President, with the chief voters for the lower house the chief voters for the upper house, which will exclude most of the Japanese. In this house the native and half white vote will greatly predominate. For the Upper House will be required in voters a considerable education and property qualification, sufficient to secure a predominance of the intelligent white citizens, who will also control the choice of the Executive. Certain special powers will be conferred upon the Executive and Upper House acting in concert, which will enable them, when well agreed, to prevent the obstruction of necessary legislation by the lower house. Under this constitution the native element will possess all the share in legislation which it has ever done, while the Royal and Executive power will practically be transferred to the control of the more intelligent and capable white population. The Government will also proclaim this constitution until after learning from Minister Thurston that there is no present prospect of any form of political union with the United States. There is no doubt whatever that such a constitution will be widely approved by the rank and file of the supporters of the Provisional Government, who will gladly forego, if necessary, some voting privileges in order to secure the results of the revolution for which they have for years been struggling, and which they have for a year faced so much danger together. To make the right

of suffrage unlimited would simply throw away all they have worked for. No constitution in Hawaii has ever been submitted to the vote of the people; but has simply been proclaimed by the executive authority which precedent is likely to be followed in the next similar case.

In an interview with Kaulani's guardian, T. H. Davies, he said it was difficult to forecast the future of Hawaii. The Provisional Government cannot possibly go on. It is simply the rule of the mob, answerable only to popular clamor. His desire was for a peaceable compromise between the Queen and President Dole, in which suitable arbitrators should have adjusted a new constitution, reducing the royal power like that of Queen Victoria. But he was made aware that the Provisional Government would listen to no propositions of that kind. Mr. Davies claims to be entirely disinterested in his views. He stands on the highest ground of principle, firmly protesting the great wrong of attempting to convey away a nationality against the will of the people. He also censures the unfair appeal constantly made to the anti-British prejudices of the American people, while denying that the hostility of himself and other Englishmen to annexation is due to anti-American prejudice.

CARLISLE'S BONDS. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—The Knights of Labor, after consultation among the officers present at the meeting last night, sent a dispatch to J. R. Sovereign, General Secretary Workman at Des Moines, Ia., requesting that he secure copies and go before the U. S. Supreme court immediately and enter injunction proceedings against Secretary Carlisle, restraining him from issuing fifty millions of bonds; also stating that the interests of the people, upon whom the burden of all taxation to pay the interest and principal of these bonds falls, require that he should immediately take this step against the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Sovereign replied that a case had been submitted to counsel, and if there is a reasonable ground upon which to make a standing injunction, injunction proceedings will be begun at once.

OTAWA LUMBER CUT ALL SOLD—Domestic Imports and Exports for Six Months. (From our own Correspondent.) The Dominion exports for the six months were \$77,500,000, an increase of \$3,250,000. The imports were \$80,750,000, an increase of \$600,000.

Nearly the whole of the Ottawa lumber cut for next season has been sold within the past few days. The sales aggregated \$4,000,000.

The Curran Bridge commissioners handed in their report to-day. The Brotherhood of St. Andrew are holding a successful convention here.

Post offices have been opened at Welcome Pass, Westminster district, and Boundary Creek, Yale district.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—Great indignation prevails here over the greatly exaggerated dispatch sent to the British press from Winnipeg, respecting the condition of the Manitoba farmers. Hon. T. M. Daly has authorized Sir Charles Tupper to contradict the statement, and has transmitted extracts from the Lieut. Governor's speech at the opening of the Legislature.

It is currently reported that the Governor-General will not disallow the Northwest Public School Act.

A bill consolidating the Steamboat Inspection Act will be introduced in Parliament next session.

CHINESE OUTRAGES. NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Rev. Dr. Leonard, secretary of the board of managers of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, who has just returned from an extended official visit to China, was in that country when the Swedish consul-general offered an alleged settlement with the Chinese government for the brutal murders of two missionaries of that nationality by an infuriated mob last spring. "The reported terms of this settlement with the Chinese Government for the 'outraged murders,'" said Dr. Leonard to-day, "caused no end of scandal among the foreigners and others in the neighborhood of Shanghai, where the murders were done. It was openly charged that Consul-General Boak had been bribed by Viceroy Chang for the indemnity (\$40,000) to the families of the murdered men was considered ridiculously small. When he went to Shanghai to compel the Chinese authorities, as he said, to make ample amends, he spoke boastfully enough, but when he returned he seemed much mollified and he had but little to say. 'I see,' continued Dr. Leonard, 'that the papers state that two persons have been arrested there as those who were most guilty in inciting the mob to violence. It was generally conceded by the missionaries in Kiukiang that the two alleged malefactors were not in reality the guilty men and that the real murderers had been permitted to escape arrest and punishment. Whether guilty or not, for the Chinese have no regard for human life, just to appease the Swedish Government and the matter will end.'

COPYRIGHT AND TARIFF. TORONTO, Jan. 19.—(Special)—The Employing Printers' Association last night passed the following resolution: "This meeting regrets that the Dominion Government has not yet proclaimed the Copyright Act of 1892, as the absence of this proclamation has to a considerable extent caused the failure of nearly all of those engaged in publishing works covered by copyright in Canada, and the further loss of thousands of dollars to printers, bookbinders and paper dealers, which business, through legislation by the United States, has been secured to that country."

The following resolution regarding the tariff was also passed: "That the tariff as at present arranged on certain books, raw material and implements, inasmuch as it is opposed to Canadian and in favor of foreign manufacturers, is detrimental to the best interests of the printing, bookbinding and publishing trade in Canada."

ALTOGETHER DISAPPEARED. GENTLEMEN.—About two months ago I was nearly wild with headache. I started taking S.B.B. took two bottles and my headache has now altogether disappeared. I think it a grand medicine. R.V.A. FINN, Massey Station, Ont.

ARBITRATION TALK.

Admiral Benham Said to Have Gone to Rio to Secure a Settlement.

Peixoto's Fleet of German Torpedo Boats Has Arrived at Pernambuco.

(Copyright 1894 by the United Press.) RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 19.—It is generally understood here that Rear Admiral Benham, commander of the U.S. fleet in the harbor, came to Rio on a mission of arbitration. There are many indications that such a mission, if earnestly undertaken by him, will be successful.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Brazilian legation here has no information regarding the report that the Brazilian Government and the insurgents are about to submit their differences to arbitration.

MONTVIDEO, Jan. 19.—The Brazilian minister to Uruguay has received a message from Salgado's camp, reporting that the Castilistas had dislodged the Federals in Quasaba last Monday.

Silveira Martens has issued a statement denying that the Federals lost 400 in the recent siege of Baga. The Federals raised the siege, he says, so that their forces could meet the loyal troops under General Hipolito. The reports of losses, he declares, emanate from soldiers of the garrison.

From a supporter of the insurgents on shore it is learned that there is a tacit agreement that the line regiments will not be fired on, neither will they return the fire of the national guard, but that the national guard is reported to be marked for rifle shots. It is reported that the resident Peixoto's fleet of German torpedo boats has arrived at Pernambuco.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Brazilian minister to-day heard nothing of the report that he had been agreed to submit the differences between Peixoto and the insurgents to arbitration. He said he had received a cablegram from President Peixoto Wednesday, but no hint was given of such a proposition. The minister thought it highly improbable.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch received from Rio Janeiro last evening says President Peixoto has removed the commander of Fort Santa Cruz for allowing two insurgent torpedo boats to re-enter the bay, and permitting a quantity of sanitary stores and arms to reach the insurgents. Admiral da Gama re-inforced the garrison on Concocho Island, and afterwards repulsed a hot Government attack, killing 120 and wounding 750. The Brazilians are alarmed, and strongly fortified the Concocho Island, and the railway to Petropolis and the Nitrothery gas works. Mercantile circles are alarmed. Bank notes issued by the Empire and believed to have been destroyed have now reappeared.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 20.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, acting on behalf of President Peixoto, notifies the representative of the United States to send the Government a list of the insurgents that Admiral Mello has been deposed from his position as leader of the forces operating against the Government, because he failed to bring troops from the south to aid the insurgents in the bay in making their proposed landing. It is added that Admiral Mello is now on the insurgent warship Republica simply as a private citizen. The Republica is in Paranaguá Bay. Everything is quiet in Rio Janeiro.

BRAZILIAN ADVICES. MONTVIDEO, Jan. 20.—The following advices have been received from Rio: Peixoto has decided to disperse with the services of General Ferraz, owing to his unsuccessful management of the recent attack upon Engenho. Several officers sailed from Rio on January 19th for Pernambuco on the Italian steamer Las Palmas, for service on the Nitrothery gas works. An order has been received by Peixoto's squadron in the harbor to sail for Paranaguá. Admiral da Gama received from Europe on Thursday two torpedo boats and a steamer loaded with ammunition and arms. Yesterday the Aquidaban left the harbor again, bound for Santos. The Republica is said to be stationed some 10 miles outside the harbor entrance. It is rumored serious differences exist between the Brazilian Minister to Uruguay, Menterros, and Admiral General Vreya, who commands the Brazilian squadron here. Federal sympathizers here deny the reports of the recent victory of Castilistas in Rio Grande do Sul. They say the siege of Baga was voluntarily abandoned, and that no excesses were committed save the burning of the military stores. The Brazilian armed troops port Itapua left here yesterday afternoon, bound for Pernambuco.

ITALIAN ANARCHISTS. ROME, Jan. 19.—The Alpine troops who were ordered to Carrara have arrived here. These troops are accustomed to operations in the mountains and their services will be invaluable in dealing with the band of anarchists who have sought refuge in the mountains about Carrara and Massa di Carrara. All the mountain passes are now guarded by the authorities to starve the anarchists out. The party to be starved consists of any kind into the mountains is prohibited. Gastoni, the anarchist leader, was captured last night. On the whole the situation is now better. A large number of the workmen who have joined the party had to quit work when told to do so, and have gone back to their employment, knowing that they will be protected by the police.

ALMOST BURIED ALIVE. LONDON, Jan. 19.—Hundreds of persons gathered in the cemetery at Burton-on-Trent to-day to attend the funeral of Town Councillor Charles Wileman. When the members of the family were about to take a last look at Wileman's face before the coffin lid should be screwed down, two persons said they saw the face of the deceased. They were summoned pronounced Mr. Wileman was under medical treatment.

THE U. S. S. "MABION." WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The old warship Mabion, whose days of usefulness have nearly ended, has been ordered home from Asiatic waters, where she has been for some time. This afternoon, Secretary Herbert called Admiral Skerret to send the Mabion to the United States as soon as possible. The Mabion is at Yokohama and will sail across the Pacific to Mare Island, California, where she will go out of commission.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

Abolition of Hawaiian Monarchy to Be Celebrated—Increase in Treasury Balances.

STEVEN'S MESSAGE BEFORE U. S. SENATE COMMITTEE—DENIES HE PROMISED TO LAND TROOPS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Private advices received from Honolulu say that the correspondence still continues between President Dole and Minister Willis. As to the latter's menacing attitude, Minister Willis' last letter made complaint of the allegation as offensive and disparaging to his Government, and demanded specifications and evidence. To this the President responded that there will be an extended statement, reciting all the ways in which the community and the Government were systematically caused to believe, especially after the arrival of the Corwin, that the Minister was about to land the naval forces to restore the Queen. His repeated refusal to say anything to remove this belief increased the uncertainty. President Dole has to have it declared to be a matter of anxiety and alarm, and injury to business and to the credit and authority of the Government. The correspondence will probably soon be given to the Honolulu press.

The coming 17th of January is the first anniversary of the abolition of the Hawaiian monarchy. There was a strong movement which the planter opposed as interfering with their labor in the busy season. The military quarters in the Judiciary building are preparing it for an illumination by Japanese lanterns. The coincidence has been discovered that precisely a century ago in 1793 Louis XVI. of France was condemned to the guillotine. The Government ultimately ordered the 17th to be a holiday.

In an interview yesterday with one of the foremost men in Hawaii, he said in substance, "The bulldozing by the United States is infamous. It is time for us to assert ourselves. Pearl harbor is ours and is the great and coveted prize of the Pacific. Let us give the United States the required year's notice to end the treaty and enter negotiations with England to lease Pearl harbor for ninety-nine years. If, in the meantime, the American Government prove disposed to meet us reasonably, we shall prefer political union with them, if not, let us go to England and make her the mistress of the North Pacific. It is time for us to assert our manly independence and to end this insolence."

The planters have asked the Government for permission to introduce a limited number of Chinese laborers. The Council voted yesterday to grant their request. The reasons given by the planters are that further shipments from Japan are likely to be settled between the two governments, and that Japanese are doing a large amount of quarrelsome. During 1893 and 1894 about 9,000 labor contracts will expire and their places need to be supplied. During the past week the available cash balance of the treasury has increased from \$227,995 54 to \$278,879 18. This increase was mainly due to the receipt of taxes of \$39,000, from the sales of bonds \$5,000, the first bonds sold since the Corwin's week of terror.

Walter G. Smith, of the Star, continues to be earnestly pushed by the annexationists to fill the next vacancy in the advisory council. His opponents have secured a vote of the directors of the Star company, disapproving of his candidature, as likely to interfere with his editorial usefulness. The annexation club is the name of a representative body supporting the Government, and its recommendation will carry great weight. Smith is personally popular. J. B. Atherton is forward by the sugar interests, who feel themselves well represented in the council. Should the annexation constitution be proclaimed, Mr. Smith may prefer to run for the new Senate.

The Bulletin (Royalist) forcibly reprehends the Advertiser and the Star for attacking Mr. Theo. H. Davies with a quantity of coarse ridicule and sarcasm on account of an open letter to the editor of the Friend, in which he censures the latter for maligning him behind his back in the columns of the New York Independent three months ago. Mr. Davies betrayed an irritation not usual with him. By a tone of moral superiority he probably provokes rougher treatment than he would otherwise receive.

The Advertiser to-day wrote "a good word for Mr. Willis" in a strain of covert sarcasm on account of his recent course. The matter of the removal from office of known Royalists is still a live issue. Attorney-General Smith, who has always expressed to the Advisory Council the views of the Executive body on removals from office, said this morning: "We have quite a quantity of evidence touching many cases. Nothing has as yet been finally decided upon." It is expected there will be developments during the week. The cause of the recent delay has been the illness of President Dole. According to a correspondent in Honolulu, some of the office holders of that district have lately been holding a feast in honor of the anticipated return of Liliuokalani to the throne. This feast, it is alleged, was held on the very day when these loyal servants of the Provisional Government supposed the restoration to be actually in progress of accomplishment. These facts have been brought to the notice of the authorities, and they will probably be investigated at once.

A number of young men are seriously considering the project of engaging in a co-operative sealing expedition. It is proposed to charter one of the several available schooners in port, get an outfit from local houses and descend upon the Japanese rocks.

The steamer Australia sailed for Honolulu this afternoon, carrying it is stated, further instructions to Minister Willis. The vessel took down no passengers of prominence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—There has been much speculation as to the contents of the message from Minister Stevens to the State department, which said by the President on the ground of public policy. It is understood Mr. Stevens gave this letter to the committee, and that it related to the attitude of the English minister, Major Wodehouse, in connection with affairs in the Hawaiian Islands, and his relations with the deposed Queen. Mr. Wodehouse is not the husband of a half sister of Princess Kaiulani, who is heir apparent of the Hawaiian throne. Mr. Stevens said he never heard of an authority equal to that of Commissioner Blount in the matter of commanding the naval officer on duty at Honolulu.

Justification of his own acts by quoting in the instructions issued by Secretary Marcy and Mr. Bayard. He had landed the troops simply to protect property; even the deposed Queen did not take a contrary view, and the 22 hours after the landing of the marines requested that they be used in her behalf. With regard to the witness's reply to the request of the committee of safety to land troops, which could not be found on file, Mr. Stevens said there was no reply, and that he intended to land the troops anyhow. He declared that Mr. Blount's statement that he (Stevens) had promised to assist the committee by landing troops was false.

Mr. Stevens also denied the statement in Mr. Blount's report, that he (Stevens) had previously refused the request of the Provisional Government for the landing of an armed force for drilling purposes, adding that such a request was never made. Mr. Stevens went through Mr. Blount's report quite thoroughly, making remarks here and there.

