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VOL. 18.

NO. 8.

Turmoil in Paris

Three Fire Eating Deputies Are Now in Custody of the Police.

They Are Charged With Attempting to Lead the Troops Into a Revolutionary Movement.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The street manifestations last evening or the appearance of the city have not given any indications that the people thought or cared about the crisis through which they were supposed to be passing.

The arrest of MM. Deroile, Millevoye and Marcel Habert has had a salutary effect. It was by the direct order of M. Dupuy, who gave instructions that these three should be allowed no further license. M. Millevoye was arrested as he was cheering generally on the Boulevard Montmartre, and pressing forward to shake their hands. He was released at one o'clock this morning. M. Deroile was taken for inciting soldiers while returning to the barracks, near the cemetery, and M. Marcel Habert for being mixed in a row in the Rue Montmartre.

Particulars of the Arrests.

New York, Feb. 24.—A despatch to the Herald from Paris says: Paul Deroile today made an effort to scorn the army and finally failed. He is now biting his nails in Remy barracks, in a cell at the depot, awaiting trial. M. M. Habert and Millevoye were also arrested.

The Figaro gives the following version of the arrest: At five o'clock M. Deroile was at the head of the league of patriots and the anti-semitic committee which had been organized by M. Carvain's chief of the cabinet, returned from the funeral at the head of a brigade of infantry. The league cheered M. Deroile and M. Habert, who placed themselves beside the general, who shook hands with M. Deroile. M. Deroile exclaimed: "I hope you will march to the Elysee. You must save an unhappy country. The league and France are with you." The general did not reply, but he did march along the Boulevard de Diderot, followed by M. Deroile and the patriots, who perhaps thought he was going to the Elysee.

The general replied: "Go out or I will close the gates on you." "All right," replied the deputies, "we are your prisoners, and remain with you." The gates were then closed.

Another Version.

In another version it is stated that M. Deroile merely followed General Rogot into the barracks and on refusing to go out was detained with M. Habert. According to the first report from the prefecture of police, the patriots had a rendezvous at the Place de la Republique at 3 o'clock, and when prevented from assembling went to the Place de la Bastille and again met the police. The league marched to the Place des Nations headed by M. M. Deroile, Habert, Lasies and Millevoye, and the Comte Danton, then, finding it impossible to reach the cemetery, abandoned the plan. At 6 o'clock the regiments under General Rogot passed with much cheering. M. M. Deroile and Habert followed the troops into the barracks and were detained with M. Habert, the general and colonel, who urged them to withdraw. "We come here to the sanctuary of the French army to about 'Vive la France'." "Vive l'armee" and would only go when forced by the police. The colonel tried again, but it was useless, and he took them into a room and telephoned to the military governor, who informed the prefect of police. The prefect replied: "Since they want to stop leave them until they are tired and go away." The Figaro says this is the most probable version.

Charge Against Deroile.

Paris, Feb. 24.—Deputies Deroile, Marcel Habert and Millevoye, arrested last night, were confronted at two o'clock this morning with General Rogot, who declared that Deroile had tried to induce him and the troops to march on the Elysee palace.

The friends of M. Deroile fear he will be tried before the senate, sitting as a high court.

In all the police made about four hundred arrests yesterday.

After the briefest meeting, at which M. Dupuy was present, the committee authorized the prosecution, and subsequently reported to the chamber which, by a show of hands, voted for the prosecution.

Prosecution of Deputies Demanded.

Paris, Feb. 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon M. Deschanel made a request to prosecute MM. Deroile and Habert came from the public prosecutor, and deposed that these men were at the head of a band, and confessed when arrested in the court-house, thirty in number, are holding together, and about 130 men are out. This means a serious blow to the company, as the bulk of their coal was being sent to Departure Bay to load vessels lying there.

Insurgents Routed

In Three Days Fighting at Manila-500 Were Killed and Wounded.

They Attempted to Enter the City, but Were Repulsed by Americans.

Manila, Feb. 24, 10:30 a.m.—Owing to the wholesale arrests all suspected Filipinos yesterday and the clearing of the streets at 7 o'clock last night, the threatened renewal of the scenes of the previous night did not occur. With the exception of a few shots fired in the neighborhood of the penitentiary the city was quiet.

Outside Manila the rebels were active. Near Calocoon the brigade commanded by H. G. Otis had several lively skirmishes with the rebels, but at daylight the enemy were driven back with severe loss.

Embalm'd Beef Gives Evidence

Cases of the Stuff Explode Under the Court Room and Phevi!

Stampede of Half-Choked People From the Vicinity of the "Busted" Tins.

New York, Feb. 25.—A Washington dispatch this morning says: A number of cans of malodorous tinned beef exploded yesterday afternoon in the Lemon building, where the court of inquiry is holding its session.

The explosion and nauseating effluvia from the burst cans caused the instant flight from the building of a large number of government clerks, including a large number of ladies.

The court was in executive session on the first floor, and just under the room where the explosion took place. Major General Wale, Brigade General Davis, Colonel Gillespie and Colonel Davies, and the recorder rushed out to investigate.

The noxious odor permeated the whole building, spread to all the floors, and caused, wherever it went, an immediate rush to the doors and down the stairways. All of the ladies were made instantly sick and most of them had violent attacks of retching. One of the ladies in the telegraph department is still seriously sick from her experience. The foul gases in the decayed meat and tallow shot down the elevator to the basement where the veteran janitor and the elevator man were almost choked down by the mephitic smell. The insinuating odor penetrated into the closely locked rooms of the court of inquiry and made an investigation of its causes unnecessary.

The court adjourned hastily, as did some of the late employees of the defunct investigating commission.

One of the members of the court of inquiry is reported as saying: "My God, I can't stand this kind of an object lesson."

The whole building will be fumigated before the court meets again on Monday.

Some of the cans had come from Santiago, having been sent to the war investigating commission by General Miles.

It is understood that other cans were sent there by beef packers to demonstrate their integrity, wholesomeness, pleasant odor, and general innocence and good character.

PARLIAMENT SUMMONED.

The Dominion House to Meet for the Dispatch of Business on March 16.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—(Special)—Dominion parliament has been summoned for the dispatch of business on March 16. This will permit of the debate on the address being closed before the Easter holidays.

The general opinion is that there will not be a large government programme of legislation for parliament when it meets on the 16th. Nevertheless the session promises to be lively, and Dominion Day will likely see the House sitting.

STRIKE AT ALEXANDER MINE

The Day Shift Demand an Increase of Wages to \$2.50, Which is Refused and All Go Out.

