

# Making powder PURE

Advantages of Co-operative and E. A. Wells read a paper at the convention adjourned, the first Tuesday in August to be designated by the

## CAUSE OF CHARITY

The City Give a Most Able Dancing Party Assembly Hall.

of Protestant Orphans' and Was a Complete Success.

As had many affairs social, sent generation can hardly really enjoyable event as in by the ladies of Victoria P. O. Home at Assembly. It serves to show what work on every detail can be first of all the thanks of all to the ladies of the committee. However, weeks of constant work they did with an attendance that their expectations and made complete. It is a task to decorate a hall the size of the it was accomplished in a surprised everyone. Flags, evergreen worked in run-stoned designs almost hid ceiling. A very attractive series of "cosy corners" and easy chairs, just the quiet chat, or a point of vantage wall flower, an indistinct, by the way, last noticeable thing was the well-dressed women present. Costumes being extremely active. The gathering was representative one. His Governor and Mrs. Dowlings members of the local and prominent, many officers of day navy were present. was in splendid condition for the music was praise from the latter. consisted in of popular music, waltz, by Mr. Finn, who is to be d. One waltz called the that won favor was an ar- "The Soldier's Sweet-ness Little Girl Are You, the Gate." The music was also good. The entire pro- portly of reproduction: Lan- celt; waltz—Ermine; schottische Dan- cers; waltz—Santiago; pipe; waltz—The Bower; City Healed Coon; waltz; lan- cers—Loomis College; gski; schottische—Ward- u Temp—Washington -Molly, I and the Baby; oes of the Minstrels; schot- tische; waltz—Syracuse; waltz; oes of Naples; schottische— the Barn; waltz—Hunts of waltz—Danube Waves. was far above the average the best caterers. There dance of most of different and well served and the din- as very prettily arranged and Light refreshments such as amonade, cake and ice cream throughout the evening in apartment. will net the P. O. Home a able sum, the expenses have- due light by liberal donations fact that the ladies did nearly usually done by the hotel committee were: Mrs. D. Mrs. C. E. Pooley, Mrs. Mrs. L. W. Powell, Mrs. Mrs. J. W. James, L. Ray- Bryden, Mrs. Harry Yates

at Algoma Election. ur, Jan. 29.—In the West for the Ontario legis- the majority so far, for al, is 25. The indications pnce is elected by 75 major-

PIT AT THE SHOW. xhibition Will Close the Dog -Night—Performing Dogs.

and Dog Show closes to-night. ce has not come up to the ex- the management, although the and one, and the dog exhibit is, has ever been seen in Vic- on the poetry, concluded the lists have not yet been Davidson Bros., the jewelers, a silver pitcher for the hand- and female dogs in the show, this prize will take place this audience tonight. be it is in store for all those who here will be an exhibition of ogs, and the show will be rat pit. The pit will be in, the judges' rooms and around, it will be room for a large ectors. Each dog will have in five rats, and a timekeeper lices the dogs kill the rodents ill be given to the dogs killing and of rats in a given per- Any kind of a dog who compe- will be placed at the sum of novel feature should ensure

# Victoria Weekly Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895. PART 1.

## OF THE ARMENIAN MASSACRE

A Newspaper Correspondent Investigates—Reports Correct as to its Character.

Conspiracies at Root of Trouble—State of Morals Along the Kurdish Frontier.

London, Feb. 3.—A letter has been received here from the special correspondent of the Associated Press who is sent to Armenia to investigate the reported Armenian atrocities and who is still in Armenia. For reasons that will be readily understood, the name of this correspondent is withheld, but he is a newspaper man well known in America, and he was instructed to make an impartial investigation of the stories told of Turkish cruelties. The correspondent spent a week or more in Constantinople before starting to investigate the reports current there, and then continued his journey. His first letter has just reached here, after having been posted by a trusted messenger at Tiflis, Russia. It contains the first authentic news from Armenia direct, and says: "Whatever secrets may lie under the snow of the Armenian mountains, it seems beyond dispute, from what I have heard from many lips, that the published stories of atrocious butchery and red horror in the Sassoun villages have at least a reasonable foundation of truth and that any change authorized by further investigation will deal more with numbers than with the degree of horror. But from what the correspondent says in the latter part of his letter, there are two sides to the Armenian story. "But no matter what light we throw upon the spasmodic wickedness of the Turk, or upon the ingenious devilry of the revolutionary conspirators, we find that it is still the innocent who suffer most. The Turks declare that the Armenians have inflicted shocking outrages upon Turkish men and women, and what is already known of conspiracy methods, it is quite likely that the assertion is true. For instance, it is reported that as a means of inciting the Turks to commit outrages that will bring down upon them the wrath of the civilized world, Armenians have thrust gun cartridges into the bodies of living Turkish men and women who have captured them, and that in the case of one man a hole was made just below the joint of the chest from the insertion of a quantity of gunpowder, which was then ignited as a sort of a bomb. These facts are known at the embassies at Constantinople, and probably they have been transmitted in reports to the various governments. "The correspondent also remarks: "The impartial truth of the Sassoun massacre will probably never be known, for the dead tell no tales. A careful sifting of all the facts obtainable from trustworthy sources in Constantinople, Sassoun, Kerasund, Trebizonde and Bitlis indicates that this is what happened: "Certain Armenian peasants, to the number of several thousand, were tending their herds and flocks in their summer pastures in the Sassoun mountains along the borders of Kurdistan. They were living in mere temporary villages, which they inhabited only during the summer pasture season. Their winter homes being far down the valleys, Kurds were under contract to defend them against the raids of cattle stealers and Kurdish bandits. A short time before the villagers were ready to return to their homes with their fattened cattle, a band of Kurdish bandits, industriously searching for a winter's supply of provisions, raided their stock. The villagers and their Kurdish protectors made a vigorous defence. They would have ended it, but before the fighting was over the Turkish government came into the affair, and then the real trouble began. Some of them telegraphed that a conspiracy was in progress among the Armenians in the mountain villages, and the order came straight from the palace: "Punish the villagers to the utmost extremity." "The palace had not paused to inquire into the truth of the rumor, and the officers intrusted with the execution of the order did not investigate the facts when the troops arrived on the ground. The Kurdish bandits joined forces with the Turkish regulars, and even the Kurds who had been defending the Armenians turned traitors and swelled the numbers of the government troops. The poor Armenian peasants were then left to the mercy of a force of Turkish regulars and two bands of Kurds. The massacre began. For Armenians, it was a fight without hope, but still they fought as only men can to defend their wives and children from outrage and death. They took refuge in their houses and barricaded themselves in, but the Kurdish cannon made short work of these, and when the men in terror ran from their hiding places they were slain without mercy, Armenian women and children by the Turks in that part of the country is so common a thing, even at times of absolute quiet, that there can be no doubt that this massacre was attended with outrage and atrocity too horrible to think of. The Armenians in Athens and Constantinople assert that 42 villages were destroyed and nearly 10,000 persons massacred, but more impartial and equally informed persons put the number at 25 villages and from 1000 to

5000 persons killed. The exact number will never be known.

Not only should the Sassoun massacre be probed to the bottom, but all the attending circumstances should be carefully considered. For one thing, the site of morals in Armenia, and especially along the Kurdish frontier, should receive the closest scrutiny. The facts that are now and then told as merest matters of course are most appalling in the depth of depravity. When an Armenian girl is to be married, she is taken from her home and entranced by bands of Turks and Kurds, and any member of her family who lifts a hand in defence of her honor is shot down. On the Kurdish frontier the ravishers do not even wait for the approach of the girl's wedding, but they seize her when she has reached a certain age and carry her off to the mountains, where she is most shamefully treated. In a few days she is allowed to return to her home. This infamous practice is so common that it is declared that there is not a young Armenian woman living along the Kurdish frontier who has not been a victim of it. Even children of tender years are not exempt, and some have actually died in the most frightful agony. Any attempt of the Armenians to combat this custom or to punish the perpetrators of the outrages is met by severe measures.

## UNITED STATES FINANCES

The Statist Says a Large Sum Cannot Now be Borrowed in Europe.

Questionable Whether the President Can Even Borrow at Home.

London, Feb. 2.—The Statist says: The message of President Cleveland appears to be wise and statesmanlike. As the law stands, it is quite clear that a large sum cannot be borrowed in Europe, as there is doubt respecting the president's ability to contract to pay gold. This would be fatal to any projected loan. Money can always be had at a price, but the government of the United States cannot act as if it was bankrupt. Its credit would stand as high as that of any country in the world if congress would only do its duty. If the present congress does not act it is greatly feared that it will be too late to appeal to the new congress, as before it can be called together a crisis will probably have occurred. It is questionable whether under the existing conditions the president can even borrow at home. The banks, in order to avert a panic, may furnish him with gold, but even then it is questionable whether, when a doubt exists in respect to payment in gold, enough gold can be got. In any case, mere borrowing will not avail, as the experience of the past year has shown that sooner or later there must be a contraction of the currency or there will be a panic. Summing up its view of the financial possibilities, the Statist represents the west and south as being perfectly right in their view that a change of the present system would benefit the sections of the union. The effect of the change they advocate would be to transfer property by wholesale from the east and Europe to the west and south. In fact, it would lower the credit of the United States and prevent the influx of European capital. In the future, probably, European capitalists will always insist upon the gold clause; will require a clear contract that they will be repaid in gold. In the event of gold demonization matters will right themselves in the long run, but the run might be very long, and another point is that the transfer of property would not act uniformly. Debts falling due immediately after the change will be immensely reduced, whereas debts falling due later, when silver has risen, would be less reduced, and if the silver reached 60 pence there would be no reduction of debts whatever.

## TYPHOID AND OYSTERS.

Englishmen Refuse To Use Contaminated Oysters.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Tribune says the typhoid fever scare has been the means of stopping entirely the shipment of American oysters to England. About three thousand barrels a week were exported from this country, worth to the American exporters \$5 a barrel. The oyster planters of the Great South bay, whence the blue point, the chief oysters exported are, think this a great handicap, for they say the water over the oyster beds is not in the slightest degree contaminated by sewage from the cities. In this statement they are sustained by ex-Fish Commissioner Blackford, who knows as much about oysters as any one man in the state. "Oyster Inspector Mosreau," said Blackford yesterday, "has made a complete inspection of the beds that might be injured by sewage, and he reports that only one, Spothill creek, Staten island, was contaminated, and there measures were taken to stop the floating of oysters. This action of Englishmen will result in a larger proportion than ever of oysters being carried over in the beds to another season."

## Australian's Win.

Sydney, Feb. 1.—The Australians won the cricket match with the English team yesterday by an innings and 147 runs.

## Dick's Condition Powders Fattens Horses and Cattle

## POLITICAL POINTERS.

Laurier and the Young Liberals Massing in Toronto—Will be a Big Meeting.

Revised Lists Rapidly Coming In—Rumor That Election Writs Are Issued.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Hon. Mr. Foster, being interviewed by your correspondent in regard to the Atlantic & Lake Superior railway bonds issued in London, says that what the government has agreed to do is that Armstrong is to give 3 per cent interest on such money as the company might deposit in the government hands to pay the interest on the bonds. The government could use the money the same as a loan. For instance, the clerk of the Dominion Bank has millions with the government to pay for the twenty millions which Armstrong issued at 4 per cent, payable in twenty years. Judgment was given in the exchequer court to-day in favor of the Dominion Bank company in their case against the Queen and the Dominion Consumers' company v. the Queen, both of Montreal, releasing their goods. The particulars of these cases are well known. In the Dominion Bag company's case a reference was made to the court here to see if any of these goods were imported after the 27th of March, 1894. On this point the registrar has not made his report, but all their goods prior to that date are released. In each case the government has lost.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Laurier arrived here to-day to attend the Young Liberals' convention, which meets to-morrow. A large number of delegates from all parts of the province are here. The convention promises to be a big success. Laurier is looking well and is in good spirits. He is hopeful of the result in the event of a general election.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Daly has gone to Orillia to join the ministerial party and take part in the political discussions in Ontario. Caron and Ives left for the Eastern Townships to-day to speak at Sherbrooke to-morrow. This is another evidence of an early general election. Foster will also speak at Sherbrooke to-morrow.

The clerk of the crown in chancery has received the lists of voters finally revised from all the polling divisions of West Bruce, East Bruce, Carleton, West Lambton, East Lambton, South Lanark, North Middlesex, North Renfrew, and North Simcoe in Ontario; Berthier, Hochelaga, Laval, L'Assommoir, St. James division of the city of Montreal and Nicolet in Quebec; Victoria in Nova Scotia; Carleton and King in New Brunswick; King in Prince Edward Island and Sackville in Manitoba.

Port Arthur, Feb. 4.—Complete returns give Conmee 113 at Rainy River against 83 last June. He is therefore elected by 279 majority. Mr. King is expected back from the river to-morrow.

Winnipeg, Feb. 4.—A report is current in western Ontario to-day that private telegrams have been received from Ottawa announcing that the writs have been issued for a general election. The rumor has caused considerable excitement, especially in Dominion government circles.

## M'ALLISTER'S FUNERAL.

Impressive Services Held at Grace Church, New York.

New York, Feb. 4.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Ward McAllister took place from Grace church to-day. Many prominent society people were present. The floral offerings were profuse. Among the pallbearers were Depew and Cornelius Vanderbilt. The services at the Protestant Episcopal church were conducted by Bishop Thomason of the Mississippi diocese, assisted by Rev. Huntington, rector of the church. The remains were temporarily interred at Greenwood.

## VIOLENT DEATHS.

An Electric Car Plunges Through a Bridge at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Feb. 4.—An electric car with twelve passengers was brought to draw at Kinzie Kinzie bridge to-day. Three bodies have been taken from the river into which the car plunged, and four are still missing. The others were rescued.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 4.—It is now learned that three were killed and four ten injured by the boiler explosion at Massapa pond this morning.

Paris, Feb. 4.—By an explosion of fire damp at Montceau les Mines thirty miners are reported killed.

## SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

An Afternoon on the Ice at Montreal—The Winners.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—The championship skating races were held here to-day on the Montreal Amateur Athletic association quarter mile track. All the American and Canadian cracks were entered, including the Donahoes, Johnson and Davidson, Minneapolis and McCulloch, Winnipeg. The first race called was the 220 yards. McCulloch won the first heat, with Moore, Montreal, second. Time, 21 2-5. Second heat, Davidson, Toronto, first; Nelson, Minneapolis, second. Time, 21 3-5. Third heat, Johnson first, Don-

ohoe second. Time, 21 4-5. Fourth heat, Mosher first, Hulse second. Time, 21 3-5. Hulse fell with half way in. Final heat, Davidson first, McCulloch second. Time, 21 seconds.

In the half mile Davidson won in 1:24 1-5, McCulloch second.

One mile senior, Johnson first, Neilson second, Davidson and McCulloch dropped out at the half mile. Time, 2:42 4-5.

Half mile backwards, McCulloch first, Routh, Montreal, second. Time, 1:41 2-5.

Boys' half mile, twelve and under, three entries. W. Skelly, Montreal, first; Higgins, St. John, second. Time, 1:42 2-5.

Junior half mile, boys under 15, Caldwell, Montreal, first; Boone, Montreal, 2nd. Time 1:42 4-5. 440 yards boys 12 years and under, W. Skelly first; Hill 2nd. Skelly protested. Time 48 1-5.

Three mile race senior, Neilson 1st, easy, Rud 2nd; Davidson and Mosher dropped out. Time 8:48 2-5. Skelly, Montreal, protested in half mile boy's 12 and under and claimed over age.

The starters in the five mile race were, McCulloch, Nelson, Rud and Johnson. McCulloch dropped out at the end of the second mile. It was won by Johnson 1st; Neilson 2nd. Time 15:11 1-5.

## DEMPSEY A WRECK.

Little Hope for the Recovery of the Once Famous Pugilist.

New York, Feb. 1.—The last chapter in the even and career of Jack Dempsey, the once invincible middle-weight pugilist, has been reached. He is now a physical and mental wreck, though his friends are trying zealously to conceal his real condition. Dr. Ward, of Coney Island, says the pugilist's mind is unbalanced, and he can only hope to revive his shattered faculties by good medical treatment.

## STARVING FARMERS.

Poor Management of the Relief Commission Causes Much Suffering.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 4.—With the million dollars' worth of supplies contributed by other states and the \$50,000 appropriated by Nebraska for her sufferers, many of the destitute are starving and freezing. It is the result of the poor organization of the state relief commission. Hundreds of cars of supplies are on the side tracks in the state awaiting distribution by the commission. In the Burlington and Missouri yards there are twelve cars loaded with supplies, and about three car loads are in the freight depot, besides what is stored in other warehouses. In a building, said to belong to Buckstaff Bros., are sixty car loads of supplies, which are said to have been there from one to two weeks. These supplies comprise flour, wheat, corn, oats, cornmeal, beans, potatoes, and a large amount of groceries and clothing. One car load of potatoes is frozen. A similar condition of affairs prevails at other points.

## SINKING OF STEAMER ELBE

Fifteen of the Crew and Only Five Passengers Survive the Disaster.

Captain of the Crathie Claims That He Did Not Run Away From the Elbe.

London, Feb. 4.—The London manager of the North German Lloyd Company resents the criticisms upon the crew of the steamer Elbe made by the rescued passengers Hoffman and Vevera. It is officially stated that 335 persons were drowned in the Elbe disaster. Fifteen of the crew were saved and only four saloon and one steerage passenger. A fishing craft has arrived at Lowestoft having on board one of the Elbe's mail bags and the body of a man picked up near the spot where the disaster occurred. The body was identified as that of Frederick Ernest of Madgebourg, a between decks passenger.

The owner of the steamer Crathie has returned to his home in Aberdeen from Rotterdam. He says the charge that the Crathie steamed away immediately after the collision is untrue, and adds that the vessel steamed back to the spot where the collision occurred and remained there until daylight.

## WRITINGS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Revenue for 1895 Will Vastly Exceed the Expenditure.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The house bill passed providing for justices of the peace in the territory of Alaska to sit under laws similar to those of Oregon, has passed the house to-day. The house to-day decided to consider the war claim bills contained in the omnibus bill introduced by Catherines. In the senate a resolution was adopted calling on the inter-state commerce commission for information as to the agreements on rates between the Canadian Pacific, Railway and the American railways on transcontinental business. In the senate to-day an announcement was made that the year 1895 the revenue would exceed the expenditures of the government over thirty-two millions.

A bill which has been introduced in the senate to-day is an amendment to the act of Congress to-day. Most of it has been published, except a letter from Minister Thurston to Secretary Grosham in which the department of state is informed that in case of further outbreaks at Honolulu the Hawaiian government may be unable to protect foreigners who may then be on the island.

## Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Awarded Gold Medal at Winter Fair, San Francisco.

## JAPS CROWDING NEW CHANG

They Are Keeping the Chinese Fleet Busy All Around the Gulf of Pechili.

Guns of Wei Hai Wei Forts Turned on the Chinese Ships by the Japs.

London, Feb. 4.—The Central News dispatch says that 5000 Chinese are encamped outside Newchwang. The Chinese lost 500 men trying to resupply Kai Chow. The Japanese are within ten miles of Newchwang. The foreign settlement is being raided by mobs. The houses of several native merchants have been plundered.

A Tokio dispatch says the Japanese admiral reports that the operations of the fleet at Weihaiwei were greatly hampered by the intense cold, snow storms and heavy gales. The transport Yokohama, which left Young Cheng on February 3rd for Port Arthur, reports that passing Weihaiwei she noticed that all the land forts were firing on the Chinese fleet and the latter were returning the fire.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—No confirmation of the alleged capture of some of the Concord's officers and crew by the Chinese has been received by the government, and the authenticity of the rumor is gravely doubted.

The state department has received the following cable from Minister Dunn at Tokio: Chinese peace officers left yesterday. Credentials defective.

## NEGRO COLONISTS.

A Large Number Being Placed on Land in Mexico.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 4.—A special train of six cars with 350 negroes on board reached here yesterday from Atlanta over the Queen and Crescent road, bound for Mexico. Most of the negroes were picked up along the line in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The negroes go to Mexico under the management of the Mexico Colonization association, which, it is said, has contracted with thousands of negroes in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi to settle them in the northern states of Mexico, where lands will be sold to them on long time at low prices. Those who went yesterday are the first to go. A second party will follow in a few days, and if these are satisfied it is expected that there will be a weekly train.

## THE TROLLEY STRIKE.

A Labor Demonstration Assembles at the City Hall.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Notwithstanding the fact that the authorities refused to give a permit for a labor demonstration at the city hall to-day thousands of laborers assembled at Mugge's hall this afternoon and marched down Fulton street, cheering the union cars and hooting the non-union cars until they reached the city hall, where they broke through the police line formed around the city hall to keep the crowds away, and took possession of the city hall steps and the triangle in front of the city hall. A body of mounted police subsequently drove the crowd away.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The demonstration to be held this afternoon is raising much apprehension. No trouble was reported on any of the trolley lines last night, but a few wires were cut.

## SEND TO-DAY.

Ladies and gentlemen, be alive to your own interest. There has recently been discovered and now for sale by the undersigned, a truly wonderful "Hair Grower" and "Complexion Whitener." This "Hair Grower" will actually grow hair on a bald head in six weeks. A gentleman who has no beard can have a thrifty growth in six weeks by the use of this "Hair Grower." It will also prevent the hair from falling. By the use of this remedy boys raise an excellent moustache in six weeks. Ladies, if you want a surprising head of hair, have it immediately by the use of this "Hair Grower." I also sell a "Complexion Whitener" that will in one month's time make you as clear and white as the skin of a snowflake. For information as to the agreements on rates between the Canadian Pacific, Railway and the American railways on transcontinental business. In the senate to-day an announcement was made that the year 1895 the revenue would exceed the expenditures of the government over thirty-two millions.

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## R. RYAN, 350 Clumour St., Ottawa, Ont.

P. S.—We take P. O. stamps same as cash, but parties ordering by mail will confer a favor by ordering \$1 worth, as it will require this amount of the solution to accomplish either purpose; then it will save the rush of P. O. stamps.



The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, February 8

AN UNEXPECTED CRITICISM.

The Chilliwack Progress has for some time been a staunch supporter of the Davie government, but its opinion seems to have changed, if we may judge from an article on "British Columbia Favours" which is copied into the fourth page of its last issue. The following is an excerpt from the said article:

In the case of Quebec the federal help does little more than pay the interest on loans, and at the present rate of progress British Columbia may soon find itself similarly situated. It receives now from the Dominion \$242,000 a year, of which \$195,420 is practically pledged to creditors, leaving \$47,000 towards the million dollars which is spent in addition to maintain the local government, public works, schools and institutions. The income of the province from lands, timber leases, and mining royalties is considerable, but falls far short of meeting the deficiency. Various forms of taxes have been adopted. Levies upon personal property, real property income, wild lands, and Chinese immigration, the succession dues, and the revenue tax yield altogether about \$250,000, so that the burden of lavish expenditure has already been assumed in part by the people. They will, however, be compelled to pay higher taxes very soon unless they cheapen their government or experience a remarkable development of their resources.

This, be it remembered, was written before the government took authority to contract the two million dollar loan, the interest on which will far more than exhaust the margin of Dominion subsidy mentioned. The article concludes with a admonition quite in line with what any true friends of the province have frequently urged: "To-day British Columbia, still in its infancy, gives promise of strong and vigorous manhood, which should make it the pride of the whole Dominion. It ought not to make the mistake of pawning its prospects, or hanging the millstone of debt about its neck." We are glad to see the Progress thus aiding in the good work of calling attention to the financial dangers with which the present regime is threatening the province.

VESTED INTEREST IN LICENSES.

Premier Davie has seen fit to renew his efforts to create a vested interest in liquor licenses—for that is plainly the intent and object of bill No. 71, which bears his name as sponsor. This new attempt is made in an unusually insidious way, the intention being masked as skilfully as possible, but the purpose is still apparent enough. Readers of the Times may remember that we took occasion just three years ago to combat a similar attempt on the part of the Attorney-General, who at that time approached his object in a more open and undisguised manner. Speaking then of an effort made by him to have his idea embodied in an amendment to the municipal act, we pointed out that this same idea of a vested interest in licenses was vigorously combated in England, and that it had met with a serious reverse in a judgment by the house of lords. The conclusion of the article we may repeat, as being equally applicable—save a reference to the late Hon. Mr. Robson, which we omit—to the present circumstances: "Temperance reformers are strangely silent in regard to this provision of the bill. They should know that it was by vesting a right to a license in the premises, and not in the occupier, that the brewers of England were able to accumulate riches beyond the dreams of avarice, and by their ill-gotten gains became dangerous to the common weal, contending, as they have always done, for every abuse and wrong, resisting every reform tending to elevate the character or to improve the condition of the people." The only proper declaration the bill can make is that the province gives the license and it must remain the property of the province forever. Then the limiting of licenses and the regulation of the trade can be dealt with by the people at their light guides them, without encountering at every step the opposition of a well-banked aristocracy of brewers." It seems as though temperance people fall now, as they did in 1892, to see the force of Mr. Davie's proposition or understand the danger of creating a vested interest in licenses.

THE REASON WHY.