It was said by Mr. Stevens that the British minister was favorable to the deposition of the Queen, but was equally desirous of the Queen's restoration. The methods used in disseminating this idea among the people and the part played by the British minister are said to have been interesting features in the evidence given by Mr. Stevens, who said with regard to the character of the Queen and Court that if all reports were true it was very immoral; he also gave in detail events leading to the revolution.

The President to-day laid before Congress another batch of Hawaiian correspondence, which includes the epic correspondence between Minister Willis and President Dole, in which the latter reproaches the Minister with his unfriendly course, and being asked afterwards by Mr. Willis to withdraw these imputations, declines to do so. Mr. Willis wrote back asking specifications, and he says: "Up to this hour (Friday, January 5) no reply had been received to this request, nor have I any intimation when one may be expected. My request for specification has been in the hands of the Minister of Foreign Affairs since Monday, January 1, at 6 o'clock, and I hoped to receive it in time to answer by the steamer Peeking, leaving to-day at 9 o'clock, especially as Messrs. Thurston and Hatch, late Vice-President of the Provisional Government, leave to-morrow on the Australia for the United States. This delay in answering is the cause of a great deal of surprise and regret."

CONFIDENCE SHATTERED IN THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE INDIA COUNCIL. More About the Eastern Question—Anarchists in Italy—Methods of the Organization. (Copyright by the United Press, 1894.) LONDON, Jan. 20.—The departure of the India Council to-day from the maintenance of the minimum of fifteen pence, farthing for council bills has shattered all confidence in its financial policy. No course seems now open to the Government except to confess that closing the Indian mints to free coinage was an error. The Statist in discussing the situation prior to to-day's announcement, says: "India has for more than six months done without council drafts. If this goes on, the Government will become bankrupt. The council can neither borrow nor sell drafts, how are its engagements to be met? The Government ought to immediately recognize the mistake and not allow shame to prevent its retracting its mistake." An inkling of the Council's decision was obviously known to some operators in the city yesterday, as rupee paper floated on the market. There was a similar fall to-day. City opinion is distinctly unfavorable to the Council's step as adding confusion to the already perplexed trade relations with India, and as not likely to prevent the eventual reversal of the Council's mintage edict.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST. The negotiations of the Foreign Office with Russia as to the boundary of the Pamirs have resulted in an arrangement which the Amer of Afghanistan has consented to. All parties to the arrangement are satisfied that the State of Jakhnan, which the dispute concerned, has been left to the protection of the Amer. Russia has now settled with China the dispute as to boundary in the same region. It is reported that Lord Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has obtained the sanction of the British Government to propose to France a convention in which Siam's integrity shall be declared inviolable, and shall be placed under the protection of France, Great Britain and China. This proposal seems to be intended to test the truth of France's declaration that she will not follow an aggressive policy in Asia.

ANARCHISM IN ITS METHODS. Carrara, Massa di Carrara and the surrounding country were, according to a dispatch from Rome, fairly tranquil yesterday. Occasionally a black flag was visible in the mountains, and a few gun shots were heard. A band of fugitive anarchists were supposed to be exchanging signals concerning the movements of the troops. The Alpine troops penetrated some of the wildest parts of the mountains, but encountered no anarchists. The police have gained considerable information since Wednesday as to anarchist organization and methods. Apparently there is perfect obedience in these ranks. Implicit blind obedience is required from all. The chiefs of the groups have far reaching powers. Every member is required to pay sixty centimes weekly to the organization. The money is used to relieve anarchists fleeing from the officers of justice and to buy weapons. The police have seized many copies of the Manual of Anarchism.

WRECKED SAILORS RESCUED. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Advices received by the Monowai report the arrival at Dunedin, on December 4, of the survivors of the bark Spirit of Dawn, which left Rangoon on June 13 last, with a cargo of rice for Tahaluanu, and was wrecked off the New Zealand coast on the morning of September 4. The vessel went ashore in a dense fog, but settled so quickly that the crew, with the exception of the first mate, second mate, cook to the rigging, the latter got into a boat as she lay on the skids on the main deck, and when the vessel sank the boat floated with them. Most of the crew then jumped from the rigging into the water and were pulled into the boat by the two mates. The captain, carpenter and two seamen, however, went down with the vessel. The fog was very dense, but eventually it grew lighter and after being about eleven hours in the boat, the survivors landed on Antipodes Island. When rescued they had been on the island 80 days with no means of lighting a fire, and little clothing, and had lived solely on penguins and sea birds' flesh and eggs for that time.

THE FATHERLAND.

Lively Debate on Tariff Matters—The Wine, Tobacco and Bourse Proposals.

ANOTHER SILVER CONFERENCE NOT UNLIKELY TO BE CALLED—Foreign Silver Privately Minted.

(Copyright 1894, by the United Press.) BERLIN, Jan. 20.—In his speech made in the Reichstag to-day Dr. Mattnack, prime minister of Wurtemberg, pointed out that Wurtemberg had not only reserved the right to prevent the imposition of a tax on wine, but the kingdom would strenuously oppose the wine tax. This declaration was more than a denunciation of the measure. It was infused with a spirit of animosity against Chancellor von Caprivi, such as might be expected from a statesman who has long been known as ready to stick at nothing to obtain the overthrow of the Chancellor.

The closing scenes of the debate developed the tactics which Dr. Mattnack's declaration initiated. It was designed to draw the chancellor into a damaging discussion, either in retorting or explaining Dr. Mattnack's statements to Prussia's promise to Wurtemberg, in 1870, never to impose a tax upon wine for imperial purposes.

Herr von Kardoff, a member of the Reichstag, moved that the House adjourn to give the Chancellor an opportunity to make an explanation. He professed to sympathize with the declarations of Dr. Mattnack, which, he said, threw a pitiful light on the discords prevailing in the Reichstag. No member of the House, according to Herr Kardoff, could think of closing the discussion and sending the bill to committee until the Government was given a chance to vindicate itself against the charges made by Herr Fayer, that it had violated the rights secured to Wurtemberg under the constitution.

Herr Rickert said that the House should adjourn in order to give the Government time to determine upon withdrawing the measure. Herren Ensinger and Greeler declared that the bill ought to be defeated without any delay. Dr. Mattnack's defence of the constitutional right of Wurtemberg ought, they said, to satisfy the House that the measure should never have been proposed. Herr Richter said he was willing to adjourn if the Government desired time to make explanations.

Count Kosmodowky, imperial secretary of the treasury, who had been consulting his colleagues, declared that the Government saw no reason for the house to adjourn. He added, had the approval of the Bundesrath, and it was a material feature of the Government's taxation proposals. The measure ought to be sent to a committee.

Dr. Mattnack interposed that he had made his statements with the chancellor's previous knowledge that he was to make them. Finally the House, by a great majority, sent the bill to the general committee, which is now considering the tobacco and bourse taxation proposals. The Opposition committee, desiring to imply that though the Reichstag in plenary sitting declines to reject the Government's schemes, the committee will not allow them to re-appear in any form that will be acceptable to the ministers.

Herr von Heyden's announcement in the Landtag on Thursday, that the Government proposed to inquire into means of restoring the price of silver, has been hastily assumed to be the forerunner of another monetary conference. The detailed proposals sent out yesterday as if they were to be the basis of the conference, originated in Herr von Kardoff's bi-metallic scheme. They have not a shadow of official sanction. The Government is not pledged to anything beyond the investigation of the money question under the light of latest legislation in America and India. Last year Chancellor von Caprivi combatted and ridiculed the bi-metallicists. Since that time the Government has become convinced that it cannot adequately defy the agrarian Conservatives, and it now adopts, therefore, a line of apparent concession. The Chancellor may even concede a currency commission, but official opinion does not yet admit the possibility that Germany may initiate another international money conference. The low price of silver has induced means of illegal coinage of one shank and five mark pieces. Mr. Becker, of Shenfeld, a suburb of Cologne, was arrested this week, and now awaits trial for having produced coins of fine silver. The police have reason to believe that foreign silver is minted privately in Germany.

MONTREAL MATTERS. MONTREAL, Jan. 20.—(Special)—The divic nominations were held to-day, the majority fight being between Hon. James McShane and J. O. Villeneuve, M.P.P. The issue is the claim made that it is the turn of the French to have the mayoralty. One of twenty-six aldermen, nine were elected by acclamation.

The robbing of jewelry stores seems to be an epidemic. The third instance occurred last night when the plate glass window of Lavigne's store, upper St. Lawrence street, was smashed with a sleigh bolt and \$400 worth of the contents of the window carried off.

La Minerve, in connection with Papineau's change of creed, makes a bitter attack upon Rev. Dr. Chiniquy, the ex-priest, in whose life, it says, it can only find one meritorious action—his work on behalf of Temperance.

CRISIS IN SERBIA. LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News says: "The crisis in Belgrade is about to culminate. The question is whether it will affect the ministry only or the whole system. In view of the serious situation, the Radicals and Liberals have temporarily coalesced. The Radicals declare that in the event of another coup they will take extreme measures. The Gailich cabinet resolved not to resign until the last moment. The army is opposed to the Gailich government. The King is with the Radicals, who are awaiting the arrival of M. Pasich from St. Petersburg."

BELGRADE, Jan. 20.—M. Nicolovitch has failed to organize a working cabinet. Although he secured the full complement of ministers, he was unable to unite them on a programme.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Mr. Minister Mellie has been elected President of the Standing Committee on Questions of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Mellie is a strict Protectionist.

NOTATION

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Canadian Island, over 50 acres good natural timber, orchard, fruit, etc. For more particulars, apply to Hillman, B.S., 100-8-74

THE CITY

R. RAY, who has for the past four years been carrying on the blacking business at No. 13 Broughton street, will shortly remove to No. 132 Johnson.

NOTICE is given in the Gazette that application will be made during the present session for an act to perfect the incorporation of the Brunette Sawmill Company.

THE Granville Cigar Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 in \$50 shares. The trustees are A. W. Draper, J. M. Leithard and Alfred Leithard.

THE newly-elected City Council of Victoria are: James M. Martin, mayor; Edward Goulet, W. H. Maygar, W. T. Shafroff, Thomas E. Crowell and F. Adrian Meyer, councillors.

THE trial of the case of Carmody v. Glover has been set for February 26, before a judge with a special jury, and has been given for the examination of the judgment debtor in the Imperial Bank v. Kerr & Begg.

DUNCAN lodge, No. 17, I.O.O.F., has secured incorporation under the Benevolent Societies Act. The first trustees are Hugh Barr, Charles Bazett and William Dingell.

At the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. D. MacRae, Frederick street, Victoria West, last evening, Mr. Wm. J. Williamson and Miss Minnie Clark, eldest daughter of Mr. John Clark, formerly of Owen Sound, Ont., were quietly married.

Mr. H. Hale acting as groomsmen, and Miss Eva Clark as bridesmaid. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson will reside in their newly erected home on Powderly avenue, Victoria West.

ACCORDING to the voters list just presented to the legislature the numbers of voters in the several districts are as follows: Alberni 111, Cariboo 491, Cassiar 132, Comox 328, Esquimalt 430, East Kootenay 579, Esquimalt 466, Lillooet 326, Nanaimo 678, Nanaimo city 767, New Westminster city 1,436, the Islands 188, Vancouver city 4,591, Victoria 660, Victoria city 4,111, Westminster 2,466, West Kootenay 620, and Yale 1,789.

THE attention of the authorities at Ottawa was yesterday directed to the fact that an army of modest pretensions is at present being recruited in the Canadian Northwest for Queen Lillioakalani, Adjutant-General Powell announced to the press that it will be the duty of the Government to stop the fitting out of the expedition on the great soil. This has been fully anticipated, and there will be no violation of the neutrality law, the men being sent via the United States and the arming of the force being done at Honolulu.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholder of the Kaslo-Kootenay Land Co. was held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Alexander Ewen. Routine business was disposed of and very satisfactory reports received.

THE Provincial police naphtha launch will leave this morning for the North, taking three constables who have been ordered there in consequence of the numerous complaints received of late of various forms of lawlessness being practised.

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THE LEGISLATURE OPENED.

The Ceremonies More Than Usually Impressive and Witnessed By a Large Assemblage.

An Artillery Salute and a Swell Guard of Honour—The Official Staff.

The fourth and last session of the sixth legislature of the province was opened yesterday afternoon with the customary ceremonies, which, however, were more impressive than usual.

The measure of Redistribution, which was necessarily postponed on account of imperfect census returns, will be introduced during the present session for your consideration.

Acting under the authority conferred by the "Railway aid act" of last session, a guarantee of interest has been given in favor of the Nakusp and Slooan railway company, and I am glad to state that the work of construction has been vigorously pushed.

I have much pleasure in meeting you again in this your fourth session for the dispatch of the business of the country.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fourth Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FIRST DAY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1894.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

His Honor the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor, attended in state, and having taken his seat upon the throne read the following speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

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Acting under the authority conferred by the "Railway aid act" of last session, a guarantee of interest has been given in favor of the Nakusp and Slooan railway company, and I am glad to state that the work of construction has been vigorously pushed.

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MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Calm After the Storm—The "City of Kingston" Drops a Trip.

On Her Trial Trip—The "Mogul's" Inward Cargo—The "Pedro's" Condition.

HEAVY CARGOES.

Mr. H. E. Connon, the agent of the N.P. Steamship Company here, received notification yesterday of the Mogul's departure from Yokohama for this port.

The steamer left Yokohama a day later than her schedule time, which was on the 13th ultimo. She has 1,800 tons of freight, including 300 tons for Victoria, and 300 tons of silk for New York.

She also has 75 stowage passengers, of whom 50 will land here. The steamer Tacoma, also of the N.P. steamship line, left this port for Yokohama at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, having waited here a little longer than was necessary with the expectation of receiving mail from the Sound by the City of Kingston which did not arrive.

Her outward cargo consisted of 1,500 tons, principally flour from Tacoma and Portland, and 20,000 feet of lumber from Victoria. Fifty-six Chinese took passage outward.

THE DUNBOYNE'S EXPERIENCE.

The American Tug Pioneer which was in port yesterday had a difficult task to perform in towing the British ship Dunboyne from Vancouver to Seattle on Tuesday last.

She left Vancouver with this ship in tow on Sunday morning, but after a few hours on the wind freshened to such an extent that the Pioneer took the vessel back to anchor, remaining only a short time however. After starting again good headway was made until Monday afternoon when off Five Mile rock this was just as the ship and tug were making sternway towards the rocks. Captain O'Neill set stayalls to help the tug and not wanting to come into Seattle at night put back to Apple Tree cove and anchored until Tuesday morning, when the ship came on and docked at Baker's wharf.

THE "OLD RELIABLE" DELAYED.

The steamer City of Kingston, whose regularity is the pride of her agents and the joy and delight of the travelling public, missed its regular departure from Victoria on the rough weather on Wednesday. When she went out, several hours behind her time, she had to face a strong southerly wind and this is no doubt to blame for the missed connection yesterday. The only information received of her misfortune was contained in a despatch from Seattle announcing that she was laid up there for one day, and compelled to cancel one trip, but would be ever O.K. this morning.

THE "UMATILLA" SAILS.

The steamship Umatilla which sailed for San Francisco yesterday morning carried the following cabin passengers from Victoria: Wm. Cassidy, P. Glendinning, C. York, T. A. Conner and wife, A. McNair, A. M. Fraser, A. French, D. H. Ross, James Gibbs and wife, S. Upton, A. Banerman, Arthur Stuart, Mrs. Byers, Mrs. Bamrose, Mrs. M. Munroe, Miss Chambers, Mrs. G. E. Miller, Miss Hazel Lawrence, Mrs. La Currie, Mrs. M. E. Bryson and L. S. Christie.

EXPENSIVE REPAIRS.

A San Francisco dispatch announces that a survey just made on the injured steamer Mowers discloses that an entire new bottom will have to be fitted on the starboard side, while half the port side will need new plating. A new 20 ton stern frame and propeller will also be required. The estimated cost of repairs is \$50,000.

ON HER TRIAL TRIP.

Capt. F. Jones' new steam schooner made her trial trip yesterday, going around the Equinalt for ballast. Those who made the run on her say the vessel behaved well, her machinery working in a satisfactory manner, while the running speed maintained was fair for a craft of her class.

A SEALER'S MISHAP.