Nanaimo, Feb. 24.—Yesterday morning when the day shift at the Alexander mine went to work, the pushers and drivers demanded an increase of wages from \$2.50 per day to \$2.50 and \$2.25 to \$2.50. The demand was refused, and the men would not go to work. The diggers were brought out and operations were suspended. The night shift also refused to work unless the increase was granted, consequently there has been no work since yesterday morning. Men are being brought from Victoria. The strikers, thirty in number, are holding together, and about 130 men are out. This means a serious blow to the company, as the bulk of their coal was being sent to Departure Bay to load vessels lying there.

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Vanity Fair, however, says it is still possible that the Queen will not go to Cimiez, although every preparation has been made for her departure. It depends largely upon the course of events in France during the next few days, and it is certain that many Englishmen do not wish Her Majesty to go to France just now.

The Queen is enjoying wonderful health, save for an occasional touch of rheumatism. She is free from her nervous headaches, of which she was formerly a victim. Her hearing remains very acute, and her sight is stronger than most persons of her age.

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Once-a-Week.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from pure grape cream of tartar

removal of the transport occupied only about a week's time. A telegram received by Colonel Moore, of the quarter-master general's office, says that the Royal Artillery had been sent to Santiago, and that the principal work of the expedition will be done.

Despatch From Otis.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The war department today received the following cable from Manila: "The condition of affairs is quiet. Business is progressing favorably. Anxiety need not be felt in regard to the situation. I will send a small body of troops to Zamboanga, where the navy took quiet possession. (Signed) Otis."

Spaniards in Danger.

Madrid, Feb. 25.—General Rios, who commanded the Spanish troops in the Philippines, cabled from Manila that the person of Spaniards there "is very insecure owing to the movement of the insurgents in the town."

Lamentable Blunder

Two Englishmen Shot by United States Troops During the Fires in Manila.

They Were Looking Out of a Window and Were Mistaken for Filipinos.

Manila, Feb. 25, 10:30 a.m.—The shooting of two Englishmen and Mr. Argentine, manager of Andrew's cotton mill, London, on Wednesday, is generally regretted, but it is admitted that it was unavoidable. Instead of remaining in the stone basement during the excitement occasioned by fires in the vicinity, the trio looked out of the upper windows. Their white suits attracted the attention of American soldiers, who believing them to be natives firing from the windows, shot all three. Mr. Argentine died. Mr. C. F. Simpson being fatally wounded, and Mr. T. Haslen slightly wounded.

By permission of the authorities a party of bi-jackets is landed every morning from the British cruiser Naragua to act as a special fire brigade for putting down the conflagrations, and as a precaution against incendiarism.

The foreign consuls met yesterday to confer regarding commercial interests, but the result of their deliberations has not been communicated. It is understood the American authorities and the British consul were not present at the conference.

MR. TURNER'S RETIREMENT

The Ex-Crowner Will Probably Take a Rest and Give a Younger Man a Chance.

Vancouver, Feb. 25.—On his departure for England today Mr. J. H. Turner said he did not think he would be leader of the opposition next year, but would be succeeded by a younger and more active man.

"Will Helmecken be the man?" was asked, but Mr. Turner only replied: "Wait and see."

Mr. Turner, who belongs to one of the Hudson's Bay posts in the Northwest, while making in Chinatown last night, was robbed of \$400 cash and a cheque for \$1,000.

It is stated that Chicago capitalists have placed \$100,000 to the credit of Theo. Laigute to go ahead with the construction of a mill on Deadman's Island, and like any can be depended upon. The park commissioners have men guarding the island.

SPECTS OF A TREATY

Winter is Convinced That the Negotiations Will Have the Desired Result.

Montreal, Feb. 24.—Sir James Winter, premier of Newfoundland, who represented the colony on the joint high commission at this city, speaking of the prospects of a treaty he said: "The matter has been taken out of the hands of the commission and referred to the contracting powers. A stage was reached beyond which the commissioners could not go, and it was necessary to refer the question to the governments for direct negotiation. I believe, however, a way will be found out of the difficulty, and that the commissioners will not work again. I am not in any better a position to judge than hundreds of your readers. I simply give my opinion for what it is worth, but my sincere conviction is that in the end a treaty will be the outcome of our deliberations. The points upon which the commissioners differed have been published, and it would be improper for me to discuss them, or to express my individual opinion regarding them."

BARON DE GOLDSCHMIDT.

Messrs. Tupper, Peters & Co. have written us in relation to the article which appeared in the Daily...

MORE CONSTITUTIONALITY.

Probably every body is now weary of the subject of the division of the Turner mine...

MINES AND MINING.

Rossland Camp. The shipments of ore from the camp this week were only 100 tons...

THE SLOAN MINERAL FLOOT.

Two men are developing the Sloan mine. The Wakefield has shipped 600 tons of ore...

THE SLOAN MINERAL FLOOT.

It is understood that the Sloan mine yielded \$27,000 in bullion. The rate of ore was two per cent...

THE SLOAN MINERAL FLOOT.

Two car loads of ore have been shipped from the Sloan mine. The rate of ore was two per cent...

Presumption of Death.

The Widow of Sir Arthur Curtis Granted Her Application in Probate.

The Baronet's Disappearance on the Ashcroft Trail, Recalled.

The circumstances attending the disappearance of Sir Arthur Curtis on the Ashcroft trail last summer are served by action which has recently been successfully taken by his widow...

THE BOSHUM MINE.

The Boshum mine has sent out 40 tons during the last week. This brings the total output of the mine...

THE BOSHUM MINE.

Surveys have been at work for the last ten days going over the unpatented claims in the Emily Edith group...

PROMPT RELIEF IN SICK HEADACHE.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed by Carter's Little Liver Pills...

HUSBAND RETURNS TO FIND HIS WIFE HAS FALLEN-TOPIC OF THE HOUR.

Vanouver, Feb. 24.—Two years ago a man left Seattle in search of fortune in the Klondike...

THOSE TIERED KIDNEYS.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills help tired kidneys. They are a healthy man or woman.

BRAVEY REWARDED.

Berlin, Feb. 25.—The Emperor William's daughter to the directors of the Hamburg-American steamship line...

WOMEN WITH PALE, COLORLESS FACES.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who are unable to enjoy life, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills...

TIMBER LEASES.

How the Turner Government Collected Arrears of Rentals From Owners of Leases.

The following report was submitted to the house on Wednesday: Your select committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending the granting...

THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT BUILD THE MILL.

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License Authorizing an Extra Provincial Company to Carry On Business.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Province of British Columbia. This is to certify that "The Quesselle Dredging and Hydraulic Sycadette, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia...

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TO SELL ANY PROPERTY TO REMAIN OUTSTANDING.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of the Lands and Forests...

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of the Lands and Forests...

BOUGHT BY VICTORIANS.

One of the biggest mining deals that has gone through for some time has just been consummated in Victoria...

THE FORTENY GOLD MINING & MILLING COMPANY.

The Forteny Gold Mining & Milling Company has been organized and machinery will be sent to the mine at once...

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The New Gold.