Our neighbor throws at us these two remarkable sentences: "It (the Times) cannot have the slightest notion what the effect that the introduction of the Manitoba school question will have on the relative position of parties in the country. That it will have an effect, and a serious effect, any one who has a head upon his shoulders must see." We are therefore reduced to the rather distressing conclusion that we have no head on our shoulders—or at least that this is the Colonist's opinion. Nevertheless we have comfort in the knowledge that we agree with all the best political authorities in Canada, Liberal and Tory, in believing that the "serious effect" of the Manitoba school question will be

felt by the Bowell government, inasmuch as the settlement of the question is their duty, not the duty of the opposition. We are much afraid that it was some assumption of superior wisdom like that of our neighbor which led Solomon to exclaim: "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? There is more hope of a fool than of him." The Colonist is also extremely unwilling that we should predict a Liberal victory at the coming election. Perhaps it is because of our natural perversity and in-born "cussedness," but the conviction still remains with us that the Liberals are on the eve of a sweeping victory. And, as in the other case, we share this conviction with many good judges of the situation, both Liberal and Conservative. We further believe that this unwelcome conviction is forcing its way into our neighbor's remnant of a mind, a circumstance which accounts for its curious intellectual antics in connection with this subject.

FARMING IN BRITAIN.

The agricultural industry in Great Britain under the free trade system is suffering from severe depression; therefore free trade is a bad system. This is protectionist logic. In Canada and the United States the farming industry is suffering from worse depression than in England; these two countries enjoy protection; therefore protection is a worse system than free trade. This is the protectionist's logic applied to his own case. There are thousands of farmers and their families in Nebraska and Kansas who are actually starving and have no shelter. There are many farmers in the Canadian Northwest—and no small number even in Ontario and Quebec—who hardly know where the necessities of life are to be procured for their wives and children. What has protection done for these people? How far removed from a fool is the man who would tell these sufferers that protection has made their lot a happy one? Some people who talk about free trade in Great Britain forget or ignore the fact that Britain was once upon a time blessed with the protective system. In 1815 the corn law was passed, which placed a heavy duty on foreign wheat so long as the price was under 80 shillings a quarter; when the price reached that figure foreign wheat might be imported free. This surely ought to have created an ideal state of affairs for the farmer, from the protectionist's point of view. The actual results are thus described by Earl Fitzwilliam, a prominent landowner:

Great difficulties had been felt by the agricultural interest in 1814, 1815 and 1816, but the difficulties of all former years were surpassed by the distress of the winter of 1821-22. The insolvency of tenants at this period was unparalleled in the history of the agricultural classes; and the inefficiency of the act of 1815 was so universally acknowledged that an alteration in the law was made in the session of 1822; but the alteration being contingent on circumstances which never occurred, no permanent or practical change took place until the year 1828. During the whole period, therefore, from 1815 to 1828, the prohibitory duty of 1815 was in virtual operation. Year after year the farmer was deluded by fallacious hopes, excited by the law itself. His rent was paid out of his capital and not out of his profits, till the capital became insufficient for the proper cultivation of the land.

The Mark Lane Express has nothing stronger than this to say of the present state of agriculture. But here are a number of proved statements which throw further light on the protectionist period in England:

In 1817, at Langdon, Dorsetshire, 409 out of 575 inhabitants were receiving relief; while in Ely three-fourths of the population were in the same plight.

In 1819, 1820 and 1822 agriculture was in a state of universal distress, and petitions for relief were presented to parliament.

During the time these laws were in force there were no fewer than five parliamentary committees to inquire into the cause of the distress.

Farmers were ruined by thousands. One newspaper in Norwich advertised 120 sales of stock in one day.

In 1829 the workhouses in some parts of the country were so crowded that at times four, five or six people had to sleep in one bed.

Sheffield had 20,000 and Leeds had 30,000 people depending on the rates.

Whole families were reduced to live on bran.

In Huddersfield 13,000 people were reduced to semi-starvation.

In 1839-42, in Stockport, one half of the factories were closed; 3,000 dwellings unoccupied; artisans were breaking stones on the road; the poor rate was 10 shillings in the pound; and outside scraps of bacon were bought in pennyworths by respectable people to moisten their potatoes.

At Leeds the pauper stone heap amounted to 150,000 tons.

In Dorsetshire a man and his wife had for wages 2s 6d a week and their house, and the ablest laborers had but 6s or 7s.

In 1839, in Devonshire, the whole of a poor man's wages would scarcely produce dry bread for a family of four or five children.

As to meat in those times it was scarcely ever touched.

In 1840 Lord John Russell told the house of commons that the people were in a worse condition than the negroes in the West Indies.

In 1842, in Bolton, there were 6095 applicants for relief to the poor protection society, whose weekly earnings averaged only 13d per head; 5305 persons were visited, and they had only 496 blankets amongst them, or about one blanket to every eleven persons.

In one district in Manchester there were 2000 families without a bed. In Glasgow 12,000 people were on the relief funds.

In Acricton, out of a population of 9000, only 100 were fully employed.

While farmers were being "ruined by practically starving, and therefore ready to break out into "bread riots" when it got the word. One farmer who was examined by a parliamentary committee in 1821 gave the following evidence:

"Are there many persons leaving their farms in consequence of distress in your neighborhood? and what is the extent of the distress?" "I believe it is only the hope of some relief being granted that at this time prevents hundreds from leaving their farms. A farmer of forty years' standing has lately been distressed for rent; another is now upon the parish who, but a little while ago, was worth £2000, and hundreds with large families are on the very brink of ruin, and are obliged to mortgage the next crop of corn before they can gather in the same. The laborers are unemployed, the tradesmen are applying to the parish for relief, the shopkeepers and manufacturers in large towns are without customers, except on credit."

This is only a specimen of the evidence given by hundreds of farmer witnesses. It is not surprising that in England they put down as a "crank" of the worst kind a man who ventures to suggest a revival of the corn law.

LEXOW'S COMMITTEE.

They Found That the Public Would not be Trifled With.

New York, Feb. 2.—The main topic of discussion among politicians last evening was the announcement yesterday of Senator Lexow that the majority of his committee had made up their minds to amend their bill so as to place the power of appointment of three commissioners to take charge of the reorganization of the New York city police department in the mayor's hands instead of the governor's. Public sentiment ascribes the committee and "agreement to amend" as due mainly to the discovery that if people of New York are in no temper to be trifled with and that Senator Lexow and his coadjutors were wise to get out of the way of the popular lightning.

PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

Some Sarcastic Remarks about the late Senator Stanford.

Washington, Feb. 2.—In the house the Pacific railroad bill came up in committee of the whole. An effort was made to extend the time for the general debate until 2:30 o'clock so as to permit Messrs. Stanford and Wreck to address the committee. Grosvenor, in a sarcastic speech, expressed wonder that the people of the Pacific coast could have repeatedly elected Stanford, who is now charged with being a thief, scoundrel, and, also, how the gentlemen on the floor of the house could have delivered eulogies upon the late senator. Magazine criticized the committee for delaying the report of the bill to settle the indebtedness of the Pacific railroad. The house refused to extend the time for the debate of the Reilly bill.

A SURVEYOR'S LIFE.

ONE OF HARDSHIP AND FREQUENT GREAT EXPOSURE.

Mr. John L. Robertson, Government Surveyor, Arichat, N. S., Tells of One of the Troubles That Beest Men of His Calling.

The life of a land surveyor, while in many respects a fascinating one, is one also of frequent trial and great hardship. It is especially the case with government surveyors, who are sent into sparsely settled districts locating new townships, opening colonization roads, and performing like duties in all sorts of weather. Mr. John J. Robertson, government surveyor at Arichat, N. S., says: "In following my profession I have been exposed frequently to the most disagreeable kinds of weather, with wet clothing, wet feet and general discomfort. Some five years ago this culminated in a severe case of rheumatism, which, beginning in my feet and legs, worked up into my body. I also suffered much from cold feet, which was accompanied by such profuse perspiration that I was often obliged to change my socks several times a day. The pain accompanying the rheumatism was at times almost unbearable, and it is needless to say that I tried many preparations alleged to be a cure for this trouble, but without finding beneficial results. By chance a pamphlet describing the cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came into my possession and decided me to give this medicine a trial. I think I took in all nearly a dozen boxes, and I must say that, judged by results, they are one of the most remarkable medicines known. My rheumatism has entirely disappeared, and although I have since frequently been exposed to bad weather, I have never felt better in my life, and it is now upwards of a year since I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which shows that they have effectually reached the root of the disease and driven it from my system. I cheerfully give my experience with this great medicine in the hope that it may prove valuable to some other sufferer."

The time which Justin McCarthy has taken from literature to devote to politics has not been profitable. His income has fallen away from \$15,000 to \$3000 a year.

The demand for a pail and tub that can always be relied upon as handsome, cleanly and indistructible has led to the making FIBREWARE.

Besides, it is as light as a feather as tight as a drum and has no hoops to rust or fall off.

E. B. EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE.

AGENT-GENERAL AT LONDON

Salary Provided for Mr. Vernon or Some One Else From January 1st 1895.

Further Supplementary Estimates Presented to the House Yesterday.

Further supplementary estimates for 1894-95—that is money already expended or to be expended before June 30, 1895—and the supplementary estimates of expenditure for 1895-96, were laid before the house yesterday. There is one item of two thousand dollars in the supplementary estimates for 1894-95 which the province, from all reports, is called upon to pay on account of the defeat by Mr. Graham of the Hon. Forbes George Vernon, late chief commissioner of lands and works. In the main estimates for 1895-96 there was a vote of four thousand dollars for the salary of the agent-general in London, Mr. H. C. Beeton, who has held the office without pay for many years, having resigned. It was naturally thought that the gentleman, undoubtedly Mr. Vernon, would not take office until July 1st, but the supplementary estimates show that his pay is to date from Jan. 1, 1895, so that he has already been in office for a month. Other large items in the further supplementaries for 1894-95 are: Six thousand dollars for repairs and additions to the asylum at New Westminster; four thousand dollars in addition to the forty thousand dollars previously voted for the provincial home at Kamloops; ten thousand five hundred dollars in addition to the thirty-six thousand dollars previously voted for general district purposes in West Kootenay, being spent as follows: construction of wagon road, Three Forks to Cody Creek, seven thousand dollars; aid toward road from Idaho mine to Carpenter Creek, three thousand dollars; aid toward sleigh road from New Denver to Three Forks, five hundred dollars; and then there is five thousand dollars for that mysterious miscellaneous, not detailed. The smaller amounts are: four hundred and eighty dollars for a clerk in the government agent's office at New Westminster, from January 1st to June 30th, 1895; one thousand dollars aid for the printing office; two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents for the preliminary survey for the Columbia river protection works; eight hundred dollars for a lookout at Kaslo; eight hundred and fifty dollars for a road around the bluffs on Thompson river opposite Duck's station; nine hundred dollars for the travelling expenses of the board of horticulture and five hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety-one cents as extra allowance for the London office during the last six months of 1894.

WHITE'S MILLIONS.

There Will Be a Contest Over the Will.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—Samuel Rosner, who is sexton at the Temple Emanuel, and brother-in-law of the late millionaire, Levi White, of Portland, says that there will be a contest of the will. "Undue influence will be urged as the principal ground," he said, "and I think it will hold. My sister had an independent fortune when she married White, and it would seem just that we should not be neglected. I have reason to think that it was my sister's intention to have the money revert to me at her death. White's second wife was never popular with the children of Mr. White, and his second marriage caused the disinheritation, for that's about what it will amount to."

The insurance war is at an end. All but three companies to-day signed the constitution and articles of agreement of the newly organized board of fire underwriters of the Pacific coast. The agents of two of the companies are out of the city, but they are known to be friendly, which leaves only one out of the compact. Members of the organization have telegraphed their agents throughout the coast to stop rate cutting.

An abnormally thick skull and a very large brain were found to be Rubenstein's peculiarities, as developed in the post mortem examination.

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

Discussion in German Reichstag as to Whether Dueling Shall be Allowed.

The Steamer Vienna Supposed to Have Struck One of the Elbe's Boats.

London, Feb. 2.—The Duke of Portland has bought the Australian race horse Carbine for 13,000 guineas.

In the debate on the anti-revolution bill in the German reichstag yesterday a centrist member moved to amend the paragraph relating to the glorifying of crime so as to make it apply to duelling. Conservative speakers insisted that duelling was part of the existing code of honor, was good for society, and could not be abolished. Auer, social democrat, said it was the code of brawling, not the code of honor. Nibberding said that the government originally had intended to have the paragraph apply to duelling, but had abandoned the idea because no gratification of such practice had yet occurred. The motion to amend was adopted by a vote of 14 to 13.

Le Memorial Diplomatique, of Paris, declares that the emperor of Germany and the king of Italy have arranged for an interview for the purpose of fixing the minimum number of troops each party to the triple alliance agreement is to furnish in the event of war.

A Berlin dispatch says one of the buildings of the Hoerde works at Dortmund collapsed to-day, killing thirty persons.

A passenger on the steamer Vienna from Harwich to Holland Hook stated that the Vienna felt a violent shock early on the morning of January 31st, and he assumes that she ran down one of the Elbe's boats.

The steamship Tauric arrived to-day. The captain reports that fire in the ship's hold was discovered on January 30. The fire was extinguished with some difficulty. The fire was caused by an electric wire. The body of the electrician was found in the hold. He had been suffocated while repairing the wires.

"What's all the excitement?" asked the tourist.

"They're lynchin' the groceryman," said Rubberneck Bill. "Gang of the boys had a little railroad speculation on hand and he sold 'em axle grease an' sawdust for dynamite. Cheatin' don't go here, podner."—Cincinnati Tribune.

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Foster and Costigan city to-day.

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Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7.—of the trolley cars last night by no violence on the strikers. Wires were cut during the night and were made. Cars are run

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.



Blanche Atwood, Sanguerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared.' BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sanguerville, Maine.

N.B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

NEWS OF THE

Annual Meeting of Press Association Last Evening

Shaughnessy Talks Strong's Railway Nominations

Cobocook, Feb. 1.—The Conservatives held a session to-day, and Major S. renominated. Dr. Wood named, but Sam Hughes saw two-thirds vote, was then made unanimous Wallace and Wood were speakers of the day.

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J. B. Silcox, of Emmanuel church, has resigned no reasons. After the Congregational college went to Winnipeg and California, returning in 1892.

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The Canadian Press association elected the following day: L. W. Shannon; secretary, J. A. Cooper; assistant treasurer, J. E. Atkinson; Goldwin Smith was press association banquet left early, and did not of Canada. Before he made a few remarks of nature, which were well Mackenzie Bowell was

At a meeting of the Meary board to-day a joint from six missionaries in the sections passed on the conference. Rev. Dr. Murer and secretary of the also voted offering general secretary, Rev. was instructed by the Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Hon. approached Mr. J. M. Hull, on behalf of Premier an offer of the vacant puer in the Quebec call Donnell will accept and county, the present me treau, being appointed

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NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Annual Meeting of the Canadian Press Association Held Last Evening.

Shaughnessy Talks About Armstrong's Railway-Eastern Nominations.

Cobocook, Feb. 1.—The North Victoria Conservatives held a successful convention to-day, and Major Sam Hughes was renominated. Dr. Wood was also nominated, but Sam Hughes got the necessary two-thirds vote. The nomination was then made unanimous. Controllers Wallace and Wood were the principal speakers of the day.

Montreal, Feb. 1.—T. G. Shaughnessy, assistant president of the C. P. R., laughed very heartily this morning when discussing the scheme of C. N. Armstrong, who is connected with the Labrador railway scheme, to build a railway paralleling the C. P. R. Mr. Shaughnessy says: "We have not considered the matter of sufficient importance to make inquiries in London. I enjoy a joke, don't you? Show me the capitalist who would endorse such a scheme? Of course our diminished earnings have produced an effect in the London market. During the first three weeks of this year our returns show a decrease of \$75,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. We are experiencing the effects of the depression in the United States. But business will revive; I do not despair."

J. B. Silcox, of Emmanuel Congregational church, has resigned, but he will give no reasons. After graduating from the Congregational college here Mr. Silcox went to Winnipeg and afterwards to California, returning to Montreal in 1892.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—Thomas Graham, an assistant fire chief, has been appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of the chief. There were other applications, but Graham got the place in order of promotion.

The Canadian Press association yesterday elected the following officers: President, J. W. Shannon; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Cooper; assistant secretary-treasurer, J. E. Atkinson.

Goldwin Smith was present at the press association banquet last evening, but left early, and did not reply to the toast of Canada. Before going, however, he made a few remarks of a conventional nature, which were well received. Sir Mackenzie Bowell was again the guest. At a meeting of the Methodist Missionary board to-day a joint letter was read from six missionaries in Japan asking to be recalled from that field owing to reactions passed on them at the general conference. Rev. Dr. Macdonald, treasurer and secretary of the Japanese mission, also wrote offering to resign. The general secretary, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, was instructed by the board to write to the Japanese missionaries asking for a detailed statement of their grievances, and in the meantime urging them to continue their labors. Dr. Macdonald was asked to hold his resignation in abeyance for the present.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Hon. Mr. Nantel has approached Mr. J. M. McDougall, of Hull, on behalf of Premier Taillon, with an offer of the vacant portfolio of treasurer in the Quebec cabinet. Mr. McDougall will accept and run for Ottawa county, the present member, Mr. Teague, being appointed prothonotary.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—The Toronto Empire employees have been notified that their paper is to give way to the Mail, which will become the chief Conservative organ.

Halifax, Feb. 1.—The legislature was opened yesterday afternoon. The members were sworn in at noon. F. A. Lawrence, M. P. P. for Colchester, was elected speaker.

Montreal, Feb. 1.—Carou and Oumet are here conferring with the party managers on the decision in the Manitoba case and its effect on the fate of the Dominion government. Chapleau is here and several Conservative politicians. This has given rise to a rumor that strenuous efforts are being made to induce him to re-enter the cabinet.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—M. J. Beemer, on behalf of the Pontiac and Pacific Junction railway, has purchased the Aymer branch of the C. P. R. for \$84,000. This will be about the amount of the subsidies which the company has drawn from the Dominion and Quebec governments for the road from Aymer to Ottawa.

H. Merrick, of Merrickville, has been appointed post office inspector for Ontario in place of D. P. Barwick, of Toronto. Superintendents Macdonald and Norman and Inspectors Oliver and Hopkins, of the mounted police, have been placed on the retired list. Foster and Costigan returned to the city to-day.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS. Twenty Thousand Expected To Go To Brazil this Year.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—The special Japanese immigration commissioner to Central and South America arrived here last evening on the steamer San Juan. He has selected Santa Paula in Brazil as the most likely place for a Japanese colony to work on the coffee plantations there, and expects his government will authorize the emigration of about 20,000 people to that place this year.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE. More Wire Cutting Last Night—Three Men Arrested.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The running of the trolley cars last night was attended by no violence on the part of the strikers. Wires were cut in three places during the night and three arrests were made. Cars are running on all the

lines to-day. Strikers early this morning attacked a car of the Third avenue line. They broke all the windows in the car. The police drove the strikers off.

PREFERS ARBITRATION. Not Likely That Guatemala Will Go To War With Mexico.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—Consul General Carrille, from Guatemala to this city, arrived last night per steamer San Juan. He states that when he left San Jose de Guatemala everything was very quiet. He is of the opinion that Guatemala will not fight over the boundary question and that the dispute will be settled by arbitration.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—The charges of cruelty to animals against President Williams and Starter Ferguson of the jockey club have been dismissed. The charges were based on the fact that horse while the track was muddy, fell under the wire from exhaustion and that its sides were bleeding from the use of the spurs.

San Jose, Cal., Feb. 1.—Philip Mischler of this city was a passenger on the Elbe and was among the lost. He left here on November 13th to visit relatives in Germany. He has been a resident of this city since 1885 and was foreman of Freischlegel's winery.

CONGRESSMEN FIGHT. Breckinridge and Heard Have a Row in the House.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—There was an altercation in the house to-day between Breckinridge and Heard, growing out of the efforts of both to get the recognition of the speaker. Epithets such as "scoundrel" and "liar" were passed between the men, and Breckinridge made strenuous efforts to strike Heard, but his blows fell short. Congressman Pence, in restraining Breckinridge, nearly tore the latter's coat from his back. Breckinridge, while attempting to strike Heard kept saying, "He shan't call me a scoundrel," while Heard warned Breckinridge to keep away. The house was in an uproar while the scene lasted. Order was restored by the sergeant at arms, who was ordered by the speaker to arrest the men. They both subsequently apologized and explained. When the trouble arose the house was discussing Hitt's Hawaiian resolution. After the trouble subsided the discussion was continued.

Cable News. London, Feb. 1.—Over twelve thousand bales of wool were offered to-day, mainly from Melbourne and Victoria, which was sold to French buyers and the home trade. Better classes of greasies were taken for Americans.

American News. New York, Jan. 30.—As soon as the confirmation of the loss of the Elbe reached the company's office here, the contents of available dispatches were posted on the bulletin board outside.

A large crowd collected and the news spread like wildfire in shipping circles. Anxious inquiries began to pour in from all points. At ten o'clock to-night a cablegram received from Agent Britten, of the company's home office at Bremen, says that there are hopes that the second boat which was lowered may be safe, as some of the fishing vessels and steamers were in the vicinity.

Seattle, Jan. 31.—Kurt Kleinschmidt, drowned on the Elbe, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kleinschmidt, of this city, who live at the corner of Malison and Spring streets. The father has only lived in the city about six months, having come here from Helena, where he was well known and prominent in public affairs. Banker Kleinschmidt, of Helena, is his brother. He is a mining man, and has an office in the Roxwell block, on Columbia, between Front and Second streets. His son, who met death in the collision, has been in Germany for about eight years studying higher mathematics and perfecting himself in the arts of mechanical engineering. He was to have left Germany on Jan. 15, but his parents had not heard from him, and so were in ignorance of whether he was on the sea.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—H. N. Castle, who, with his wife, was a passenger on the Elbe, was editor of the Hawaiian Commercial Advertiser, the leading journal of the Islands. He was an ardent advocate of annexation and took a prominent part in Hawaiian politics. Castle was one of the committee on annexation sent to this country by the people of Hawaii in 1892 to obtain an audience with President Cleveland with a view of annexing the islands to the United States. Dorothy Castle, mentioned in the list, is his daughter.

London, Jan. 31.—Count Von Goessel, captain of the foundered Elbe, was born in Ratibor, Prussian Silesia, and is connected with many of the most aristocratic families in Germany. His only brother is a general in the German army and under Emperor Wilhelm was a member of his general staff. Von Goessel, about twenty years ago, entered the service of Lloyd's as fourth officer.

RETURNING TO ITALY. Destruction of the Sugar Bounty Reduces Wages.

New Orleans, Jan. 31.—The steamer Monte Belle, which is engaged in transportation of fruit from Palermo, Italy, to this port, will weigh anchor here to-day with at least 500 passengers on board. The list will be composed entirely of Italians who emigrated to Louisiana in order to secure work on the sugar plantations, but now owing to the destruction of the bounty, find wages cut to 50 cents a day and are unable to live on earnings so meagre. It is said that a general unrest prevails among all the Italians who have recently arrived at this port and it is expected that within thirty days at least one thousand will ship from here to some other country.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Why Were Most of the Elbe Survivors Members of the Crew?

English and French Papers Criticize the Actions of the Officers.

London, Feb. 1.—Six fishing smacks returned to Lowestoft during the night. They saw no boats or wreckage from the Elbe. The wind has abated, but it is still snowing and the sea is very high. Four or five of the surviving passengers of the Elbe started from Lowestoft for London this morning. The survivors of the crew of the lost steamer visited the German consulate to-day, where their depositions were taken. They will probably return to Germany to-night. The Queen to-day sent a message to the agents of the Lloyds line expressing regret at the loss of the Elbe and asking to be informed if there is any chance of any more survivors. The agents replied that they feared there was no hope that any more would be saved. Up to 2:30 o'clock to-day no bodies or wreckage have been found.

The Pall Mall Gazette comments unfavorably on the loss of the Elbe. It asks why were the women and children sent to the starboard when the list of the ship to port made the use of the starboard boats impracticable.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Many of the Paris newspapers comment on the loss of the Elbe unfavorably to the officers and the crew of the colliding ship, the Crathie. La Lanterne says English seamen are proverbially brutal. Figaro and La Lanterne both denounce the British captain, saying his conduct was just what might have been expected of English sailors.

Rotterdam, Feb. 1.—The North German Lloyd steamship company, owners of the Elbe, have labelled the Crathie for sinking the Elbe.

The storm is now raging more wildly than ever. It is impossible that any small boat could have lived in the heavy sea or that, if it should have weathered the heavy sea that any of its occupants have survived the bitter cold until this time. A great deal of adverse comment is caused by the fact that of twenty persons saved from the Elbe fifteen of them belong to the ship's crew and that the boat in which they saved themselves contained only one woman and no children. Attempts have been made by some of the survivors to account for this, but in no case in a satisfactory way. River reached Massius, the captain was not originally taken into the boat, but was picked up out of the water after the boat had left the sinking ship, greatly against the wishes of some of the occupants of the boat.

The owner at Aberdeen of the steamship Crathie, who is believed to have run into and sunk the Elbe, has received a brief telegram from the captain at Massius, stating that the Crathie's bow was terribly crushed by the impact of the vessel with the Elbe and that the Crathie was in a sinking condition when she reached Massius. The captain was below at the time of the collision and the mate was in charge of the vessel. The latter has made a statement to the captain that he has no knowledge whatever of the name of the vessel with which the Crathie collided, or of the reason so terribly damaged that its condition called for the undivided attention of the officers and the entire crew. All of whom had to bend their energies to saving their ship and their own lives. There was, says the mate, a dense fog at the time, and the vessel with which the Crathie had collided was lost to view in the mist almost immediately after the crash.

Mr. Carl Hoffman, of Grand Island, Nebraska, refutes this statement by making the assertion in addition to his already published statement that if the vessel which came into collision with the Elbe had stood by the sinking ship a majority of the passengers might have been saved, as the Elbe stood perfectly still for many minutes after the impact. Prior to this, however, discipline was maintained, and there could have been no difficulty in transferring the passengers.