The sealing schooner Florence M. Smith, recently purchased in Nova Scotia by Captain Kelly and others to replace the wrecked C. H. Tupper, put into Port Fernanburg on January 8 in distress. She left Halifax during November, and at the time of her misfortune was

THE CITY.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, Jan. 25. THE YOUNG people of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Sunday School enjoyed their New Year's festival last evening, a social and concert occupying several hours very pleasantly.

MR. S. A. LAWRENCE yesterday completed the sale to London capitalists of the valuable property at the corner of Superior and Main streets, James Bay. The amount of money moving in the transaction is said to have been in the neighborhood of \$12,250.

J. K. MACRAE, son of the Police Magistrate, has passed the examination preliminary to entering upon the study of the law. He was the only successful one of the five who went before the Law Society's examiner a few days ago. The other four failed in one subject.

MARY REBECCA (Polly), fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Trauter, died last evening at her parents' residence, Fourth street, of heart disease. She had been unwell for some time, but no apprehension had been felt, and her sudden death was a great shock. She was twenty years of age. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon.

THE Divisional court yesterday heard the appeal in Sanson vs. Holland from the judgment given at Westminster in favor of the plaintiff for \$370, as commission for preparing plans for a building, and dismissing the defendant's counter claim. The appeal was allowed, the judgment being reduced to \$180, and each party to pay his own costs throughout.

IN THE case of the Attorney-General for Canada vs. Hughtis & McIntyre, an application was made in Chambers yesterday, on behalf of the defendants for particulars as to the precautions which the plaintiffs desired to be taken to preserve the banks of the Cowichan river from injury by the floating of logs. The application was refused, costs to be costs in the cause.

COMPLETE directions as to the Dominion history competition have been received in the form of a circular by R. E. Gonnell, the local representative of the committee. Thirty-six competitors have entered. Their manuscripts are to be handed in before the 1st of January next, and will have to be examined by each member of the committee before formal approval is given.

AN interesting case will be heard in the Supreme court shortly. It arises out of the refusal of Gold Commissioner Fitzstubb, of the West Kootenay district, to issue a Crown grant to a mining claim to a company which claims to have complied with all the conditions of the laws to have made its application in the regular way. A writ has been issued asking for an order of the court to compel the issuance of the grant and for an injunction restraining the gold commissioner from letting anyone else have the property. The solicitor for the plaintiffs is Mr. A. L. Belyea, and the Attorney-General will appear for the defendant.

THE fruit, candy and small wares store of the Misses Beauchamp, on Fort street, was entered on Thursday night and a large quantity of goods were removed. The matter being reported to the police, Sergt. Hawton and Constable Macdonald and Palmer got to work upon it with such rapidity that two men named Edwards and John Savill are now in the cells, a large gunny sack well filled with fruit of various kinds, tobacco and cigars, chewing gum, candies, etc., found in their living place in Maynard's alley being strong evidence against them.

THE officers connected with the case of the circumstance noticed on the 15th inst., and he being found drunk was promptly arrested on that charge. His place of residence being searched the stuff mentioned was found, and Edwards, who also lived there, was arrested. The latter is a sailor, who has lately come from Honolulu. Savill has often been in a drunk.

THOSE who went with the Sanitary officer to Darcey Island on the steamer Sadie yesterday morning experienced an unusually rough trip. In going out, one of the party on board, Mr. Chipchase, had a very narrow escape from drowning. He was in the act of jumping up on the house of the steamer when a heavy sea struck the vessel, causing her to give such a lurch as to precipitate her into the water. Notwithstanding the roughness of the sea at the time, which shortly after the Sadie left the harbor almost persuaded Capt. Barrie to turn about, the luckless passenger was quickly rescued. When the steamer reached her destination, the lepers were found to be lacking for nothing and the first supplies which they received by the Sadie assures them provision for at least three months more. The Chinamen made few complaints to their visitors and seemed quite grateful for what they received. None of the Chinamen have disappeared since they were seen three months or so ago. They are gradually yielding to their dreary disease and it is expected will not live a great while longer.

AT seven o'clock last evening a more than thirty years' resident of this city, Mr. William McKay, was congratulating himself that his eightieth birthday had almost passed in the greatest quietude. He was then comfortably ensconced in his easy chair, thinking of ten years ago when that chair was presented to him and saying to himself that to-morrow morning would be time enough to announce the fact that he had entered upon his ninth decade, when a telegram from Rev. C. Watson, of Vancouver, reminding him of the day, broke in upon his solitude. This had scarcely been said aloud when more than one hundred of his old friends, among whom was Hon. J. E. Turner, came trooping in to Sheriff McMillan's residence and took the hale and hearty old gentleman by the greatest surprise ever met with in his long experience. After his astonishment had abated, no one in the large gathering entered more heartily into the spirit of the occasion and a most pleasant and agreeable evening was spent by all concerned. Mr. McKay's numerous friends and acquaintances outside the gathering of last evening will wish him many more years of usefulness and happiness as a much respected citizen and worthy member of the Methodist church.

MAGISTRATE MACRAE and a jury composed of Messrs. John Braden (foreman), J. W. Mallow, J. F. Piers, D. E. Campbell and William Connor yesterday investigated the fire of Sunday morning at the store of J. Whitlaw & Co., 72 Fort street. The witnesses were Mrs. Whitlaw and Mrs. Green (who lives with her at 10 Bee street, Mr. P. R. Brown (the landlord and insurance agent), Mr. Joseph Lee (insurance adjuster), Night Watchman Hosen (who gave the alarm), and Police Sergeant John Hawton. Mrs. Whitlaw deposed to having carefully closed and locked up the premises on Saturday evening, leaving a small fire in the grate and no rubbish about. She could give no suggestion as to how the fire originated, unless it might have been through the safe blowing down the chimney and carrying the sparks about. The place was insured for \$800-\$500 on stock and \$300 on furniture

and fittings—and the insurance adjusters after the fire agreed that \$156 would cover the value of the stock and \$100 the total loss. Mrs. Whitlaw claimed that considerable stock had been entirely destroyed, but could furnish no memorandum. At the time of the last fire, in October, 1893, she had received \$175 from the insurance company. The jury after consideration of the evidence decided that it contained nothing which could justify them in any finding as to the origin of the fire. This was their verdict.

THE tenth annual general meeting of the members of the Vancouver Island Wallace Society was held in the Sir William Wallace Society's hall last evening, J. M. Read, the president, in the chair. The report of the directors, secretary-treasurer and auditors were read and unanimously adopted. The following directors were then elected by ballot: J. M. Read, G. A. Carlton, J. M. Read, H. M. Moore, E. Erskine, C. Booth and Fred. Carver. B. Williams was unanimously re-elected secretary, A. H. Maynard, treasurer, and Ross Moore and B. Boggs auditors. The seventy-first drawing for an appropriation then took place under the supervision of Messrs. Moss, Holland and Atwood. There being no "child" present, Mrs. M. A. Lawson consented to act as the drawee, and succeeded in extracting No. 161 from the box. Upon examining the register it was found that these shares, A and B, stood in her own name. Such a circumstance, it is stated, has only happened once before in the history of building societies in British Columbia. On the previous occasion a book-keeper of Vancouver being requested to draw a check for \$100, and he actually drew his own number, and he actually did so. At the conclusion of the general meeting the directors just elected met and chose J. M. Read president, G. A. Carlton vice-president, John Teague surveyor, and Eberst & Taylor solicitors.

A SPECIAL dispatch from San Francisco says that the steamer Walla Walla arrived from Puget Sound ports on Wednesday morning with 70 cabin and 62 steerage passengers. She was nine hours late, owing to having encountered a heavy blow a little below Cape Flattery. The engines had to be slowed down and for about twelve hours the steamer was under a slow bell. When she docked at Broadway wharf there was a rush of people to get on board. They were kept back, however, as word had been passed to the Custom House officers that there was opium on board. All the passengers were searched and their baggage thoroughly examined. While the crowd was standing around the gang plank considerable excitement was caused by a lady seated in the front row of the crowd. She was Mrs. Scott, wife of a prominent merchant of Victoria, and daughter of Col. J. C. Maynard, of San Francisco. She is on the way to pay her relatives a visit and had in her purse \$200 cash, a draft for \$50 and four rings. The latter she thinks are of great value. She did the Company's manager of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and later at the World's Fair, Chicago.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society was held last evening, Second Chieftain A. Hay in the chair. There was the usual programme of Scottish music. Songs were given by Messrs. Glenn, Griev, Munro, Paterson, Maclean and Macdonald. Pipe selections were played by Messrs. Glenn, Munro, Smith and Macdonald. Mr. Anderson danced the sailor's hornpipe. Mr. Smith read a paper on Gaelic. Next Friday night Dr. Campbell will deliver a lecture to the members and friends on "Robert Burns. On the evening following Mr. Tait will resume his lecture on "Scottish History, and Mr. Christie on "Scottish Literature."

IN further explanation of the telegram of the 7th instant, received on that date by Collector Milne and published in the Colonist the following morning, the Collector has received the following letter from Mr. William Smith, deputy minister of marine fisheries, dated at Ottawa, January 10: "In continuing the program of the 7th inst., announcing that Her Majesty's Government had agreed with Russia for the renewal of the modus vivendi, in the matter of the Behring Sea seal fishery, I am to state that this applies wholly to the provisional agreement entered into with Russia in 1893, for protective zones of 30 miles around the Russian islands, and 10 miles around Russian shores."

AN excellent wall map of British North America and the northern half of the United States has just been issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, covering its immense system of connections, including the lines of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie and Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railways. It is one of the most complete maps ever issued by a railway company, and is geographically accurate. As a work of art it is alike creditable to the publishers and company. It is printed in color. Every station on the road is shown in detail. The map would ornament any office, and as a reference is invaluable.

OWING to energetic action on the part of the police the great majority of the robberies committed in this city during the past three months have been promptly brought home to the offenders. John Saville, who was taken into the premises of the Misses Beauchamp on Fort street on Thursday evening was tried summarily in the Police court yesterday, found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor. His only excuse was that he had been drinking and did not know what he was doing. Charles Edwards, who was arrested at Saville's cabin, demonstrated conclusively that he had no knowledge of the crime and was dismissed. He was brought into the case unfortunately through the fact of his being Saville's cabin mate.

A DISPATCH received yesterday from Ottawa states that the proposed expedition from Winnipeg and Vancouver having been brought to the attention of the Militia Department through the press despatches, Major-General Herbert looks for a report upon the subject from Lt.-Col. Peters, D.C.M. The latter officer being interviewed on the subject, said he was not in a position to give any information beyond that which has appeared in the COLONIST, but it is his intention to gather what facts he can in order to make an official report as desired. It is not thought that the military authorities can take any action in the matter, as there is nothing in contemplation which would bring them into conflict with the neutrality laws, and if the marching orders arrive as expected by return mail from Honolulu, it is altogether probable that the party will proceed with their transportation arrangements. The Provincial Government authorities at Honolulu, it is thought, will be quite powerless to interfere with their landing anywhere a few miles distant from the town, and to prevent their entrance into Honolulu once they get a footing on the island. It is not expected that the troops will enter into any struggle between the Royalists and the men at present holding office by virtue of possession so long as the rights of neutral parties are not affected.

THE PROVINCIAL LIBRARY. An attractive feature of the legislative assembly hall this year will be the library. This important adjunct to a legislature has heretofore been neglected, except during sessions of parliament, when it has been placed temporarily under the charge of appointees of the Speaker. The government, recognizing the importance of establishing a useful library and reading room, as in other provinces, decided some time ago to ask an appropriation for the appointment of a permanent librarian, and in the meantime this office has been filled so satisfactorily that with the limited material on hand and some additions, a very great improvement is noticeable, not only in the appearance of the old library, but in its arrangement and general scope. Work has been started on a systematic basis, which, if carried out on the lines proposed, will develop an institution not only creditable to the province, but also of great benefit to the legislators and to the public at large.

THE books, which consisted almost wholly of sessional papers, statutes, and the like, have been brought together, properly classified and labelled for easy reference, while several hundred volumes, consisting of works of history, reference, statistics, etc., have been added. A good deal of work has yet to be done in completing the series in each, which, however, will be a matter of time and of considerable labor. All the available files of provincial newspapers, which have been placed in order, and an effort will be made to complete them as far as possible; and in future all the provincial papers will be kept intact and bound in volumes at the end of each year.

THIS session a table has been supplied for the use of the leading newspapers, and racks are provided for newspapers, upon which will be found all the provincial, the leading Canadian and American and several English and Australian papers. The Speaker, under whose directions this has been provided, recognizes, as an old-time journalist, the important part which well-selected reading matter must play in aiding and influencing legislation. The main room of the library will be occupied by the private bills committee, while the little room to the left is used as an office for the librarian.

TORONTO TESTIMONY. DEAR SIR:—Two years ago I had a bad attack of biliousness and took one bottle of Burdock Blood Purifiers, and can truly recommend it to any suffering from that complaint. MRS. CHARLES BROWN, Toronto.

A LUCKY DROP GOAL.

WINS for the Nanaimo Hornets—the Football Championship. Other Sporting Events of Yesterday. A Broken Leg at Westminster.

"Four points to three in favor of Nanaimo." Such was the result of the inter-city match yesterday at Beacon Hill, between Victoria and Nanaimo, and an exciting game at that. From start to finish the interest of the spectators was kept at fever heat, and not till time was called did their excitement for one moment lag. By a stroke of good luck in scoring a drop goal, the Coal City boys came out on top, although it cannot be said they did not deserve it. On the other hand, the local team, in their new crimson jerseys played a magnificent game, the best, without doubt, they have played this season, and it was chiefly through their opponent's error, and chiefly through their own, that they were vanquished. Mr. Billingshurst, the referee, also deserves mention for the impartiality of his rulings, which added materially to the enjoyment of the game. The following is a brief account of the match.

First Half. Victoria having won the toss, Capt. Jones elected to kick with the light wind and the sun behind their backs. The game was commenced at about 3:20 p.m., Capt. Lester kicking off for Nanaimo. Crease returned at the 35-yard line. The Nanaimo forwards worked the ball to Victoria's 25, and Pettievore relieved with a kick to the half-way flag. Here, from a scrum, Smith and Ward made a splendid dribble down field almost to Nanaimo's goal line, where Reilly saved by falling on the ball. The Nanaimo forwards took it to the half-way line, and Reilly kicked off for Nanaimo. Crease returned at the 35-yard line. The Nanaimo forwards worked the ball to Victoria's 25, and Pettievore relieved with a kick to the half-way flag. Here, from a scrum, Smith and Ward made a splendid dribble down field almost to Nanaimo's goal line, where Reilly saved by falling on the ball. The Nanaimo forwards took it to the half-way line, and Reilly kicked off for Nanaimo. Crease returned at the 35-yard line. 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The Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1894.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The address in reply to the Governor's speech was moved by Mr. Martin and seconded by Mr. Eberts. Mr. Martin's speech was short but to the purpose, and Mr. Eberts' exposition of the policy of the Government was clear and comprehensive.

Mr. Beaven's speech rendered one from the Minister of Finance necessary. He replied to the criticisms of the Leader of the Opposition clearly and convincingly, and in the pleasant and kindly manner for which he is remarkable.

THE WORLD'S GOLD SUPPLY.

There are some who fear that the gold supply of the world will soon "pete out." They affirm that California and Australia have seen their best days as gold producing countries, and that all the other regions in which gold is found will be soon in the same condition.

The gold fields of Johannesburg have already yielded large additions to the world's supply of gold. So late as November of last year they yielded 188,000 ounces, and the total value of the gold extracted from the Main Reef during the year 1893 was approximately estimated at not far short of \$30,000,000.

It is very evident that as long as there are gold fields capable of yielding 200,000 ounces a month, there is no fear of the world's supply of gold running short. What Mashonaland's contribution to that supply will be is yet unknown.

supposed to be in that country. Prospector find very ancient workings among the hills, and it is certain that the native inhabitants have done very little gold mining.

NOT SO VERY DISASTROUS.

There are some persons in Canada who seem to take a delight in magnifying any depression in business that there may be in the Mother Country, and any decrease in her trade or her revenue.

A TERRIBLE PRICE.

The great strike of the English coal-miners was an exceedingly costly one, not only to the miners and the mine-owners but to the whole nation.

AN ABLE DOCUMENT.

The Report of the Committee of the Executive Council contained in a parliamentary paper bearing the title "Reply to British Columbia's Defamers," that was laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly on Monday, is a very able document.