Fine Situation of the Gold Survey. Prizes of Provisional Miners Leaving of Alien (L.S.).

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. HEADACHE, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing it. The most successful remedy for all ailments connected with the bowels. Buy only a genuine.

The New Gold Camp

Fine Situation of Atlin City—Arrival of the Government Survey Party.

Prices of Provisions—American Miners Leaving on Account of Alien Bill.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

Atlin, Feb. 12.—No better situation for a townsite could have been gotten than the one shown for Atlin. It is the prevailing opinion of all the people the writer has spoken to that it is the most suitable position. Rising gently from the water edge of the country for miles up the creek is fairly level and very well wooded. The scenery all round is ideal and many new comers to our city—the future northern capital of British Columbia—have expressed themselves in terms of praise for it. For instance, at Log Cabin, the one glance of the eye the high snow-capped and wooded slopes of the mountains all around in the distance, with the little islets in the 100-mile long lake stretching as far as the eye can reach to north and south, and backed by the gently rising ground in the rear, there is good cause for being proud of this part of British Columbia. Some people who have been on prospecting parties lately have informed the writer that the district about 20 miles south of this, east of the lower end of Atlin Lake, is a better looking country, being more flat and very suitable for agricultural purposes. This being winter and the snow lying 12 to 18 inches thick, one is hardly able to judge of the beauty of the district, but in a few weeks' time nature will begin to clothe itself in green. It does not seem to be so cold here as one might expect, for instance, at Log Cabin. The latter place registered 31 degrees below zero, while it only reached 14 degrees below here at the same time. The average temperature ranges from 2 degrees below to 14 degrees below through the night, and about zero and a little above through the day.

Log Cabin stands about 2,800 feet above the level of the sea and 'Too Chi Lake' 2,250 feet, while Windy Arm Lake and Taku is a little lower still, but as Atlin river runs with a swift current inside of Taku Arm, Atlin Lake is a little higher again, and Pine creek discovery townsite is about 600 feet above the latter lake. A compass bearing taken by the police a short time ago and it was estimated there were about 400 of a population, but every day brings a few new gold seekers. Quite a stir was caused within the last two or three days, when the government survey party, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Brownlee, ably assisted by Mr. Lowry, with ten sleigh loads of provisions and baggage, also five members of the mounted police, came from English Bay, to the site of the future townsite. Meantime, who arrived three days ago with his two men and supplies. While some are arriving others are, however, departing, for, as soon as the news of the alien law coming into effect, they were packed up and left. Six American citizens came from Teslin district yesterday, and on learning the news packed up and are on their way to-day back to the Teslin district again. A number are coming with anxiety for the arrival of the gold commissioner, who is now daily expected from Bennett. Many American citizens are anxious as to their position, and no doubt the commissioner will be bombarded with inquiries as to what the medical health officer is expected here to-morrow.

The alien law is causing no small talk and it is not to be wondered at as being the all important topic of our news, but the medical health officer, who arrived yesterday afternoon in the Atlin Hotel, which leached out into a few hours' discussion over the subject, with Mr. Mason as chairman and Mr. Simmons as secretary, but very little was decided upon. There were about seventy present and the proposal was to send a delegate to Victoria with the purpose of interviewing the government, and if possible getting them to amend same, but this was not decided upon as yet. Mr. Kinney, the mining broker, in particular, expressed their opinions and the discussion lay on the side against the bill.

People are anxious that the postoffice officials should commence running a mail to and from Atlin, as it costs 25 cents for letter going out and 50 cents per letter coming in from Skagway. It is, however, generally understood here that a mail is to commence in two weeks' time, and that the contract has been let to a responsible man for a weekly mail from Skagway.

Since the gold commissioner's notices forbidding persons from erecting cabins on vacant lots, all work in the way of erecting log houses is stopped for the present excepting in one or two special cases. A number of men are working overtime erecting a large building to accommodate the two banks, which will be finished shortly. The Bank of Commerce and the Merchants Bank of Halifax expect to commence business next week, and Messrs. Hunt and Jones have now opened out their office as mining brokers, etc.

No one from Victoria need expect to see our city very much like their own. We will leave that to the future, but at the moment we are quite content to see a few dozen log cabins and about the same number of tents pitched on the snow, and a few brush houses all carpeted with brush, sawdust, wood chips and other soft materials which do not materially hurt our nostrils or gummy eyes. There is no use for them here. A strip of cotton or sackings keeps the snow from the skin. Wood for building purposes as well as for cord-wood is fairly plentiful near at hand and the trees are about twelve to twelve inches in diameter.

There are 1,000 lots surveyed and they have been sold and squatted on. It is now anticipated the rights of the lot holders previous to the commissioner's notice will be respected and if the number of those rights have been sold.

Aginaldo Steps Down

It Is Stated That Filipino Leader Is Willing to Consider Peace Proposals.

Natives Are Anxious to Surrender—At Colacuan Sharpshooters Still Annoy Troops.

Manila, Feb. 27, 11:45 a.m.—Except for an occasional volley and some individual firing from the jungle near Colacuan along the river in the vicinity of San Pedro Macati, all was quiet along the entire line last night.

The enemy's sharpshooters at Colacuan continue to annoy soldiers in the daytime, but the Americans no longer pay much attention to them, reserving their fire until the rebels appear in the open in sufficient force to justify a volley or an occasional shell.

During the night the men are so accustomed to the snoring salute that the majority of them are undisturbed, secured by outposts and sentries.

In Manila absolute quiet prevails. The streets are deserted and the only sound to be heard after 7 o'clock in the evening is the tramp of patrols and sentries, and the occasional clatter of the hoofs of an officer's horse.

The insurance companies, after conference, have decided to accept war risks at an additional premium of 5 per cent. per month.

Manila, Feb. 27, 4:55 p.m.—Two commissioners, who returned from Malos up a flag of truce, to-day report that 800 rebels are anxious to surrender. They also express the belief that Aginaldo is inclined to accept pacific overtures.

Major General Otis did not receive the commissioners.

Hongkong, Feb. 27.—The Filipino government has issued a decree in the following passages:—

"The American guns respect neither honor nor property, but barbarously massacre women and children.

"Manila has witnessed the most horrible outrages, the Americans confiscating the properties and savings of the people at the point of the bayonet and shooting the defenceless, accompanied by odious acts of abominable, repugnant barbarism and a hateful war of the things in Carolina. Unless you confer a holy war for independence, you are only worthy to be slaves and pariahs. Proclaim before the civilized world that you will fight to the death against American treachery and brutality. Even the women could fight if necessary. American professions and promises are pure hypocrisy. They covet the spoils of this day. Mr. Kipling is alive, we may have great hope for his recovery."

The following bulletin was issued at half past eight this morning: "Mr. Kipling has been expected, and he is still, very ill."

Slightly Better.