A dispatch to Lloyds from Rotterdam says the Crathie left Massius at ten o'clock on the night of January 29 per Aberdeen and returned there at 1:25 p.m., January 30, damaged. She reported having been in collision with a large unknown steamer, which her officers thought was probably an American liner. The Crathie's stem was completely gone, having been carried away to the third frame, but she was perfectly light and had made no water. The collision, according to the officers of the Crathie, occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of January 30. One of the crew of the Crathie was injured by the collision. Captain Gordon, of the Crathie, says that when the collision occurred he was knocked down, and when he regained his feet the Elbe was some distance from the Crathie. He followed the Elbe, however, he says, for a short distance, although he feared his vessel was in a sinking condition. He was unable to overtake the Elbe, as she went much faster, and he therefore concluded she was safe.

Berlin, Feb. 1.—A committee has been formed here to appeal for funds for the relief of the families and other dependents of the victims of the Elbe disaster.

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

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

tient in regard to the disaster pending the official investigation. It has transpired, that an officer of the Elbe saw a green light on the port bow belonging to the vessel which it is alleged was trying to cut across their bows. The Crathie, it is now certainly known, is the ship which struck the liner and sent her to the bottom.

Greenham, the English pilot of the Elbe, who is one of the survivors, made the following statement to-day: "When I came on the deck of the Elbe Capt. Von Goessel was on the bridge in charge. The first order was to swing the boats out. Then came an order summoning everybody on deck and sending the crew to their stations. This was followed by another command for the women and children to go to the starboard boats. The women and children were to be saved first. These orders were given by the captain himself and were repeated by the first officer Wilhelm. The next order given was for lowering the boats. There was no confusion among the crew or in the giving of orders, nor was there any panic among the passengers or crew. A high sea was running and there was a strong N.E. wind blowing. It was bitterly cold, there having been 19 degrees of frost (centigrade) since the morning before. The lanyards of the boat grips were frozen stiff and had to be chopped away to save time, though this would have been done away in event of a collision. The Elbe went down in two minutes after we pushed away from her side."

William Wright, skipper of the fishing smack Wildflower says: "We were east, southeast of Lowestoft with our trawling gear down, when about 11 o'clock yesterday morning I saw a ship's lifeboat a mile away. The boat's mast was naked, but I saw something from her stern. Water was breaking over the boat. I watched her closely, her occupants seemed to think I was going to leave them, so I waved my hat. It took us half an hour to get up our trawling gear, and in the meantime the boat was drifting away from us. When I got close to her I cast them a rope, but they were so cold and wet and numb that they could not make it fast for some time. We pulled them around to the side of the smack, and about half of them jumped aboard, but the strain caused by the heavy sea, part of the rope, and the remainder once more drifted away. Eventually we made another line fast, and four more of the unfortunates were dragged in, leaving a woman and four men in the boat. The woman lay in the water in the bottom of the boat. She wore a long coat, but had on neither boots nor dress, but Pilot Greenham helped her to get on board the smack. Just as all had boarded the smack the line again parted and the boat was lost. I got the woman up and asked all the others to go to the engine room while she took off her clothes and wrapped herself in dry blankets. I am sure an other hour's exposure in the boat would have killed some of them for there were six inches of ice on my deck."

Following is a complete list of first and second cabin passengers on the Elbe: First cabin—Fritz Appel, Munich; Hugo Becker, Chemnitz; Director Bauman, Berlin; Mrs. Hermine Sanders, Palmonth, Mass.; Anton Fischer, Washington, D. C.; John P. Vincke, St. Charles, Mo.; Charles Wik, New York; Mrs. M. Connors, South Dakota; Henry N. Castle, Honolulu; Dorothy Castle, Mrs. Appel, Brandenburg; Louis Thewitz, Vienna; Walter Schnell, Durbin; Douglas Currier, Guatemala; Louis Bernefeld.

Second cabin—Mrs. Louise Kuehne, New York; Jake Frank, Buffalo; Eugene Schlegel, Fuerth; Miss Emma Schlegel, Fuerth; Mrs. Sophie Rhodes, Washington City; Eugene Rhodes, Washington City; Mrs. Anna Hoffman, Henry Hoffman, Grand Island, Neb.; Mrs. Andrew Brisbane, Amsterdam; Mrs. Vattier Kranne, Amsterdam; Adolph Islaub, New York; Ernest Masberg, Louisiana; Kurt Kleinschmidt, Seattle; Rudolph Nolte, Leipzig; Dr. Dietrich, return ticket; J. H. Hahn, James Vevera, Kretto Kerr, Frank Miskoloz, Edward Moskovie, Eperjes; Isteria Goldner, Eperjes; Mrs. Lockhart, New York; August Sander, Essen; Peter Powierski, Kasanitz; Miss Clara Weingartner, Pfliegingen; Mrs. Jacob Frank, Buffalo; J. F. Gerlicher, Winona, Minn.; Theodore Geisenheimer, New York; Ernest Horren, New York; Mrs. Klippel, Brandenburg; Carl Neussabon, Berlin.

Following is a list of the saved: Eugene Schlegel, James Vevera, Annie Boecker, — Bothen, steamer; Third officer Stolberg; First Engineer Neussel, Purser Wester, Assistant Purser Schultze, Assistant Purser Linkmeyer, Assistant Purser Sittig, Chief Stoker Fuerst, Steward Koeb, Seaman Winkler, Finger, Seibert, Dresow, Baettke, Pilot De Hart, Pilot Greenham; Carl Hoffman of Grand Prairie, Neb.

New York, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from the home office of the steamship company in Berlin gives the total number of persons on the Elbe when she sunk as 352. Of these only 20 were saved.

Rotterdam, Feb. 1.—Captain Gordon, of the Crathie, says that when the collision occurred he was knocked down, and when he regained his feet the Elbe was some distance from the Crathie. He followed the Elbe, however, he says, for a short distance, although he feared his vessel was in a sinking condition. He was unable to overtake the Elbe, as she went much faster, and he therefore concluded she was safe.

Berlin, Feb. 1.—A committee has been formed here to appeal for funds for the relief of the families and other dependents of the victims of the Elbe disaster.

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

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

THE PORT ARTHUR MASSACRE

Foreign Attaches Intimate That Creelman's Story Was an Exaggeration.

Was Some Unnecessary Slaughterer But Not as Bad as Had Been Stated.

Tokio, Japan, Jan. 18.—(Correspondence of the United Press per steamer Oceanic to San Francisco.)—The testimony of Italy's attaches in connection with the Port Arthur affair is most interesting and of the utmost importance. The British attaché's opinion has not yet been published, but in a letter sent to Japan he makes only a passing allusion to the regrettable excesses committed by the soldiery. The French attaché has declared that although there certainly was unnecessary killing during the night of the capture of Port Arthur, he saw nothing of the kind afterwards; that the accounts published by the correspondent of the World are greatly exaggerated; that he does not think there was any idea of killing civilians and does not think, so far as he could see, the so-called mutilations were anything more than might have been expected where a weapon like the Japanese sword was freely employed. The American attaché makes almost identical statements. That there was a good deal of unnecessary killing during the night of the assault he says was very plain, but he did not see a single outrage committed in the town during the two following days, though he visited all parts of it. In short, he did not deem the affair of sufficient importance to call for any allusion in his official report.

This last point is especially interesting, because the American attaché has been quoted by the World's correspondent as "declaring that he should like to leave the army at once," and as "saying in the most emphatic manner that if the facts were known at Washington the war department would undoubtedly recall him."

At Kaiping General Nieh was in chief command of the Chinese side. It was Nieh who fought so badly at Ping Yang. He had an extremely narrow escape at Kaiping. The Japanese troops, in pursuit of his Chinese, got within five hundred metres of a large body of cavalry escorting a covered passenger cart out of the north gate of the town. Nieh was in it. A bullet killed the horse and another hit the general in the body, but the escort managed to mount him, and he galloped off before the Japanese could come up.

The rebellion in Corea is evidently in its death throes. The rebels are divided among themselves. A portion of them retreated, killed their leader, his lieutenant and several other prominent men, and presented their heads for identification to the Japanese. The solution of the Korean problem will tax all the Japanese ability. Money is the great want of the little kingdom at the moment. An attempt has been made on its behalf to place a loan of five millions in Japan, but the Japanese capitalists are unwilling to entertain the project. There has been talk of the followers of Mohammed in China undertaking a holy war against Japan. The Chinese general, Tsao, who has managed to escape from the Japanese, fought so stoutly and met his death at Ping Yang, was a Moslem, and his co-religionists are supposed to be planning to avenge his death.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Secretary Greenham received a dispatch from Shanghai confirming the reported capture of Weihaivei by the Japanese.

London, Feb. 1.—A Hiroshima dispatch says Premier Ito will receive the peace envoys to-day.

A Chefoo dispatch says the Chinese lost two thousand men in the operations at Weihaivei. None of the Europeans in the city were injured. The Chinese still hold the island of Lang King Tau.

A Hiroshima dispatch says the Chinese envoys were received by Premier Ito at the office of the prefecture to-day. Besides the envoys only two Chinese councillors and two interpreters will be admitted to the conferences. The Japanese government has appointed Premier Ito and Viscount Murao as representatives of Japan in the peace negotiations.

A Tokio dispatch says there are over twenty thousand Chinese in the vicinity of Ying Kow. Scouts report that the Chinese have occupied Iaoia Biao.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The dispatch confirming the fall of Weihaivei adds that the fall of the island and the capture of the entire Chinese fleet were considered imminent.

SACRAMENTO FLOOD. Eight Hundred Thousand Acres of Land Under Water.

San Francisco, Jan. 28.—According to an account that appears in the Examiner, 800,000 acres of land in the Sacramento valley are under water. A lake of that dimension covers arable lands in the central part of the state, ruining bean and wheat crops and destroying the fine fruit trees in bearing. The Yolo basin, opposite Sacramento, is a sheet of water 40 miles long and seven miles wide. The rich wheat lands in the Colusa basin are under water, and the fertile fruit and vegetable lands on the east side of the Sacramento river have become a broad lake. From Colusa north, of the 800,000 acres submerged between 200,000 and 300,000 acres are suitable lands.

No crops will be raised this year upon thousands of acres of the best grain lands in the state, and fully 50,000 fruit trees have been destroyed. Another overflow may be expected if the snows in the mountains melt before March.

Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla, featuring a portrait of a woman and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments like skin diseases and general weakness.



The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, February 8.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Unfortunately for this province the star chamber system still obtains with our legislature, though it has been discarded in all other parts of the country. At Ottawa and in all the other provinces the meetings of either standing or special committees are open to the public, as all such proceedings should be when the public is directly interested. If the open instead of the pernicious system prevailed here, the public would no doubt already have a pretty full knowledge of the circumstances which have delayed the work on the government buildings. As indicated in a letter which appears elsewhere, the investigating committee has by this time unearthed some very instructive facts, but these cannot be made public as yet without committing a "breach of privilege." Save the mark! The people have therefore to look on and puzzle their minds with guesses as to the reason of the vexatious delay which is causing so much trouble and heartburning. We feel free to say that the great cause underlying the middle is the endeavor of the government to keep the cost of the buildings below an impossible figure. To keep down the cost is a legitimate and praiseworthy purpose, but it has been gone about in a chuckle-headed fashion that will most surely have a result quite opposite to that desired. The letter to which we have referred charges the chief commissioner with obstructing the work and with striving to shield a friend who is at the same time a government official and a sharer in the masonry contract. We do not know whether these charges are true, but when made they should certainly be ventilated in the most thorough manner. It is also manifest that the government should settle all difficulties as promptly as possible and have the work proceeded with. The present shilly-shally policy not only injures the workmen who need the work but will inevitably saddle the province with an enormous extra expense which there was no excuse for incurring.

LIBERAL ORGANIZATION.

The convention of Liberals at Vancouver on Saturday was attended by representatives from each of the cities and from New Westminster district. The object was to form a provincial association, and after discussion it was agreed that for the present an executive committee, composed of three from each district, would meet the requirements of the opposition party quite as well as an association formed on the ordinary plan. A resolution approving of the appointment of three members from each local association, with a provision for the representation of districts, where associations do not exist, was carried. Some routine business was transacted, and the general prospects of the party in the several constituencies in British Columbia were freely canvassed. The sentiment of the convention was unanimously in favor of a contest for each of the six seats, all of which, with proper candidates and under proper management it was claimed, could easily be won.

LIP LOYALTY.

"If there is one thing for which the Liberal party has never been distinguished in Canada, it is in the character of its leaders. The want of magnetic influence over the people has always been remarked. A substratum of suspicion has been generally attached to every movement of theirs, especially in their occasional flirting with the neighboring republic, and although flirtation has been aptly defined as "attention without intention," our people are too loyal in Canada to tolerate even the semblance of anything favoring a prospective change in our political relations to the Mother Country. The endorsement of the present party in power in all the great influential circles of Great Britain, and especially by those in high station, even royalty itself, is a great tower of strength for the Conservative party, and in the absence of masterful leaders on the other side, it is not at all within the reach of probability, that any political change will be effected in the government of the country for some years to come. A party, one of whose leaders is obliged to accept of support more substantial than lip loyalty and votes, is surely too weakly equipped. The laborer is, of course, worthy of his hire, but could not a more efficient captain be procured after a similar fashion?"

The prominence accorded the above extract by the Colonist leads one to suppose that not only will the Old Flag be unfurled by that organ to divert attention from the corrupt and extravagant record of an incapable administration, but a contemptible campaign of innuendo and slander will be directed against the character and loyalty of the Liberal leaders with a view of securing another lease of plunder to combination and monopoly and an extension of power to a government that is playing havoc with the future of Canada. The extract, so conspicuously reproduced by our contemporary, is taken from a staunch McKinley-McGregory organ—the Canadian Journal of Commerce—and will receive no one. Where, may we ask, is the suspicion at-

tached to the memory of Alexander Mackenzie, who went down to defeat fighting for the British principle of a revenue tariff? Alexander Mackenzie, whom the Colonist has repeatedly eulogized by publishing the letter wherein he states that he is guarding the public treasury against friend and against foe. Since this sturdy patriot fell in defense of British principles there has been no guard over the strong box, and McGreevy, Connolly, Rykert, St. Louis, Arnoldi, Senecal, Caron, Haggart and other lip loyal looters have plumed elbow deep into the public purse under cover of the Union Jack. They have sang "God Save the Queen" in public and devised legislation to shut out British manufactures. They have shouted loyalty from the platform and taken Tweed and Tammany for their models. Yet these men have the impudence to cast insinuations against the loyalty of such men as Mackenzie, Blake and Laurier!

Every move, official and unofficial, tainted with the suspicion of a sacrifice of our institutions has emanated from the party which is a disgrace to the honored name of Conservative. In 1849, shortly after Sir Robert Peel secured the repeal of the corn laws and the abolition of the navigation laws, the protectionists in Canada, fearing that British principles might be transplanted in Canadian territory, drew up a manifesto for annexation to the United States which bore the signatures of the late Sir John Abbott, Sir David Macpherson and other loyal Conservatives. This is the same party that pelted Lord Elgin—the representative of the Queen—with rotten eggs. Again, in 1869-70, during the reciprocity negotiations conducted by Sir John Rose and Secretary Fish, the government of Sir John Macdonald offered the United States the following concessions: (1) The cession for a term of years of the fisheries of Canada to the United States; (2) The enjoyment of our canals, which were to be enlarged at our cost, and the free enjoyment of the navigation of the St. Lawrence; (3) THE ASSIMILATION OF OUR CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES TO THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES; (4) the concession of an import duty equal to the internal revenue taxes of the United States; (5) and the free admission into either country of the manufactures of the other. Again in 1878, when the policy of plunder was before the people in the captivating guise of a National Policy and which the Liberal party opposed because it might endanger British connection, the Toronto Mail—the organ of Sir John Macdonald—regaled, "So much the worse for British connection." Again in 1887, when Sir Charles Tupper was discussing the fishery question with Secretary Bayard, that loyal baronet offered the Americans complete reciprocity. And, yet again, in 1894, Sir Hibbert Tupper viciously attacked the policy of the mother country and declared that England was in her decadence and was compelled to use her army and navy to force her wares upon unprotected savages. This is the record of the lip-loyal looters who are about to appeal to the people of Canada once more under the folds of the flag which their legislation and their utterances have insulted.

Contrast those disloyal acts and utterances with the patriotic expressions of Laurier at the Montreal meeting wherein the Liberal leader declares: "I am of French origin, and though I am proud of my origin I LOVE ENGLAND AND I LOVE BRITISH INSTITUTIONS. Because under the banner of St. George, my fellow-countrymen and myself of French origin, have found far greater freedom than we could ever have hoped for had we remained subject to France. If I wanted examples or precepts of art I would go to France; if I wanted philosophical counsels I would go to Germany; but for means of government, for all economic principles, I would go to the common sense of old England. It is from that land I take my theories, and upon that platform—between friend and foe, speaking here to-night—upon that platform, as I have told you, the Liberal party of Canada will fight the next battle whenever the next battle may come." Mr. Laurier will look to England for his examples—the lip-loyal looters will continue to follow in the footsteps of the ward-bosses of the American republic.

LEADER GOMPERS

Will Resign and Return to His Trade of Making Cigars.

New York, Jan. 31.—A morning paper says: "There is a possibility that S. Gompers, ex-president of the Federation of Labor, may return to his trade of making cigars. A story to that effect has been circulated among laboring men recently and Gompers acknowledged yesterday that he might do so. 'The general opinion is,' said Mr. Gompers, 'that a labor leader who had been president of a big organization invariably makes his fortune. But it did not happen in my case. I have no income and am out of a job. I have got to get something to do and if there is nothing else I can make cigars.'

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

ALL OVER THE PROVINCE.

Several Lumber Vessels to Carry Freight Between California and Vancouver.

Sale of the Stock of the Reed and Currie Hardware Company—Poor Prices.

NANAIMO.

From our own correspondent. Nanaimo, Feb. 4.—The feature of the inquest on Saturday to inquire into the cause of the premature discharge of powder which caused B. Bologni's death was the testimony given by James Fitzsimmons. He acknowledged that he knew comparatively nothing about chemistry, yet he had undertaken to manufacture powder for blasting purposes with two violent chemical substances. He further confessed that he was ignorant as to the force of concussion which would be required to explode it, and further that he had no experience in the matter. He had merely tried it and thought it a safe explosive.

Mr. W. McGregor's evidence went to show that the powder was set off by concussion. Morgan's and Duca's evidence was practically the same. The jury returned the following verdict: "We find that Baptiste Bologni came to his death by the premature explosion of a new explosive which we consider misrepresented by the official of the New Vancouver Coal Company."

The tramway scheme will again be presented to the council this evening. The plan provides for a steam locomotive line instead of an electric tramway as previously stated. Nanaimites were rejoiced on hearing the news that the Hornets had been victorious at Westminster on Saturday. The match with Vancouver is anxiously looked forward to in this city.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Feb. 4.—Arrangements have just been completed for the charter of a number of small schooners to load lumber at Westminster for San Francisco. The first vessel, the barkentine Portland, 500 tons, sails for here on February 10, from San Francisco, and others will follow at intervals of two weeks. The vessels will carry freight on the way up and will cut rates under those of the Pacific coast steaming company, and a new competitor will enter the field.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, Feb. 3.—The whole plant and stock in trade of the Reed & Currie Iron Works Company was yesterday offered for sale with the following results: The engineering plant and stock valued at \$19,291, was sold to Mr. John Wilson, Brunette saw mill, for \$2600. The whole book debts, amounting to \$9964.08, were sold for 9 cents on the dollar. The carriage stock in trade, valued at \$290, was sold for \$90, and a new buggy sold for \$36. Mr. T. J. Trapp acted as auctioneer. His honor Judge Bole has now so far recovered from his serious illness as to be able to seek a change. He leaves here to-day for a trip east to Montreal. He is likely to be away for several weeks.

NELSON.

Nelson Miner. There is so much ore travelling over the Nelson and Fort Sheppard line and its continuation on the American side that it has been decided to run separate freight and passenger trains. On some of the trains no less than 17 cars of ore were loaded. The change will be a great boon to the travelling public, as it will avoid the wearisome and vexatious delays at Northport and Waneta. There are rumors also of a daily passenger train being sent through. Some of the rumors bring this train only to Northport while others bring it right to Nelson.

The ore is beginning to go out in good shape. The Trail Creek camp is rapidly catching up to the Slocan and it must be remembered that the ore from Trail creek comes almost exclusively from two mines only, the La Roi and the W' Eagle.

KAMLOOPS.

(Inland Sentinel). Messrs. Wilson and Croft, the two men who started from Lincoln, England, to walk around the world, where that method of locomotion is practically reached Kamloops on Tuesday, and through the kindness of Mr. G. C. Tunstall, were put up at the Cosmopolitan Hotel for the night.

A large force of men are now at work on the new bridge which the California Bridge company are putting up at Ashcroft to replace the one carried away by the spring freshets. A great deal of material is now on the ground and the work is being pushed on under the able management of Mr. Trombley, who has had a lot of experience in that kind of work.

A controlling interest in the Homebake mine property has been purchased by Mr. E. Marpole for himself and associates, and after further examination, the prosecution of the work of development will be vigorously proceeded with. The reports of the experts and the results of the mill tests recently made are of a very encouraging character. Mr. Marpole and Mr. J. A. Mars will go to see the property on Monday next.

A Spence's Bridge correspondent says: I am told that the Golden Era company have ceased work for the present and that their recent staff of seven or eight men has given place to a single watchman. Whether they intend to resume operations next spring my informant could not say. We can only hope that if they do they may be repaid their expense in setting not only their scow but their company afloat. As regards mining at and around Spence's Bridge there is nothing doing.

Why not try WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT?



Doctors highly recommend it to those Who are run down; Who have lost appetite; Who have difficulty after eating; Who suffer from nervous exhaustion; And to Nursing Mothers, as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk. PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The sad news was brought by Mr. W. A. Scott, of Rockford, that Mrs. Hall, wife of Rev. W. L. Hall, of Nicola lake, had died on Tuesday, January 29th, and was buried on Thursday. Mrs. Hall had a long period of painful illness, and it was thought that the dry, bracing climate of Nicola lake might at least prolong her life, but such proved not to be the case, and on Tuesday she passed away. Rev. Mr. Hall and their two little girls will have the sympathy of all in their sore bereavement.

IN THE KOOTENAYS.

Pilot Bay Smelter in Running Order—Some Good Returns.

Nelson Tribune. Although six months have scarcely elapsed since the partially completed smelter buildings at Pilot Bay were surrounded by the wreckage of the high water of June last, a two hundred ton concentrator is in operation, four roasters have been built and two of them put in use, an eighty ton stack is almost ready to be blown in, machinery is being placed in position for sampling works, and every barge on Kootenay lake is being used to transport either ore or fuel. To do this required both grit and money. A Connecticut Yankee had both, and the day is not far distant when British Columbia will have a smelter in actual operation. The concentrator was first started about two weeks ago, and with few alterations has worked smoothly and satisfactorily. It has a nominal capacity of 150 tons in 24 hours, but 200 tons can readily be run through in that time. Last Monday night ninety tons were run through in twelve hours. The roasters have a capacity of ten tons each in 24 hours. The stack, which is nearly completed, will have a capacity of 80 tons daily. Ore and fuel are all ready accumulating in the bins, and by the time the smelter is ready there will be ore enough on hand and in sight to keep it running, not for a day or two, but for months.

The Number One mine, in Ainsworth district, is being worked by the Nova Scotia syndicate, of which D. W. McVicar is manager. Twenty-four men are at work in the mine, and the management expect to begin running the concentrator on Monday. The output of the mine is "dry" ore, and the Pilot Bay smelter gets it all. The shipments now average about six tons a day. While the members of the legislature are wrangling over railway charters the mine owners of Kootenay are shipping ore. The shipments for January will aggregate in value a quarter of a million of dollars. Shipments are being made from every camp except Toad Mountain, in which is located the supposed to be the richest mine in British Columbia. Trail creek is shipping at the rate of \$150,000 worth of ore a month even now with but two mines in active operation; Slocan is producing less tonnage than Trail creek, but its ore sells for twice as much per ton; Ainsworth has two shipments; and the great low grade Blue Bell mine, opposite Ainsworth, is shipping on an average one hundred tons a day to the smelter at Pilot Bay, and within a month will be shipping two hundred tons a day. Southern Kootenay is beginning to be in it.

About a week ago a vein carrying copper ore was discovered on the tunnel level in the Blue Bell mine, opposite Ainsworth. It now shows a width of over six feet, the ore sampling from 11 to 17 per cent copper. It is said to be between well defined walls. A shaft has been started that will be sunk one hundred feet in order to determine the permanency of the vein. If the vein found to be permanent a copper stack will be added to the smelter at Pilot Bay.

The working force at the Silver King mine has been increased. It has not yet been increased by the arrival of a new superintendent.

(From a Correspondent.) Nelson, Jan. 23.—There are now employed five barges transporting 150 tons of ore per day from the Blue Bell mine to the Pilot Bay smelter. The smelter company will soon build barges of large capacity especially constructed to transport ore. It is asserted on good authority that the Blue Bell mine can furnish

300 tons per day. Mr. A. B. Hendryx, manager of the Pilot Bay smelter, left for the east last week.

KILLED HIS BROTHER.

An Indian at Ahouset Mistook His Brother for a Deer.

A letter received from the West Coast on the schooner Glad Tidings brings the following news: A shooting accident occurred at Ahouset on the night of the 24th. Two Indians, half-brothers, named Jack and Quafet, went deer hunting. They separated and Jack mistaking his brother for a deer, sent a ball through his head. Quafet died instantly.