WELL BEGUN.

We are very much pleased to see that Alderman Keith-Wilson has a proposal before the Council to continue the construction of the sewers in a systematic manner.

heres with the workings of which the writer was acquainted, were kept in operation in June last at a loss of more than \$12,000 a month.

AFFECTED CONTEMPT.

The organ of the Opposition treats the Report of the Committee of the Executive Council on the petition to the Governor-General of the Separationists with very clumsily affected contempt.

THE WESTMINSTER CAMPAIGN.

A good deal has been said and written about the speech-making tour of Messrs. Kitchen and Sword through the New Westminster district.

HAWAIIAN PROBLEM.

The New York Times, which has hitherto been so warm an advocate of Mr. Cleveland's policy as to lead his opponents to suspect that it is his personal organ, believes the time has arrived when Hawaii may be allowed "to stew in its own juice."

DEAR TELEGRAPHING.

Mr. Sandford Fleming had practical proof of the great need there is of cheaper telegraphing between Australia and Great Britain.

DISTRESS IN MANITOBA.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The statements cabled here from the minister of the interior, from Gov. Schultz and from Mr. Van Horne have corrected the report previously cabled alleging that extreme distress was prevalent in Manitoba and the Northwest.

CANADIAN NEWS.

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grants under these heads was \$432,270 for the Mainland and \$164,420 for the Island. According to population the Mainland gets more than its share, and in proportion to their respective contributions to the revenue, the Mainland gets the best of it.

OUT OF SIGHT.

We find that it is impossible to vie with the Times in absurdity. On Tuesday a valued contributor thought that he would contrive to write something more improbable and nonsensical than the editorial in Monday's Times headed "No more wanted just now."

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set way to keep the city clean is to provide it with a good system of sewers. We do not think that the majority of the City Council need to be reminded that the rate-payers will be asked in vain to give the Council power to borrow money for the continuation of the sewer system, unless the construction of the sewers is placed under the superintendence of commissioners of known ability and integrity.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Nanaimo's Police Force Snowfalls and Wins on C. P. R. Telephone Service at "Ina's" Contraband of Liquor.

Special to the Colonist

VANCOUVER, Jan. 22.—Rev. Mr. Hasel has resigned the pastoral charge of the first church. The 1893 Metropolitan tournament was concluded Saturday evening at the Wood's was a success to-day. There will be a match on the ice to-day.

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NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 22.—A meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society will be held at the Agricultural Hall to-day to prepare the prize list for this year. The annual meeting of the Growers' Association met in the evening at 7 o'clock to-night.

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Mr. Sandford Fleming had practical proof of the great need there is of cheaper telegraphing between Australia and Great Britain. The story is told by the Canadian Gazette:

DISTRESS IN MANITOBA.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The statements cabled here from the minister of the interior, from Gov. Schultz and from Mr. Van Horne have corrected the report previously cabled alleging that extreme distress was prevalent in Manitoba and the Northwest.

CANADIAN NEWS.

HAMILTON, Jan. 24.—The provincial convention of the Protestant Protective Association met to-day with nearly 90 delegates in attendance. When the grand council met one year ago there were only ninety-five lodges. They now claim to have 450 lodges with a membership of 50,000. Nearly all the delegates registered at the hotels under it, it is said, fictitious names, and the proceedings were secret.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Nanaimo's Police Force Reduced—Snowdrifts and Washouts on C. P. R.

Telephone Service at Golden—The "Ina's" Contraband Cargo of Liqueur.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Jan. 22.—Rev. A. B. Lortmer has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church.

The 1893 Metropolitan Club billiard tournament was concluded Saturday, J. E. Bennett defeating A. G. Ferguson.

Lake of the Woods was crowded with skaters to-day. There will be a lacrosse match on the ice to-day.

The fire insurance companies of Vancouver are subscribing a fund to send Chief Carlisle to the Firemen's convention in San Francisco.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 24.—The heavy fall of snow is being obliterated by a Chenook wind to-day.

E. J. Marshall, engineer of the Hotel Vancouver, was married yesterday to Miss Fannie Smith, late of Colgan.

The inter-urban and city car service was stopped by the snow last night.

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 22.—J. M. Coburn, who escaped from jail last summer, was captured at Langley on Saturday night after a hard struggle, by three farmers. He is in jail again.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 24.—The City Council is borrowing \$100,000 temporarily, with which to begin the year.

A meeting of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society will be held to-night to prepare the prize list for this year's show.

The ice in the vicinity of Chilliwack has again interfered with river navigation.

The annual meeting of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association met in the City hall at 7 o'clock this evening. A large attendance was present.

Barr's anniversary was celebrated by a grand concert to-night.

NANAIMO, Jan. 22.—Steady work in the New Vancouver Coal company's mines, now in operation, is assured for some time to come.

There are several vessels in for cargoes. The American arrived Saturday night, and the Wilma is due.

Frank McQuillen arrived in town from China creek yesterday. He reports that owing to the heavy fall of snow, work on the mines will have to be stopped for a time.

The drifts on the mountain are very deep, almost impossible, making communication with Alberni a matter of great difficulty.

The temperance convention in the Y. M. C. hall last evening was well attended, the several speeches being heartily applauded.

Very forcible language was used by two or three of the speakers with regard to the liquor traffic in this city.

The police commissioners were also censured for refusing to take notice of the petitions sent them by temperance bodies with regard to the appointment of chief of police.

The speakers announced that in future the temperance party would carry on a very aggressive policy. They proposed bringing out candidates at the forthcoming Provincial and Dominion elections, and said they would take a decided stand at the next municipal election.

It was also intimated that strenuous efforts would be made to enforce the Liquor Act and to prevent the granting of any new licenses.

It was further announced that a branch of the W.C.T.U. would be started, and that arrangements were being made for the opening of a coffee palace.

NANAIMO, Jan. 23.—Edward Garner, aged 73, a native of County Down, died yesterday, after a protracted illness. The funeral took place this afternoon.

The cargo of liquor seized on board the schooner Ina, last summer, has been released and handed over to the owners. It was valued at about \$300.

The Equitable Pioneer Society held its thirty-seventh quarterly meeting Saturday evening. The directors report showed that the membership had increased, and that the society was in a sound financial position.

The net profits in the grocery department were 10.62 per cent; in the dry goods department, 2.85 per cent.

It is rumored that Colonel A. J. Kane, of Victoria, has taken up the matter of the construction of a dry-dock here.

Colonel Kane was in town last Saturday and visited the location which some time ago was selected as being suitable for the purpose. He will, it is believed, endeavor to form a company and build the dock, this spring.

At the meeting of the City Council last evening police matters again came up for consideration. The appointment of one or more constables was debated and finally referred to the Police Commissioners for action.

Only one is to be appointed, the Chief having been already selected. Sergeant Gibbs will probably retire. The reducing of the force to ten men is not looked upon favorably by a great number of the ratepayers. It is true that for days past there has not been a single arrest, but there may be a change, and many think that the town is now too big for ten men to properly protect.

NANAIMO, Jan. 24.—The police commissioners yesterday appointed W. Brown as constable. The city police force now consists of one constable.

Representatives of the local temperance organizations who were not present at the convention are, through the columns of the local press, denouncing the language used as intemperate.

The new Wallace street Methodist church parlance was "warmed" last evening in good style. An entertainment was given in

the new house, under the auspices of the ladies of the congregation. The house is quite a handsome structure, designed by Mr. F. M. Eastonbury, architect of the new parliament buildings, and built by a local contractor, Mr. W. O'Dell. It cost about \$2,500, and has been well fitted up inside.

BUNGAU.

DUNGAU, Jan. 22.—A band of West Coast Indians (Nit-inas), engaged the Agricultural hall, and on Saturday night gave a great display of war and other dances, with songs of an interesting character. The hall was crowded.

The snow lies three feet deep at Cowichan lake.

Miss E. Ward has been visiting at Duncau for a few days.

The St. Peter's church choir concert, ending with the consequent dance, on Thursday last was, in spite of the inclement weather, a successful affair, and a fair balance of dollars is available for the purchase of books and music for the choir.

The invitations have been sent out for the Cowichan Rugby football club's ball, to be held here on the 26th inst.

KAMLOOPE.

(From the Inland Sentinel.)

Duncan McGillivray and A. Fortier were in Kamloops last week looking for horses to purchase for the work of hauling the water pipes for the Horse Fly Hydraulic mine from Ashcroft. The pipes, machinery, apparatus and supplies to go to the mine during the winter will amount to about 500 tons, and to carry through this contract a number of teams will be employed.

Mr. McGillivray was unable to get as many horses as he wanted.

The mining company at Kanaka Bar has built a large scow to carry on dredging for gold. The machinery is expected daily from the East.

Flake, of Michigan City, and a party are prospecting on the Fraser river near Cisco for gold. The Captain is a diver and is making a thorough exploration of the bottom of the river at that part.

NAKUSP.

(From the Nakusp Ledger.)

Grey wolves abound in the neighborhood of the Narrows, generally travelling in packs of twenty or thirty. It is a dangerous undertaking for any of the ranchers to be out alone after dark because of the brutes, which are said to be in a fiercely ravenous condition.

The steamers Nelson and Spokane have been engaged transporting ore from Kaslo to Five-mile point for shipment over the N. & E. S. One hundred and fourteen tons were taken out by the latter and sixty-four by the former in one day.

A big body of high grade ore has been struck in the 60-foot tunnel now being run from the Noble Five mine. Ore is also being constantly taken from the upper level, and the owners expect to have the last of their 1,000 ton shipment out into Kaley by March 1.

HOPE.

HOPS, Jan. 21.—The news at this time is somewhat fragmentary in character. Mrs. Landright, widow of an old pioneer and resident, died on the 10th instant, and was buried in the local cemetery.

The teachers of Hope and Nicola exchanged schools on January 1.

Mrs. Galloway, one of the old settlers, is very ill.

Mr. W. Dodd, Government agent of Yale, visited Hope on the 15th instant.

A matter of business the citizens and trustees wish to have transacted is that the monthly appropriation for the Hope school be raised.

PLUMBER PASS.

PLUMBER PASS, Jan. 22.—The postmaster at Pender Island changed hands at the beginning of the year, Mr. W. Grimmer, J.P., being succeeded by Mr. A. Davidson.

Mr. J. W. Rudd of Mayne Island has opened up in the boat and shoe repairing department.

During the heavy storms of last week many boats were dashed to pieces on the rocks. Other minor losses are reported.

On Sunday morning the thermometer registered 6 degrees of frost.

A meeting of the Mayne Island school board was held Friday.

C. A. Deane, formerly engineer on the Tumbo Island works, is spending a few days on Mayne Island. A new line of the "Yosemite," is rusticated at the pass, and is the guest of Wm. Robson, J.P.

Baling hay is the order of the day.

REVELSTOCK.

(From the Kootenay Star.)

The recent warm weather has been the cause of several snowdrifts and wash-outs on the C. P. R., both east and west. Small slides occurred at the summit of the Selkirk, and a large one at the 13th crossing of the Illiwillwaet, wash-outs and mudslides at Lytton and Spuzzan, few miles west of Kamloops, and trains have been delayed in consequence.

The little screw steamer Arrow, which was built at Revelstock, is making daily trips from Nakusp to the head of the lake, connecting with the sleigh road from the Green Side. During the soft weather she is able to reach a point three miles this side of Banook Point, where the water is deep and never freezes. She has been carrying 30 passengers at one trip.

GOLDEN.

(From the Golden Era.)

The Upper Columbia company have determined to establish a telephone exchange, if enough subscribers can be obtained to pay the current expenses.

Archie McMurdo, pioneer prospector of East Kootenay, died last week in the hospital of Bright's disease. He belonged to Princes Island, and came to British Columbia about eleven years ago from Montana. Since that time his name has been connected with some of the richest finds in this district. Only a few days ago he sold a promising claim, the International, to a Toronto syndicate.

CRIPPLED CHURCHES.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—Two hundred Methodist churches, mostly in the West, will be sold at sheriff's sale in the next thirty days, unless money is raised. The hard times have greatly crippled the Methodist church's extension society.

It is probably not the coldest weather you ever knew in your life; but that is how you feel just now, because past sufferings are soon forgotten, and because your blood needs the invigorating influence of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the Superior Medicine.

PETERBORO, Jan. 24.—John Callaghan, a moulder, committed suicide to-day by cutting his throat with a razor. He was dependent owing to losses in business.

KAISER AND BISMARCK.

No Doubt as to a Reapportionment—The Princes to Visit Berlin.

Press Comments on the Subject—The Berlin Bourse Favorably Affected.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—There is now no doubt that a reconciliation between Kaiser Wilhelm and Prince Bismarck is an accomplished fact, and before many days the face of the old ex-chancellor will again be seen in the rooms of the palace, which is being prepared for the Princes' reception. The news that he is coming to Berlin has caused great excitement among residents of this city. Baron Bismarck, in conversation, said the Emperor recently sent Bismarck a case of wine through Count von Moltke. The Emperor also sent an inquiry as to the health of the Prince. Bismarck replied, thanking the Emperor, and saying that when his health permitted he would thank His Majesty personally in Berlin. Bismarck's friends in the Reichstag assert that the Emperor was led to this step by the Princes' visit.

The Emperor's sense of urgency, according to Bismarck's friends, was shocked by the public declaration that Prussia had broken faith with Wurttemberg. Herr von Kardoff already sees Bismarck returned to power. Outside the circle of enemies of the Emperor, however, a reconciliation of the Emperor with Bismarck behind the scenes, is held to be impossible. The Emperor declared a weak ago that he fully stood by the Chancellor. Both the press and the public are engrossed with the subject of Bismarck's coming visit to Berlin.

The "North German Gazette" says that the invitation to Bismarck was made entirely on the Emperor's initiative in continuation of the advances begun at Güns, and that the visit has no immediate political meaning.

The "National Gazette" rejoices at the rapprochement between the Emperor and Bismarck, and predicts that the nation generally will be pleased.

The Berlin bourse was favorably affected by the news of Bismarck's proposal.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says it is believed in Paris that Premier Crispin mediated between the Emperor and Bismarck.

The Daily Telegraph's Berlin correspondent says that Bismarck will be received in Berlin with all the honors due to his rank, and that he will be the Emperor's guest at the Castle.

Both the Standard and the Telegraph express pleasure at the rapprochement between the Emperor and Prince, and believe that this pleasure will be universal in Europe.

The Daily News writers of what events, saying that it is difficult to see how they can be reconciled without concessions, which neither can be disposed to make.

MEDDLESOME MILAN.

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—Ex-King Milan of Serbia left Saturday evening for the Serbian capital. The Serbian cabinet ministers who had been informed of his plan as soon as he started from Buda Pesth, convened in haste at midnight and the radical leaders resolved to resign forthwith. The ex-king reached Belgrade Sunday afternoon and was welcomed by his son, King Alexander, who given assurances of his intention to adhere strictly to the constitution, but nobody feels sure of his policy, and the excitement and anxiety runs very high.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News says: It is firmly believed in Belgrade that Milan is forming a military government. The question is, will Alexander be able to keep the throne? A section of the Radicals have openly declared in favor of Prince Kara-George, and a possible change of dynasty is being discussed in Belgrade.

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says: "Milan's presence in Serbia is dangerous. If the constitution be suspended King Alexander must simply rely on the army." Between 10,000 and 12,000 officers have for nearly three months received no pay. The impetuous Radical Government is more than willing to fight for the King against the command of the Serbian army.

The Serbian legion, however, the United Press correspondent was assured that nothing had been heard there of such an intention. It was added that there was nothing to exclude Milan from Serbia, as the prohibition of his presence was valid only during the regency.

CARTER H. HARRISON.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Justice Bradwell was called upon to-day to decide the question of ownership of the death mask of the late Carter H. Harrison. On the day after the assassination of the noted Democrat a mask of the features was taken by Ernest Fuchs, the noted sculptor, who proposed to use it in making a statue of the deceased. A proposition to that effect was made to one of the sons, but the negotiations fell through. The labor unions of the city then took the matter up, and initiated a movement looking to the erection of an equestrian statue in Union Park. A model was prepared, but this scheme still hangs fire.