New York, Feb. 27.—Later in the day close friends of Mr. Kipling guardedly expressed a hopefulness that was not apparent last night. Mr. Doubleday said the author had passed a better night than he had been expected, and was visibly better and resting easier at half past nine this morning, though still in such a dangerous condition that no one could tell what an hour might bring forth. Mr. Kipling would pass through the crisis of the illness successfully.

Later—At 11 a.m. Mr. Doubleday said: "Mr. Kipling is slightly better. We now have hopes for the best."

Kipling Is Very Ill

The Famous Anglo-Indian Author Passed a Somewhat Quiet Night.

His Condition, However, Is Grave and the Crisis Is Not Yet Over.

New York, Feb. 27.—The condition of Rudyard Kipling, at 8 a.m., was unchanged.

Mr. F. N. Doubleday, Mr. Kipling's publisher, who is at the sick man's bedside, said this morning: "Mr. Kipling is alive. That is hopeful. We are endeavoring to keep him alive by administering oxygen and by feeding him with blood extract of beef. The crisis, we think, will come this morning. It is safe to say that if, at the close of the day Mr. Kipling is alive, we may have great hope for his recovery."

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MRS. GEO. TRAILL

A Well Known Lady of Thornhill, Man.

Got Almost Instant Relief From Heart Trouble by the Use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

If all the suffering women of the west who are troubled with heart palpitation, rush of blood to the head, faint and dizzy spells, nervousness, pale and sallow complexion, pain in the back or side, headache, weakness, feeling of tiredness, would only read the testimony of those similarly afflicted, who were cured by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and follow their advice, what a change there would be in the homes of the land.

Pale, pinched faces would glow with the health and vigor, the dragging, aching would become elastic, the sunken, lustreless eye bright, the pains and aches would disappear, weakness be replaced by strength, and drooping, dispirited worn out women would be transformed into perfect pictures of health by the magic influence of this marvelous medicine.

It is simply wonderful the number of western women who are coming forward to tell of the curative powers of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

This time it is Mrs. Geo. Traill, a highly respected lady of Thornhill, Man, who gives in the following words the history of her case:

"I received from Mr. J. A. Hobbs, druggist of Morden, Man., a trial box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, as I was very bad with heart trouble, and I thought I would try them. I used the one box and got instant relief. I then bought another box, but only had to use a few of the pills, as I have never been troubled with palpitation since using them."

I am very thankful that I got the trial box, and if this will be of any use to others suffering as I did you may publish it in the papers."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents a box, or three for \$1.25 at all drug stores. Write to Mr. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

The funeral of the late Mary B. Grenley took place this afternoon from Hann's parlors, the Rev. Mr. Haslam conducted the services. The deceased lady was a native of London, England, and died at the Jubilee hospital on the 21st inst., at the age of 90 years.

Baron de Reuter Dead

The Founder of the Great Foreign News Agency Passes Away at Nice.

Crime in Australia

Nice, Feb. 25.—Baron de Reuter is dead. Paul Julius de Reuter, baron of the Duchy of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, director and founder of Reuter's telegraph company, was born at Cassel Hesse-Nassau, on July 21, 1816. From 1894, as the various telegraph lines were opened, Baron de Reuter worked them into his great news agency, and in 1851, when the cable was laid between England and France, he transferred his office to London. Previous to this there were no foreign telegrams in London papers. In 1855 the baron converted his business into a limited liability company, and remained managing director until 1878. Baron de Reuter was remarkably vigorous and active considering his age. Until recently he walked five miles a day. For years past he has not taken active part in the business of the Reuter's telegraph company, of which his son, Herbert de Reuter, has long been managing director.

IS IT ARCHBISHOP CHRISTIE?—Freeman's Journal Announces the Election of the Vancouver Bishop.

The Freeman's Journal, the well-known Roman Catholic publication of New York, in its issue of last Saturday, published what appeared to be an official dispatch from Rome, announcing the selection of Bishop Christie of Victoria, in the Portland diocese. A number of American papers have accepted the dispatch as authentic and have made the new archbishop the subject of column articles. Bishop Christie was seen to-day, and sent him a respectful notification whatever of such an appointment. He did not believe the report, and expressed the opinion that no appointment would be made for some time. Upon the death of an archbishop the other archbishops make a report upon a successor to the papal delegate, at Washington, who in turn communicates their views to Rome.

As Archbishop Gross's death occurred last November, and these reports go by mail, he considers it improbable that a decision has yet been reached.

Many here believe that the Freeman was not circulating a mere rumor.

OHINA'S SORROW.—Two Million Chinese Starving in the Province of Shan-tung.

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—The American residents of Chefoo, China, have sent an appeal to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, requesting that a ship load of corn be sent for the relief of 2,000,000 Chinese in Shan-tung province. The unprecedented floods of the Yellow river have destroyed the crops, and the immense population along the coast is on the verge of starvation. The appeal, which is signed by Messrs. John Fowler, Hunter, Corbett, W. O. Eltrich, Geo. Cornwall and C. B. Downing, says the people of Shan-tung subsist upon corn, and the shipment of corn just now would lead to opening up a market of from twenty-five to thirty million consumers later on.

The chamber will act at the next meeting.

FAST ATLANTIC LINE.—Mr. William Peterson Interviews Ministers at Ottawa Regarding the Scheme.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Wm. Peterson, of Peterson, Tate & Co., the firm that was trying to float a fast Atlantic steamship scheme, is in the city. He came here from Toronto to-day, and was accompanied by Wm. Mackenzie, whose guest he has been for the past few days. Mr. Peterson had an interview with some of the ministers in regard to negotiations for a fast Atlantic steamship line, and the government in regard to the proposed line.

BIG NOVA SCOTIA COMPANY.—Halifax, N.S., Feb. 24.—A bill was introduced in the House of Assembly yesterday to give effect to a big enterprise, which has been long in the making. It was a measure to incorporate the Nova Scotia Steel and Iron Company with a capital fixed at \$10,000,000, with power to increase to \$20,000,000. Before the company can commence operations it must have \$1,000,000 of its capital subscribed and 25 per cent of this paid up. The men in the new company are practically the same as the men in the old Nova Scotia Company. The charter, as introduced, gives the company almost unlimited power in carrying on iron-manufacturing operations. They have already bonded the town of Bellefleur, near the site of the mill, for \$1,000,000, and it is their intention to erect blast furnaces and smelting works in Cape Breton.

WARD-SORRETT.—Ceel Walford Ward, of Kamloops, married in an English hamlet.