The sealing schooners Annie C. Moore, Oscar and Hattie and C. D. Rand are at Ahouset seeking hunters. The Indians are busy entertaining their friends from Kyoquoit, and potlatches and dances are the order of the day. Captain Hackett, of the Annie C. Moore is making a bid for some of the West Coast Indian trade and is putting up a store at Ahouset.

The schooners Triumph and Sapphire reached Clayoquot on the 26th and are now on the beach being cleaned. The Indian hunters intend having one more hiyu dance, a kind of farewell ball to wind up their long season of festivity, on shore before departing for their "El Dorado," the sealing grounds. A veritable El Dorado indeed for the Siwash. The schooner Triumph alone paid off her Indian crew last season with \$18,000.

Buckwheat Straw for Feed.

Not many of our feeders have confidence in buckwheat straw as a food for prize animals. Yet many beasts would thrive well on buckwheat straw and what they can pick up in the barn yard, if given Dick's Blood Purifier, because it gives good health, good appetite, good digestion. Try a box on your horse which is not thriving.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Planta Injunction—Wages Case in Admiralty Court.

Before Mr. Justice Crease in the Exchequer Court, B. C. admiralty district, the action of John McCarthy v. the ship Cruiser was tried this morning. The plaintiff, who was master of the ship from the 15th of August, 1892, until the 7th of January last, when the suit was commenced, sued for \$445 balance claimed for wages. The defence set up by John Henderson Taylor was that in December, 1893, the plaintiff before taking a trip north with the ship agreed to make a reduction in his salary. This the plaintiff contended, only applied to a reduction of the arrears due at that time, and was not to take effect except in the case of a prompt payment. The plaintiff also submitted that as there was no binding agreement subsequent to the original contract, judgment should be given for the full amount of the claim. His lordship, after hearing the addresses of counsel, said he had no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion. There was no dispute as to what the original contract was, and really no new contract; although there was an understanding to take a little off no agreement was come to. No accounts and no books were kept by Taylor, and as he never made any protest he is bound by his own conduct in that respect. Judgment for \$400 and costs. Mr. P. A. E. Irving for plaintiff and Mr. A. Williams for defence.

The Planta injunction motion, which was to have come on before Mr. Justice Crease this morning, was adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday morning, as the judge was engaged in the admiralty court.

THE THREATENED STRIKE.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Consent to a Strike.

Oakland, Feb. 4.—The locomotive engineers say that the consent of all the Brothers on the Southern Pacific system has been secured for the strike if the ultimatum which was presented to-day be not accepted before Wednesday.

The Board of Trade held a meeting this afternoon and requested Mayor Pardee to appoint a committee of three citizens to confer with the San Francisco committee in charge of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad project and ascertain what they desire Oakland should do in the matter.

USE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

THE We, the

THE TARIFF

That the customs tariff on imported goods should be based, not upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public, is an unsond principle, and has been by the government, an agency wherewith to keep office, has developed monstrosities and combinations; It has decreased the value of other landed property; It has oppressed the masses; It has checked immigration; It has caused a great loss of life; It has impeded commerce; It has discriminated against our own products; In these and many other occasions great public injury, all of which evils multiply in intensity as long as the tariff system remains in force. That the highest interest demand a removal of this country's progress, by a sound fiscal policy, which, ing injustice to any class, domestic and foreign trade, the return of prosperity to the country, and the reduction of the needs of home and abroad. That it should be so adjusted as to bear as light a burden upon the necessities should be so arranged as to be free trade with the whole world, particularly with Great Britain. We believe that the result of a protective system have gripped thousands of people, and that in the light of experience, we are prepared to declare for a free trade.

OTTAWA'S GAY

The Capital Carnival a Success and Wound a Blaze of Glory.

Hard Times Among the People—Hon. Mr. Laurier's Montreal Speech.

(From our own correspondent.) Ottawa, Jan. 27.—Ottawa carnival, which closed last night, was a week of frolic and fun, and a week of moral ground—two clergymen who preached when it was proposed—point to one incident which sustained their predictions. The programme of health and exhilarating were, for instance, tobogganing, curling, hockey, and the ice and bowling contests. Friday was the week. There was in the allegorical drive, which life in Canada in all its details were well represented was a toboggan slide on which was indulged in as it took place between 9 and Friday night. Parliament vantage point were crowded, despite the fact that the thermometer was a good many degrees below zero. A few favored the sight from the top of the buildings. Those who had the storming of the ice palace and Montreal are unanimous that the scene here something they had ever seen before. Who know Ottawa point understand that there was an affair here which could with an ice palace located of the city, as it was in Montreal. Right beside the booming of which parliament is dismissed on Nepean point, a promotion of the parliament buildings, palace placed. The attack from the Hull side, while defended. A search light the attacking party was the











PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. McGregor's Mines Regulation Bill Passes Its Second Reading Yesterday.

Further Adjournment on the Debate on Mr. Kennedy's Sunday Observance Bill.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

Thursday, Jan. 31.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. P. McF. McLeod.

Mr. Bryden presented a petition from 770 miners of Wellington opposing the coal mines regulation bill.

Mr. Kitchen moved for a return of the crown grants issued from Jan. 1st, 1880, to the end of 1894, showing the name of the grantee, the acreage, whether acquired by purchase or pre-emption, and the district in which the grant is situated.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Martin continued the debate on the Sunday observance bill, which he contended went too far. He did not believe in forcing ideas down the throats of those who do not believe as we do.

He believed in the proper observance of the Sabbath, but did not believe in going as far as the bill intended to go.

A number of gentlemen interested in the subject being absent he moved the adjournment of the debate, which motion was adopted.

The house went into committee on Mr. Sword's drainage, dyking and irrigation bill. Reported complete with amendments.

Mr. McGregor moved the second reading of the coal mines regulation bill, the object of which was to do away with dangerous classes of men in the mines.

All professions were protected and the miners should be similarly dealt with.

He knew from experience that many of the men who worked underground the orders given them. Something should be done to make miners feel more secure while underground.

Mr. Bryden said the bill would give three miners a roving commission and see what they could do. Many of the provisions were already on the statute book, while other clauses override the arbitration act.

The miners were satisfied that their safety was already provided for. There were overseers and other officials in a mine who could stop an incompetent man from working.

Dr. Walkem contended that the bill was not a dangerous one. It was the first honest legislation that had been introduced in the house for the benefit of miners.

All previous bills had just been introduced to influence a few votes. This bill was introduced, on the other hand, just after a general election.

If a mine was found to be dangerous it should be shut down, as a mine's safety was to be considered before dollars and cents.

A mine was unsafe if there were men working there who do not understand the rules. The bill would drive men out of the mines, and he contended that men who were endangering the lives of their fellowmen should not be in a mine.

A man who could not notify the other men when there was danger was not a fit person to work in a mine. Better that 500 men should get out of the mine than one life should be sacrificed.

The bill was in favor of both the mine owners and the miners. The questions were to be referred to arbitration, who would be unbiased men. He could not imagine any body of miners who understood the bill, signing a petition against some of the foreigners thought the bill would drive them out of the mines.

If they could not pass an examination through an interpreter as to their duties underground they should not be there. The foreigners should get out of the mines if they endangered the lives of the other miners.

Mr. Mutter could not see anything in the bill that gave three miners a roving commission to go through the mines. He agreed with what Dr. Walkem had said and would have pleasure in supporting the bill.

The petition against the bill was not worth the paper it was written on.

Hon. Mr. Pooley opposed the bill. It would allow one company to interfere with another company's business. It was not introduced with the object of protecting the miners.

The miners' union would be enabled to prevent men who did not work under their rules from securing work in the province. Colliery owners were bound to make their mines as safe as possible and not allow dangerous men to work underground.

He contended that the foreigners knew the signs of danger, and in fact the explosions were principally caused by old and well known miners. They got careless after having worked underground for some years.

Mr. Kennedy thought the principle of the bill was the protection of human life, which all should be in favor of. The bill should be passed, and if any changes were necessary they could be made in committee.

Hon. Col. Baker could not favor the bill as it stood, although he would not say that he would vote against the second reading. He followed the argument of Hon. Mr. Pooley, contending that outsiders should not be allowed to interfere with mines with which they had nothing to do.

Mr. Williams spoke in favor of the bill. It just made provision for carrying out an act now on the statute book. He could not agree with Mr. Pooley. If three miners knew that a law is being violated it was their duty to report it to the inspector.

They would not have a right to interfere with the mines. Men working in the mine could not make the complaint, for if they did they would lose their positions.

Therefore men not working in the mine should lay the complaint.

Mr. Booth considered the bill a good one. The miners would have no interest in interfering with the colliery owners. Some owners protected their mines, but

others did not, and the state therefore had to protect them.

Mr. Forster said the bill was in accord with his expressed opinions. Such a measure was necessary. The overseers and other officials of the mines could not see the miners working all the time, but could only make occasional visits.

The protection of the mines and the miners depended upon the employment of intelligent and experienced miners. Unqualified men were not allowed to run steamers or railways to endanger the lives of those who were travelling.

If the members could have seen the bodies of the men killed by the Wellington and Nanaimo explosions they would legislate in favor of the men who took their lives in their hands and worked underground.

There was no ground for the statement that the bill would allow one company to interfere with another company.

The president of the committee said he obtained his experience before a coroner's inquest. Mr. McGregor gained his experience by working in the mines. So had he. Surely then, the coroner's inquest experience should not be allowed to weigh against their experience.

Mr. Rithet would vote for the second reading of the bill, hoping that it would be amended in committee. He did not think outside men should be allowed to interfere with the mines.

Mr. Semlin held that the spirit of the bill was to protect the lives of miners, and he would therefore vote for the second reading. If three men not interested, knew that their neighbors were in danger they should be allowed to take action.

The men who were in danger would not take action, for if they did their positions would be in jeopardy. He did not know of any better way of protecting the lives of the miners. He could not understand 800 men petitioning against a bill which was in their interest and which at any rate did not impair their interests.

Mr. Hunter did not believe the bill was intended for the safety of the miners. He knew it was not. It was intended to draw certain men out of the mines at the Union. He hoped the objectionable clauses would be eliminated from the bill in committee.

The bill was read a second time. Messrs. Semlin, Williams and Kitchener called for names. The Speaker did not see what they had been about, but that the committee should sit to-morrow and it was then too late to take the names.

The supreme court bill passed through the final stages.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill to amend act 44 Victoria, cap 19. Read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Martin introduced a bill to amend the railway act. Read a first time.

The house went into committee on the land act amendment bill. Progress reported.

The house adjourned at 5:25.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

Friday, Feb. 1.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. McLeod.

Mr. Hunter presented a petition from 240 miners of Comox against the coal mines regulation bill. Read and read a second time.

The house went into committee on the land act amendment bill. Numerous amendments were introduced, all of which were discussed at some length and all of which were lost. The bill was reported complete.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a message from the Lieutenant-Governor enclosing the supplementary estimates.

Mr. Semlin continuing the debate on the mineral bill held that to pay \$100 to the government was not equivalent to doing \$100 of development work on a claim. He was afraid the proposed changes would retard development.

Hon. Mr. Davie thought the amendment was a good one.

The bill was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Turner introduced a bill to amend the horticultural board act of 1894.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the assessment act amendment bill, which he had previously explained.

Mr. Williams thought all hopes that the government would do away with the mortgage tax must be abandoned if the bill before the house was passed. The attorney-general was very inconsistent.

He expressed great anxiety that capital invested in large works in the cities should be protected, but he, Mr. Williams, thought the abandonment of the mortgage tax would do more to protect it than would the provisions of the attorney-general intended to insert in the Vancouver City act.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the objections raised by Mr. Williams would apply to any tax imposed by the government. If the government took off the mortgage tax they would have to put it on in some other way. It was hoped that before next session a fair equivalent would be found for the mortgage tax, and in fact that there could be a complete revision of taxation, making it more equitable.

He held that it was not the capitalist, but the mortgagor who paid the tax. The bill aimed at making the mortgagor pay the tax and deduct it from the interest and principal.

Discussing the question of night sessions and the time when the session would close, Hon. Mr. Davie said he thought they could get through next week. The only legislation the government had to bring down was a bill in regard to the lands in the railway belt.

Of course there was the old ore, the municipal bill.

The question as to the adjournment of the debate on the assessment bill, which carried with it the question of night sessions, was put to a vote. It being a tie, the Speaker voted for the adjournment of the debate which meant no night session.

The placer mining bill was read a second time without discussion.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Quesnelle lake dam bill,

which defines and limits an act passed in 1881 giving two men a perpetual right to certain land.

By the bill the men would have to complete certain work within a certain time or give up the land.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Helmecken asked the minister of agriculture: Is it the intention of the government to introduce during the coming session an act dealing with the question of tuberculosis in animals and providing for the means of its extinction?

Hon. Mr. Turner—The government contemplate introducing an act to amend the present act on the subject.

Mr. Helmecken asked the attorney-general: What security, if any, has been given or deposited with the government by the "London and Canadian Insurance Company," as required by section 53, chapter 94, of the statutes of 1889?

Hon. Mr. Davie—The company deposited \$20,000, which was accepted, subject to enquiries to be made.

The Victoria Hydraulic Mining Company's bill was finally passed.

The house adjourned at 5:50.

BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Strikers Cause Some Trouble Upon the Withdrawal of the Troops.

Brooklyn, Feb. 2.—The withdrawal of all the soldiers last night was succeeded by a series of petty assaults and attacks on cars. A few scamps were cut, one nose was broken and a large number of car windows were smashed.

There is no truth in the report of a man's death in East New York last night. No wires were cut last night.

President Norton and Supt. Quinn of the Atlantic avenue trolley road, were held on bail for violating the ten hour law.

CAPTURE OF WEI HAI WEI

The Japanese Forces Now Command the Entrance to the Gulf of Pechili.

Gives the Mikado's Men Even a Better Opportunity to Reach the Capital.

London, Feb. 2.—A Shanghai dispatch gives details of the attack on Wei-Hai-Wei forts. It says the attack opened at eight o'clock on the morning of Jan. 30.

Four forts fell into the hands of the Japanese in a short time after the fleet opened fire on them. The Japanese turned the guns of the fourth fort captured on the Chinese fleet and inland forts.

The Chinese fleet confined its efforts to shelling the Japanese troops advancing on the forts by land. The Chinese warships subsequently shelled the fourth fort.

New York, Feb. 2.—Secretary Denby, of the United States legation at Shanghai, arrived on the steamer Paris from Southampton to-day. He was much interested in the news that Wei-Hai-Wei had been captured by the Japanese but made no comment. He said he had nothing of interest to impart regarding the Chinese-Japanese war.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio telegraphs the following dispatch from Marshal Oyama, received under today's date from Talien Wan: "All the land forts at Weihaiwei have been taken. The enemy retreated beyond Fung Linchi. The Chinese warships were not captured, and are still firing at us. I am inquiring as to the losses on both sides and am examining the prisoners and spoils. The Japanese torpedo boats have been sunk and an ironclad disabled. No foreigners has been hurt. Weihaiwei is quiet. The Chinese bolted when the actual assault was made. It is stated that their loss was two thousand men. Lullungtau, an island near the city, on which the workshops and some forts are, is still in the hands of the Chinese. All the Europeans in the city escaped unhurt."

The Daily News says that the commandant at Weihaiwei is Peter Neilson, a Norwegian Naval officer, thirty-one years old.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio forwards the following dispatch, received from the third Japanese army, dated Talien Wan, Feb. 1: "On January 30th the second division captured an eminence at Fung Linchi and bivouacked there. Yesterday the division began an assault on Pachiyaso. The Japanese completely captured the Pachiyaso forts. The sixth division began to advance at 2 o'clock in the morning, and at 9 o'clock had taken possession of most of the enemy's line of defences. Advancing behind Mount Ku they completely captured the Pachiyaso forts. By 12:30 o'clock the squadron signalled that they held possession of the eastern entrance. The Chinese fleet were inside Liukung island, and conjointly with the Wangtao fort were firing at our ships and troops. Our squadron is blocking both entrances and the fighting still continues. At 4 o'clock the second division had apparently occupied the important point of Wenchiangto."

The Times has the following from Hong Kong: "General Fung is about to march from Kwang Tung with five thousand troops to assist Viceroy Chang in the defence of Nanking. General Fung fought against the French at Annam."

HAD TO KILL HIM.

A Nurse Kills Her Patient in Self-Defence.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 2.—A nurse named Bruss, employed to watch an insane patient named Pope, informed the police to-day that she had been compelled to kill Pope last night in self-defence while trying to prevent him from chloroforming his sleeping wife. The police believe it is deliberate murder, and the nurse has been arrested.

THE BENEFITS OF DRAINAGE

Subject of a Paper Read Before the Fruit Growers by Andrew Ohlson.

The Matter Treated in a Very Entertaining Way—Science of Drainage.

During the session of the Fruit Growers' Association Andrew Ohlson read a highly important paper on drainage. It was heard with interest and produced a considerable amount of discussion. The paper is given below in full:

Drainage is a subject of very great importance both to the farmer and the gardener, so much so, that it is now generally admitted by the most successful cultivators of the day that neither grain nor fruits can be profitably grown on wet land.

I will, therefore, endeavor to show the necessity for drainage and the reasons why tender plants and fruit trees in particular, do not grow successfully on land that is for any considerable length of time saturated with water.

It is well known that a certain degree of heat must be present in the soil before any activity of the roots can take place and that at a very low temperature root action must altogether cease.

This is just what takes place with trees planted in wet land.

The specific gravity of water is greater at a temperature slightly above freezing point—from 34 to 38 or 40 degrees.

This is generally the temperature of the water that falls during winter, and being heavier of the water of the spring and summer rains, is not displaced by it, but remains in the ground until evaporated by the heat of summer.

The temperature of wet land taken in the early part of the month of June by inserting a thermometer nine inches below the surface, was found to be about 40 degrees Fahrenheit, while that of the air was 80 degrees, and of drainage land at the same time and same depth of nine inches, was 80 degrees, showing a difference of 20 degrees of heat in favor of drained land and a difference of 40 degrees between the temperature of the air and that of the wet land.

The reason for the higher temperature of the drained land is very clear, because as the heavier water that falls during winter is draining away the lighter and warmer water of the spring and summer rains is taking its place and as this in turn drains away it must follow and with the air the increasing temperature of the season, which is always in proportion to the activity and progress of vegetation.

Those who are engaged in forcing vegetables and fruit crops know that unless the temperature of the roots is in proportion to that of the air, failure will be the result. Instances were known where a high temperature was kept up in greenhouses for nearly three months without the crops coming into fruit, the cause being a wet condition of the border outside in which the canes were planted, and although a tropical heat at the top there was the cold of winter at the roots and hence the result.

While it is quite true that many of our hardier trees, shrubs and plants will grow on comparatively wet and cold land it is equally true that fruit trees that are either natives of warmer climates or varieties raised from these by high cultivation will not do so without becoming diseased and cankered.

I may mention the apple tree in illustrating this point. On well drained land the tree is generally healthy, healthy stock having been planted, but on wet land the best stock will soon become unhealthy and show canker, that is, patches of dead bark and also part of the wood on young trees and on young branches of older trees.

Long and very scientific articles were written by horticultural editors on this subject, some sixty years ago, attributing the cause of canker in apple trees to the cold weather in the spring occurring during the rising of the sap. Beautiful theories were in vogue calculated to explain the cause of canker by describing the flow of the sap, the opinion then held was that if frost occurred at a particular time canker would result. These theories have long ago been abandoned and those who held them have probably died out or have adopted more modern views. The fact is simply this, that as the warm weather at spring commences and the sap begins to rise there is no assistance from the roots, the sap simply bursts and dying away of the bark and part of the wood takes place.

Experiments have been made by planting perfectly healthy apple trees in wet ground, that is, where holes filled with water were soon as dug. The roots being examined three or four days afterwards it was found that decay had actually set in. The length of time after the trees were planted until the roots showed any decay was found to be shorter as the season advanced.

On drained land the roots are more or less active during the whole winter storing up nourishment for the coming season, this is particularly the case in this country where the winters are so mild, and consequently trees or plants grown on such land are more hardier and of a decidedly healthier constitution than those grown on wet land with the temperature of winter at their roots and that of summer at their tops.

Apart from the increase of temperature drained land is benefited by the access of the air, indeed, a volume might be written on this subject alone, but it is sufficient here to say that certain gases of the air are carried down by the rains and deposited in the soil or absorbed by drainage land from the air, acting on substances already in the soil and making these more suitable for plant food.

Another advantage of draining land consists of the longer period of growth obtained thereby, in some cases two and in other three months, for instance: By sowing oats on wet land during the month of June or July after the water

has evaporated sufficiently to make such an operation possible, the result would be very different from that of sowing on well drained land in March and the difference would be as great as that between straw and grain.

"There is a season for everything" is very true in agriculture as well as in horticulture. The balmy air and heavy dews of spring are favorable to the development of roots, leaves and wood, the warmer air and strong sunshine of summer to mature these, and the man who is not able to sow or plant in season is simply "out of season" or behind time in the truest sense of the word.

I will not dwell at any length on the operations of drainage, nor on the materials used, for as good results may be obtained by using one material as another so long as the main object, that of carrying off the water from wet land is attained, aerating the soil. But whatever material be used, whether tiles, rock or wood, the drains should have a proper outlet and regular fall and ought to be, whether open or covered, not less than three feet in depth if possible, but drains four feet deep are much to be preferred. At this depth the material is out of the reach of the spade or plough and if the work be well done the drains are more effectual.

Those who make the drains out deep enough to enable them to plough without tearing up the material often point to the withered grain or dead trees planted above the drains and say that drainage is a failure, yes, that kind of drainage is a decided failure.

But this does not prove that drainage is a failure if done in the right way. Our climate, though moist, is on the whole favorable to fruit growing and general farming, but when the rain fall is so great drainage is absolutely necessary and if not adopted, disappointment and loss must be the inevitable result.

A TALE TOLD THE EDITOR

MR. THOS. STRANG SPEAKS THAT SUFFERERS MAY READ AND LIVE.

Attacked With La Grippe, the After-Effects Developing Heart Troubles—His Friends Thought Him Near Death's Door—After Many Failures He Has Once More Regained the Blessing of Perfect Health.

From the Comber Herald.

Strangfield is a post-office corner about six miles from Comber. It was named after the highly respected and well known family of Strangs. The neighborhood is a quiet one, being inhabited by a church-going, sober, industrious people. Among the people of that neighborhood none is better or more favorably known than Mr. Thos. Strang. Mr. Strang is a man of middle age and a bachelor. A few days ago he related to the Herald the story of his recovery from an illness which he believes would have resulted in death but for the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. Strang's trouble was la grippe which developed into heart disease. He laid for months with every nerve in his frail body unstrung. He tried many medicines, but none seemed to materially benefit him. He would rally a few days and endeavor to walk, but his system being reduced and weakened he would frequently fall prostrate to the ground, and his friends had to carry him into the house.

This terrible state of things lasted for months and all the while he was getting weaker, and even the most hopeful of his friends feared the worst. Mr. Strang was strongly urged to try the world renowned Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and consented to do so. A neighbor was dispatched to the Comber drug store for a supply. It a few days after beginning their use he began to improve. In a couple of weeks he was able to walk around, and today Mr. Strang is rejoicing and telling the same old story that hundreds of others are telling in this fair Dominion—the story of renewed strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Strang is now a sound man. Quite frequently he walks to Comber, a distance of six miles, to attend church. He informed the Herald that he was only too glad to give his experience so that suffering humanity may also reap the benefit and thus be released from the thralldom of disease and pain. To his benefactors—for such they are—Mr. Strang feels that he owes a debt of gratitude. With him the days when beads of agony stood on his brow have passed away, and his body has been regenerated anew by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The after effect of la grippe and all troubles due to the poor blood or shattered nerves, speedily yield to a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cure when other medicines fail, and no one should suffer for an hour without giving this great remedy a trial. Sold by dealers or sent by mail postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

BANK STATEMENT.

Changes in the Associated Banks During the Past Week.

New York, Feb. 2.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes. Reserve decreased \$9,128,950; loans increased \$186,800, specie increased \$13,900, legal tender decreased \$12,045,800, deposits decreased \$12,547,400, circulation increased \$15,000. The banks now hold \$38,751,500 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

Fighting at Panama.

Panama, Feb. 2.—The government forces have defeated the revolutionists in the state of Talma, capturing three hundred prisoners.

section 48, makes it incumbent on school trustees to see that no school is conducted according to regulations; and whereas the authorized regulations of the highest morality shall be taught; and whereas the regulations against Mr. Heath as Principal Paul's letter to the 8th have after an exhaustive and been clearly proved, and we are unanimously agreed: we are lacking in the necessity to give force and effect to the same by rendering a verdict: It resolved, that this board of trustees, having application to the question at they humbly wait upon the Public Instruction kindly re- the unpleasant but clearly was put, the amendment wonder, and was carried by stees Marchant, Glover and stees Saunders and Lovell. Hayward had no vote, but it would have been cast gative if he had.

TRAIN ROBBERY.

and Dollars Stolen from the Express Car.

Ariz., Jan. 31.—The South-westbound train No. 2 was miles this side of Wilcox masked men. They expressed car from the train, six miles west, and with six minute blew the safe open, ten thousand dollars in er which was removed. The robbers is marked by a v- ing in Sulphur Springs val- dollars.

isco, Jan. 31.—The Southern Wells Fargo companies have ut reward to-day of \$500 the men implicated in the robbery.

WOMAN'S HEART.

Case That Baffles the Physician.

A Woman Who Suffered for How She Was Cured.