Recently Sculptor Fuchs made preparations to go to New York, with the intention of remaining for several months, and learning of this Carter H. Harrison, Jr., secured a writ of replevin with the sculptor's studio was invaded by a Police constable, who seized the mask, and the mask was confiscated. The question which Justice Bradwell is called upon to decide to-day is that of ownership. Young Harrison's statement is that he gave the sculptor permission to take the death mask on condition that it become the property of the family after proper payment for his

services. Fuchs is German and does not understand the processes of American law, and was consequently considerably frightened when he found that his studio had been invaded by force. The model of the equestrian statue was in court to-day, and the likeness was pronounced and singularly accurate, while the pose of the familiar soft hat is perfect, and the figure sits in the saddle with as much ease and grace as did the Mayor in his life time. The taking of evidence will occupy the entire day, and judgment will probably be reserved.

U. S. TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A number of important amendments were made by the Ways and Means Committee to-day in the omnibus and internal revenue sections of the tariff bill. The tax on cigarettes was fixed at \$1 a thousand; petroleum was put on the free list; crude opium was taken from the free list and put on the dutiable list at \$1 a pound. Importations made from New Zealand being free to come in free. To the paragraph relating to condensed milk, upon which the House recently placed a duty of two cents a pound, the committee added a clause that the duty should be computed by adding the weight of the package.

Soft stones, including diamonds, are left at a tax of one cent a line per gross.

The paragraph relating to the free importation of medals, gold, silver and copper, was enlarged to include trophies of all sorts, such as prize cups for yachting races and the like. The reciprocity provision of the McKinley bill was struck out of the bill.

Several amendments were also made to the Income tax section. Section 2 was amended so that in computing income necessary extra business actually incurred in carrying on a business shall be deducted. The ways and means committee decided to report the income tax bill to the house to-day by a vote of 9 to 7. The motion to report the bill with the exception of Stephens and Stevens. A majority report is being prepared.

FRENCH CONCERNS.

Protectionist Movements—Proposal to Tax Foreign Labor—No Faith in Socialism.

Italy's War Plans—Supposed She is Preparing to Transport Troops to Tripoli.

(Copyright 1894, by the United Press.)

PARIS, Jan. 24.—M. Bourdeau, Finance Minister, has found the wine growing interest bitterly antagonistic to his proposal to tax wines according to the alcoholic standard, and has reluctantly withdrawn the measure. The Tariff Committee of the Chamber will soon show its protectionist tendencies by reporting in favor of a large increase in the grain and wine duties.

Deputy Pierre Richard has given notice of a motion to tax foreign laborers in France twenty-five centimes daily for the first three years of their residence in that country, and one franc per month after the third year. Persons employing foreign workmen, he proposes shall be taxed fifty centimes daily for every foreign employee. M. Richard has little influence in the chamber, but his motion will be received with favor by a considerable group of Socialists.

In the last congress, held at Auxerre the Royalists resolved to organize a system of agitation among the peasants. Delegates were to be appointed to spread the propaganda in the rural districts and the speakers were to preach in the villages and hamlets, the advantages of collective ownership. The movement seems to have been characterized by the indifference or hostility of the peasants. To the petty proprietor the socialist doctrine about the division of the land means that he is to lose the little land he tills, so as to benefit others.

On Sunday a band of Socialists from Courcel, Belgium, started out to enlighten the peasants on the socialist doctrine of France. They reached the agricultural commune of Marck, singing revolutionary hymns and cheering for the Socialist leaders. They were, however, driven away quickly by the peasants, who pursued them with pitchforks and spades. The Socialist flag flying on the roads but many were badly injured.

The Paris dailies have much to say this week about Italy's war plans. The Dix Neufieme Siecle professes to have learned from good authority that the Italian Government is detaining at Genoa and other ports all the large Italian merchantmen, apparently in order that they may be ready to move troops. The papers state that the sixty thousand troops already concentrated in Sicily are supposed to be waiting for the signal to embark for Tripoli.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Jan. 24.—(Special)—W. B. Clark, of Sarnia, has formally entered suit against the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad Co., for \$80,000, arising out of the death of Albert Bradley and wife, of Toronto, in the Battle Creek accident. It is said the company offered \$30,000 to settle which was refused.

The police magistrate has sentenced Joseph J. Ryan to ten years in the penitentiary for being an accomplice in the recent robbery of Mrs. Gibson's house, Duchess street of \$300. This is the longest sentence imposed in the Police Court for many years.

In the Assize court to-day Miss Eliza Carter, a milliner, brought suit against the city for \$10,000 damages, for injuries to her leg by falling through a defective Yonge street grating. She obtained a verdict for \$500.

A horrible story of youthful depravity was told in yesterday's police court, when John A. Bailey, a fifteen year old boy was placed in the dock to answer the charge of aggravated assault.

He was annoyed, about a month ago, by an elderly woman, who was a year or two older than his father, and in revenge attempted to smother the child in the bed clothes, the baby's life being saved in time by the mother's opportune arrival.

Two days later the child annoyed the priest, and he took the opportunity of being alone with the little fellow to burn three holes in his cheeks with a red-hot poker.

In the Police court the young fiend admitted his actions, but claimed they were accidental. Mrs. Bailey said he was incorrigible. The magistrate said he was too old to be sent to an industrial school and too young to go to a reformatory. Finally he was allowed to go on suspended sentence, the Court warning him, if he offended, again, that he would go to the Central prison for a long term.

Early this morning Detective Black made what may turn out to be an important

discovery. For some time it has been known that there has been a traffic in girls between Toronto and the United States cities for immoral purposes. Wm. B. Sterling is the name given by the man arrested, who was taken into custody at the Annandale hotel. His wife is now in jail here. He is confident of acquittal and hopes to have a special trial before the regular court term.

THE NEXT POPE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Rome correspondent of the United Press says: The Pope has fixed the consistory in March, when the following prelates will be created cardinals: Mgrs. Tancredi Fausti, papal auditor; Claos, secretary of the congregation of the propaganda; Ferrand, archbishop of Bologna; Jaobini, archbishop of Ferrara. The papal nuncio in Madrid, Mgr. Creponi, will not be elevated to the cardinalate, despite the wishes of several cardinals who are anxious that he should enter the college. It may be fairly conjectured that the next Pope will be chosen from among the Cardinals forming the Moderate party, who, while energetic in defence of the rights of the Holy See, know how to do so without encroaching on the quarrel with the Italian Government. None of the candidates put forward up to the present are of this description. Cardinal Monaco Lavalletta appears too trenchant and ultramontane. Cardinal Parrochi, often mentioned, has shown stiffness in his relations with the Italian Government and appears to have pushed to the utmost all political claims of the Papacy. At the outset of his career he belonged to the Liberal clergy, and it is feared that should he be elected Pope he might return to the ideas of his youth. The Italian Cardinals did favor the election of Cardinal Serafino Vannatelli, who for some time to disapprove of the Bismarckian policy of Leo XIII. But this prelate has changed his attitude and lost favor. Mgr. Jaobini, though not a cardinal as yet, has high qualities that have attracted attention and won the sympathies of an important faction of the Ecclesiastical Senate, which desires to see him admitted, in order to prepare his candidature for the papacy. His Holiness has been repeatedly and earnestly solicited to confer the cardinal's beret on this distinguished prelate. Archbishop Satolli, papal delegate to the church in the United States, will be elected in America for the present. Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the American college, is far from well.

HAWAIIAN RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Mr. West offered the following substitute for the Hawaiian resolution offered yesterday by the Foreign Affairs committee:—"Resolved, that it is unwise and inexpedient to consider the project of annexing Hawaiian territory to the United States; that the people of the Hawaiian islands should be left to choose or maintain their own government, and that any foreign intervention shall be regarded as an act unfriendly to the government of the United States."

An animated discussion took place in the senate to-day, on the above resolution, which was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was brought to a close by the termination of the morning session, two p.m., when the resolution and several proposed modifications of it were laid over till to-morrow.

The House bill to repeal the Federal elections laws was taken up as unfinished business. A speech in opposition to it was made by Mr. Lodge (Republican, Mass.), after which that bill also went over till to-morrow.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail business has been very good during the past week, but the wholesale trade is not correspondingly flourishing. In the appended quotations the only change to be reported is for potatoes, which have risen one-quarter of a cent per pound—a custom-hous duty at this season of the year. Eggs and butter are on the decline. The fish market is receiving a large portion of its supplies from Cowichan, where plenty of salmon seem to be obtainable. Local fishermen, however, have been unable to do much of late as the rough weather has interfered with their operations. A fresh supply of green peas, such as lettuce, cabbage and cauliflower is shortly expected from San Francisco, and would no doubt have been here by this time had the weather been mild enough to handle the consignment to advantage.

Current retail quotations are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Oats, Potatoes, etc.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

No More Bounties to European Immigrants—The Northwest School Question.

Mounted Police to Be Withdrawn From Manitoba—The Duty on Scrap Iron.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—As announced some time ago it has been definitely decided to discontinue on March 1, the payment of bounties to European immigrants taking land in the Northwest. The expense of the plan particularly during the past year makes it quite clear that the effort had an appreciable effect in inducing immigration.

Sir John Thompson has not made any report on the North West schools. The matter is being investigated by a sub-committee of council composed of Hon. Messrs. Foster, Angers, and Daly. Their report will be laid before the Cabinet in a day or two. The Government has until February 7, to take action in the matter.

The mounted police will be withdrawn from Manitoba in April. The work of guarding the frontier will devolve on the Customs and Quarantine officers.

Representatives of the Iron and Hardware industry from Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Toronto and Hamilton are here interviewing the Tariff Committee. The pig-iron men want the duty on scrap iron, which is \$20 per ton, maintained, while the rolling mills men want it reduced.

Lt. C. N. Mitchell, of Winnipeg, will probably be adjudant of this year's Bley team. This is mere conjecture, however. The name of the commanding officer has not yet been mentioned.

According to advices received at the Department of Trade and Commerce, from Mr. Conolly, formerly Dominion Government agent at Dublin, an Irish gentleman, named McCracken, has arranged to establish a woolen factory at Mission, B.C.

Sir John Thompson, in an interview to-day referring to Hon. Mr. Laurier's criticism of the speech delivered by him in the County of Antigonish recently, stated that his references to Mr. Tarte on that occasion were misrepresented; that he (Sir John) had not connected Mr. Tarte in any way with the Richelieu election. Only one reporter was present at the Antigonish meeting, who could not write shorthand and had not even the convenience of a scribe. There is little wonder then that many inaccuracies had occurred in his report of the Premier's speech.

Dealing with the protests against the Government establishing a binder twine factory at the Kingston penitentiary, Hon. Mr. Foster said the present was not the time to object. Parliament sanctioned the expenditure last session.

The law will be allowed to take its course in the case of Albert Stroebel, under sentence of death for having murdered Marshall at Huntington, B.C.

SYSTEMATIC NEGLECT.

Dr. Hasell, district coroner, presided yesterday afternoon at an inquest touching the death of Mrs. Charlotte Manson, of Humboldt street. The jury was composed of Messrs. H. B. Rendell (foreman), J. J. Randolph, A. G. Day, E. Collis, A. Hall and H. Dobbs, and the witnesses were R. Williams, S. O. Kelly, Phineas Manson, Jr., and Phineas Manson, Sr. The latter, the husband of the deceased, had been arrested early in the day by Officer Redgrave in his usual condition of semi-drunkenness. The evidence went to show that Manson had been in the habit of abusing his wife, even as recently as Saturday last, when she lay sick and helpless on what proved to be her deathbed. Manson deposed that he and

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fourth Session of the Sixth Parliament.

SECOND DAY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1894.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Prayers by the Right Rev. Bishop Perrin.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

MR. MARTIN rose to reply to an address presented in reply to the speech delivered by His Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the legislature. Commencing with an expression of regret that someone better qualified had not been assigned to the task, he took up the speech and dealt with it clause by clause, starting with the promise of a redistribution bill, which he felt sure would receive the earnest consideration of both sides of the house. He spoke with approval of the guarantee of interest, made during the recess, on the bonds of the Nakusp & Slocan railway company. This would ensure the construction of the road, which would be of great advantage to the mining country to be served. He referred to the completion of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway and the valuable service now being rendered by it, in consequence of the help of legislation of the past. Respecting the reference to the Kootenay mines and the silver question generally, he would refrain from any extended remarks, as he observed that the Minister for Mines had given notice of a resolution on the subject. He spoke with pleasure of the marked attention given to hydraulic mining in the Cariboo country, and predicted that this would take such a hold that the old days of Cariboo would be revived in the activity of the mining industry. He advocated liberal aid to the construction of roads, so that supplies for the mines and the ore they produced might be carried at a moderate cost. He thought the increase in the production of the coal mines was a subject for general congratulation, the operations of the mines being a benefit to the country in every way. He commended the government for the steps taken to ascertain the rights of the province with respect to fishing licenses, and also the ownership of the precious metals in the railway lands on Vancouver Island, by reference to the courts. As to the site for the provincial home at Kamloops, he could say that it had been obtained at a very reasonable rate and that a more desirable one could not have been secured. There was sufficient land about the place to give employment to the residents in developing it, so that they would feel that they were honestly earning their living, and that the place was not merely a shelter for paupers. He felt that it was a cause for congratulation, as mentioned in the speech, that while commercial depression had prevailed all over the world it had not been felt to the same extent in British Columbia. The system of dyking and irrigation was one of the greatest benefits to the whole province, he was glad to notice that the government proposed to give assistance to the work in the shape of guarantees which would enable the money to be procured. It was his wish that the government should be able to say, as it had already said in the province, that this year the crops and prices had been fairly good all round, and the people had thus been rewarded for their industry. He had much pleasure in moving that there be an address in reply be presented.

MR. BEAVER scolded the motion, and in his introductory remarks spoke with regret of the death of the late I. B. Nason, whom he eulogized as a useful and highly respected member of the house. Dealing with the speech from the throne, he took up the matter of redistribution, abstaining at the present time from speaking as to the character of the bill which should be introduced. As to the aid to the Nakusp & Slocan railway, he believed that as a result of this the bonds had been floated and the railway was nearly completed, and the ore of the district would soon be passing over it on their way to the smelters of the world. He hoped that when any changes in the guarantee were made as suggested, the government would see that the interests of the province were safeguarded. The Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway he considered a monument to the wisdom and foresight of the government and house, for no doubt the assistance given had been instrumental in securing a magnificent railway, now in operation. He had had the opportunity of visiting Kootenay several times, and in the Silver King mine he had passed the time in the day, and in length—a sample of the wonderful character of the country. During the recess the owners have been successful in stocking that mine for \$1,250,000, and he was informed that in the Kaslo-Slocan country there were many Silver Kings. He noticed that 2,000 tons of the value of \$130,000, had already been carried out over the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway in the period of four or five weeks. He was glad to notice that Cariboo is reviving, and believed that Cariboo will again be a mainstay of this province. He had been told and believed that the hydraulic mines there were equal to the best in California. Coal being the staple mining industry in the province, it was most gratifying to note that the duty on that article imported into the United States was likely to be taken off, which would result in doubling the British Columbia output. The salmon pack, he noticed, showed a very great increase during the past year, and when we thought of all the edible fishes that coast and of the time coming when all the coast will be studded with fishing villages, we could see what an immense increase this would make in the exports of the province. He commended the proposition to grant aid to the trunk roads which he thought would insure to the advantage of the whole province at large. With respect to the proposed guarantee in aid of hydraulic mining, and irrigation, he felt peculiarly gratified at the proposition, as he had been one of the first to induce people to come to this country for the purpose of engaging in dyking and irrigation. With a government guarantee he felt that bonds for the purpose could be floated at a cost of not more than 4 1/2 per cent. It appeared from the papers that the Dominion and Australian governments were about to enter into some measure of reciprocity, which would be a particularly good thing for the lumber trade, and this already showed signs of an impetus in that there was a large amount of outside capital about to come forward for investment in the lumber of this province. The season could scarcely be expected to be this year as profitable as last, owing to the restrictions imposed by the Paris tribunal, and it was satisfactory to know that the industry is in a flourishing condition. On the whole one could not help being imbued with the idea that the province is on the eve of great commercial prosperity, and therefore behooved every member of the legislature to assist in so shaping the legislation that no hindrance should be put in the way of the expected development, but that on the contrary every possible assistance should be granted.