Ceal Walford Ward, brother of W. A. Ward, of this city, and son of William Curtis Ward, of London, Eng., who for some time past has been practicing as a barrister-at-law at Kamloops, was married at Boldre, a village near Lynton, South Hants, Eng., on February 2nd, to Miss Ida Marcia Augusta Schrubbs, youngest daughter of the late John Laas Schrubbs, verderer of the New Forest. The wedding took place in Boldre church, which was crowded to the uttermost. The village of Boldre was en fete and was prettily decorated for the occasion. Two triumphal arches were erected at Boldre, and the ceremony was held after the ceremony, one close to the house supporting a string of gaily colored flags and the other at the north lodge of a pretentious description, bearing the inscription, "one life and happiness." When Mr. and Mrs. Ward left for London, they were received by an enthusiastic crowd gathered at the station and cheered. For signs of "one life and happiness" to the bride and groom, and a half in the Lynton papers.

J. T. Robertson, barrister, of Kamloops, is a guest at the Driford.

Crime in Australia

The Brutal Murder of Two Young Girls and Their Brother.

A Suspect Arrested After a Desperate Struggle With Troopers.

A murder, brutal and revolting, has just come to light at Patton, Queensland, Australia, the unfortunate victims being Nora and Ellen Murphy, who were enticed into the scrub and there outraged, and their brother Michael. From latest advices it appears that the young people had been to the local races and had stayed for the customary dance, leaving about 12.30 for their home, some 12 miles distant. They drove a sulky and a quiet horse. Not appearing on the following morning their parents became alarmed and dispatched their son-in-law to look for them. The track from Gratton to the homestead is one leading through the thick scrub, difficult to find any time to pass through it. William McNeill, the brother-in-law, is a butcher residing with the family, and on searching came across a sulky track leading from the road into selection. He followed it and in a few days came upon the ghastly sight of his relations lying in all directions with their heads battered in and the bodies fearfully mutilated. Identified the man role will all haste to the police station, where he reported the occurrence. Mounted troopers immediately set out and scoured the bush for some clue, but could not find any. As usual in such cases reports came in from all quarters of suspicious-looking characters having been seen in the vicinity, and several men were arrested on suspicion, but upon investigation they proved to be only some "sundowners" who "were on the wallaby," and knew nothing whatever about the tragedy, shortly after the gruesome discovery a man named Burgess was apprehended and charged with the crime. He was arrested after a desperate struggle with four troopers, and when brought before a magistrate refused to tell of his whereabouts on the night when the outrage was committed. Burgess is an old prospector and well known in Queensland and N. S. Wales police. He is a butcher by trade and has many aliases as a play actor. At the coroner's inquest Burgess was visibly excited, and it is assumed that he is guilty person. A strange feature of the case is how the unfortunate victims could have been enticed to leave the track and enter the paddock where they were foully murdered. The police state that they have some strange and startling disclosures to make at the trial, but at present refuse to make them public. The Murphy family are well known and respected in the district, and being one of the first to settle in that district. No motive can be given for the crime, as no one is known to have borne them any ill-will. At the time of his arrest the man Burgess was wearing a hat and called on him to surrender, but Burgess endeavored to escape by jumping into the creek. The troopers followed a struggle took place in the water, the bank, which eventually ended by the man being secured and lodged in the local goal on a charge of wilful murder.

THE VARRA MYSTERY

Solved at Last—A Well-Known Estate Agent Implicated.

In January last a box was found by some boys floating down the Varra river, and upon investigation it was found to contain the body of a young woman, which had been crushed and doubled up to get it into the box, which was an ordinary box used by boot merchants to convey their goods up country. A post-mortem revealed the fact that the young woman had met with foul play and had previous to death been the subject of an illegal operation. Photographs of the deceased were printed and thrown broadcast in the hope that some one would recognize their missing daughter or sister, but all to no avail. Thousands of people visited the morgue, in Russell street, but after gazing on the white upturned face turned away with a shake of the head and a tear in their eye. The detectives were completely puzzled and could find no clue to the strange mystery. The young woman seemed to be without friends or relatives and the detectives were of the opinion that she would only be another to add to the already long lists of unsolved murders of Australia, when a woman, a palmer, called at the detective office and confessed that she and two others had been instrumental in the death of the young woman. The detectives listened to her story and the result was that a well-known and highly respected estate agent named Tod was arrested. He at once confessed the crime and stated that the young woman had died after an illegal operation performed by the informant, Madame. The unfortunate girl's name was Rose Ambrose, and she was the employ of Tod, who admits the seduction of the girl and afterwards complicity of the operation. From the statements made it appears that Tod on becoming aware of the girl's condition, approached Madame on the subject of an operation, which was to be performed, and was performed. The girl, however, gradually sank and expired. The parties concerned were then afraid of the consequences and decided to do away with the body. They waited until dark and then sneaking the body into a box tied a wire clothes line around it with a stone attached to sink the box, and procuring a trap drove to Richmond, where they tossed the box containing the body, and hid it under the muddy waters of the Varra. Tod after this consigning the daughter to such an end had the growing anxiety as to the non-appearance of her daughter and told her that her daughter was quite well and could be seen at his house if she so wished. Another woman who assisted at the operation has been arrested and the three will appear before Mr. Justice Hodges on the 1st of March, charged with the crime. Tod is a successful business man, and is well known on the Exchange. He is also a prominent member of the church, and while engaged in the unfortunate girl's destruction was imploring people to turn from the broad path.

R. P. RITHE & CO., Ltd

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.

SEAGRAM'S, - THORN'S O.H.M.S., THISTLE BLEND.

BRANDIES: BONNOIT'S *** AND STANDARD BRANDS, ZYNKARA, A perfect preventative against Cholera and Plague in Marine Boilers.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDERBY AND VERNON

J. PIERGY & CO. Wholesale Dry Goods

Cuts! Cuts! Cuts!

Naval Oranges 25c dozen

Coffish, blocks, strips and whole, 10c lb.

New Jam 5 lb. pails, 50c

East Milk 3 tins 25c

Oven Mergins 10c box

NOGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS. Always fresh and reliable

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

WAGES AT UNION MINES. Men Who Were Taken Up From Victoria Refuse to Cut Wages.

THE ISLANDER, which is the name of a new paper started at Cumberland (Union Mines), says the colliery company brought a number of men from Victoria recently to work in the mines as pushers. They were told, in Victoria, it is asserted by the Islander, that \$2.00 was the regular wage for this class of men, and that under standing ten or twelve men arrived at Union to go to work. When they found that the wages were for pushers \$2.25 and for drivers \$2.50 they declined to work for less than the other men were getting. One or two men, who returned yesterday from the mines, called at the Times office to-day and corroborated the above. It is said that he applied at the Victoria office of the company on the 20th February, when he was informed that the standard wages for pushers at Union mines was \$2.00 per day for eight hours work, which was accepted, and proceeded to the mines. At Union he learned that the rate of wages was \$2.25 for pushers and \$2.50 for drivers, and that half a dozen men, who had gone to the mines before he had been accepted, had refused to go to work, but other new arrivals having previously left for the same reason. Our informant applied at the mine and was told he could go to work at \$2.00, but declined to accept less than the standard wages. With his companions he came back to Victoria. This is the workmen's side of the story, but the company's side of the story is that the men were paid \$2.00 and had no money to bring them back to Victoria. The mine owners will perhaps have another version to give to the public. Recent legislation has compelled the company to discontinue the employment of men who are returned from the mines. The company's side of the story is that the men were paid \$2.00 and had no money to bring them back to Victoria. The mine owners will perhaps have another version to give to the public. 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Provincial Legislature

Mr. Turner's Motion of Censure Defeated on a Vote of 21 to 14.