Work News.

case of the heart has always incurable. The following before, will interest the medi- since it describes the sue- a new treatment for the dis- ease in Mrs. George Archer. J. All physicians consulted the patient suffering with val- of the heart and treated her highest relief. Mrs. Archer do not walk across the floor; go up stairs without stop- in my chest and left arm an awful constriction about as though I were tied open there was a terrible noise as like the labored breathing animal. I have often turned some creature at my side. I continued Mrs. Archer, of field, Mass., visiting and my ed me an account in the amier telling of the wonde- rful by the use of Dr. Wil- liams' Pink Pills. My me to try the pills and on last I bought a box and be- and I have taken them for a short interval. After the second box, to my wonder, my ear ceased. I kept right distress that I used to feel and arms gradually disappear- has returned to my face, lips have been entirely devoid of well and strong again. b, had been troubled with induced him to try the Pink Pills. I feel that every- know of my wonderful cure and that I have found some- given me this great relief."

SHIPMENTS.

New Vancouver Coal Com- During January.

Shipments of coal by the New Company during January

Table with 2 columns: Location and Tons. Includes entries for Port Townsend, Morse, San Francisco, etc.

parilla, acting through the every part of the system, peevishly cure castrata.

ick, we gave her Castoria, child, she cried for Castoria, Miss, she clung to Castoria, children, she gave them Castoria.



BARGAINS AT 97 JOHNSON STREET. SELLING AT COST FOR CASH FOR ONE MONTH.

B. Williams & Co., and Hatters. Clothiers

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily. -During the past month there were 23 births, 22 marriages and 16 deaths in Victoria.

The steam schooner Selby has been purchased by Louis Wille, who will, it is understood, send her on a sealing cruise.

The customs returns for January are as follows: Imports, free \$19,680 00 Imports, dutiable \$141,900 00

The record of arrests by the city police during January was as follows: Theft, 11; assault, 1; aggravated assault, 13; arson, 2; housebreaking, 1; refusing to pay wages, 2; infraction of the liquor license act, 1; begging, 2; in possession of stolen property, 2; in possession of intoxicants, 2; supplying liquor to Indians, 2; highway robbery, 1; malicious injury to property, 2; vagrancy, 2; keeping gaming house, 2.

The wash house of Sang Sing, Johnson street, was partially destroyed by fire Thursday afternoon. The drying shed was completely burned, and the damage to the shed and the main building totalled about \$400.

Alb. Williams has beaten the record. He has four notices of motion on the city hall bulletin board. One provides for street sweeping at the first appearance of dust, and another for the removal of garbage for six months.

The steamer Farrallon, which plies between San Francisco and the Sound ports, arrived late last night from the south, says the Port Townsend Leader of yesterday.

The inquest in the case of Jack Sinc, who was killed at the Taylor Mill on Wednesday afternoon, resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

showed no signs of wear. The verdict, signed by Thomas Elliott, foreman; Jas. Thompson, William McDonald, A. J. Day, Thomas Tugwell and Charles Brewster, the jury, was as follows: "That the deceased Jack Sing came to his death at the Taylor Milling Company's premises, Government street, at about three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon by being accidentally cut in half by a cutting off saw."

The Inland Revenue returns for January are as follows: Spirits \$5,807 13 Malt 815 88 Tobacco 2,222 02 Cigars 778 55 Inspection petroleum 100 00 Rent of land 9 40

The three sewerage connections cases pending before the city police court were called this morning and that of Joseph Carpenter proceeded with.

Mayor Teague has received a New Year's card from Mayor Silvanus Trevel, mayor of Truro, Cornwall, England.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Building society was held last night, President McKillochan in the chair.

The committee named by the Dairy-men's Association to investigate the tuberculous question met at the department of agriculture yesterday and had a lengthy session.

The preliminary hearing of the case of Daniel Connors, charged with retaining in his possession property stolen from Martin Morgan, has been on in the police court all day, and was not concluded at 3:50 o'clock.

There was a fire at the home of Alfred Wyde, 23 Toronto street, which did about \$500 worth of damage.

By a front, flank and rear movement Chief Sheppard, supported by Sergeant Hayton and Constables Fenne, Macdonald and Cameron, conducted a successful raid on the fan tan game at 41 Flisgard street last night.

The shippers' association of Seattle are endeavoring to induce the Great Northern to put on a line of steamers between that city and the Orient.

The legislative library has received a large consignment of official publications from New South Wales.

Michael Fitzgerald, a professional mendicant, summoned for begging on the streets, was not in court this morning when his case was called, and a warrant was issued.

Rev. W. D. Barber will leave Liverpool for Victoria on Thursday next, and will on his return visit the grounds of St. Saviour's church.

The reports from the sealing grounds indicate a larger number of seals this year than usual.

In the police court this morning E. Hilton was fined \$10 for the malicious destruction of property and ordered to pay Louis Vigehus \$10 in addition.

There has been considerable complaint from the people in general and from laboring men in particular, at the delay in work on the parliament buildings.

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1895.

When the Snow Comes and Horses and Cattle are taken off grass they should have a tonic until they get accustomed to the change of feed, or they will lose flesh and condition very quickly.

To neglect this may keep an animal poor all winter and it may die in the spring.

By a front, flank and rear movement Chief Sheppard, supported by Sergeant Hayton and Constables Fenne, Macdonald and Cameron, conducted a successful raid on the fan tan game at 41 Flisgard street last night.

clamatory names of Ah How, Ah On, Ah Sing, Ah Fook, Ah Sam, Ah Tai, Ah Jaw, Ah Siao and Le Yung.

Dr. J. Kendall delivered a very interesting lecture on "Thomas Chalmers, D. D.," before the members of the St. William Wallace Society last evening.

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

The Best Food For Children? is worthy every parent's study; not only what they can eat, but what gives the most nourishment.

Queenselle Quartz Mining Company, Ltd NOTICE Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of four per cent per share was levied up on the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Queenselle, B. C.

When the Snow Comes and Horses and Cattle are taken off grass they should have a tonic until they get accustomed to the change of feed, or they will lose flesh and condition very quickly.

MEDICAL. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Certain in its effects and never bilious.

THREE SCORE YEARS & TEN OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN. ABSOLUTELY Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Diseases Caused by Abuse, Over Work, Indigestion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache and Weakness.

A Cure is Guaranteed! To everyone using this Remedy according to directions, or money cheerfully and conscientiously refunded.

FERRY'S SEEDS Known Everywhere. Sold Everywhere. Grown Everywhere. Ask your dealer for them. Send for Ferry's Seed Annual for 1895.

TO DAIRYMEN—The B.C. Creamery Co. are now ready to make contracts for milk. Call and see us at No. 22 Douglas street. Pees & Glover. 228-3131-w

EDUCATIONAL. VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK. (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE. The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco.

REOPENING MONDAY, JANUARY 7th. \$3 A DAY SURE. Send your address and we will show you how to make money.

JOHN MESTON, BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

Carriage Maker BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

Will

VOL. 11- No. 6. WHOLE NUMBER 512.

ARREST OF EX-

She is Now Confined in the Royal Chamber Former Palace. She Renounces All Claim to the Throne For

Honolulu, Jan. 30 - of the United Press via Lia-Quiet is substantial Honolulu and business party operations ended on nine days of activity.

After full and free discussion personal friends and leg with her own free volition best interests of the Hawaiian people to be maintained in rebellion to without making any claim titled by this act to attempt or consideration.

Second. For herself a successors abdicates to this government legitimate successors all claims whatsoever to the monarchy of Hawaii and all titles and emoluments.

Sixth. She has made statement without the tion from the president lying upon the management of the republic protection, I have the President, very respect obedient servant.

She declares that the president is also appended, and Parker then proceeded to the presence of the following day by council council the paper was sent to the foreign representative.

The military commission in the morning, appearing Messrs. G. B. Walker, Bowler, Mann, Wilcox, Nowlins, Greig, Weidemann and the prisoners were allowed with counsel and ed.

Charles Clark, a chief ex-queen, gave a charge which led to the disclosure of forty rifles, of which thirty-eight full thousand cartridges, of different patterns.







The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, February 8

THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES.

There is a very strong probability that in Victoria the government party will go into the coming fight not only with the old policy but with the old candidates. It was generally believed that Mr. Earle, tired of the crookedness of his party friends at Ottawa, would retire from political life, but the antipathies of that gentleman have evidently been overcome, for he has intimated his willingness to again be a candidate. The party managers at Ottawa feared that any ticket that did not include the name of Mr. Earle would suffer crushing defeat, and hence they used their influence over that gentleman, with the result that he has consented to stick to the sinking ship. The opposition feeling in Victoria is so strong that it matters very little who the candidates are on either side, but it remains to be shown, if candidates are to be chosen from Ottawa, of what utility the Liberal-Conservative association of Victoria is. Does it exist simply to give effect to the orders of Tupper & Co.?

PERPETUAL LICENSES.

When any more is made to change the law relating to liquor licenses it is surely incumbent on the mover to show cause for the proposed change. This Premier Davis signally failed to do yesterday in connection with his bill now before the house. He had only one contention to offer in support of his measure, namely, that it would prevent the owner of a building from getting into the power of a tenant whose license runs for a longer term than his lease. Any man with reasonably clear perception will see at once that by these words the premier actually admitted that he was trying to attach licenses to licensed houses for all time to come, and therefore to create a "vested interest." It was passing strange, then, to find him in almost the same breath contending that he was not trying to create such vested interests. Perhaps the premier has succeeded in deceiving himself, and perhaps he may succeed in deluding the supporters of temperance among his followers and the public generally, but if the bill becomes law the day of enlightenment will surely come. The principle of local option will be completely destroyed; no matter how strenuously the people of any locality may desire the removal of a licensed establishment from their midst, the owner of the building will be able to defy them by adopting the simple device of changing tenants. As we have remarked more than once, the temperance people of British Columbia seem quite content to let this dangerous change be made, though they often excite themselves unduly over matters that are trifling in comparison. In any other part of the country the proposal would be apt to raise a storm.

MR. BLAKE'S OPINION.

Hon. Edward Blake is held up by the colonist as an outspoken, honest man. It may be well, therefore, to recall to the recollection of our contemporary "that honest man's outspokenness" upon the National Policy in 1891. Here it is:

The Conservative policy has failed to accomplish the predictions of its promoters. Its real tendency has been, as foretold twelve years ago, towards disintegration and annexation instead of consolidation and the maintenance of that British connection of which they claim to be the special guardians. It has left us with a small population, a scanty immigration and a "Northwest" empty still; with enormous additions to our public debt and yearly charge; an extravagant system of expenditure and an unjust and oppressive tariff, with restricted markets for our needs, whether to buy or sell, and all the hosts of evils greatly intensified by our special conditions, these arising; with trade diverted from its natural into forced, and therefore less profitable channels, and with unfriendly relations and frowning tariff walls ever more and more estranging us from the mighty English-speaking nation to the south, our neighbors and relations, with whom we ought to be, as it was promised that we should be, living in generous amity and liberal intercourse.

Worse, far worse, it has left us with lowering standards of public virtue and a death-like apathy in public opinion, with racial, religious and provincial animosities rather inflamed than soothed, with a subservient parliament and autocratic executive, debauched constituencies and corrupted and corrupting classes; with lessened self-reliance and increased dependence upon the public chest and on legislative aids, and possessed withal by a boastful jingo spirit far enough removed from true manliness, loudly proclaiming unreal conditions and exaggerated sentiments, while actual facts and genuine opinions are suppressed. It has left us with our hands tied, our future compromised, and in such a plight that, whether we stand or move, we must run risks which else we might have either declined or encountered with greater promise of success.

Since Mr. Blake pronounced the above terrible denunciation the results flowing directly from this outrageous and indefensible policy of repression and plunder

are "worse, far worse" than they were four years ago. Since then we have had the Connolly-McGreedy episode and the Curran Bridge transaction and to-day, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a wall arises from nearly every city in Canada for "Bread or Work."

MR. VAN HORNE'S VIEWS.

A late issue of the Montreal Star contains the following telegram from London:

London, Jan. 30.—Sir W. C. Van Horne when seen in London yesterday with regard to statements made by the Pall Mall Gazette about the C. P. R., classed them as absurd, and added: "There is not a man, woman or child in Canada who is seriously thinking of any such scheme. It is very easy to get a charter for a railroad in Canada; but it is practically impossible to get a subsidy as the government has shut its eyes to all subsidies. I am unable to identify any particular charter under the statement of the Pall Mall Gazette, but if there had been anything in it I should have known it. In regard to the fall in Canadian Pacific stock, there is no reason whatever for such fall outside of the present universal bad condition of business on the American continent in consequence of low traffic. I know of no insiders who are selling Canadian Pacific stock."

The statements made by the Pall Mall Gazette had reference to a fall in C. P. R. stock, which was attributed to the offering of bonds of a parallel line. Evidently Mr. Van Horne feels sure of his ground and believes that he has the government of Canada under his thumb when he declares with so much positiveness, that "it is practically impossible to get a subsidy, as the government has shut down on all subsidies." The further assertion that "there is not a man, woman or child in Canada seriously thinking of such a scheme" will also be disputed by a good many people in Victoria. Whatever encouragement the British Pacific may receive from the British investor or the people of British Columbia, it is clear that Mr. Van Horne and the C. P. R. will use their powerful influence with the Dominion government to defeat the scheme that Mr. Rithet and others are doing their best to promote.

THE ORGANIC WRATH.

The letter and the few editorial remarks which appeared in the Times yesterday in regard to the government buildings muddle have caused the government organ to froth at the mouth, the sort of exhibition with which it usually favors the public when one of its idols over James Bay is touched by profane hands. "Cowardly assault," "mean and dishonorable," "unscrupulous," "untruthful and libellous"—such are a few of the epithets hurled about with reckless profusion. And we must say the editorial language is strangely similar to that of the premier himself when he gets excited; perhaps it was borrowed for the occasion. However, if one takes the trouble to read between the lines he will easily discover that the organic pain is caused not so much by the desecration of one particular idol as by the fact that a general failure on the part of the combination is in process of exposure. The fact is painfully apparent that the government have made a fearful muddle of the buildings business, and the knowledge that it must become more and more evident is the moving cause of the organ's terrible outburst. As on many previous occasions, we venture to urge a little calm philosophy on its part; if it stopped to think it might reach the sane conclusion that it cannot alter the facts by making a fool of itself and indulging in hysterics. Inevitably the memory of the painful exhibition will come back to it, with the thought that the exhibition was all in vain. Finally, we may venture to paraphrase the organ's words and suggest that the chief commissioner will show good judgment if he gets down to work and puts an end as speedily as possible to the muddling and shilly-shallying that are keeping the workmen idle and imposing an alarming amount of extra expense on the shoulders of the province in connection with this job.

WAVE AWAY.

A most amusing picture is that of the Tory government making a last feeble attempt to wave the old flag. The party's leaders in the east have shown a strong disposition to abandon the device as too utterly stale and unprofitable, but the Colonist, with its hopeless habit of living in the past, has not been able as yet to grasp the significance of their action. Therefore it faithfully labors to bring forth the old platitudes and the old lies that were employed in 1891, blinking and leering and chattering about disloyalty. Let us should be accused of doing the organ an injustice; we here quote a specimen of its ravings: "How long ago is it since leading Liberals were willing to accept commercial union with the United States, one condition of which was that Canada should adopt the ultra-protective tariff of the States and another, kept in the background, that it should be succeeded by political union as soon as the times were propitious." Since the public knows quite well that

"leading Liberals" never were willing to "accept commercial union with the United States," it is hard to see how the organ can find any utility in repeating the falsehood. Drowning men catch at straws, however, and the Liberals in full confidence of success can make allowance for their distressed opponents. We can assure the Colonist that we have not the slightest fear of ill results from its loudest howl of "loyalty" or its most frantic wave of the "old flag."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Frank Barnard, M. P., gives a flat denial to the statement of the Slocan Times, reprinted in these columns yesterday, in respect to the affairs of the Nakusp & Slocan railway. He says that all checks issued by the company have been honored by the Bank of British Columbia.

James McLean, a Scottish traveller, who has made an eight months' tour in the United States, was interviewed the other day by the Montreal Witness, and he gave this very interesting testimony: "I notice generally with respect to farming on this continent, that badly off as our farmers in England and Scotland think themselves, their condition is much superior to that of the men on the land in this country—I mean in the United States. Prices are very low at home, yet never there have I seen the misery that I have witnessed out west during my trip." Yet the States have protection while England and Scotland have to worry along with free trade.

St. John Telegraph:—One of the most alarming facts in connection with the history of the Tory government of Canada is the enormous increase in the expenditure for the collection of revenue, particularly in the customs department. In the fiscal year 1882 the customs revenue collected was \$21,581,570, and the cost of collecting it was \$723,003; in 1894 the customs revenue collected was \$19,198,114, and the cost of collecting it was \$921,039. In 1882 it cost \$3.35 to collect every \$100 of customs revenue; in 1894 the cost had risen to \$4.80, an increase of 43 per cent. in 12 years. This is the very reverse of the experiment of the United Kingdom, where the cost of collecting the customs revenue is rapidly decreasing. In 1882 it cost the British people \$336,630 to collect \$22,175,937 of customs revenue; in 1894 it cost them only \$727,038 to collect \$23,244,803 of customs revenue. Thus there was a decrease of \$109,592 in the cost of collection, and at the same time an increase in the revenue of \$1,068,866. In Great Britain the government, whether Liberal or Tory, seek to keep down the expenditure, but the Tory government of Canada seeks to increase it as much as possible.

After examining carefully the Dominion situation the New Westminster Columbian comes to this conclusion: "If other portions of the Dominion are going in for a radical reform of the tariff—as all the indications show they are—with how much stronger reason should we, who have patiently borne and still bear a larger burden, in proportion to our population, from the protective tariff, than any other portion, and who receive comparatively nothing of its supposed benefits? By adopting the course suggested—viz., sending independent representatives on a well defined reform platform—we should be doing the best thing for the province, as well as the Dominion, in any event, and vastly raise our status and influence at Ottawa. With the political situation and probabilities as they are—with the practical certainty of an entirely new phase of things at Ottawa after the elections, and a number of new elements introduced into Dominion politics—there is more than the possibility that British Columbia might occupy the commanding position of holding the practical balance of power between the different parties and factions, instead of occupying our present humiliating position as a sort of tail paper to the Conservative kite. The supreme importance then, of sending the right sort of representatives to Ottawa, at this time, will be apparent."

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS MIDDLE.

To the Editor:—The paragraph in your issue of Saturday respecting the public buildings was timely and truthful. I am in a position to know that serious complications have arisen between architect and contractor in the work of the prosecution of the buildings referred to the government, and that the government are at sixes and sevens on the subject. Mr. Davis, being about to go on the bench, doesn't care; Mr. Turner cannot be reassured; the contractor, who voted against the public buildings, is placing every obstruction possible in the way of the prosecution of the work. Moreover, it is said that the Legislative committee have unearthed the fact that a government official is a partner in the mason work contract, and that Mr. Martin, having a warm regard for the welfare of the said official, is determined that no step shall be taken by the government that shall militate against his friend. While the dirt-fleety rascal, unassisted at least 150 workmen and their families are suffering from the necessities of life, and Mr. Martin, in a desire to serve his friend and retain his popularity with his constituency, disputes every point with his colleagues, the work is practically stopped, and so far as the chief commissioner knows or cares, may never be resumed. Mr. Martin owes his reelection to his vote against the public buildings. Mr. Vernon owes his defeat to his vote in favor of the public buildings. Mr. Martin can postpone the prosecution of the buildings until he has done so. The situation is most deplorable, but in addition to the 150 idle men (some of whom were imported from the States by the contractor) the bands of five firms who have contracts for other buildings in connection with the buildings, are paralyzed. They cannot strike a blow. The roofed for many months to come, and the contractors of other trades will have to wait until the government forgoes its claim against the contractor for work done. I cannot imagine what Col. Bizer and Mr. Foster are doing when they allow Mr. Martin to act as he is doing. None can I understand what Mr. Rithet, who manages successfully a much larger business than all the members of the government put together, or Mr. Harry Helmcken, the son of a noble father and a leading barrister of Victoria, or Mr. Braden, the work-

HISTORY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The history of British Columbia carries with it enough of the romantic element to make it extremely interesting to the general reader, who may not be directly concerned in British Columbia's affairs. Our provincial history is unique—none of the other parts of Canada have developed along lines at all similar, and the historian of British Columbia should necessarily keep the characteristic features in prominence. This has been fairly well accomplished in the "History of British Columbia," written by Mr. Alexander Beggs (the crofter champion this time), and just issued from the press of William Briggs, Toronto. In his volume of nearly 600 pages Mr. Beggs has crowded a very full and comprehensive supply of information relating to the province, which should be of great use to the very many interested in the subject. There is reason to suppose that the volume will be of practical benefit to the province as well, by way of enlightening the outside public. There is every evidence of careful

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF THE GREAT STRENGTH-GIVER. THE MOST PERFECT FORM OF CONCENTRATED NOURISHMENT. Stimulating, Strengthening, Invigorating.

research and a desire for accuracy on the author's part. One the whole, although a few minor faults and blemishes are to be found, Mr. Beggs has done his work in a creditable manner. The publisher's part has also been ably performed, and the book looks well in every respect. There are many embellishments in the shape of vignette portraits of men connected with the province, and a commendable feature is a clear map, on which the routes of the early overland explorers are marked. Mr. Beggs properly considers the history of British Columbia as commencing with Cook's third voyage, the first event in connection with which records are to be found. From that event his narrative is carried along continuously to a very recent date, the late visit of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, the death of Sir John Thompson and the Alaska boundary survey being touched upon. Perhaps a little too much space has been devoted to what is little better than gossiping details in connection with the visit of the governor-general and some minor matters. Four divisions mark as many distinct periods in the history, namely, the early discoveries, the fur-trading period, the colonial days and the province under confederation. The connection with Spain arising out of the case of Capt. Meares is dealt with at some length, as its importance deserves, since the voyage of Captain Vancouver was occasioned by this first of the international disputes in which our province has been involved. To Vancouver and Alexander Mackenzie are devoted several chapters—perhaps too much space from a philosophical historian's point of view, but quite justified from the popular interest. The lack of time and space forbid us following the historian through many details; suffice it to say that the reader will be apt to take pleasure in following Mr. Beggs' narrative right through the book. The founding of Victoria, its early history as a Hudson Bay company post and its later as a commercial centre and political capital are necessarily given prominence as an integral part of the story.

The grant of Vancouver Island for colonization purposes and the appointment of Richard Blanshard as governor. To him succeeded Sir James Douglas, whose figure as it appears on our historical page is truly of heroic size. The unsatisfactory episodes connected with the settlement of the boundary question are treated at some length, many important documents being quoted in connection with these and with the establishment of the Oregon treaty which determined the other arrangements which deprived this province of a large territory justly belonging to it are memorable, if unpleasant, incidents in our history. Of a totally different nature were the "gold rush" events about which people will never tire reading. There are several interesting chapters relating to the union with Canada, embodying a large amount of correspondence and records of negotiations. The building of the Canadian Pacific, though the occurrences in connection with it are fresh in many people's minds, will be read of with interest both by the older and the younger generation. There are useful chapters also on missionary and church work in the province, on the history of educational progress and on the natural resources—mining, timber, fisheries, etc.

legion's representative, and a thoroughly independent member, do not make their influence felt in this emergency, when so many of their fellow-citizens are crying a loud work end the chief commissioner is doing his best to defeat the scheme and save his ill-advised friend from loss. Verily, he have fallen on evil times. I was never an admirer of the deposed Vernon, but he was at least frank and honest in the expression of his views, which his successor is not. If the government or the legislature will not bring Mr. Martin to his senses a public meeting to denounce his policy will.

"SHADED EQUIVOCATION."

Premier Davis's Statement re the Nakusp & Slocan Railway. Mr. Smith lately elicited three items of information about the Nakusp & Slocan railway from the premier, which are of interest to the general public: 1. That there are some claims against the contractors, but there is no reason for believing that the persons having such claims are in any danger of losing them. 2. That the government has assumed certain further responsibility in order to have the road taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. 3. That in the premier's opinion, a line could not be successfully placed on the railway.

This governmental description of the present state of affairs is a masterpiece of the carefully shaded equivocation in which British Columbia officialdom is an expert. The facts are these: The Inland Construction is waterlogged with debts which it cannot pay; and it took the course of issuing spurious cheques by the hundred to meet those debts. The cheques were dishonored as a matter of course. Why such a thing done by a presumably responsible company is not easily explained. But it may be inferred that the construction company had to show receipts pay-rolls to the Canadian Pacific officials before the road was taken over. It got those receipts, pay-rolls, etc. How? It is a matter which calls for an investigation of the common Lexow variety. But instead of that, the very features of the transaction are glossed over by the highest legal and administrative authority in the province.

The construction company has been before described as composed of men of shrewd and unscrupulous speculators, and very great exception was taken to the description. It is time to repeat it. A man who cannot pay his debts unless what he is engaged on turns out successfully, and is put up to prevent liability from falling back on some one else, is emphatically a man of bank, knowing he has no funds there, and either trusting to luck to raise them before the cheques are presented, or acting from some motive better understood, is an unscrupulous speculator. What could better describe the Inland Development & Construction Company. As for the premier's opinion that liens could not be successfully placed on the road, they have been most successfully placed on it by the score. A question which might have been asked of Theodore Davis, and was not, is, whether in his opinion, the issue of the spurious cheques was not made to prevent the successful legal placing of liens on the road. And it might also have been asked, whether the actual placing of liens on the road has not been a complete success, because the officials of the company were in danger of jumping out of the frying-pan of liability through the property into remarkably hot fire of personal responsibility—Slocan Times.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 4.—The hearing in the Coleman-Drayton divorce case has been postponed until Monday.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4.—A City of Mexico special says several earthquake shocks have been felt in Luxtepec during the last month. Nearly all the houses are ruined. Smoke is issuing from the craters of supposedly extinct volcanoes.