HON. ROBERT BEAVER agreed with the expressions of regret at the death of the late member for Cariboo, Mr. Nason, whom he said, undoubtedly acted as he thought in the best interest of the country, though he unfortunately was imbued with the idea

that it was his duty to support the government in whatever action they might take. Mr. Nason was, however, a true pioneer, a true progressive citizen, and when he died a good man certainly was lost. He no doubt was Mr. Adams' ambition to do as well for Cariboo as his predecessor, Mr. Nason, had done. In the two speeches just made there was a very marked ignoring of the great question of redistribution. It might have been supposed that the speakers would be in the secrets of the government, and could lay before the house some particulars of this legislation, but a more marked silence than theirs on this subject could not have been observed. He took exception to the words of the proposed address in reply, that redistribution "was necessarily postponed on account of imperfect census returns," and held that the Dominion census furnished no information upon which a redistribution of the provincial representation could be based. He held that it would have been far better for the government to have manfully faced this question in the first instance, instead of putting it off until now, when it could no longer be shirked. As to the suggested guarantee of principal as well as interest on the bonds of a railway company, he held that if such a step was necessary it would probably be better for the government to build the railway, as to guarantee the bonds meant to pay them. He would defer further remarks until the details of the proposition were before the house. He wished to draw attention to the reference to the sale of provincial lands at 92 per cent. In the absence of more information it was difficult to discuss this fully. The public accounts for the year 1892-93 were, however, before the house, and these showed that he was an unfortunately correct prophet when he said that there would not be sufficient in the \$700,000 loan to convert the debt as proposed and spend \$250,000 in public works. He held that the pretensions of the prosperity of this province, so far as the finances of its government are concerned, are of the hollowest kind. The party in office now were practically the party who in 1891 had largely increased, while the term debt had largely increased, while there was practically nothing to show for it, and in addition they had given away millions of acres of land, besides the guarantees to railway and other enterprises. Since the present Premier had held that position the debt had very largely increased by upwards of \$650,000. In the past two years alone, and he asked, could the few people in this province maintain such a burden? The balance sheet in the volume of public accounts showed what he had stated—an increase in the liabilities over the assets of upwards of \$160,000, besides \$80,000 at least of assets which would not be set off as assets at all. He entered into details of the loan transactions of the past few years to show that there was not enough of money now on hand out of the loan of 1891 to convert the loans which the act should be converted, though it was a matter of provincial honor that the terms of the act should be strictly adhered to. He felt that the government had been paying for public works, and before they could convert the loans as authorized in the act they would have to borrow further. He noticed a paper placed before the house to-day, entitled "Reply to British Columbia's Defamers," and though he had not read this paper he would say that any persons who were doing anything which impaired the honor or credit of the province were the real defamers.

HON. MR. DAVIE—Hear, hear. HON. MR. TURNER also opened with an allusion to the loss sustained by the death of their old friend Mr. Nason. He expressed surprise that the leader of the opposition had failed to allude to the mover and second of the address, as customary, and wished himself to pay a deserved tribute to those gentlemen. They had been well selected—the one of them a gentleman who represented very ably the agricultural interests which it was so desirable to bring to the front; and the other a gentleman very closely identified with the mining interests. He commended those gentlemen on the very able manner in which they had performed their duty to-day. As to the remarks of the hon. leader of the opposition, he must say they were unusually mild. Mr. Beaver complained that the mover and second had not taken him into their confidence with respect to redistribution, but it was probably very far from their intention to do that. He thought that the confidence on that subject. He thought it had been an act of wisdom on the part of the government to defer redistribution until the mistakes of the census bulletins were fully cleared up as they would be. The proposition respecting the Nakusp & Slocan railway guarantee was recommended by leading financiers of the old country, and properly so, as it would be of great advantage. With respect to the financial criticism by the leader of the opposition, he wished to point out that in contrast to the \$80,000 said to be doubtful assets, there was upwards of that amount outstanding in perfectly good overdue taxes. Such taxes he noticed were very fairly placed in the Victoria city statement as assets, though the province had not been in the practice of so including them. He thought that the provincial debt of \$1,694,000 was really a very small one. He referred to the improvement of the credit of the province in the money market shown by the high rate, 92, at which the three per cent. loan had bid. As to the prediction quoted by the leader of the opposition, which he said he made in 1891, that it would be impossible to convert the whole of the debt out of the \$700,000 loan, and spend \$250,000 in public works, he wished to say that it had never been intended that all the debt should be converted, as there were always holders who refused to surrender their original bonds for any new ones which might be offered them. He noticed that the leader of the opposition objected to the increase in the debt mainly because he said it had not been expected, but he felt that as to the character of the expenditure the houses would be of a different opinion, for he believed that the government had so carried out the expenditure that it had brought the best results in adding to the wealth of the province. They wanted to put public works, facilities for education, roads, and other improvements, wherever they were needed, and they would do their best to carry out this policy.

MR. COTTON could not let the occasion pass without expressing the compliments of his side of the house to the gentlemen who had moved and seconded the address. He feelingly referred to the death of Mr. Nason, and said it would be well for all, if their turn came to pass from the house, they left such kindly feelings amongst their colleagues. He thought the leader of the opposition had spoken thoughtlessly, when he expressed surprise that the mover of the address had given no information about redistribution, for how could he give that when the government themselves did not know what they were going to do. (Hon. Mr. Davie—Hear, hear.) He commended the principal of the Nakusp & Slocan railway bonds, but deferred further remarks on this subject until the full proposition is submitted. Though there was little said in the speech about the government's inten-

tions these could be inferred from the activity of the Premier during the recess in going about the country attacking his political opponents; and from the actions of members of the government in endeavoring to cut out new garments during the year. He read from an interview of Hon. Col. Baker by a Star reporter in Montreal, in which he was reported to have said that the province would endeavor to induce capitalists to come in to purchase the lands, but if those capitalists held the lands for a rise instead of selling them at a fair price, they would see that the lands were properly taxed, by being their intention to "tax the monopolists to death"; and Mr. Cotton contended that the government for keeping off capitalists by these threats of taxation. He complained that, as he alleged, the Premier had told the electors in different parts of the province that, as he could not trust members of the opposition, unless the constituencies returned supporters of the government they would get nothing; and he complained also that the spirit of partisanship manifested itself in all the reports to personal attacks which he said had been upon him by the Premier during the past few months, and declared it to be absolutely false that he had advocated separation of the island and mainland. He admitted that there had been some agitation, but said he had always opposed the idea, claiming that the way to obtain redress was to send men down to the legislature pledged to give fair play to all parts of the province. He denied the charge that he and the other members of the independent party had violated their pledges to the electors, and claimed that the electors in 1891 on all the pledges made to them.

HON. MR. DAVIE rose, the Speaker being about to put the question, and said that to the hon. gentleman opposite seemed to be backward, or to be anxious to prevent his replying to some of their principal speakers, he would address his remarks to the house. He thought the "personal attacks" which Mr. Cotton had just referred to, he challenged any person to show that he had ever made a personal allusion to any political opponent, for he did not descend to that mode of attack. Mr. COTTON asked to be allowed to explain that he had not said anything about attacks on his personal character, but that the attacks had been made in connection with the mainland agitation. HON. MR. DAVIE answered that this was not what Mr. Cotton had said a few minutes before. His party and their friends had got up a mainland petition—which he (Mr. Davie) always called a separation petition—the object of which was ostensibly the disallowance of the act for the construction of new parliament buildings at the seat of government; although Mr. Cotton and the hon. leader of the opposition—now apparently in the same boat—were at variance on that subject. Mr. Cotton and those who follow him were active in initiating or supporting the petition for disallowance, which among other things demanded the resignation of Governor General that "the people of the mainland are now advocating the separation of the mainland from the island as the surest means of relief from the evils under which they at present suffer." This petition Mr. Cotton had boastfully claimed had received 6,000 or 7,000 signatures. Following the petition it was idle for him to attempt to separate the island and party—were active in getting up the Kamloops convention to take measures in support of that petition, to which convention delegates were invited from all parts, Vancouver island excluded. The agitators found, however, that they had called meeting in Vancouver, and they had gathered together a sufficient number to transact business at all, though at the end of a week they got something over 100. They did not succeed better in Westminster, where the principal speaker—the member for New Westminster—had to deplore the thinness of the attendance, and soon as they discovered their mistake they generally returned to the mainland to do their best. Mr. Cotton came out in his newspaper advocating no separation but thorough organization for the next election. It had been thought necessary, on behalf of the party, to give delegates for not inviting Vancouver island delegates to the ridiculous convention, which too much expense would be imposed on delegates attending any convention held at a place convenient to both island and mainland. He showed that the expense and time necessary to enable delegates to attend the Kamloops convention was but a trifle more than for delegates from Vancouver. He was glad to hear of the success of those gentlemen, and was proud of their support, and he thought that the confidence which they had shown in the government was not forfeited by anything which they might propose. (Applause.)

MR. BROWN wished to add a special word of compliment to the hon. member who had moved the address, on his return to the government ranks after his departure of last session. He desired to continue the policy previously carried out the declaration of the intention of the government to tax monopolies to death, made by the Provincial Secretary in an interview with the reporter of an Eastern newspaper quoted by Mr. Cotton. HON. MR. BEAVER—That was an oversight. HON. MR. DAVIE said this was what he supposed, for he had on one occasion made a similar omission himself. He was glad to hear the address of those gentlemen, and was proud of their support, and he thought that the confidence which they had shown in the government was not forfeited by anything which they might propose. (Applause.)

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land until it was made less profitable to do than to sell it. That had been the policy of successive governments since the Smythe administration in 1882, when land at Victoria was taxed at a value about \$50 an acre which had since been steadily raised to \$500 and upwards. In the course of time it would thus become no longer profitable to keep the lands idle. He supposed it was something of the kind which had been told the news- paper which gave the version referred to. Though the opposition drew a picture of blue ruin, and dwelt upon the fact that the province had been borrowing money, the public accounts showed the total debt up to the balance sheet of June last to be considerably less than \$2,000,000, taking into account the sinking fund and the money on hand. Even though there were \$80,000, as stated by the leader of the opposition, appearing in the assets which would turn out not to be assets at all, he asked if it was not a good showing. He asked if it did not compare very favorably with the debt of Victoria. He asked Mr. Cotton if the debt of Vancouver city is not as great. MR. COTTON—Yes, but she has got something to show for it. HON. MR. DAVIE asked if the province had not also something to show for her debt. That the twenty years' government had resulted in a debt of only \$2,000,000, in the face of the liberal expenditures on im- provements, and he would compare very favorably with that of any city in the province. He reviewed the details of previous loans, showing that the conversion of 6 per cent. bonds, having fourteen years yet to run, into 3 per cent., and paying a bonus for so doing, resulted in a great saving to the province. He contrasted the high credit of the province now, as shown by the placing of a 3 per cent. loan at 92, with the time when, during the term of office of an administration of which the present leader of the opposition was a member, they had wished to borrow \$30,000, and had to pay 8 per cent. for it, beside 5 per cent. commission to the broker who obtained the loan from Governor Douglas. When he referred to this incident at Chilliwack, Mr. Cotton expressed doubt, saying he had not heard of it, which was quite likely as he was not in the country at the time. MR. KITCHEN objected that what he said was that he had found nothing about it in the accounts, and he had put the book into Mr. Davie's hands and asked him to find it.

HON. MR. DAVIE—"He might as well have asked me to prove it out of the New Testament." (Laughter.) It was true, he said, that Mr. Kitchen had produced the accounts for 1892, and asked him to prove the statement out of that, but of course he could not do so, because it was not a permanent loan and was not at all. He maintained that the position of the province was better than that of any city within it, though they were all in good position. With respect to the Nakusp & Slocan railway, he would not discuss the guarantee proposition at length now, because it would come up later on. He did not expect that the hon. gentleman opposite would be pleased with the speech; he did not expect, either, to please them when the redistribution bill came down. As to redistribution he would not say much now—it was a very old chestnut, as the leader of the opposition would say—but he could tell the hon. gentleman that the government have, Mr. Cotton to the contrary notwithstanding, made up their mind what the redistribution is to be, and that it will not be changed by anything the hon. gentlemen opposite may say before it is brought down. They were justified in withholding it last year, when it would have been a mere matter of government to proceed upon the census return, showing as they had done, the population of the island and the mainland to be about the same. He could say now that the principal feature of the bill would be the entire breaking down of what has been known as the balance of power between the island and mainland, and if they could only get the bill, with any other change made, it would be acceptable to the country generally as a step in the right direction. In conclusion, he wished to express sorrow for the absent, and to offer congratulations to those who had taken part in the debate, and particularly the mover and second. He thought the hon. Minister was perhaps a little unjust in his reference to the fact that the leader of the opposition had made no reference to these gentlemen.

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that it was not his party but the govern- ment who had been doing all the separating. As to the statement just made by the Premier that the government intended to do away with the balance of power theory, he denied that there ever had been such a theory, and declared that the Premier's statement could not be showed down his throat, as a pioneer, though it might be believed by "what are vulgarly called the kachaks, the people who have come here lately." He declared that there had been the sectionalism on the part of the people of the mainland. HON. MR. DAVIE—Read your petition. (Laughter.) MR. BROWN proceeded to read the petition, with much urging between the paragraphs, until he reached the comparison between the representation between island and mainland, when, amidst the laughter of the members present, he moved the adjournment of the debate, it being then nearly six o'clock.

MR. BROWN resumed his remarks on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He stated that though a copy of the reply to British Columbia's defamers was on his desk yesterday, he was not then aware of the fact, or that it had been circulated, but he desired now to make some remarks upon it, opening with a protest against the title, by which, he said, the government were slandering their opponents in an official document. He then proceeded with his reading of the agitation petition. Reaching the paragraph quoted by Hon. Mr. Davie the previous day, in which it is stated that "the people on the mainland are now advocating separation," he said that sentence was no doubt too inclusive, and if he had to write it he would say merely "many of the people." He wished to remove the word "advocating" by a remark of Hon. Mr. Davie when yesterday he (Mr. Brown) quoted from a speech delivered on the 24th of April, to show that he had spoken against separation. He saw by the COLONIST, and found on inquiry that this was correct, that the Premier then said, "Ah, this was after your meetings had all gone on, and after you had caught the remark then, which he quoted was made at the very first meeting. He dealt with the Attorney-General's reply to the petition, submitted yesterday, and attempted a justification of the mis-statements of the petition there exposed. He went to the defence of Mr. Kitchen in the matter of the allegation that a road had been built five miles for the benefit of one man, and declared that he knew there was a great deal of truth in the statement, as he had been told by several respectable men—whose names he would not give, however—that it was a common thing to build a road two or three miles long between the barn and the house of a settler, and that the government. (Derisive laughter.) He did not blame Mr. Kitchen for not giving the name of his informant. (Cries of Name, name!) "I'll do nothing of the sort," replied Mr. Brown, amidst fresh laughter. He continued that he had got those statements from a number of respectable citizens of Chilliwack. There was one whose name he did know, but he would not give it. This man complained to him that though he had always voted for the government they let him build his own road without giving him a dollar in assistance, and then allowed the public to travel over it for them any longer. "Having made these few preliminary remarks," he announced at three o'clock, "I will now take up the subject matter of the speech." Proceeding to do this, he criticized the government for "having three rows on with the Dominion," as he termed the friendly important questions relating to the minerals, the public lands and the fisheries, now pending between the province and the Dominion. As to the succession duties, he hoped in imposing them the act would exempt estates up to \$10,000 or so.

HON. MR. VERNON thought it strange that Mr. Beaver should stand up to lecture the government on raising the issue of island and mainland when the whole burden of the own speech dealt with that issue. He had believed that Mr. Brown had a great deal to do with framing the agitators' petition, to which he had of course accepted the statement, but yet it was quite an extraordinary thing that he was so well posted upon the contents of the petition. It was apparent that Mr. Brown and those with him were in full sympathy with the petition, though they were careful to state that they had not signed it. MR. BROWN explained that he never said he had not signed the petition, for as a matter of fact he did sign it. HON. MR. VERNON said this was a noteworthy admission, seeing that the hon. gentleman's colleague, the leader of the Independent party, was so loud in stating that he, as Mr. Brown's, respectable statement about the roads in Cariboo, was perhaps, quite fair to demand the name of his informant, but he might at least inform the house where the roads he referred to were.