The Women's Franchise Bill Defeated by a Narrow Majority.

The Labors of the Members Are Nearing an End for This Session.

Prorogation to Take Place on Monday Afternoon—Leah Bill Passed.

February 24th, 1899, a.m.

The house has adjourned to-morrow to expectation an all night sitting did not eventuate, but the house meeting at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon has been in session until half an hour ago sufficiently long to enable the members and those in attendance in the house to obtain the needed refreshments to enable them to continue the work in the evening session.

It has been an exciting day, commencing with the discussion of the question which has been so much talked about, "the great constitutional question," in-duced by ex-Premier Turner and de-ferred at length, it wound up with a change in matters legal which is not without its significance.

To speak first of the most important business it must be said that the speech of Mr. Turner to his motion calling in question the constitutionality of the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in dis-missing his late ministry was a disap-pointment to the highest order, and de-teriorate with the passage of time, and he betrayed a marked nervousness in his commencement and in the coherency in several portions of his speech. He commenced by expressing his regret that the task of speaking to the motion had not fallen to the lot of some one more qualified to do so, and before he got through his auditors shared the feeling of sorrow.

Hon. Mr. Martin was clear and lucid as ever, rising at times to a pitch of eloquence which has never been at-tained in the house. His marshalling of the facts bearing upon the question was convincing and mas-terly. There was no undue exaltation of authorities, the Attorney-General having the facts which he referred well in hand. Mr. Eberts was noisy and demonstrative, but yet made a good speech; indeed it was a relief to hear from an oratorical standpoint, this has been the field day of the session.

The evening sitting was rendered re-markable by a really eloquent address by Mr. Ralph Smith on the women's suffrage, a tedious speech by Mr. McPhillips on the Railway Subsidies Bill, and the very noisy and noisy ma-jority which resulted in the defeat of the first named measure. Mr. Richard Hall made a very good speech on the previous question, and his first vote on the woman's suffrage bill of the previous question thought it incumbent upon him to vote against the same. Had he thought otherwise he would have made the vote 16 to 10 in favor of the bill, so that Mr. Hall's mistake the ladies in the province are debarred from selecting representatives in the Legislative Assembly. However, as Premier Eberts said, the subject is one which is worthy of more serious con-sideration than was afforded to it even yesterday. Mr. Semlin made use of the argu-ment that when an additional mem-ber of strength is made to the elec-torate, a general election should speedily follow. This, of course, is the argu-ment that is used to delay the elec-tion, and it should have been especially during the speech of the member for Victoria city. However, the bill was defeated on the second reading, and the session is drawing to a close. There is a very strong pro-vince of the British Columbia being among the first to recog-nize the claims of the ladies in the province.

And jumping to the last item, Mr. MacPherson moved an amend-ment to the Supreme Court Act, which is necessary for barristers to be in any court in the province. The amendment was accepted by the committee reported the bill ready for reading to-day. The deal of difference of opinion in regard to the matter of wigs being worn in court by barristers. Some people here claim that to do away with the wig will have a tendency to detract from the dignity of the office; but they seem pretty well agreed that it will be much more comfortable to dis-pense with the heavy head gear at present compulsory upon them.

In last evening's Times a very brief mention was made of what had been done up to 2:45. A report was pointed out by the special committee appointed to visit the gaol, reformatory and refuge home. The report was published in last evening's Times.

THE PASSING OF TURNER.

The ex-Premier commenced his address in support of the resolution in his name, and which read as follows: That the course adopted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in dismissing his late ministry was in violation of the ordinary principles upon which responsible government should be conducted.

In doing so, Mr. Turner expressed very great respect to the opportunity of presenting this important resolution

fallen upon some one more eloquent and capable than himself. The question was a very important one involving what he believed to be the rights of the people. The opposition claimed that the Lieut-Governor should not encroach upon the rights of the people or their representa-tives. He had, however, done so, and in doing so had violated the constitu-tional right of government. While not pro-posing to occupy the time of the House long as he desired to review the circum-stances attending the general election, pointing out that on the 14th July, before results had been received from Cas-siar the Lieut-Governor had refused to sanction appointments made by them or any special appropriations. On the 8th August the Lieut-Governor actually dis-missed the late administration, although Cassiar was yet to be heard from and there was no knowing upon which side of the House a majority was. The op-position had then 18 seats, two of which were in dispute. So far as the Lieut-Governor could know at that date the parties were on an equality. He had pre-sumed, however, to say that the people had conferred the government upon him and had consequently acted without due regard for the rights of the people to choose their own government. The ac-tion of His Honor in sending for Hon. Robert Beaven to resign his office, he ad-vised the Lieut-Governor was the ad-vised leader of the opposition was. He insult not only to the people but also to Hon. Mr. Semlin.

The Hon. the Attorney General inter-rupted to say that while he was admi-ning to say that the Lieut-Governor's action was not a violation of the constitu-tion, it was surely not permissible to say that the Lieut-Governor had been guilty of insult towards anyone. He proceeded with the expression, and proceeded with the assertion that the Lieut-Governor had divulged his inten-tions of dismissing his advisers before he had made it known to them, it being his duty to call the House together, and he had received the letter of notification of 1 p.m. He did not say this was unconsti-tutional, but it was certainly very pe-culiar. Reference was made to Mr. Turner to the blank warrant question, and the appropriation for \$15,000 for the Cassiar district, he saying that the public bills committee had agreed that there was nothing objectionable in the blank warrants transaction.

Mr. Prentice objected to this wide statement, as chairman of the committee mentioned. He himself had been careful to give no opinion. Mr. Turner maintained that had the committee found anything to convict him of wrongdoing they would have been prompt to have said so. The Lieut-Governor's statement, he said, was a grossly misleading interpretation of the statute was contradicted and the ex-Premier went into considerable detail in attempted explanation, bringing out, however, nothing new. He had been said during the election campaign. The appropriation of \$700 for the destitute poor and sick formed another subject for a somewhat labored explanation. Going into the constitu-tionality of the Lieut-Governor's action, he claimed that the new government should have stated the reason for the dismissal of the preceding one, and should have assumed responsibility for the calling in of the Hon. Mr. Semlin. Mr. Turner dwelt upon the serious nature of the questions involved, and main-tained that it was dangerous to the lib-erties of the people and in defiance of the constitution that the Lieut-Governor should be allowed to act in the manner in which he had done towards his late advisers.