New York, Feb. 4.—It was expected in Wall street this morning that an announcement would be made by the government respecting the bond sale, but none has been received up to 1 o'clock to-day. It is denied by the banking houses concerned in the negotiations that there is any hitch.

Milwaukee, Feb. 4.—All the passengers on the trolley car that went through the bridge have been accounted for. Only three were killed. The rest were slightly injured. There were eleven in all on the car.

BRISTOL'S PILLS Cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Sluggish Liver and all Stomach Troubles. BRISTOL'S PILLS Are Purely Vegetable, elegantly Sugar-Coated, and do not gripe or sicken. BRISTOL'S PILLS Act gently but promptly and thoroughly. "The safest family medicine." All Druggists keep BRISTOL'S PILLS

ARREST OF EX-QUEEN

It Creates a Sensation and Other of the World. What the Hawaiian Washington Times the Affairs

London, Feb. 3.—The rest of ex-Queen Liliuokalani yesterday afternoon, after the facts were telegraphed to Victoria at (Osborne) Davies, guardian of Princess Liliuokalani. The Hawaiian consul received no news regarding the adoption by the United States to submit to correspondence in the present department regarding British subjects incited to rebellion and supplied and that the British minister to prevent the application to British subjects rebellion.

In this connection it has been no correspondence British and American charges the British subject Hawaiian revolt. The added, as already stated of representatives of the President Cleveland is a action taken by the British Honolulu in this matter quite justified under the Nothing is known here charges made against the latest information being the ex-queen was sent to the residence of S. Pearl river, about five Honolulu.

"Now that the queen is not free to go to the she be banished?" asked "That is a matter I discuss," replied Thurston.

The minister expects the arrival of the Austro-Franco in four or five days. The news of the arrest of the queen was generally a state department, and officials refused to discuss any aspect, it was plain had not expected she would with a revolutionary persons arrested and a little. They fear she is whatever little property possession to the reputation will probably be exonerated entirely as a politician has not yet been named United States government in behalf of the ex-queen after the full and form the republic, nothing individual and citizen of any American citizens persons arrested and a minister, will see that the opportunity to prove Notwithstanding the chance conveyed by the said, was probably a conviction, except, perhaps of actual Hawaiians. United States ship Phalaris at Honolulu, as she was day.

The news of the Hawaiian rebellion was much surprise by members to whom it was made that part narrating the queen, which excited so much interest, was a ex-queen's strength and her following was greatly, if she could be any resistance being in McCreary, of the comic affairs, remarked that the latest advice partnership which he quoted yesterday, and showed had been greatly overdone. Discussion was the penalties which might be levied on the insular Republicans expressed that it would be well for to execute two or three cordons to the laws of nations, as a warning to capital punishment on a rebellion that would be standing her demand for men who had brought dishonor to the republic.

FUNDING BILL

Pacific Railways Will Their De Washington, Feb. 2.—road funding bill was a committee on Pacific afternoon by a vote of ing, an unexpectedly against the measure. drift has been against inception of the debate were not without hope extent of their defeat prize to both sides. There was of a brisk and livid three of the eighteen se



ARREST OF EX-QUEEN LIL

It Creates a Sensation in London and Other Parts of the World.

What the Hawaiian Minister at Washington Thinks of the Affair.

London, Feb. 3.—The news of the arrest of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, published yesterday afternoon, created a sensation. The facts were telegraphed to Queen Victoria at Osborne and to Theophilus Davies, guardian of Princess Kaiulani, Davies is also agent in England of ex-Queen Liliuokalani. Davies, it appears, had also received a telegram via Auckland, New Zealand, announcing the arrest of the ex-queen.

In this connection it is said that there has been no correspondence between the British and American consuls on the charge the British subjects incited the Hawaiian revolt. The fact is, it is added, as already stated in the house of representatives at Washington, that President Cleveland is satisfied with the action taken by the British residents of Honolulu in this matter and that it was quite justified under the circumstances.

The minister expects fresh advices on the arrival of the Australia, due at San Francisco in four or five days. The news of the arrest of the ex-queen was received with surprise at the state department, and although the officials refused to discuss the matter in any aspect, it was plainly seen that they had not expected she would be connected with a revolutionary attempt so badly conceived and attempted, promising so little. They fear she is likely to forfeit whatever little property remains in her possession to the republic, and in addition will probably be exiled to eliminate her entirely as a political factor.

The news of the collapse of the Hawaiian rebellion was received with much surprise by members of the house to whom it was made known, except that part narrating the arrest of the ex-queen's strength must be very small, and her following must have fallen off greatly, if she could be arrested without any resistance being made.

Washington, Feb. 5.—P. Morgan, of New York, Secretary Carlisle and the President conferred this morning on the bond question. Messrs. Shriver and Chapman, two recalcitrant witnesses before the sugar investigation committee, to-day gave bail for trial and were released from the custody of the marshal. Secretary Herbert said to-day he had heard nothing regarding the reported imprisonment of officers and men of the Concord by the Chinese and that he was inclined to believe there was no truth in the report.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Pacific railroad funding bill was recommitted to the committee on Pacific railroads late this afternoon by a vote of 177 to 108, showing an unexpectedly large majority against the measure. Although the drift has been against the bill from the inception of the debate, its advocates were not without hope even to-day. The extent of their defeat was a great surprise to both sides. The debate to-day was of a brisk and lively character. Only three of the eighteen sections of the bill

had been read when the hour for taking the vote had arrived. But the substantial amendment (to prevent the payment of dividends on the stock until the government debt should have been fully discharged) was adopted. Boatner's substitute to foreclose the government's mortgage in case of default was cut out by a parliamentary manoeuvre, so that when the voting began in the house he moved to recommit the bill, a motion equivalent to its direct defeat. A proposition submitted as an amendment to compromise the debt (aggregating \$130,000,000) for seventy-five million, was defeated, and, as stated above, the bill was sent to its doom by an overwhelming majority. The opponents of the measure signalled the victory with shouts of jubilation.

KILLED HER HUSBAND.

A Detroit Mystery Cleared up by the Confession of a Nurse. Detroit, Feb. 5.—Wm. Brosseau has made a confession. He says Mrs. Pope murdered her husband, Dr. Horace Elliott Pope, who was found dead in his home last Saturday morning. Brosseau asserts that Mrs. Pope has made fourteen attempts to kill the doctor in the last two years in order to get the insurance on his life. Brosseau was employed as Mrs. Pope's nurse, although she is a tall and apparently robust woman, for years past she has had this man as her attendant. Brosseau at first claimed that he killed Dr. Pope because he had found him trying to murder his wife. He was arrested on suspicion and to-night broke down and confessed. Mrs. Pope is also under arrest.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Chinese Offering a Stubborn Resistance at Lin Kung Tao. London, Feb. 5.—A Hiroshima dispatch says that despite the fierce and prolonged Japanese attacks upon the forts at Lin Kung Tao the Chinese still hold the forts. A Tientsin dispatch says that two Chinese colonels and two captains have been degraded for retreating from Yung Cheng.

THE TROLLEY STRIKE.

Excitement Subsiding—No Wire Cutting During the Night. Brooklyn, Feb. 5.—The complaint of the strikers against President Norton of the Atlantic avenue system, charging him with violating the United States laws by having signs inscribed "United States mail" on the cars of the road on which no mails were carried, was dismissed in the federal courts to-day. It is thought the mayor will veto the resolution passed by the aldermen yesterday revoking the licenses and franchises of the trolley lines. The resolution is declared to be unconstitutional. No cases of violence or wire cutting occurred during the night.

LATEST CABLE DISPATCHES

London Ship Owners Object to the New Rules of the Road at Sea. Asiatic Cholera Has Broken Out at Constantinople—Quarantine Enforced. London, Feb. 5.—Replying to the deputation of shipowners who object to the new rules of the road at sea, the president of the board of trade said to-day that they were the only unfavorable comments that had been received regarding the rules. The United States, Germany and Holland agreed to them. A coroner's inquest on the body of Ernest, one of the victims, was begun at Lowestoft yesterday and adjourned for three weeks. The Princess of Wales returned to London to-day, having been absent in Russia and Denmark since a short time previous to the death of the Czar. She was heartily cheered at the railroad station by the crowd.

Cholera having broken out in Constantinople, all vessels from that port are being quarantined. Notice was given to-day of the introduction of the Welsh church disestablishment bill and Irish land and local veto bills. Christiania, Feb. 5.—An earthquake shock was felt in the northern part of Norway this morning but no damage reported. Eleven persons were killed to-day by an avalanche at Kvanangen. Fifteen thousand bales of wool were offered to-day. The best grades are in good demand and cross breeds firm.

WASHINGTON WIRINGS.

Senators Exchange Compliments—Banker Morgan Confers with Carlisle. Washington, Feb. 5.—P. Morgan, of New York, Secretary Carlisle and the President conferred this morning on the bond question. Messrs. Shriver and Chapman, two recalcitrant witnesses before the sugar investigation committee, to-day gave bail for trial and were released from the custody of the marshal. Secretary Herbert said to-day he had heard nothing regarding the reported imprisonment of officers and men of the Concord by the Chinese and that he was inclined to believe there was no truth in the report.

Senators Mitchell and Harris had a war of words in the senate to-day over the objection by Harris to Mitchell's addressing the senate in favor of a report on claims favorable to the bounty sugar claims. Mitchell charged Harris with doing "unusual and ungentlemanly things" and Harris declared Mitchell's conduct "contemptible."

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ARREST OF QUEEN LIL.

She Will Probably be Deported to Tahiti. San Francisco, Feb. 5.—"It is my opinion that if the Queen of the Hawaiian Islands is to be deported," said W. H. Cornwell, late minister of finance of the defunct royal government of Hawaii, "that she will not be deported to the United States. If she is deported at all by the existing government she will be sent to the island of Tahiti. I have reasons for believing this is the course to be pursued."

BOILERS FOR WARSHIPS.

Navy Department to Test the Different Classes of Boilers. Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—The navy department has received through the bureau of steam engineering an offer from a Chicago shipbuilding company to place two ships which they are building at the disposal of the department for tests as to the relative merits of the ordinary cylindrical boilers and water tube boilers. It appears that the two ships in question are identical in every respect, except that one has ordinary marine boilers and the other will have boilers of the water tube type. Inasmuch as the navy department contemplates supplying the Chicago with a certain number of water tube boilers in addition to the ordinary marine boilers, the secretary considers this an excellent opportunity to find out whether such boilers are a sound investment. The Engineer in Chief Melville recommended that the department accept the offer. The secretary has authorized the tests as soon as the vessels are ready, which will probably be early in the summer. Secretary Herbert is very anxious that the water tube boilers which go into the Chicago shall be the best that can be obtained, and as the engineer in chief is in full accord with him, the tests of these boilers will be watched with great interest. It will be remembered that the engineering bureau some years ago made tests of the water tube boilers for the Monterey, and she is now the only large vessel in our service fitted with this type of boilers.

ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Another Conflicting Announcement Regarding the Outrages. Boston, Feb. 5.—A short time ago a cablegram from London was received stating that Professor Ximenes, of the university of Madrid, who was in Bitlis at the time of the alleged Armenian atrocities, denied that they had really occurred. Authentic information has been received that when in Constantinople he told the ambassadors there that he had photographs of the atrocities taken on the spot and was willing to sell them to any one paying him for the trouble. He is said to have made the same offer to the grand vizier. When in Constantinople he declared that the outrages were worse than any description of them so far published. It is currently reported in Constantinople that the porte paid Ximenes \$32,000 to suppress the facts and defend the Turkish side.

NOT AN EASY TASK.

Whiteley Having Some Trouble in Forming a Cabinet. St. Johns, Nfld., Feb. 4.—The friction among the Whitewayites is becoming greater, and the prospects of forming a cabinet are less favorable. The members of the legislative assembly whose retirement is wanted, refuse to withdraw unless they are guaranteed positions, which Sir William is unable to give. A caucus was held to-day, but no arrangement is expected before Wednesday, pending an answer to a dispatch sent to the British government asking what assistance it is prepared to give if the Newfoundland government accepts a royal commission of inquiry and agrees to adopt its recommendations. It is hoped that the imperial government will promise something that will enable the Whitewayites to accept a commission without the loss of prestige that would be involved in an unconditional acceptance.

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1913. 14

ARREST OF EX-QUEEN LIL

It Creates a Sensation in London and Other Parts of the World.

What the Hawaiian Minister at Washington Thinks of the Affair. London, Feb. 3.—The news of the arrest of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, published yesterday afternoon, created a sensation. The facts were telegraphed to Queen Victoria at Osborne and to Theophilus Davies, guardian of Princess Kaiulani, Davies is also agent in England of ex-Queen Liliuokalani. Davies, it appears, had also received a telegram via Auckland, New Zealand, announcing the arrest of the ex-queen. In this connection it is said that there has been no correspondence between the British and American consuls on the charge the British subjects incited the Hawaiian revolt. The fact is, it is added, as already stated in the house of representatives at Washington, that President Cleveland is satisfied with the action taken by the British residents of Honolulu in this matter and that it was quite justified under the circumstances. The minister expects fresh advices on the arrival of the Australia, due at San Francisco in four or five days. The news of the arrest of the ex-queen was received with surprise at the state department, and although the officials refused to discuss the matter in any aspect, it was plainly seen that they had not expected she would be connected with a revolutionary attempt so badly conceived and attempted, promising so little. They fear she is likely to forfeit whatever little property remains in her possession to the republic, and in addition will probably be exiled to eliminate her entirely as a political factor. The news of the collapse of the Hawaiian rebellion was received with much surprise by members of the house to whom it was made known, except that part narrating the arrest of the ex-queen's strength must be very small, and her following must have fallen off greatly, if she could be arrested without any resistance being made. Chairman McCreary, of the committee on foreign affairs, remarked that the dispatch confirmed the latest advices to the state department which he quoted in his speech yesterday, and showed that the trouble had been greatly overrated in importance. Discussion was stirred up over the penalties which might be inflicted on the leaders of the insurrection, and several Republicans expressed the opinion that it would be well for the government to execute two or three for treason, according to the laws of most civilized nations, as a warning to others. To visit capital punishment on the queen, it was said, was probably a more severe retribution than would be favored, notwithstanding her demand for the heads of the men who had brought about the establishment of the republic.

FUNDING BILL KILLED.

Pacific Railways Will Have to Pay Their Debts. Washington, Feb. 2.—The Pacific railroad funding bill was recommitted to the committee on Pacific railroads late this afternoon by a vote of 177 to 108, showing an unexpectedly large majority against the measure. Although the drift has been against the bill from the inception of the debate, its advocates were not without hope even to-day. The extent of their defeat was a great surprise to both sides. The debate to-day was of a brisk and lively character. Only three of the eighteen sections of the bill

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DON'T WANT A CABLE.

Congress Refuses to Pass an Appropriation for a Line to Hawaii. Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The senate considered the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill amendment appropriating five thousand dollars for the protection of the interests of Americans in the republic on the boundary question is in favor of Brazil on every point. The house agreed upon amendments to the currency bill making the tax one-eighth per cent. on National Bank currency to stand in lieu of all existing taxes on reducing the minimum amount of capital stock of National banks from \$50,000 to \$20,000. A resolution was offered in the house to-day earnestly recommending that Great Britain and Venezuela submit their dispute over the Guiana boundary to arbitration. The house adopted amendments to the currency bill making the bonds payable at the pleasure of the government after ten years and restricting the retirement of greenbacks to the amount of the National bank circulation taken out.

THE MANITOBA DIFFICULTY.

The Quebec Members Want a Short Session for Remedial Legislation. Montreal, Feb. 4.—There is a strong feeling here against interference in Winnipeg with the school question and Catholics demand a session so as to find what each party proposes. Le Monde declares that the federal government will find itself obliged to enact remedial legislation and render justice to the Manitoba minority. It has it from a Conservative member of parliament that unless there is a session before the elections, the government must necessarily fail. Le Monde says several other influential Conservatives on being consulted said there would certainly be a short session and it adds that the present government will then draw remedial legislation and go before the people with this trump in its bag.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Farmers of Moosejaw and Regina Begging For Seed. Ottawa, Feb. 6.—Davin is here to-day endeavoring to get seed grain from the government for settlers in the Moosejaw and Regina districts. Settlers have none to put in for crops owing to the failure of the harvest last year. Beware of any man who offers you an imitation article, no matter what it is, and say it is "just as good as the genuine;" they sell all kinds of "sham remedies" in this way upon the reputation of the Pain Killer—be sure and get the genuine made by Perry Davis. Large bottles, popular price.

Advertisement for BEEF-GIVER, CENTRATED, and invigorating.

Advertisement for EQUIVOCATION, a book by the author of 'The Inland Construction'.

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THE DOMINION

Red Thousand Dollars a Smoke in the Western Cities.

Council Take Up the Question of Reducing the Tax on Opium.

6.—A fire in the horse stable at Point St. Charles... The horse was valued at \$100,000.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mineral and Placer Mining Bills Occupy the Attention of the House.

Lots of Business Cleared Off the Orders-Night Sessions Commenced.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

Monday, Feb. 4. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

Dr. Walkem moved that a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Booth, Kennedy, Eberts, Sword and the mover, be appointed to inquire into the subject of the petition presented to this house by Mr. Biggs, of the city of Nanaimo, and report thereon.

The resolution was defeated, most of those named for the committee contending that the matter was one for the courts and not for the house.

The house went into committee on the lieutenant-governor's message transmitting the supplementary estimates. The committee reported to the house, the report was adopted, and will be submitted to committee of supply to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Martin presented a return of papers in regard to the road to the Horse Fly mine.

The house went into committee on the mineral bill.

Mr. Semlin moved to strike out clause 4, which provides that miners may pay \$100 to the government instead of expending \$100 as assessment work on the claim.

The amendment was defeated and the clause was passed.

Bill reported complete.

The house went into committee on the placer mining bill. Reported progress.

The house rose at 5.30.

EVENING SESSION.

The house again went into committee on the placer mining bill.

At the present time if the conditions under which a lease is taken are not carried out the gold commissioner must cancel the lease.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved an amendment making it optional with the gold commissioner, whose action will be subject to the approval of the minister of mines.

This will meet similar cases to that of the Ophir Bedrock company, who could not keep up the conditions of their lease on account of litigation and whose lease an attempt is being made to set aside.

The amendment was adopted and the bill was reported complete.

Mr. Semlin continued the debate on the assessment bill.

During the campaign one of the most pressing questions was the elimination of the mortgage tax, and he was satisfied that the change provided in the bill would not prove satisfactory to those who opposed the tax.

The bill was read a second time on division.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the charitable corporations bill, which simply declares what is already the law of the land.

benefit private individuals, and therefore should be a private measure.

Hon. Mr. Davie supported the bill. It preserved the rights of men who were known to be qualified and excluded men who might be competent but had not proved themselves as such.

The bill was defeated, there being but one or two votes in its favor.

The house went into committee, Dr. Walkem in the chair, on the Queenelle lake dam bill. Reported complete.

The house adjourned at 11.15.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Tuesday, Feb. 5. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Martin presented a return of the detailed expenditure for the improvement of roads at Agassiz and Harrison Hot Springs.

Hon. Mr. Martin said it was impossible to obtain the return asked for by Mr. Kitchin of all the crown grants issued between 1850 and 1895.

About 5400 grants had been issued during that time and the return would occupy 350 pages, and it would cause a great deal of expense and trouble to get it out.

The land registry act amendment bill and the fire insurance policy amendment bill were finally passed.

On consideration of the report on the land act amendment bill Mr. Sword moved the following as a new sub-section: "The lieutenant-governor-in-council may, by advertisement in the British Columbia Gazette, provide that in any specified area east of the Cascades, pre-emption shall not exceed 160 acres."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. McPherson moved the following as a new section: "(a) The cost of each survey, to such amount as the chief commissioner of lands and works shall, consider reasonable, shall be credited to the pre-emptor as part payment of the price of the land, and any instalments of the price remaining unpaid at the date of the survey shall be proportionately reduced."

Hon. Mr. Martin did not think the amendment was in order, as it interfered with the revenue of the province.

The speaker reserved his decision at the time, but later in the day ruled the amendment out of order.

Further consideration of the bill was adjourned.

The house went into committee, Mr. Eberts in the chair, on the assessment bill.

The members of the opposition spoke at some length against the mortgage tax.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he could see no objection to the tax.

Mr. McPherson held that the Premier had said at a meeting at Vancouver that he thought the tax should be removed, as he had found that the tax was paid by the borrower and not by the lender.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that matters were so shaping now that the mortgage had to pay the tax.

Mr. Forster showed that the premier had admitted that the tax was a double one, and it was a double one.

Hon. Mr. Turner held that the chief opposition to the tax came from the usual money lenders, who while making a large profit out of the province tried to get out of paying a small tax.

There was no doubt that the poor man would be forced to pay the tax, but some means could be devised of doing away with this there was no better way than to go on as now.

municipalities had incorporated on the understanding that they were to receive these taxes.

Hon. Mr. Davie thought there was a great deal in the argument of Mr. Graham, and perhaps it would be better to make the clause apply only to future cases.

Also if the government was not called upon to pay the interest on the bonds of the railway company, it would not be necessary for the clause to apply.

All the government wished to do was to guard the province in respect of any moneys it has to pay out on account of the railway.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again, the attorney-general promising to amend the clause.

The speaker mentioned the fact that an officer of the house had handed to him an anonymous petition a number of which had been given to the sergeant-at-arms for distribution.

The petition made some very grave charges against the judiciary of the province. The petition was not properly before the house, but he mentioned the circumstance as it was a breach of the privileges of the house to publish a petition before it had been received and ordered printed by the house.

If the petition had been presented to him in the usual way he would have ruled it out of order, as it was not couched in proper language.

In his opinion the petition was libellous and the printed copies in the hands of the sergeant-at-arms should be destroyed.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill respecting the overhauling of tenants. The house adjourned at 5.55.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Wednesday, Feb. 6. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

Prayers by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

Mr. Kellie introduced a bill to regulate the payment of wages.

On consideration of the report of the Nanaimo City water works bill Dr. Walkem moved his amendments which would prevent the city of Nanaimo from undertaking the work in connection with their water works system until they had either purchased the works of the company or had received a refusal of the company.

They were a number of clauses in the amendment, and he moved them clause by clause.

The first clause proposed was: "No by-law for the purpose of constructing any water works for the city of Nanaimo shall be passed, until estimates of the intended expenditure have been published once a week for one month; secondly, until the same shall have received the assent of the electors, as provided by the municipal act. If the proposed by-law for the same purpose shall be submitted to the electors for a period of twelve months."

Dr. Walkem spoke at some length in favor of the amendment, following up the old argument of the attorney-general that cities should not be allowed to enter into competition with companies that had expended money on works in the cities.

Hon. Col. Baker supported the amendment, and contended that because cities had previously not undertaken public works such as water works they should not do so now.

Mr. Turner pointed out that a resolution had been passed by the council of Nanaimo opposing the bill.

The amendment was carried, Mr. McGregor being the only government member to vote against it.

The other amendments follow: "In case there is any water company incorporated and carrying on its business within the limits of the said city, the council shall not pass any by-law for the purpose of constructing any such works, or by virtue of which the city shall become a competitor in the same, until the council has received the assent of the electors, or of any other manner exercise the powers conferred by the two preceding sections, until such council has by-law fixed the price which they will offer for the property, the company or companies whose operations will be interfered with, or until thirty days have elapsed after notice of such price has been communicated to such company or companies."

"b. In case the notice referred to in the preceding section is given by such company or companies, the price to be paid for such property shall be referred to the award of three arbitrators one to be appointed by the parties giving the notice, one by the council, and the third to be either agreed upon between the arbitrators appointed by the parties or to be named by a judge of the supreme court of British Columbia, and thereupon the arbitration shall proceed, and the provisions of the arbitration act, 1887, shall apply to such arbitration in all matters not herein specifically provided for."

"c. In the event of such company or companies to whom such notice is given accepting the price fixed by the said by-law, or in the event of an award being made under the arbitration hereinbefore referred to, such price shall be paid or secured before any further proceedings are taken by the council under the powers contained in the preceding five sub-sections of this act."

"d. If such company or companies refuse the price offered by the city, or if at the expiration of thirty days from the time that notification of the price offered has been delivered, they fail to accept such price, or require an arbitration as provided in the council may proceed forthwith to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the preceding five sub-sections of this act."

ed. Mr. McGregor again being the only government member to vote against it.

On motion to go into committee on the Vancouver city act amendment bill, Mr. Cotton rose to a point of order.

The premier had given notice of amendment to the bill similar to the ones just inserted in the Nanaimo city water works bill. The amendments were entirely outside the scope of the bill, and he contended that they were out of order.

The bill was a private one, and the promoters should have been given notice of the amendments, so that they could have appeared against them.

He quoted a number of authorities to show that the amendments were out of order.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that the bill partook more of the nature of a public measure than it did of a private measure. If the bill was withdrawn the government would introduce a similar amendment to the general municipal act, making the provision applicable to Vancouver.

He held that there was a similar provision in the original charter of Vancouver applying to gas and water companies. He admitted that a deputation from the Vancouver city council had waited on the government to oppose the bill, and the government promised to modify the amendments.

The speaker ruled the amendments in order, and Mr. Cotton consequently asked that the bill be laid over.

The house went into committee, Mr. Kellie in the chair, on the Stave river power company's bill.

Mr. Sword moved the following amendments, which were agreed to: "21. The powers granted by section 17 of this act shall not be used in such a manner as that the said river shall be rendered unsuitable for the purpose of floating timber or logs thereon, and at all points where the company shall construct any dam, raceway, or other works, the company shall provide such slides or other works as may be necessary to carry said logs or timber over or past such dams, raceways or works."

"Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to give the company any exclusive privilege as to generating or supplying power within the area specified."

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The house went into committee on the New Westminster act amendment bill. Reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill to organize districts for sessions of justices of peace. Read a first time.

Mr. Eberts moved that a select committee consisting of Messrs. Booth, Smith, Kidd, Hume and the mover be appointed to inquire into the complaint of W. P. Baker and sons, with reference to their pre-emption claim at Gover point, with authority to call for persons and papers, and report to this house.

Accepted.

The house went into committee on the assessment act amendment bill. The debate was continued on Hon. A. J. Turner's amendment providing that the province should collect taxes on railways in municipalities, if the bonds of such railways are guaranteed by the province.

Hon. Mr. Turner withdrew his amendment and Hon. Mr. Davie introduced one providing that municipalities formed in the future should not collect taxes on railways, the tax to be paid to the province.

The clause will not affect municipalities already formed.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Williams moved an amendment providing that an assessor in sending out notices shall state what mortgages are assessed.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill was reported complete.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a return from the inspector of cattle.

The house rose at 5.30.

EVENING SESSION.

On consideration of the report on the land bill Mr. Adams moved the following amendment: "S. Actual settlers east of the Cascade range may have the privilege of purchasing of the unreserved and unsurveyed crown lands of the province 320 acres adjoining their holdings, providing the land is not already taken up by any other person, and the purchase price shall be paid to the province."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Planta Injunction—Peter Bellinger's Trial.

From Monday's Daily. The motion to dissolve the injunction in the Planta case came up before Mr. Justice Crease this morning and was refused.

Mr. Helmcken appeared for the defendant Planta and consented to Mr. Bray as receiver. Mr. Belyea appeared for the defendant McKenzie, and Messrs. T. R. McInnes and W. B. McInnes in support of the motion.

Mr. Bodwell appearing for the plaintiff the attorney-general. The result of the motion will very likely be an application by Mr. McKenzie to be relieved of his duties under the assignment.

The trial of Peter Bellinger, charged with unlawfully seizing the little boy Arthur Lamour and selling him into slavery, was commenced this afternoon before Mr. Justice Drake.

Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., appears for the crown, and Mr. George E. Powell for the defendant. The court room had a fair sprinkling of best coast Indians and squaws, to whom it is alleged the boy was sold.

At one side of the room sat the boy, who looked happy in a Norfolk house, white collar and Harvard tie. He says he was born in Boston and loves crimson. At the opening Mr. Richards added the charge of assault, and "Jack," the first witness was called. His evidence was not finished at the time of going to press.

From Tuesday's Daily. Mr. Justice Drake this morning heard the following applications in the Supreme Court chambers: Hinton & Penny v. Turpel—Crease (Bodwell & Irving) for the plaintiffs, applied for judgment under Order XIV, J. A. Aldred for the defendant, contra. Order made giving defendant leave to defend and to tender evidence.

Gurney v. Braden—Braden Bros., claimants. Execution creditors withdraw and pay claimants costs.

In the action brought by the Attorney-General of British Columbia against J. E. Planta, C. O. McKenzie and others a motion to dissolve the injunction was set down for hearing this afternoon before Mr. Justice Crease, but was adjourned until 11 a. m. to-morrow.

The order moved against was made on January 29th last and restrained the assignees from selling or in any way interfering with Planta's estate.

From Wednesday's Daily. Mr. A. L. Belyea, on behalf of John Cook, proprietor of the Bee Hive saloon, has issued a writ of mandamus against Mr. Farquhar Macrae, police magistrate, requiring him to proceed in a summary way with the hearing and determination of a charge preferred against John Cook by one George M. Perdue on the 24th of January last past for keeping a disorderly house, namely, a common gambling house at the city of Victoria.

Mr. Belyea obtained an order from Mr. Justice Drake calling upon Mr. Macrae to attend before the judge in chambers on the 9th instant and there be examined as to same.

To-day was set for the settling of the list of contributors in the Thunders Hill Mining case before Mr. Justice Drake. Charles Wilson, Q. C. of Vancouver, was down in the interests of several whose names are sought to be kept on the list, but as some of the parties here were not ready to go on an adjournment was taken until the next meeting of the Full Court.

SKATING RECORDS BROKEN.

Neilson Does Some Fast Skating at Montreal on Saturday.

Montreal, Feb. 5.—John M. Neilson, of Minneapolis, skating under the colors of the Victoria Hockey club of Winnipeg, is the hero of the hour. Thanks to his plucky racing, two world's skating records were broken on Saturday afternoon at the championship skating meeting of the amateur skating association of Canada.

The immediate result is that Tom Eck says he intends to take him to Europe with Johnson's record, when they will not go unless his expenses are given him cash down beforehand. Seven thousand people, half of them ladies, watched the races from the beginning to the end.

Johnson appeared in only three events, part of the 220 yard race, the mile and the five mile. He won the last two. His fast time was owing to his being forced to his utmost by Neilson. The excuse given by Johnson for not skating offener was that his skates were too slippery. The two races in which the world's records were broken were the three mile and the one mile. In the three mile only Davidson, Rudd, Moshier and Neilson started. The man from Minneapolis set the pace in both events, winning the former and being only headed by Johnson at the finish of the mile. His time for the three miles, 8:48 2-5, knocks 10 3-5 seconds off the best previous records for the distance.

Johnson's mile in 2:42 4-5 is 15 1-4 seconds faster than anything on record. In the five mile Neilson again forced the pace. He fell, but recovered himself and finished a plucky second, only a head and a half behind Johnson. The weather was cold but bright. The track could not have been better.

Now is the Time.

The benefit to be derived from a good medicine in early spring is undoubted, but many people neglect taking any until the approach of warmer weather, when they wilt like a tender flower in a hot sun. Something must be done to purify the blood, overcome that tired feeling and give necessary strength. Vaccinia is earnestly recommended, but many weeks, perhaps months, must elapse before rest can be indulged in. To impart strength, and to give a feeling of health and vigor throughout the system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems perfectly adapted to overcome that prostration caused by change of season, climate or life, and while it tones and sustains the system it purifies and renovates the blood.

It was at the club, Walter (at 11 p.m.)—There is a lady outside who says her husband promised to be home early to-night. All (rising)—Excuse me for a moment.—Clips.

Miss Billing—What kind of a man would you like to marry?—Miss Billing—One a bachelor or a widower.—New York Herald.

THE HEAD AND CURE IT.

Unpleasant and dangerous ailments of the head. Unpleasant and dangerous ailments of the head. Unpleasant and dangerous ailments of the head.

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ALL OVER THE PROVINCE.

An Interesting Budget of News Clipped From the Press of the Interior.

Mining Operations in Kootenay and Elsewhere—Several Deals—Other News.

MIDWAY.

The old Spallumcheen council may be congratulated on the efficient manner of their past two years' labors. The most important improvement introduced and that is being carried out by the council is the draining of the meadow lands of the municipality. When completed an immense benefit will be derived by those owning them and increased prosperity will result throughout the neighborhood.

The Cariboo mining company, Camp McKinney, who have of late been doing the greater part of their business by the C. P. R. route, complain that goods—such as steel, returned ore sacks, etc., coming from Seattle, have been detained an unnecessary time at Kamloops owing to customs technicalities. The company were unable to make use of the last good sleighing owing to their return ore sacks having been held for duty.

Mr. E. Cote, a French settler, who took up a place on the wagon road five miles west of Camp McKinney only a few months ago, has already put up several buildings and cleaned up a considerable piece of meadow. For knocking a living out of stumps in places where no other class would think of settling, a Frenchman certainly takes the cake. On Sunday week last the residence of Mr. Walter Death, near Armstrong, was burned to the ground. The furniture was saved and it is understood the building was insured. Another case of stovepipe through the roof.

Quite a number of teams have gone from the Spallumcheen to the Kootenay country to haul ore. The wage paid is \$75 per month clear of all expenses. It is expected three or four months' work will be furnished them. It is reported that development work on the Goldrod, Douglas camp, has disclosed a fine ledge of high grade ore. This claim was purchased last fall by Mr. J. E. Boss, and if the report proves correct he may be congratulated on his good fortune.

The concentrates at Camp McKinney will probably be treated on the spot by cyanide. A small test shipment will shortly be made to Vancouver. Mr. Dillen, of Loomiston, states that Camp McKinney concentrates can be treated very cheaply by his cyanide process, but it has not been patented in Canada, though it has been in the States.

Messrs. Snydam and McIntyre have bonded the Gem claim in Deadwood camp. Messrs. W. McCormick and J. Dunn are the owners. Under the bond certain improvements have to be made on the claim, which are now being carried out by the owners. This is a very promising property, and in the future will give a good account of itself. The terms under which the bonds were executed have not transpired. Other interests in the same camp were secured by the foregoing parties, but at present are not open to publication.

Messrs. Snydam and McIntyre left Boundary Falls by last Thursday's stage for Butte, Montana. Quite a lot of business was transacted by these gentlemen during their few days' sojourn in our midst. They acquired the ranch properties of Messrs. Roy and McCarran, respectively, at Boundary Falls. Although the deals are not fully completed as the matter stands, we are justified in stating that the purchase has been made. To those able to form an opinion, this transaction is one of great importance, and marks the first step in the march of progress this section is destined to experience this summer.

KELOWNA.

Midway Advance. Though things are quiet in the valley just at present any visitor cannot help being struck by the marked improvements which have been made during the past year on nearly almost all the ranches and the gradual but steady growth of Kelowna. New residences have taken the place of homely shacks, and a great deal of new land has been cleared and fenced in preparations for next season's operations. Times may be dull but local landowners have not by any means lost heart and are confident that better things are in store for those who "stay with" the settlement.

NEW DENVER.

(Slocan Times). The breaks on the Nakusp and Slocan railway have all been mended and traffic resumed once more. Ore is coming down from all the mines, but it is no longer being allowed to accumulate at Nakusp or Three Forks. New Denver's money order office is now running, and is doing a large business. So far, more money is being sent out from it than is coming in, but that is because outside people have not caught on to the fact of its existence yet. Twenty four horse teams are making things lively between Bannock point and the Wigwam. The effects of the thaw are now over, and each team can take three tons at a load. The chances are good that the Canadian Pacific railway company may find out before very long that it is cheaper to build fifteen miles of road and feed an engine than to feed

THEY DECIDE TO DISBAND.

The Poultry Breeders and Dog Fanciers Part Company. The poultry and dog show closed last night. The attendance was a little better than on the preceding days, but did not reach expectations. The annual meeting of the association was held at the close of the show, and on motion of B. Moore, seconded by H. Hodgson, it was decided to disband the society and wind up affairs. This does not say that no interest will be taken in dogs and poultry hereafter, but that two new associations will be formed and that poultry breeders and dog fanciers will show separately.

Mr. Englebrecht, of Seattle, won the special prize, Vero Shaw's book on dogs, with his Irish setter Chief, jr. The prize was for the best thoroughbred dog. Davidson Bros., of Vancouver, won the best pair in the show went to Dr. Duncan's Irish setters, Pat and Madcap. A. E. Macnaughton appealed from these decisions at the meeting. His grounds were that the judges were incompetent adjudicators on bull dogs. It was concluded to re-judge on the best pair prize, Mr. Macnaughton and Dr. Duncan to each name a judge and the two to select a third. The rat killing exhibition did not come off. There were no rats to be had, and Chief Sheppard put his veto on it. He sent word that prosecutions would follow.

The prizes in the poultry department are: Lechorns—Brown cock, J. Graham 1; hen, Dr. Milne 1; white hen, J. Graham 2; brown cock, Charles Marshall 1; brown pullet, J. Gardner 1 and 2; white hen, F. F. Lett 1; R. Menzies 1; brown breeding pen, B. Moore 1; C. Marshall 2. Hamburgs—Cock, H. Hodgson 1; hen, J. A. s. pullet, Wm. Dudgeon 2; black cockerel, A. Burgess 1; S. Jackman 2; s. a. breeding pen, H. Hodgson 1 and 2. Andalusians—Cock, H. Jennings 1; hen, S. Jackman 1; H. Jennings 2; pullet, S. Jackman 1. Games—Indian cock, E. Hodgson 1; Dr. Milne 2; hen, E. Hodgson 1 and 2; pullet, E. Hodgson 1 and 2; pit pullet, H. Cole, Anderson 2; b. b. red pullet, A. Burgess 1; Wm. Dudgeon 2; b. b. red pullet, A. Burgess 1; H. Cole 2. Plymouth Rocks—Cock, B. B. Moore 1; hen, Dr. Milne 1; pullet, J. Graham 1; B. B. Moore 2; breeding pen, B. B. Moore 1 and 2. Wyandottes—Cock, Dr. Milne 2; hen, E. Hodgson 2; cockerel, H. Hodgson 1 and 2; pullet, H. Hodgson 2; light cockerel, H. Hodgson 2. Black cock, S. M. Hartmann 2; hen, W. White 1 and 2; pullet, Dr. Milne 1 and 2. Game—Cock, H. E. Levy 1; hen, H. E. Levy 1. Spanish—Black pullet, W. B. Sylvester 1. Cochins—Black pullet, H. Hodgson 1; La Fleche—Cockerel, E. Hodgson 1; pullet, E. Hodgson 1. Game—Cockerel, R. Menzies 1; pullet, R. Menzies 1. Bantams—Seabright game pullet, T. Howard 1 and 2; hen, Vero Shaw 1. Game cockerel, H. E. Levy 1; p. g. cock, S. Jackman 1; p. g. hen, S. Jackman 1; p. g. pullet, H. G. G. 1; b. r. g. pullet, A. Burgess 1; but Cochins—Cockerel, H. C. Carmichael 1; black red g. c. hen and cockerel, A. King 1.

Turkeys—Bronze cock and hen, Mrs. McDunn 1. Ducks—Pair Aylesburys, H. Hodgson 1; pair Rouen, A. Burgess 1; S. Jackman 2; pair Pekins, H. Hodgson 1. Pigeons—Jacobins, R. D. Stephens 2; white fantails, R. D. Stephens 1 and 2; buff do, H. G. G. 1; H. G. G. 1; b. r. g. pullet, A. Burgess 1; but Cochins—Cockerel, H. C. Carmichael 1; black red g. c. hen and cockerel, A. King 1.

REVELSTOCKE. Revelstoke Mail. J. W. Thompson, of Thompson's Landing, who is spending the winter in Revelstoke, has been appointed postmaster at Thompson's Landing, which place has been recently made a postoffice town. This will ensure a better handling if the Lardieu mails than has hitherto prevailed. A London cable states that three Norwegian delegates of high rank are being sent to the Kootenay district of British Columbia to inspect the country with a view to sending out a large Norwegian immigration.

SAYS HE CONFESSED. Mary Van Volson Swears Wm. Stinchnoh Admits Firing His House. The arson case of William Stinchnoh is on for hearing again in police court to-day. Mary Van Volson was on the stand this morning and testified that she accused had admitted burning the house. She had seen him after the fire and testified that when he told her about it, she taxed him with being the one who set the match. She accused, she swore, broke down at once and confessed. She also testified that Stinchnoh said he had not intended to do it for a day or so later as he wanted to find out if Mr. Dick, his next door neighbor, was insured. He set fire to the place, he said, by kicking a lamp over in the hall way and he begged the witness not to say anything about it. Under cross examination A. S. Potts, of the office of A. L. Belyea, she made some admissions to her discredit personally.

THE ELECTION DAY ASSAULT. Keith Wilson Swore to an Information Against T. Lubbe To-Day. Keith Wilson appeared before Magistrate Macrae to-day and swore to an information charging Theodore Lubbe with assault. The information is laid under section 283 of the code, which makes it an indictable offense, punishable with anything up to three years' imprisonment for a man to strike or assault another within two miles of a polling place on a day set apart for an election. The information had not been signed by the magistrate up to four o'clock, but it will be later this afternoon, and placed in the hands of a constable for service. The case will very likely be called up for hearing on Friday morning.

THE POLICE. The cases grow out of the striking of Mr. Wilson, who was a candidate for mayor at the recent election, by Mr. Lubbe on the morning of election day at the Pandora street entrance to the city hall and within a few steps of the polling booths. The affair caused considerable excitement at the time, but it soon quieted down and many people believed that the matter had been dropped. Owing to the prominence of both parties the hearing will no doubt attract a big crowd.

Police Judge—"What, you here again, Rankin? This must be the 20th time you've been up before me." Rankin—"Well, your worship, 'tis no fault of mine that you don't get promotion."

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL.

Meeting of That Body Held This Morning in Board of Trade Rooms. The council of the board of trade met this morning in the board of trade rooms, President Flumerfelt occupied the chair. There were present Messrs. Robert Ward, D. R. Ker, Todd, Ellis, Gray, Connon, Bostock, Renouf, Fitcher and others.

A report was presented from the committee appointed to examine into the powers of the board. The report recommended that the powers be enlarged. Referred to the board. The reading room committee reported the theft of gold specimen and books by Alfred Dubois. The opinion was expressed that visitors in the future should be introduced by members of the board, who should be responsible for their good behavior. The opinion was adopted, as was a recommendation to the library committee.

The Imperial institute wrote asking for reports of the labor market for the Institute journal. Received. Ernest Harris exhibited a medalion of the governor-general and asked that the president of the board of trade have one made. The board replied that they had no funds. Superintendent Hosmer wrote that the rule of the C. P. R. telegraph governing the sending of messages could not be altered. The same rule was in force by the Western Union. The cases referred to were when the wires were down and messages were filed in the night full rates are charged. The board asked for half rates.

The Fraser Valley relief question was brought up, and a motion was passed asking Mayor Teague to reply to the letter of the board of trade asking that the city appropriate a sum of money for that purpose. A resolution was received from the St. John, N. B., board of trade in the matter of the alleged inaccurate statements made by Bradstreet arrangements had been made to give the corrections the most possible publicity. The circular had been published in the daily press.

RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY. Company Will Commence Work in Spring of the Defeat of Their Bill. In an interview at Nelson, D. C. Corbin of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, and Spokane Falls & Northern railways, said the defeat of the Red Mountain Railway bill in the local legislature would not prevent the building of the road. According to their present act the company must commence work by April 12th, 1895, and not later than six months after the time he is extended for one or two years. This the legislature refused to do, so the company intend to commence work by the 12th of April.

Speaking about the proposed railway, Mr. Corbin said it would make little difference to him whether the bill passed or not, so far as the charter was concerned. He had the charter and he intended to keep it. It called for the commencement of construction by April 12th, 1895, and not later than six months after the time he is extended for one or two years. This the legislature refused to do, so the company intend to commence work by the 12th of April.

BRUTALLY BEATEN. Chinese Assault a Fellow Celestial and Severely Beat Him. Charley Sing, a Chinese, who talks very fair English and occasionally acts as interpreter, was assaulted by six desperate Chinamen as he was leaving the theatre on Fisgard street at 12.30 o'clock on Saturday night and nearly killed. The assault was a complete surprise, and Sing had been dealt a dozen blows with iron bars and other weapons and was lying on the sidewalk bleeding and unconscious before assistance came. The attacking party disappeared as mysteriously as they appeared. Sing was removed to the Jubilee hospital after receiving attention from Dr. George Duncan at police headquarters. He had several bad cuts on the face and one particularly bad wound on the back of his head. It was thought for a time that his skull was fractured, but the contrary developed when a careful examination was made.

The police, headed by Sergeant Hawton, immediately went to work on the case, and Lee Hong and Ah On were arrested yesterday and booked for assault. Hong is a cook for a well known family and has had several good positions. The police say that he is in the employ of the highlanders, but Hong's white friends say he is above suspicion. The cause of the assault is ascribed to the belief on the part of certain Chinamen that Sing gave away some of their plans.

The cases of Hong and On were called in the police court this morning, but as Sing was in no condition to appear Chief Sheppard asked for and was granted a week's remand. It is expected that there will be more arrests.

J. A. Aikman appeared before Magistrate Macrae this afternoon and asked that the two prisoners be admitted to bail. There will be a further hearing of the motion at 5 o'clock, and it will very likely be granted.

Black pugs are the fashion in dogs, although the black poodle holds its own. The fad of the hour is to decorate these dogs with red ribbons and bangles. Sometimes these bangles are of gold, and the poor dog will have one around his neck and small ones around the paw.

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The Fraser Valley relief question was brought up, and a motion was passed asking Mayor Teague to reply to the letter of the board of trade asking that the city appropriate a sum of money for that purpose. A resolution was received from the St. John, N. B., board of trade in the matter of the alleged inaccurate statements made by Bradstreet arrangements had been made to give the corrections the most possible publicity. The circular had been published in the daily press.

RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY. Company Will Commence Work in Spring of the Defeat of Their Bill. In an interview at Nelson, D. C. Corbin of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, and Spokane Falls & Northern railways, said the defeat of the Red Mountain Railway bill in the local legislature would not prevent the building of the road. According to their present act the company must commence work by April 12th, 1895, and not later than six months after the time he is extended for one or two years. This the legislature refused to do, so the company intend to commence work by the 12th of April.

Speaking about the proposed railway, Mr. Corbin said it would make little difference to him whether the bill passed or not, so far as the charter was concerned. He had the charter and he intended to keep it. It called for the commencement of construction by April 12th, 1895, and not later than six months after the time he is extended for one or two years. This the legislature refused to do, so the company intend to commence work by the 12th of April.

BRUTALLY BEATEN. Chinese Assault a Fellow Celestial and Severely Beat Him. Charley Sing, a Chinese, who talks very fair English and occasionally acts as interpreter, was assaulted by six desperate Chinamen as he was leaving the theatre on Fisgard street at 12.30 o'clock on Saturday night and nearly killed. The assault was a complete surprise, and Sing had been dealt a dozen blows with iron bars and other weapons and was lying on the sidewalk bleeding and unconscious before assistance came. The attacking party disappeared as mysteriously as they appeared. Sing was removed to the Jubilee hospital after receiving attention from Dr. George Duncan at police headquarters. He had several bad cuts on the face and one particularly bad wound on the back of his head. It was thought for a time that his skull was fractured, but the contrary developed when a careful examination was made.

The police, headed by Sergeant Hawton, immediately went to work on the case, and Lee Hong and Ah On were arrested yesterday and booked for assault. Hong is a cook for a well known family and has had several good positions. The police say that he is in the employ of the highlanders, but Hong's white friends say he is above suspicion. The cause of the assault is ascribed to the belief on the part of certain Chinamen that Sing gave away some of their plans.

The cases of Hong and On were called in the police court this morning, but as Sing was in no condition to appear Chief Sheppard asked for and was granted a week's remand. It is expected that there will be more arrests.

J. A. Aikman appeared before Magistrate Macrae this afternoon and asked that the two prisoners be admitted to bail. There will be a further hearing of the motion at 5 o'clock, and it will very likely be granted.

Black pugs are the fashion in dogs, although the black poodle holds its own. The fad of the hour is to decorate these dogs with red ribbons and bangles. Sometimes these bangles are of gold, and the poor dog will have one around his neck and small ones around the paw.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS & CUTS.

score. About ten minutes from time the Wanderers added a second goal from a free kick close in goal; a third followed in about five minutes, and a fourth was scored almost as soon as the ball was kicked off. The play of the Wanderers was disappointing. The forwards lacked their usual combination, without the dash and brilliancy of their runs. The half backs worked hard and judiciously and the backs were sure and safe, as was evidenced by the fact that Partridge (their goal keeper) only got one kick all day. The fault lay with the forwards, although they worked hard all throughout, in fact, in the first half, being too anxious to score, missing many fine chances. There is some talk of another series being begun next Saturday, and if they are arranged they will prove to be interesting matches.

PETER BELLINGER GOES FREE.

No Defence Offered by George E. Powell Except as to Law Points. The uncertainty of the outcome of trials in courts of law was exemplified yesterday afternoon when Peter Bellinger was set at liberty. Bellinger since his arrest has been looked upon by the general public as sure of about five years in the penitentiary, and even he himself said he would consider himself lucky if he got off with five years, but yesterday afternoon after a trial lasting only about three hours, he was discharged. The prisoner was charged with selling Arthur Lamour, a boy of about ten years of age, to the West Coast Indians. The charge was laid under section 264 of the criminal code, which enacts as follows: "Every person is guilty of an indictable offense and liable to seven years' imprisonment who, without lawful authority, forcibly seizes and confines or imprisons any other person within Canada, or kidnaps any person with intent. (c) To cause such other person to be sold or captured as a slave or in any way held in service against his will."

Mr. Bodwell said at the trial that Bellinger's disappearance at that time was ready he asked that it be proceeded with. Mr. Lamour took the stand, the prisoner granting him the privilege to sit down. Mr. Bodwell opened the case by referring to the notorious case of Bellinger. Mr. Lamour did not remember the occurrence but thought November last. He was acquainted with the boy and Phillip Ross against him in the government offices, a course was to ascertain the name of the person who was handling the boy and he discovered them to be Mr. Bellinger and John McInnes. Taken out under the magistrature the action was a surprise to know as far as the act was made up; it was not usual to return a boy to his parents after last twenty years. I asked the summonses had not been issued to Sheriff Drake a process of service. Mr. Lamour went on to tell of his visit to McInnes in which he mentioned he was informed by them that acting for a number of persons considered themselves aggrieved cases arising out of the act of justice. Mr. McInnes offered witness what those grievances were and stated that the get their grievances aired in witness assured them that he was aware, that there was cause for any such action. The case was finished by Mr. Lamour's evidence and the witness Mr. McInnes. It never occurred to the time that it was a thing to do. He had a kind of feeling that he had done the whole thing. He thought to see that no one was through any mistake of his. In regard to this Quinan was informed by Mr. McInnes clients were determined to stable Gibbs removed and from version witness learned that the witness was to be applied to McInnes was informed that he would have to stand over to the year. The police would then make the appointment. Mr. Bodwell—Were you that Mr. Lamour—Not at that time I gave him the check to see that all persons were for my mistake. They were general solicitors, but I thought them in some cases I frankness and their push. Mr. Bodwell—Well, they had enough. The old story of Constable's retirement was thrashed out and followed the appointment of a constable and fixing of the salary.