MR. BROWN replied that they were all over Cariboo, for he had been informed that this thing had been going on for years. (Laughter.) HON. MR. VERNON said it must have been his credulous nature, had imposed upon him for the purpose of giving him some- thing by means of which to make himself a name. He was not prepared to attend to the guarantee to the Nakusp & Slocan railway, what the government had in mind is to make a better bargain, at less expense to the country, than that authorized by the house last year, so would be apparent when the guarantee proposition was submitted. Dealing with the speech of the leader of the opposition, he said the financial position of the province compared most favorably with that of either of the flourishing cities of Victoria and Vancouver, both as to the amount of the debt and as to the value received for it. He stated that, besides the assets published in the statement, there were sums due by lumbering firms, the collection of which the government did not force, as the effect probably would be to stop the operations of many of them and throw their employes out of work; and on account of pre-emptions and of town lots purchased, the amount outstanding was also

considerable. He wished to correct the statement made by the leader of the opposition that there did not remain sufficient money in the treasury to provide for the conversion of the loans as authorized by the acts under which the money was borrowed, and that the credit and honor of the province were thereby affected, and to show that such was not the case read some official figures from the treasury department. The original loans of 1877 and 1887 were respectively \$150,000 and \$205,400, a total of \$355,400. The "Loan and consolidation act, 1891," provided for \$700,000, of which \$200,000 was borrowed in cash, leaving \$500,000 for the purpose of converting the bonds of 1877 and 1887. The conversion of bonds up to the 30th June last had been, on account of the loan of 1877, \$43,300, leaving \$106,700 still in force, and of the loan of 1887 \$107,500, leaving in force \$97,900. The total conversions had been \$150,800, and the bonds still in force amount to \$204,600. The sum paid for converting the \$150,800 had been \$202,115, leaving still available \$297,885 to redeem \$204,600. The conversion of the balance of the existing bonds would take, for those of 1877, adding the premium of say \$42 680, being forty per cent., \$148,380, and for those of 1887, adding as premium \$24,475, or twenty-five per cent., \$122,375, making a total of \$271,755 required for the redemption of the balance of the bonds, whilst the amount available out of the \$700,000 loan is \$227,895, leaving still to the good \$232,145 which the government may negotiate in cash after the bonds have been redeemed. Under the circumstances he would ask who had been the defamer in unjustly attacking the credit of the province. Mr. Beaver had based his criticism on his own statement that the government would not have enough money left to convert the bonds after expending \$250,000 in public works, but the act did not require them to raise more than \$200,000 for public works, and they had not raised more than that sum for such purpose though the act gave them permission to do as high as \$250,000. He thought the province had a great deal to show for its debt. In the matter of railways, for instance, there had been large grants during the past four years in aid of the Nakusp & Slocan, the Shuswap & Okanagan, the Victoria, and Sidney, the Colum- bia & Kootenay, and the Nelson and Fort Sheppard lines, all good and useful works, none of which would have been started but for the assistance of the government. An effort had been made to open up and develop as far as possible every portion of the province, and the results to be seen in the improvements on every hand which themselves. There were other works which it was proposed to commence as soon as possible, with the sanction of the house. In every district in the province there was something substantial to show for the expenditure, in the way of school houses, courthouses, roads, bridges and wharves. It was true that the revenue had not largely increased of late years, for there had been fifteen municipalities formed—including those of Kamloops, Vernon, Spallumcheen and others of like importance—whose taxes formerly were included in the provincial revenue, which, under the circumstances, had been remarkably well sustained. He felt that the public would be most interested in the raised against the general interest for the aggrandisement of a few individuals, and that they would come to the conclusion that they could not do better than re-entrust the government of the province to the hands of those who so far had administered it honestly and well. (Applause.)

MR. SMITH inquired the usual compliment to the mover and second, though he felt that the gentlemen not being young members were not in need of commendation. He fancied, however, that his colleague, Mr. Martin, found himself in narrow waters when he congratulated the parliament buildings, who seemed to have been very inexperienced in his address. He did not think that Mr. Cotton should be held responsible for publishing in his paper what had transpired at a public meeting. He criticized the address made by the Provincial Secretary to the teachers' institute at Vancouver, and charged him with virtually having told his subordinates that they must support his government at the next general election in order to get normal school in that city. He would like some further information on the subject of the delinquent taxes referred to by the Chief Commissioner, as he thought some persons must have been unduly favored in this respect. The members of the house were asked in the address to say that they were highly pleased that the government intended to take a certain course with respect to the Nakusp & Slocan railway, and it was because he was waiting for some further information on this point that he had not spoken before. In the absence of this, he for one could not say that he was pleased with the proposition. With regard to the redistribution bill, he urged that the government should bring it down at an early date, and immediately after bring down the estimates, so that the members might get away within a few months. He predicted that if these two measures were not brought down promptly the house would be kept here until early summer.

The address was read a first time. On the motion for the second reading Hon. Mr. Beaver asked that it be read clause by clause, and the Speaker having called for the eyes and noses on the question whether it should be so read, instead of being taken as a whole, announced that the motion was carried. HON. MR. BEAVER pointed out that the matter was not one for the division of the house, but that it could only be taken as a whole by unanimous consent. HON. MR. DAVIE said the request just made by the hon. member of the opposition seemed rather inconsiderate with his expressed desire to expedite the business at the opening of the house. He asked if there was any particular reason for it. HON. MR. BEAVER replied that though the usual practice was to take the address as a whole, every member objected this could not be done. There was one particular thing in the address which was such an absurdity it should not be permitted to pass the house. THE SPEAKER announced that the address would be read clause by clause; and this the Clerk proceeded to do. HON. MR. BEAVER, at clause 4, "that we have been pleased to learn that... there has been reserved the alternative right of guaranteeing the bonds of the company," moved in amendment that the word "interested" be substituted for "pleased."

HON. MR. DAVIE said this was mere

trading with the business of the house, which in passing the address was simply asked to re-propose the pleasure expressed by His Honor in the speech, and not to commit itself to anything. It was asked whether or not one word was better than another intimating the same thing.

The amendment being put was declared carried. Mr. GRANT said as he had been unfortunately in the library when the question was put he missed the opportunity of making some remarks he wished to address to the house respecting the Nakusp & Sloan railway, which was most happy to see had been financed notwithstanding the hard times of the past year. On clause 7, respecting the bill for the Cariboo, Mr. Grant also spoke urging the government to come to the assistance of those private individuals who are spending so much money in this industry, by the building of roads for their use.

When clause 14, respecting the new parliament buildings, was read, Mr. Grant also spoke, referring to the fact that the government have not done justice, having positively overlooked one important phase. That was, that the building will be erected at this particularly dull time for from 10 to 20 per cent. less than in brighter times, and the saving resulting would be at least \$90,000. Relative to clause 17, and answering the question made by Mr. Brown, he wished to remind the house that in Victoria city alone a civic census showed that the Dominion enumerators had under-stated the population by more than 6,000.

His Honor Mr. DAVIS said that the house need not be surprised at the course of Mr. Brown when it was borne in mind that "no man can serve two masters," and it was no doubt difficult for him to advocate provincial rights when the interests of his masters, the Dominion government, were affected. He was surprised and pained to see that such was the position in the matter. His efforts of the government had been met by articles in the newspapers one of which was under the control of the leader of the so-called independent party, in which the contentions of the government were described as mere gibberish, and these papers had taken the position that the provincial government was wrong in not returning the census returns, no matter how incorrect, as the basis for the subsidy of eighty cents per head to be paid under the terms of union. He felt he had been fully justified in condemning the course taken by Mr. Cotton and Mr. Brown as traitors to the community. The night at least he maintained judicious silence and refrained from furnishing weapons, as they had done, to those with whom the province was fighting. He did not think that the Dominion government required Mr. Brown to act as his advocate in the legislature because he happened to hold a position in its service, but rather felt confident that the necessary men had him if he would take an independent part as the representative of the city of New Westminster. The efforts of the government to have the census returns corrected had been belittled notwithstanding the indisputable fact that certain sections of the province had not been included at all by the enumerators. In some of the other provinces a gentleman occupying the relation of Mr. Brown to the Dominion government would not be allowed to sit in the legislature, and though this province was more liberal the privilege should not be abused. When the Dominion authorities saw adopted such directly unpatriotic methods as those of Mr. Cotton and Mr. Brown, they naturally doubted that good reason for the complaint of the province existed.

Mr. BROWN reproached the Premier for making his (Mr. Brown's) semi-official position under the Dominion government a ground for attack, and challenged him to point to the Dominion where he had failed to speak for provincial rights. He was sorry Mr. Cotton was not here to defend himself, having been called away by a telegram the previous evening. He defended his statements with regard to the census returns, holding that the figures quoted by the government were wrong, because when he had gone to the Indian office to inquire into them the gentleman there said, "Oh pahaw! that is counted twice!" and scored out 3,000 of the 11,000 Indians whom the government claimed had not been counted.

His Honor Mr. DAVIS announced that when the opportunity arose he would deal with the many grossly inaccurate statements made by Mr. Brown in the course of his speech upon the address.

The address was read a second and a third time and referred to the usual committee for presentation to His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor.

LOGGERS' RELIEF BILL.

His Honor Mr. DAVIS moved the second reading of the "Loggers' Relief Bill." He said in explanation that the law in this Province as in some other places allows not only the goods of a direct tenant, but also those of others who are upon his premises as lodgers to be seized for rent. This had its origin in the very tender manner in which the law had looked upon the rights of landlords, but it is found that such a provision is no longer desirable. By this bill provision is made that the landlords shall not detain upon such goods, or in case of default provides for their release.

His Honor Mr. DAVIS favored the principle of the bill and said it was drawn in such a manner that it would be difficult of operation. It ought to be simple.

Bill read a second time; to be committed to-morrow.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The standing committees for the session were named as follows:— Private bills and standing orders—By His Honor Mr. DAVIS; Messrs. Ebers, Smith, Hunter and Martin. By His Honor Mr. DAVIS; Messrs. Semlin, Kitchen and Milne. Public accounts—Messrs. Martin, Croft and Rogers; and Messrs. Beaven and Cotton. Printing—Messrs. Anderson, Fletcher and Hall; and Messrs. Brown and McKenzie.

Railways—Messrs. Booth, Hunter, Rogers, Ebers, Stoddart, Adams, Pugh, Croft, Horne, Anderson and Watt; and Messrs. Sward, Forster, Brown, Keith, Kellie, McKenzie and Grant. Mining—Messrs. Smith, Rogers, Stoddart, Watt, Adams and Kellie; and Messrs. Cotton, Grant and Keith. The house adjourned at 5:25 p.m. until 2 p.m. the following day.

FOURTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1894.

The Speaker took the chair at 9 p.m. Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon Sorvén.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

His Honor Mr. BEAVEN called attention to the fact that a former Speaker, Mr. J. A. Mara, M. P., was present amongst the audience, and suggested that Mr. Speaker might invite him to a seat beside the chair. This Mr. Speaker cordially did.

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MARINE MOVES.

Burned to the Water's Edge. Fleet at Sea. Than Usual.

The Wrecked "Norway".

The steamer City of Stawburn to the Stanwood Navigation Co. burned to the water's edge at landing about seven miles this morning, Snohomish county, Washington. The steamer was on her way from Stillaguamish river port and had a full cargo of hay and touched at Port Susan, and at five broke out was taking on water. She had a number of passengers as far as could be learned, the vessel was under full way before she was wrecked. The flames spread that in five most the entire vessel was able to stern. Captain Hartman, in a struggle to save the vessel, tried to sink the vessel and from the dock to prevent the flames spreading. The quick action of the crew prevented the vessel, and she was run up as well as the time would permit abandoned by the crew. The vessel, the vessel being valued at \$3,000, with insurance at \$5,000.

THE SEALING FLEET.

The forest of masts which constitute every over the upper harbor every winter has disappeared, earlier than ever before. The schooners which will hunt ice coast waters, and which will half the fleet, have with many will cruise along this coast to the north. It is not probable that the vessel left here, which has a schooner Woorlock, which has a Yokohama, will be fitted out for the season's operations, as it is said to be a most unprofitable crew still remain with the vessel. The vessel's wages are forthcoming, but the vessel will now be changed ownership, being now in the hands of Mr. S. L. Kelly's assigns.

A CHANGE IN THE SCHEDULE.

According to new regulations of the Coast Steamship Company after 5 o'clock in the evening it is to be about this time the next steamer will leave on Monday, four days instead of five days. The five day system will be discontinued.

LEGISLATIVE MATTER.

The act respecting partnership in the Land Act in fulfillment of the promise made in the form is a comprehensive measure. The sections besides the four which are prescribed certificate of partnership, declaration of co-partnership, dissolution of partnership, and law relating to partnership, and vision for the formation of partnerships as well as for the registration of firms. It defines the nature of partnership, and the relations of partners to each other, and to the dissolution of partnership, and the responsibility of partners to limited partnership. The matter of registration dealt with in this bill is one which has received the attention of the Board by whom it was recommended to the Legislature.

The act respecting witnesses is a digest of the law of evidence production of documents before the court. This was one of the bills promised. Another very useful measure is the better prevention of fraudulent leading statements by competitors. This is very important in substance provides that an advertisement, letter-head, prospectus or document issued, published or distributed for any corporation or company, or for any individual, shall not contain any statement of fact which is not supported by the actual capital actually and in good faith, and no more, shall be so as any violation of this provision calculated any person having any interest in the corporation shall, in any conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding \$200 and costs, and not exceeding three months and not more than one month.

THE MEMBERS' ADDRESSES.

The following are the city addresses of the members of the legislature: Adams, Wm., 23 North Park street; Anderson, G. W., 29 King's road; Baker, J. A., 121 Columbia street; Beaven, Hon. R. B., 22 Vanquay street; Booth, J. P., Windsor hotel; Brown, J. C., New England hotel; Cotton, F. C., Driard hotel; Croft, Henry, Esquimalt road; Ebers, Hon. Thos., Spanish road; Fletcher, Thos., 181 Fort street; Forster, T. H., Oriental hotel; Grant, John, 2 Cadboro Bay road; Hall, R. H., 80 Henry street; Higgins, Hon. D. W., Cadboro Bay; Horne, J. W., Driard hotel; Hunter, Hon. J., 49 Birdcove walk; Keith, T., New England hotel; Kellie, J. M., Oriental hotel; Kitchen, T. E., Oriental hotel; Martin, G. B., Oriental hotel; McKenzie, C. C., 130 Fort street; Milne, Dr. G. L., 100 Dallas road; Pugh, Hon. M., Esquimalt road; Semlin, J. A., Driard hotel; Rogers, S. A., Driard hotel; Semlin, C. A., Driard hotel; Stoddart, D. A., Oriental hotel; Sward, G. B., Oriental hotel; Vernon, Hon. J. H., 1 Pleasant street; Watt, Dr. A. T., 85 Fort street.

After's Pills are constantly advanced estimation of those who use them. They improve the appetite, promote digestion, healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their action, and powerful in inducing disease.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—It is believed that Bernhard had a narrow escape from poison while performing in a piece, "Les Femmes de France," at the Dahnonyan servant, Kerim, who had been re-arranging, put some laudanum on her tea by mistake. Bernhard, the strange taste before she drank it, did her very serious harm.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Burned to the Water's Edge—Sealing Fleet at Sea Earlier Than Usual.

The Wrecked "Norway" Heard From—Coast Steamship's Changed Schedule.

The steamer City of Stanwood, belonging to the Stanwood Navigation company, was burned to the water's edge at Port Susan, a landing about seven miles this side of Stanwood, Snohomish county, Sunday morning.

The forest of masts which looms up so conspicuously over the upper part of the harbor every winter has disappeared this year, earlier than ever before.

According to new regulations the Pacific Coast Steamship Company steamers will, after to-day, leave Victoria for San Francisco at 5 o'clock in the evening instead of 11 a.m.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

The act respecting partnership, submitted in the Legislature in fulfillment of the promise made in the speech from the throne is a comprehensive measure consisting of 85 sections besides the four schedules giving the prescribed certificate of partnership; declaration of co-partnership, declaration of dissolution of partnership, and the form of the register.

Another very useful measure is an act for the better prevention of fraudulent or misleading statements by companies and others. This is very short, and in substance provides that where any advertisement, letter-head, postal-card, account or document issued, published or circulated by or for any corporation, association or company, purports to state the subscribed capital of the company, then the capital actually and in good faith subscribed, and no more, shall be so stated, and any violation of this provision calculated to mislead any person having any business with the said corporation, association, or company, shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200 and costs, and not less than \$50 and costs, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months and not less than one month.