Hon. Mr. Martin did not intend to fol-low the hon. leader of the opposition in his lengthy remarks as to the corres-pondence which took place between that gentleman and the Lieut-Governor, because it seemed to him that so far as the present government of British Colum-bia was concerned the matters were comparatively immaterial. It certainly was the duty of the government to ac-cept the responsibility for the Lieut-Governor's conduct in dismissing the late government, and in calling upon those who now occupied the treasury benches to accept office. With regard to that matter the government had no hesitation was in no difficulty what-ever. They were in accord with the action of the Lieut-Governor in his dis-missal of the gentlemen opposite, and he thought that he could show to the House and to the country that the course pur-sued was a just one. He thought that the gentleman opposite had said that it was the duty of the Lieut-Governor not to form any opinion for himself as to the result of the election but that he must call the House together and let the people vote in the House. With this propo-sition he must take issue. The Lieut-Governor was bound to take cognizance of all facts as they came to his knowledge—facts presented to him as they were to everyone else by means of newspaper reports and other sources of information. This was what the Lieut-Governor did, and this was what he had excellent precedent for doing. A similar situation had arisen—practically a similar situation just after the general election for the Dominion of Canada in June 1898, when the Earl of Aberdeen, the Governor-General of Canada, had acted in a manner very closely paral-leling the course pursued by the Lieut-Governor in the present instance. His Excellency had watched intently, as had all who were interested in politics, the progress of the campaign and its results, and when he found that the election had gone against his then advisers he was prompt to take action upon the informa-tion that came to him as it did to any other citizen. He sent at once to Sir Charles Tupper and suggested the ad-vices of his resigning. Sir Charles replied that action might be deferred un-till the decision in certain recounts could be had. His Excellency contended with this view of the matter, but after the recounts had been made and the result of the position of affairs prevailed here, Mr. Turner and his supporters had said that a test would be made as soon as the House met, and as a matter of fact Mr. Turner had placed on the notice paper his first day he was in the House a notice of this nature. The government naturally waited for him to bring on his charge, when they would present their defence, and he had no desire to take the matter out of Mr. Turner's hands, but on the other hand, they were quite prepared to assume the respon-sibility for the course adopted by His Honor in dismissing the late government, and calling into existence the present government. As for Mr. Beaven, the

the then leader of the opposition. If he should have waited for the government to act in parliament together His Excellency must have been wrong, but His Excellency's view of the matter was shown by the memorandum drawn up by him and handed to Sir Charles Tupper, in which he stated that after having taken every opportunity to inform himself of the facts and the feeling of the country as expressed at the polls, he found that the government of that day could probably not have a majority and that in consequence he could not allow it to go on with other business of the country. To this Sir Charles Tupper presented a long reply, citing many pre-cedents in support of the position that the government had the right to continue the administration of affairs of the country until the assembling of parlia-ment. To this His Excellency made re-ply that his action was guided solely by the result of the election, and that the election in June already indicated the defeat of the government. This course was very vigorously objected to by Sir Charles Tupper, his effect was that he was not permitted to exercise his right under English and Canadian parliamentary precedent—to continue to direct the affairs of the country until it became absolutely nec-essary for him to resign. He refused to do so, and he had pointed out, would have been defeated by one vote at their last con-ference as soon as a speaker had been called to the floor.

Col. Baker said it was quite possible the majority might have been the other way, which called for from Hon. Mr. Martin a retort that his friend Lord Aberdeen had not resigned. He chose the latter course as he quite re-alized the futility of calling the House to-gether. But suppose that he had acted as the hon. gentleman opposite—that he had called the House together and that he would not resign. Then he would simply have been dis-missed as the Lieut-Governor here had seen fit to dismiss the gentleman oppo-site. Opposite to the "No?" Col. Baker said—He could have called the House together. He could have called the House together.

Hon. Mr. Martin, continuing, said that he certainly could, but he unquestionably realized that that would be useless. Ar-guing that it could have been quite in-competent for him to say to His Ex-celency that he believed he had a ma-jority. He could not take that course as a sensible man and so he took the alternative course. This matter had been fully discussed in the House at Ot-tawa and had been referred there to the colonial office, where every step had been carefully investigated, and the course pursued by His Excellency had been fully confirmed by the colonial office and by Mr. Chamberlain, the then colonial secretary. His Honor the Lieut-Gov-ernor of British Columbia had in simi-lar manner referred to Mr. Turner, who had given the government the fact that that government had been defeated. Mr. Turner did not attempt to deny this fact, he had simply made the evasive answer that the election was not over. It was for him to say that the returns from Cassiar were not yet in, for, granting these two seats were won by him, he still had but nineteen supporters in a House of 38. Admitting this, Mr. Turner had said to His Honor, we believe that you are wrong; we believe that if you call the House to-gether we have a majority of the repre-sentatives of the people to sustain us. It was for him to say that the Lieut-Governor had the right to call the House together.

Col. Baker—He could not call the House together before the elections were over. Hon. Mr. Martin admitted this but maintained that the Lieut-Governor had left it open to Mr. Turner, as shown by the correspondence in this regard, to es-tablish the fact that he still had the confidence of the people. Admitting all the claims of the gentleman opposite, he would have had but 19 to 19, and had they chosen to call the House together on a speaker being elected they would have been defeated by one vote on the first division, but Mr. Turner did not venture to say that he had a majority in the House; he did not venture to call the House together in proof of his belief that such was the fact; nor did he re-sign. Instead he proposed to take a third course, and that was to call the affairs of the country until he and his government got ready to submit themselves to a vote of the assembly. It was on this proposition that the House was now sitting. He thought that the liberties of the people had been trampled upon. It was on this principle if acted upon that the members of the late government would have remained in power, recklessly wasting the public funds and giving the public lands for a space of perhaps ten months. If this course had been adopted, if Mr. Turner and his associates had been permitted to continue in office as they now asked the House to do, they had every right per-formed by them after election would have been distinctly the act of a govern-ment not sustained by the people, not holding the confidence of the people, and attempting to sit in opposition to the defiance to the well established prin-ciple of a constitutional government. The true principle of such government called upon these gentlemen to retire from office immediately after the expres-sion of the people he maintained that the colonial office report proved, and proved conclusively, that the course open to His Excellency the Gov-ernor-General of Canada and to His Honor the Lieut-Governor of British Columbia, as representatives of the crown, whose duty it was to see that the gov-ernments represented by them did not transgress the rights of constitutional government or trespass upon the wishes of the people or exceed the powers granted to them by the people. He could not see that the Lieut-Governor had in any way usurped or violated any rights of the people. He was well aware that it was the custom on a new government as-suming office to take upon itself the re-sponsibility for those circumstances that brought into existence. This assump-tion of responsibility had been waived at Ottawa because Sir Charles Tupper had at once given notice that he proposed to test the constitutionality of His Ex-celency's action, and he had been in the position of affairs prevailed here. Mr. Turner and his supporters had said that a test would be made as soon as the House met, and as a matter of fact Mr. Turner had placed on the notice paper his first day he was in the House a notice of this nature. The government naturally waited for him to bring on his charge, when they would present their defence, and he had no desire to take the matter out of Mr. Turner's hands, but on the other hand, they were quite prepared to assume the respon-sibility for the course adopted by His Honor in dismissing the late government, and calling into existence the present government. As for Mr. Beaven, the