Mr. Lamour would only act precipitated and unpointing the police. A lesson again followed between well and the witness in which he claimed that the appointment police commissioners was a mistake. When asked by Mr. Bodwell reasons were for trying to on an indictable offense with the case up for trial, reference criminal code in defence of and construed the code to action. The Gordon-Elli case with again. In regard to the

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NANAIMO'S LATE SE. Magistrate Planta Gives Before the Comm. Yesterday. Mr. Helmecken Appears Counsel—All the Evidence is Now In.

Nanaimo, Feb. 1.—The enquiry re J. P. Planta opened at 10 o'clock last evening. Registrar proclaimed that the commission under the public enquiry. Mr. Helmecken rose and addressed the commission, said: "May your honor, I appear here on behalf of J. P. Planta and before the enquiry is proceeded with, matter I would like to lay honor. I have only been with this enquiry since the a Planta, but the matter I am about is in regard to his disobedience, and to express his opinion that he had not obeyed the commission's demands. The object of my mission is to make enquiry has been presented from point absence. The object of the can now be proceeded with, you will treat the matter as it should have appeared. I Mr. Planta for many years, your honor, first left school that time I first became acquainted with Mr. Planta. I know him who stands high in this community if any mistake has been made, through a good nature, as I understand the nature of the case, the outset Mr. Planta did not with professional assistance, the force of the enquiry on his shoulders. The scope of the beyond him and I find his failed him at the time, and balance was slightly disturbed no wonder that he sought relief in another sphere. He knew his mistake and his honor to accept his apology. His honor, I have been counsel for the witness that mission of this kind there were charges preferred. He the apology. Mr. Bodwell said at the trial that Bellinger's disappearance at that time was ready he asked that it be proceeded with. Mr. Lamour took the stand, the prisoner granting him the privilege to sit down. Mr. Bodwell opened the case by referring to the notorious case of Bellinger. Mr. Lamour did not remember the occurrence but thought November last. He was acquainted with the boy and Phillip Ross against him in the government offices, a course was to ascertain the name of the person who was handling the boy and he discovered them to be Mr. Bellinger and John McInnes. Taken out under the magistrature the action was a surprise to know as far as the act was made up; it was not usual to return a boy to his parents after last twenty years. I asked the summonses had not been issued to Sheriff Drake a process of service. Mr. Lamour went on to tell of his visit to McInnes in which he mentioned he was informed by them that acting for a number of persons considered themselves aggrieved cases arising out of the act of justice. Mr. McInnes offered witness what those grievances were and stated that the get their grievances aired in witness assured them that he was aware, that there was cause for any such action. The case was finished by Mr. Lamour's evidence and the witness Mr. McInnes. It never occurred to the time that it was a thing to do. He had a kind of feeling that he had done the whole thing. He thought to see that no one was through any mistake of his. In regard to this Quinan was informed by Mr. McInnes clients were determined to stable Gibbs removed and from version witness learned that the witness was to be applied to McInnes was informed that he would have to stand over to the year. The police would then make the appointment. Mr. Bodwell—Were you that Mr. Lamour—Not at that time I gave him the check to see that all persons were for my mistake. They were general solicitors, but I thought them in some cases I frankness and their push. Mr. Bodwell—Well, they had enough. The old story of Constable's retirement was thrashed out and followed the appointment of a constable and fixing of the salary.

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BELLINGER GOES FREE. Offered by George E. Powell as to Law Points.

... tainty of the outcome of ... of law was exemplified ... afternoon when Peter Bellin ... at liberty. Bellingier since ... been looked upon by the ... as sure of about five ... pententiary, and even le ... he would consider himself ... got off with five years, but ... afternoon after a trial lasting ... hours, he was discharged ...

... Richards, for the crown, in ... case, stated the facts of Bell ... into the country with the ... some time spent around ... the sale took place. He ... was an extraordinary one ... ular one had ever come up ... country it should be con ... ally. As to the actual kid ... must have occurred in ... states, the Crown could off ... but he would add to the ... one of assault, in explan ... he said it was an assault ... part to detain the boy ... kill. George E. Powell ap ... prisoner, who pleaded not ... to solve acted as interpreter ... first witness and testified ... and the boy had some ... schooner Favorite in Octo ... Buckleseat, and after two ... had seen the two again to ... to watch. He saw them in ... Pontonose, the second chief ... He saw the chief ... money and pay \$90 to the ... told the boy he had sold ... on the boy began to cry ... then went to Kyogor, and ... and was in port he kept ... a pile of shingles. A ... fold of Bellingier bringing ... house and offering to sell ... some reflection he paid \$90 ... stink, wife of the last wit ... with the same story ... at first she advised her ... to buy Arthur but on see ... felt sorry for him as his ... She took him her ... and got him new clothes. ... Hutchison gave evidence as ... and the case for the crown ...

... asked for the discharge of ... on the ground that kidnap ... proved as well as the sell ... and counsel for defense ... at it had not been shown ... was taken and sold "with ... authority" as required by the ... ore the crown could make ... must be shown that Bell ... the father of the boy, or ... stand "in loco parentis" ... said that even then he ... power to sell the child ... dians. ... ld that a parent might sell ... a child, as in the case of ... rentice. It must be shown ... ner acted without lawful ... nally he might form his ... he must go by the evi ... the assault charge ... was proved. ... was then discharged and ... of the ox and inside the ... he grab at Arthur. ... away. Constable Hut ... ok the boy under his care ... directed that Bellingier ... prove beyond a doubt ... the father of Arthur La ... he could take charge of ...

... s intimated that a charge ... by false pretences ... against Bellingier.

NANAIMO'S LATE SENSATION

Magistrate Planta Gives Evidence Before the Commission Yesterday.

Mr. Helmcken Appears as His Counsel—All the Evidence is Now In.

Nanaimo, Feb. 1.—The commission of enquiry re J. P. Planta opened at eight o'clock last evening. Registrar Stanton proclaimed that the commission was convened under the public enquiry act.

Mr. Helmcken rose and addressing the commissioner, said: "May I please your honor, I appear here on behalf of J. P. Planta and before the matter of the enquiry is proceeded with, there is a matter I would like to lay before your honor. I have only been acquainted with this enquiry since the arrest of Mr. Planta, but the matter I wish to speak about is in regard to his disappearance and apologize to your honor for his disobedience, and to express his deep contrition that he had not obeyed your honor's demands. The object of this commission is to make enquiry and which has been presented from going on by his absence. The object of the commission can now be proceeded with, and I hope you will treat the matter as on the day he should have appeared. I have known Mr. Planta for many years, ever since your honor first left school, it was at that time I first became acquainted with Mr. Planta. I know him as a man who stands high in this community and if any mistake has been made it was done through a good nature. The matter, as I understand the commission, on the outset Mr. Planta did not come here with professional assistance and he has the force of the enquiry on his own shoulders. The scope of the enquiry got beyond him and I find his judgment failed him at the time, and his mental balance was slightly disturbed. I have no wonder that he sought to seek relief in another sphere. He has now acknowledged his mistake and I ask your honor to accept his apology."

His honor, in replying, reminded the counsel for the witness that in a commission of this kind there were no specific charges preferred. He accepted the apology. Mr. Bodwell said at the time of Mr. Planta's disappearance it was expected that he would attend and now that he was ready he asked that the enquiry be proceeded with. Mr. Planta took the stand, the commissioner granting him the privilege of sitting down.

Mr. Bodwell opened the proceedings by referring to the notorious Ross case. Mr. Planta did not remember the date of the occurrence but thought it was in November last. He was first made acquainted with the action taken by John and Phillip Ross against him on entering the government offices. His next course was to ascertain the names of the solicitors who were handling the case and he discovered them to be Messrs. McInnes and McInnes. The case was taken out under the magistrates act, and the action was a surprise to me, but I knew as far as the act was concerned it was a fact as the returns had not been made up; it had not been done for the last twenty years. I ascertained that the summonses had not been issued and I went to Sheriff Drake and accepted the process of service. Mr. Planta then went on to tell of his visit to Messrs. McInnes in which he mentioned that he was informed by them that they were acting for a number of persons who considered themselves aggrieved through cases arising out of the administration of justice. Mr. McInnes offered to show witness what those grievances were. One client stated that they could not get their grievances aired in the courts. Witness assured them that as far as he was aware, that there was no just cause for any such action against him. The case was finally compromised by witness agreeing to pay \$350 to Mr. McInnes. It never occurred to witness at the time that it was an improper thing to do. He had a kind of contempt for the whole thing. He told Mr. McInnes to see that no one was at a loss through any mistake of his (Planta's). In regard to this Quinan action witness was informed by Mr. McInnes that his clients were determined to have Constable Gibbs removed and from his conversation witness learned that Marshall and Hoskins were to be appointed. Mr. McInnes was informed that the matter would have to stand over to the end of the year. The police commissioners would then make the appointment.

Mr. Bodwell—Were you consulting Mr. McInnes at that time as your solicitor. Mr. Planta—Not at that time, not until I gave him the check and told him to see that all persons were compensated for my mistake. They were not my general solicitors, but I think I consulted them in some cases, I liked their frankness and their push.

Mr. Bodwell—Well, they pushed you hard enough. The old story of Constable Gibbs' retirement was thrashed out again. Then followed the appointment of the magistrate and fixing of the salary by the council.

Mr. Planta would only admit that he acted precipitately and unwisely in appointing the police. A lengthy discussion again followed between Mr. Bodwell and the witness in which Mr. Planta claimed that the appointment of the police commissioners was wrong and a monstrousity.

When asked by Mr. Bodwell what his reasons were for trying Henry Lawson on an indictable offence without sending the case up for trial, referred to the criminal code in defence of his action and construed the code to justify his action. The Gordon-elli case was dealt with again. In regard to the many cases where persons were charged under the Indian liquor act Mr. Planta said the act was very harsh and when the cases were trivial it was the practice to allow the culprit to put up bail, which was usually confiscated, and this practice was done advisedly. It was done to prevent the imposition of heavy fines. In the case of Johnson he was allowed to go on payment of \$20 as that was all he had.

In answer to the commissioner where cases had been disposed of by paying \$5 and costs and come up for judgment when called on. Mr. Planta said it was merely part of the terms and he explained several cases very minutely in order to justify the means adopted. Mr. Planta explained as to the question of salary from the council, and said his address to the council on Jan. 15th was that if the funds of the corporation were very weak he would not press for his salary at the end of the year, but he had never waived it.

Mr. Bodwell—The council made terms that you should receive the appointment on the understanding that you would not draw the salary. Mr. Planta—No. Mr. Bodwell—But Mr. A. Haslam said so. Mr. Planta—Yes, I heard him say so, but that was how he understood it.

The cross-examination failed to draw from Mr. Planta a confession that the private letter to Mr. Gough was ever intended to be official, neither would he confess that he knew the council were unable to pay the salary of \$1000 a year. He requested Mr. Bodwell not to forget he was dealing with a corporation. He acknowledged receiving \$1000 some time this year but Mr. Gough bore the cost of it back again.

Mr. Bodwell—That was a strange coincidence. Mr. Planta—It is a fact just the same. Mr. Helmcken asked Mr. Planta to explain the case re dereliction of duty. Mr. Planta explained in detail as case after case came under notice. In the case of a fine imposed on James Eccles of \$200, half of this was paid away to informers, and Mr. Gough explained that if this sum was paid to him he would be unable to pay it out again to the informers.

His honor here intimated he would adjourn if Mr. Planta wanted to look into the case more carefully. Mr. Planta said he was not particular as to an adjournment. He then went on to explain why the court was held in his residence, which he contended was justified according to the circumstances. The dealing with a case over the telephone was explained.

Mr. Helmcken said it was the impression of this enquiry that Mr. Planta had improperly benefited himself by this manner of administering justice. Now I ask Mr. Planta if he had done so. Mr. Planta—No, I have never, knowingly, done so.

His honor stated that all the evidence was in and the commission was practically closed. The commission was then adjourned sine die.

The much talked of confession proved entirely erroneous and instead, all Mr. Planta's skill as a debater of law was brought to bear on the case, he never lost ground until the close, when he seemed to realize that his work for the last 25 years had been thrown away. He was about to talk in this strain to his honor when Mr. Helmcken reminded him that it was not necessary so he took his seat again.

It is not known if any further investigation it to be held and most likely the whole thing is now finished, until the commission reports.

Nanaimo, Feb. 2.—The Nanaimo Electric tramway company have submitted a proposition to the council to construct a line between this city and Wellington. It is estimated that the cost of the line will be \$50,000 and will be repaid by a period of ten years. The matter has been laid over.

It is now certain that the matter of the intestate estates with which Mr. Planta was connected will be straightened out. He will work in conjunction with Marshall Bray until the work is completed. It is not likely that the charge of embezzlement will be proceeded with, as it is touching the Blakeway estate in a good order.

The inquest touched the recent death of B. Bologni was proceeded with to-day, James Fitzsimmons, the manufacturer of the powder, being the chief witness.

John Marco was admitted to the Nanaimo hospital yesterday, suffering from a broken arm and leg and a fractured skull. The accident was caused by the premature hoisting of a cage at the Wellington mines, which caused the overturn of a loaded box, the contents falling on Marco.

A Liberal rally will shortly be held in this city, when it is expected Mr. Wm. Marchant will be invited to address the meeting on the political issues of the day. It is probable that a convention of the Liberals of the Vancouver district will follow and a candidate selected to contest the constituency in the Liberal interest.

Nanaimo, Feb. 5.—A miner named Joseph Wilson came to his death last night under peculiar circumstances. Dell Alexander, an electrician, was proceeding to his duties along No. 1 level on the Esplanade shaft, when passing by the first door he came across the body of a man lying by the rails. On examining him he found him still alive, and had him speedily conveyed to his home, but he only lived a little while, and he only lived a little while. Various theories have been advanced to account for his death, one of them being that he touched the electric light wire, and being in poor health the shock had the effect of causing his death. Nearly every man working in this mine has received a shock from the wire at various times, but not to cause any harm. It is highly probable that the deceased on finding the motor gone when he quit work, hastened out on foot and that he became exhausted before he reached the shaft. The

post mortem examination will clear the matter up. The deceased leaves a wife and five children, the wife being an inmate of the Westminster insane asylum. The Peter Jensen left the wharf last night in charge of Pilot Sabiston and had not proceeded far when she struck the mud. She was floated off a little while after, but the captain decided to await the arrival of a diver to ascertain whether any injury had been done to the bottom of the vessel. The vessel is still detained.

IN THE COAL FIELDS. Little Prospecting Being Done at Northfield.

The branch of the Miners' and Mine Laborers' Protective Association at Northfield has been broken up, owing to nearly all the miners having left the place. Those that still remain there have been affiliated with either the Wellington or the Nanaimo branches of this organization. There is a little prospecting work being done in the Northfield mine at present. Three shifts of six hours and three men on a shift is the extent of the work. It is the intention of the company to find out the extent of the body of coal recently discovered.

COMOX. It seems that a New York syndicate is trying to obtain control of the coal rights of about five thousand acres of Comox valley lands. Their agent is understood to reside in Vancouver. There was a meeting of a few farmers at the Courtenay house, Courtenay, last Tuesday evening to consider the matter, but after some discussion it was decided to adjourn the meeting until Tuesday night, the 20th of January. Mr. J. A. Heald was chairman of the meeting and Mr. Charles Bridges acted as secretary. Incidentally the question of organizing a meat and vegetable market at Union was discussed, but no action taken.

NANAIMO. Nanaimo, Feb. 6.—The Peter Jensen was found on examination to be none the worse for his slight detention on the mud bank. Diver Llewellyn thoroughly examined all parts of the vessel. The Peter Jensen sailed for San Francisco this morning. Harbor Master Quennell has asked the government to re-survey the harbor, and it would be as well to dredge it occasionally. It is claimed that the tripod buoy has been misplaced and that is what caused the mishap.

The post mortem examination on the body of Joseph Wilson was held on Saturday morning. A meeting of the Reform club was held last evening, when a committee was selected to represent the constituency at the meeting of Liberals to be held at Victoria on Saturday next.

Plantananant-Governor Dewdney has written to the secretary of the Nanaimo Poultry society stating his intention to be present at the opening of the show next week.

M. COQUELIN. The Great French Comedian.



These are the features of the Prince of French Comedians, whose "Tartuffe," which he may be said to have made his own, convulses every audience which has the delight of seeing the master portray the arch hypocrite. Respecting "Vin Mariani" he says: "Strange to say that 'Vin Mariani,' so exquisite a wine, should also be a remedy, and a delicious one at that, so pleasant to the taste and so beneficial to the entire system." And Coquelin merely states a truth which is attested by the most famous men and women of the age, by the foremost medical men, and the managers of all the great hospitals. "Vin Mariani" is indeed beneficial to the system. The weakest can digest it; the most delicate are benefited by it; the most hopeless are revived by it; and as has been often said regarding it, "It gives new life and hope." "Vin Mariani" is the great tonic-stimulant of the age, used by the great brain-workers of the world, who find that, exhausted by overwork, it refreshes strength, and builds up the whole system. An album of portraits of many celebrities who have spoken highly of "Vin Mariani" will be sent to those who send their address to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian Agents.

SUPPOSED BOMB CONSPIRACY. Steel Shell filled with Black Powder Found on the Triumph.

Down on Sergeant Langley's desk at provincial police headquarters is a small conical steel shell to which a considerable amount of interest attaches at the present time. It was found stowed away in the forecastle of the sealing schooner Triumph after she got down the coast, and on first thought it looked like a bomb put there to strike death and destruction to all within reach of its power when it might be set off. It was carefully carried ashore and sent up here to the provincial police on the missionary schooner Glad Tidings. It was a complete mystery to Captain Clarence Cox where the infernal machine came from, but it is highly probable that some of the Indians stole it somewhere and carried it aboard. It is of steel, seven or eight inches long and perhaps two and a half inches in diameter. It was partly filled with black powder and the usual cap was inserted in the end. It is believed by the police that a fall or anything that would disturb the caps would explode it.

At the office of E. B. Marvin & Co. nothing was known about the affair except in a general way and Captain J. G. Cox said that he did not know what to think about the case. The firm did not receive any advices from Captain Clarence Cox.

IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

Montreal Has Some Scandal in Connection With Her Police Force.

Subscription Being Taken Up to Contest Hon. Mr. Harty's Election.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who arrived in this city yesterday morning from Toronto, was kept busy receiving a constant stream of local Conservatives, among whom were noticed numerous leading manufacturers. After dining at the St. James' club this evening he left for Quebec. He returns to Ottawa on Sunday afternoon. He is expected to be somewhat troubled with the irritation of the throat which was so pronounced during his recent visit to Halifax.

The police investigation was given a new lease of life to-night by the unearthing of what promises to be a first-class scandal, in which Superintendent of Police Hughes is directly involved. Chairman Rainville a week ago threatened to close up the inquiry, but the committee, which is antagonistic to the work of investigation, was started to-night by the energy displayed by Lawyer J. N. Greenshields, who looks after the interests of the citizens. The scandal, which gives promise of being startling, refers to the disposition of police fines and the administration of the police benevolent fund extending over many years. Sub-Chief Kehoe was the witness whose evidence disclosed irregularities in connection with the fund, which is looked after personally by Superintendent Hughes. He stated during the sitting of the committee that the policemen contributed voluntarily to the fund, but afterwards declared publicly that any man who refused would be dismissed.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—There is a third case of smallpox at Guelph, the patient being the three year old daughter of William Macdonald, dry goods merchant. The little one had been isolated with the daughter of Principal James Mills, of the Ontario agricultural college, where the first case, that of a student, was discovered.

Kingston, Feb. 2.—J. H. Metcalf and Major Drury, of A battery, are candidates for the wardenship of Kingston penitentiary, which is expected to become vacant by the superannuation of the present incumbent.

A subscription is to be taken up here to defray the cost of protesting Hon. Mr. Harty's election. Many Conservatives are opposed to such action, and the scheme may never be carried into effect.

Ingersoll, Feb. 2.—General Booth was given an enthusiastic reception here this afternoon. He was entertained by Mr. McKay, M. P. After delivering an address he left for Woodstock.

Berlin, Feb. 2.—The Reformers of East Hastings met to-day at Belrose and decided to support Mr. Ballan, the Patron candidate for the commons.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—Moss, Q. C. and B. B. Osler, Q. C., have been retained by Waters to defend him when his case next comes up. All the newspapers here say that the harsh treatment of Waters shows something behind it.

Stonewall, Man., Feb. 1.—Fire started this morning in the Villa hotel at 8 o'clock. The proprietor and other inmates had only time to save themselves. Two dwellings and a lawyer's office in the same block were also burned. The estimated loss is about \$8000; small insurance.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—The Toronto Telegram gives an interview with Hon. Mr. McMillan, treasurer of Manitoba, this evening, in which he predicts the defeat of Minister Daly. He says Boyd will have difficulty in keeping his seat and Manitoba will go Liberal.

NAVAL NOTES. H. M. S. Wild Swan in Collision With the Steamer Madeira.

H. M. S. Temeraire, battleship, at Devonport, is to have her six four inch breech loading guns replaced by a similar number of the new type of twenty-five pounder quick firing guns. It is expected that the vessel will then be sent to one of the foreign stations as a guard ship. She was extensively refitted at Devonport at a cost of \$55,017 about two years ago, and it was then supposed she was to be sent as a guard ship to Esquimalt. Since then she has been lying in the fleet reserve.

H. M. S. Wild Swan arrived at St. Vincent January 15th, and left the next day for Montevideo. On January 28th the steamer Madeira, while at anchor in the harbor of Grand Canary, was in collision with H. M. S. Wild Swan, and sustained damages estimated at from \$300 to \$400. The result of the accident in the case of the Wild Swan is not known. The damage to the Madeira is all above deck. H. M. S. Wild Swan, under command of Commander Marvey Napier, is on her way to the Pacific station to relieve H. M. S. Champion.

H. M. S. Pheasant will not leave on her cruise until the latter part of next week. No word has been received from H. M. S. Nymphe, which was expected to arrive in Esquimalt about January 25th. It was rumored that she was ordered to Panama instead of Esquimalt, and according to admiralty telegrams it seems to be the case.

HEATH IS SUSPENDED. Council of Public Instruction Will Hold an Inquiry Into the Case.

Neil Heath, teacher at the high school, has been suspended by the lieutenant-governor in council pending an inquiry into the charge made against him that he ridiculed the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation in teaching history on

January 16th last. An inquiry will be held. Secretary Williams, of the board of school trustees, received a letter to that effect this afternoon, of which the following is a copy: "Education Office, Victoria, Feb. 4, 1895. 'Sir: I beg to inform you that Mr. Neil Heath was this day served with a letter, of which the following is a copy: 'Victoria, Feb. 4, 1895. 'Sir: It becomes my duty to inform you that in view of the charge against you of gross misconduct in your position of teacher in the high school—such misconduct consisting of your having brought religion into contempt when imparting instruction to the pupils of your class on the 16th ult., his honor the lieutenant-governor in council has been pleased to suspend you from the office of teacher until the matter of the complaint against you can be inquired into by the council of public instruction, and I have further to inform you that the council of public instruction will at an early date (due notice of which will be given you) proceed to a consideration of the charge against you. 'I have the honor to be, sir, 'Your obedient servant, 'S. D. POPE, 'Secretary of Public Instruction, 'Neil Heath, Esq., High School, City.' 'Education Office, Victoria. 'The pupils of Mr. Heath's division have been relieved from attendance at school until to-morrow morning. Please notify Principal Paul accordingly. 'I have the honor to be, sir, 'Your obedient servant, 'S. D. POPE, 'Superintendent of Education.' 'B. Williams, Esq., Secretary Board of Trustees, City.' NEITHER MONEY NOR FOOD. Situation at the Haddington Island Quarry Reported to be Serious

It was rumored this morning that the government had been further embarrassed in the unfortunate government buildings matter by the receipt of a report that the men at work at Haddington island had not been paid for some time and that they were actually in want of food. It was stated that the advice that the government were to the effect that the situation as to supplies was serious and that steps should be taken at once to send relief to the men. It was stated at whose door responsibility was placed or who would act in the matter. The evidence taken by the select committee on government buildings has all been thrown up and placed in the hands of the members of the committee for perusal. The report will be awaited with the greatest interest by all. Every day seems to increase the terrible mud in which the work is involved, and yet it is openly asserted that public servants of whom duty demands action remain inactive.

NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT. Sir William Whiteway Called Upon to Form a Cabinet.

St. Johns, Nfld., Feb. 1.—Newfoundland's provisional cabinet, headed by D. J. Greene, after being in office but little more than a month, resigned to-day. The resigning ministers advised Governor O'Brien to ask ex-Premier Whiteway to form a cabinet. Sir William Whiteway this afternoon consented to resume the premiership and will undertake to have his cabinet ready to-morrow. It is understood that he will re-install in office as many as possible of those who like himself, suffered political penalties at the hands of the courts. A majority of the Whitewayite caucus oppose Newfoundland entering the Canadian confederation, and a royal commission is likely to be accepted.

London, Feb. 1.—The Daily News will say to-morrow in a leader on Newfoundland affairs: "Sir William Whiteway was notoriously a victim of the violence of party feeling. His faults were chargeable to bad political customs rather than to any individual dishonesty. His return to power is a signal proof of the general sense of his ability and exceptional knowledge of public affairs."

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