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Ayer's Pills are constantly advancing in the estimation of those who use them. They improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, and powerful in subduing disease.

THE CITY.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Jan. 25.

MAYOR THOMAS yesterday paid a personal visit to the water works, in connection with the recommendation in Engineer Wilnot's reports of recent date.

MISS BELLA ROBERTSON, whose father died recently in this city under circumstances peculiarly sad, returned by yesterday's direct steamer to her relatives and friends in San Diego, Cal.

A LITTLE bootblack of Seattle, who had run away from a good home, was detained by the police here for safe keeping yesterday. He was on his way to San Francisco, to which city he had planned to "beat his way."

TENDERS have been invited by the City Council for the supply of provisions for the Home of the Aged and Infirm, for the printing and binding of the annual report, and the construction of sidewalks during the current year.

MR. J. S. YATES made an application yesterday in Chambers for the release from jail of the defendant in the case of James V. Sheppard, who had been imprisoned for refusing to pay "maintenance money." His Lordship refused the application.

A FINE collection of mineral specimens, just received from the Sloon, is on view in Mr. Henry Croft's window, Government street. There are about 800 pounds of ore samples, nearly all of the best known mines in the famous district being represented.

REV. CANON BRANLANS will preach at special services at Nanaimo next Sunday, in connection with the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of St. Paul's church. St. Paul's is the oldest church in the Coal City, and the rector, Rev. Canon Good, is one of the pioneer residents of the district.

THE Cowichan football players will hold a dance at Duncan to-morrow evening. Richardson's orchestra has been engaged for the occasion and will leave on the E. & N. railway to-morrow. An invitation was extended to the Victoria Rugby team, but owing to their engagement with the Vancouverites it could not be accepted.

OFFICER JAMES HILDRETH has resigned from the City Police force and has been succeeded by Officer Kavanagh, the city by the operation losing one good and efficient officer, and gaining, it is to be hoped, another. Mr. Hildreth returns to his old home in Welland county, Ont., the good wishes of all who have known him in the West going with him.

THE young man of the congregation of St. John's have, with a little assistance, organized a first class minstrel company, who will have their first rehearsal in the school-room on Herald street this evening. There are twenty-two good voices in the semi-circle, including Mr. Clement Rowlands and Mr. Ernest Wolf, C.M., and Mr. E. A. Pauline is the musical director.

MESSRS. Kitchin & Waterhouse of Nanaimo have been instructed to arrange for the sale of the China Creek gold mines, owned by the West Coast Gold Mining and Prospecting Co. It is understood that English capitalists have applied to this firm for property in question, and are prepared to invest heavily in the development of the mineral wealth of Vancouver Island.

SHERIFF MCMILLAN yesterday morning received a telegram from the Secretary of State, Ottawa, containing official notification of the Governor-General's decision that the law must take its course in the case of Albert J. Stroebel, sentenced to death for the murder of John Marshall of Huntington. The execution will take place here, probably at 8 o'clock, next Tuesday morning.

THE following have been selected to play for Victoria against Vancouver at Brockton point next Saturday: H. Pettibone, back; J. F. Foulkes, H. B. Haines and A. J. Crease, three-quarter backs; F. Smith and C. W. Ward, half-backs; H. E. M. Jones (captain), L. Crease, W. H. Langley, J. Fraser, H. Warden, D. Sullivan, E. A. C. Gibson, F. Hibben and F. Wollaston, forwards. There will be a practice game at Beacon Hill this afternoon at 4:15.

IN a grave beside her father's, in the quiet churchyard at St. Luke's, sleeps all that remains of Emily, eldest daughter of Mrs. M. C. Brown. She last left home taking occurred yesterday afternoon, when the funeral procession left the mother's residence for Cedar Hill. Her Lordship, Bishop Perrin, officiated at the service for the dead, assisted by the new rector, Rev. Mr. Flinton, and the choir. The members of the family were the chief mourners, and the pallbearers were B. Williams, T. M. Miller, W. J. Twiss, H. O. Litchfield, Charles King and O. C. Bass.

COL. A. J. KANE, who was referred to in a dispatch of Tuesday as having interested himself in the construction of a dry dock at Nanaimo, yesterday explained his position in the matter to a COLONIST reporter. He has, he says, been looking into the matter in behalf of a number of New Yorkers who he succeeded in interesting a few years ago in the St. John, N. B., dry dock scheme. He will require a verification of the engineer's estimate and the statistical data of tonnage visiting the port, before recommending the Nanaimo project to his friends. Personally he is not interested in the matter.

THE regular annual meeting of St. Andrew's Presbyterian congregation was held last evening. The meeting was opened by Rev. Mr. Winchester, who, owing to other engagement, withdrew after Dr. Milne was elected moderator, and the hearing of a verbal petition to the secretaryship of the Synod of the minutes of the last annual and four special meetings was proceeded with, after which the chairman stated that the various reports were not ready, and that their completion would occupy a fortnight, and suggested that an adjournment be made for two weeks for their reception. After some discussion, and the hearing of a verbal statement by the secretary of the Synod, the committee concerning pulpits supply, the suggestion of the chair was adopted, and the meeting adjourned until February 7, at 8 p.m.

THE Toronto Empire, referring editorially to the report that an expedition is being formed in British Columbia and the Northwest for the service of the Queen in Hawaii, says: "It would be a grave mistake for Canada to let the expedition set out. It is probably controllable now, and if not absolutely so, can be so hampered by official interference that it can be prevented or its object defeated. It is necessary that such an expedition should be prevented leaving our shores, and if that cannot be successfully accomplished such action should be taken as will relieve Canada of all responsibility connected with it. It might be difficult, as a matter of fact, to stop a band of untrained youths embarking on an adventure like this, but in view of the complications such an expedition might involve in every effort should certainly be made to do so."

so. If not possible to capture the youths, it is at least possible to see that no arms or ammunition are shipped from a Canadian port.

THE secret of the Seattle yacht Greis Felitz's cruise around Vancouver Island last month is fully explained in a letter recently received by Mr. A. W. Huson from his son at Cape Comorand. It will be remembered that the yacht owned a considerable amount when fitting out at Seattle for the expedition. The party who made the trip on her were A. M. Tapley, Eugene Peters, William Newman and son, and James Holcom, an old beach miser, who gathered bar gold on California's bars and ocean beach for 17 years. They took with them a new invention in the form of a machine for mining gold, and this with other paraphernalia which they had, aroused the suspicion that the party was on a gold hunt. So resolute were all concerned in regard to the enterprise that nothing of a definite nature was published in regard to their trip, although it was pretty well known at that place in the local press. The expedition was when the party returned from the cruise a few weeks ago they contradicted the reports published about their gold mission, saying that they were simply on a pleasure trip. Mr. Huson's letter, however, states that the party called at Cape Comorand one day last month and were intending to operate their machine on the beach there, but finding that Mr. Huson's men had the advantage of them by being there first, proceeded on their way around the island. The Messrs. Huson have got the right of way "to mine along the beach" at that place, it consequently could not be driven from the claim. When the weather is fine Mr. Huson says the gold can be readily gathered.

THE NEW DRILL HALL.

It did not need the finely engraved invitation cards or the promise of a select musical programme to awaken an interest in the forthcoming opening of the new drill hall by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney last evening; the interest was general, without any outside inducement, in the mere fact of the volunteers having some place to which they could creditably give the name of home. The consequence was that the drill hall was far too limited to hold the congregation of admirers of the Queen's uniform, the companies of the battalion being cramped for room in getting through the ordinary drill. There was a full turnout of both officers and men, and a very good show was made. After the usual parade the men were lined up, when they were inspected and addressed by His Honor, who to be present, and in outlining the history of the effort to obtain a suitable drill hall in Victoria, expressed his gratification at the completeness of the institution. It might not be overdone to say that the scale as some of the other structures of its kind in Western Canada, but it was one that the men had good reason to be proud of. He was surprised to hear that the Government had transferred to the battalion the bare building, when he found that the men had put their hand so earnestly to the plow that already the various quarters were comfortably furnished. Of course they might not be complete, but that was merely a matter of time. Therefore he congratulated the volunteers on their readiness to have manifested in their new home, and he further congratulated the citizens of Victoria in having such a fine structure for the brigade. There was no small credit due to members of parliament in the matter, especially to the gallant colonel, who had taken the greatest zeal in obtaining this beautiful home for the B. C. B. G. A. In conclusion he had great pleasure in declaring the hall open.

His Lordship Bishop Perrin then came forward and was greeted with the utmost warmth. The right reverend gentleman was proud to say that he had worn the volunteer uniform in the town where he lived in England. After a few humorous remarks, His Lordship addressed himself directly to the men and the duty that lay before them. One volunteer is worth ten pressed men, said the Bishop, and he proceeded to contrast the times in England when men were pressed into service with the period when volunteers left their homes and placed themselves in readiness to defend their country. It is this movement that has formed a grand chapter in the history of Britain and her colonies. But a great duty and responsibility rested on the volunteers; it was their province to set an example, not only when they wore their uniforms, but in their private life to raise the standard of morality, honesty, honor and truth.

Captain Hughes Hallett, R.N., remarked that, because sails and masts were going out of fashion, and smokestacks and guns were coming in, people thought that sailors had to do a good deal of soldiering. Well, they had, and had been chased a good deal about it; but afterwards those chaffers came along and said the sailors didn't do their soldiering so badly, after all. It was the same with the volunteers; they were chaffed, but they could live it down. They were called "amateur soldiers," but it was the amateur soldier that rendered unnecessary in Britain and her colonies, the custom of conscription that obtained in almost all other countries. (Hear, hear.) One thing had to be observed, that was a spirit of what is called comradeship. An instance of this was witnessed in Esquimalt the other day when a lad of an officer saw a comrade from the ranks struggling in the water, and did not hesitate a moment in going to his rescue. The captain also referred to the famous "die hard" of the Peninsula war, as lessons to the men before him to sink individualism for the sake of the general success. To those not in the ranks he would say that it was their duty also to foster this movement, which had for its object the safety and welfare. The volunteers saved their pockets, and as well as that, inasmuch as but for the volunteers the people would have to pay heavy taxes to maintain an army for the protection of the country. Therefore he exhorted the people to do their duty, and the soldiers, their reminding them of the words of one of the greatest sailors that ever floated, who said that "England expects every man to do his duty." (Cheers.)

This closed the formalities of the evening, and the large concourse of people proceeded to inspect the building, listening at the same time to the music discoursed by the band, the programme of which has already appeared.

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

THE READY RESPONSE.

Victorians Put Their Hands In Their Pockets to Aid the Distressed.

Valuable Hints on the Tople of the Day—Willing Workers Enlisted.

The number of distressed people principally unemployed men seeking work, who have applied to the secretary at his office during the last week or two alone, has embraced in their ranks painters, plasterers, mechanics, laborers and one druggist. Very many of these people appear to have come to Victoria seeking a livelihood from either the American side of the Sound country or the Mainland of British Columbia. Some are married, but most of them single. I am of the opinion that it has become absolutely necessary that the attention of the Government should be directed to the subject at once, before we shall be without the means to cope with it. For it is but too fully apparent that the subscriptions we receive from only a few of the public are not enough to meet the requirements help to our resident poor, far less to the destitute and unemployed coming here from other places, some of them absolutely starving. I need not say that the Society is to keep up that reputation for usefulness which it has enjoyed for the last twenty-two years, the utmost efforts of those interested in its welfare and the benevolent purpose which is its object to carry out, must be put forward to increase and establish its financial strength. Extract from President T. J. Burnes' report to the annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society.

The readiness of the people of Victoria to hear and answer any appeal from the distressed or unfortunate was well illustrated at the breakfast table, its story of want and privation, due to the lack of employment for the breadwinners of many a household, found a sympathetic audience. "Why, I had no idea the distress was so great," was the mental comment of not a few, who at once resolved to do their share toward relieving the very general distress. The good resolutions were not allowed to grow cold, and the first day's contributions to the relief fund were satisfactory indeed. Thoughtlessness alone is to blame that these were not sooner taken to give the needy a helping hand; Victorians, as a people, are generous and kind-hearted.

Yesterday's applicants for work at the office of the Benevolent Society were less numerous than in any day during a week past, Secretary Mason giving as the reason for the falling off the fact that the people had been waked up by the published article in the morning paper. "Many who read it," he said, "decided to give temporary work to those who stood in need of it. They did so, and consequently the employment seekers did not come to us in their distress. In consequence of the step taken by the COLONIST, I was able during the day to place one industrious, deserving man in work that will last him through the winter. Four others secured temporary employment. Altogether it was a red letter day for the distressed. "If we can only get \$1,000 or so in hand, we will be able to take a progressive step that we have had in contemplation for some time past. We propose to apply to the Mayor and Council for permission to put needy men who are willing to work—and the great majority want nothing more—into attention, and under the direction of the city street superintendent and the little army of the unemployed ought make the city cleaner and brighter, and at the same time benefit themselves. We would have to give a good many "square meals" to start operations with, for a hard day's work on an empty stomach is not to be looked for. "If this idea can be put in force, the school children can help materially by furnishing lunches, as I see they are doing in San Francisco."

Not only did the "money for the poor" poor in during yesterday, but many practical offerings "in kind" found their way into the storehouse of the Benevolent Society. Some unknown friends left a large bundle of assorted clothing at the editorial rooms of the COLONIST; other wearing apparel which will keep some honest men warm was placed at the disposal of Mr. Mason. "A lady" sent in two sacks of flour; Mr. Clearhise contributed a stove, and Captain Christensen gave an order for \$5 worth of groceries. A man of careworn but honest and industrious appearance approached a COLONIST reporter on the street and inquired: "Aren't you on the COLONIST?"

Receiving an affirmative reply he continued: "I thought so; here's a half dollar for the fund. I'm out of work myself just now, but I've got a little put by, and I know what it is for, the way some poor devils are this winter." "What name shall we say?" asked the paper man. "Oh never mind the name—just say 'a carpenter'."

During the afternoon other kind gifts came in—to the COLONIST office and to the office of the Benevolent Society. Mr. E. E. Blackwood sent a ton of potatoes; Mrs. Lavender, a sack of oatmeal; and others assisted with various necessities all of which which will be found useful and are much appreciated. The feeling prevails, or appears to from the general expression of opinion, that Victoria's citizens should and will look after Victoria's poor, and that no appeal for governmental assistance will be necessary. "I don't exactly like that idea," said one gentleman prominent in charitable work, "and I don't think it is necessary. The people, I am sure, will respond liberally to the call for assistance. The Pythians are doing their part as a body, and I am told a number of prominent ladies are arranging for a monster benefit entertainment. There is one class who deserve far more credit just now than it is likely anyone thinks to give them. That's the boarding-house people, who during the hard times are letting dozens who are out of work run behind in their bills rather than turn them out in the cold, hungry and looking for work. The honest laboring people who are looking for work and cannot obtain it, are not to be relieved by one day's giving. The good work must go on."

And it will! Yesterday's subscriptions in cash amounted to \$28.70, the givers being as below: Mrs. J. D. Warren, 5 00 Miss Poppenberger, 5 00 Captain Williams, 5 00 Mr. Roy, Bishop Society, 5 00 Mrs. Blackburn, 5 00 "Donor" Jones, 1 00 "A Friend", 1 00

Table listing names and amounts for subscriptions to The Weekly Colonist.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Municipality of North Cowichan.

BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR 1893.

Table showing balance sheet for year 1893, including items like balance cash on hand, taxes in arrears, and expenditure on roads and bridges.

Table showing balance sheet for year 1893, including items like balance cash on hand, taxes in arrears, and expenditure on roads and bridges.

Signed, HARRISON T. PORTER, Auditor.

Advertisement for Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk, featuring an image of a milk can and text describing its benefits for infants and household use.

Advertisement for Erskine's CORK SOLED BOOTS, featuring an image of a boot and text describing its quality and availability.

Advertisement for E. G. PRIOR & CO. (LIMITED LIABILITY), featuring an image of a bicycle and text describing their agricultural implements.

Advertisement for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, featuring an image of a sauce bottle and text describing its quality and availability.