episode with which he was connected came to nothing, and was discarded and moved from consideration. The Lieut-Governor could certainly call upon any one he chose, and in the present case it would have to be remembered that the situation was somewhat peculiar, inas-much as there appeared to be a tie be-tween the two parties. The government certainly could not ask for another ap-pearal to the people, and the only course appeared to be the one His Honor pur-sued. In conclusion he might say that he had carefully refrained from dealing with this subject, from considering it on any other than strictly constitutional grounds. The reasons influencing His Honor the Lieut-Governor primarily had nothing to do with the case. The ques-tion was one of constitutional, and the course of His Honor appeared to have been amply supported by the precedent set at Ottawa on the occasion of the man-ual election, and sustained by the man-ual of the colonial office. Had a session of parliament been called the government, as he had pointed out, would have been defeated by one vote at their last con-ference as soon as a speaker had been called to the floor.

Col. Baker said it was quite possible the majority might have been the other way, which called for from Hon. Mr. Martin a retort that his friend Lord Aberdeen had not resigned. He chose the latter course as he quite re-alized the futility of calling the House to-gether. But suppose that he had acted as the hon. gentleman opposite—that he had called the House together and that he would not resign. Then he would simply have been dis-missed as the Lieut-Governor here had seen fit to dismiss the gentleman oppo-site. Opposite to the "No?" Col. Baker said—He could have called the House together. He could have called the House together.

Col. Baker explained that he had meant the speaker might have been chosen from the opposition, which would have meant the government in all money which were being raised in all parts of the province in the hope of catching votes, but what was the result after all of these efforts; it was generally conceded that at the time of an election the government in power has a con-trollable vote, to the extent of 15 per cent, or 20 per cent. He had never heard this con-tradicted, and taking this into consid-eration he held that the result of the election was the result of the Lieut-Governor's first intimation to Mr. Turner was quite sufficient to justify the course adopted. The Lieut-Governor had believed he was carrying out the wishes of the people and subsequent events had proved that he was wrong. Another fault had been found by the gentlemen opposite that the government had not sooner assumed the responsibility for the Lieut-Governor's course. This had been chiefly due to the fact that the gentleman opposite, who had put a notice forward of his intention to introduce a want of confidence motion, thereby preventing the government from doing so. Other parties had also been prevented from doing so, and the government had not sooner assumed the responsibility for the Lieut-Governor's course. This had been chiefly due to the fact that the gentleman opposite, who had put a notice forward of his intention to introduce a want of confidence motion, thereby preventing the government from doing so. Other parties had also been prevented from doing so, and the government had not sooner assumed the responsibility for the Lieut-Governor's course. This had been chiefly due to the fact that the gentleman opposite, who had put a notice forward of his intention to introduce a want of confidence motion, thereby preventing the government from doing so. 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rights attaching to that position, and we have no right to determine without regard to the state of the law under which she shall suffer. As we have decided she shall be allowed to exercise the privileges of white men we should be willing to extend to them the rights of citizenship, and this House should be able to conceive that anyone would have any objection to the passing of the bill. Every one does not want political power for the purpose of governing, but every one does want political power to save themselves from being mis-governed.

When voting for the previous question he had thought he was voting for the second reading. Had he voted as he intended to, the result would have been a tie, and the ladies of British Columbia would have been entitled to the franchise on the casting vote of Mr. Speaker.

With Mr. Green as chairman the Replevin Bill was committed, reported complete with amendments, and read a third time and passed.

RAILWAY SUBSIDY BILL. The adjourned debate on this bill stood in the name of Mr. Higgins, but that hon. member reserved his remarks till later in the evening.

Mr. McPhillips felt no surprise at the introduction of this legislation, as it was all in a piece with the other legislation brought down by the present government.

Mr. Turner left this evening for England, taking farewell of his colleagues shortly before midnight.

Mr. Turner moved for an order of the house granting all correspondence between the government and the late agent other party, in relation to the closing of the office in London on the dismissal of the late agent general.

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VICTORIA. CHINESE. Japanese.

Table with columns for Year, Chinese, and Japanese. Rows include 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899.

Mr. MacPherson, of Vancouver, was strongly opposed to any reconsideration of the report. The hon. member for Cassiar (Mr. Clifford) could easily have attended the meetings of the committee had he wished to do so.

Mr. W. A. Robertson (Cowichan, Oppo.) in a very brief maiden speech claimed that no harm could result from the re-consideration of the report.

Mr. Neill (Alberni), chairman of the special committee, replied to the remarks of the gentlemen who moved the resolution, by pointing out that the report was drawn up by him in accordance with the decision arrived at by the committee at a meeting which the member for Cassiar had attended.

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SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS.

District Registrar, Supreme (additional to \$1,500 voted) \$ 500.00

JUVENILE REFORMATORY. Assistant to Superintendent, 12 months \$ 25.00

ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES AND WHARVES. Trail, Springer Creek, Slokan Riding, West Kootenay, \$ 2,500.00

WORKS AND BUILDINGS. Furniture for Government offices throughout the province (additional to \$1,000 voted) \$ 1,000.00

THE ROOT OF EVIL. Hon. Mr. Cotton moved the adoption of the resolutions appropriating the amounts mentioned in the supplementaries.

Mr. MacPherson took the chair in committee when the Companies Bill came up for consideration.

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AGENTS' CHERRY PECTORAL

Advertisement for Agents' Cherry Pectoral. Text: "No matter what you pay for it, Agents' Cherry Pectoral is the cheapest medicine in the world for that cough of yours."

Provincial News.

VANCOUVER.

Dr. Wilson is making excellent progress towards recovery, although he is still somewhat seriously indisposed. The Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Club is arranging for a whist tournament. The details will be completed next week, namely on Friday week, and the participating parties are asked to send in their names to the secretary of the club, Mr. H. Pottenger.

The Sanitar states that Colonel Worsfold is seriously ill, but not dangerously, and is not allowed to see anyone even on important business. The cattle king of Calgary, who is in the city, has made a sale of 700 cattle to Vancouver butchers. The first shipment has already been made. Mr. Hull is a member of Hull Road.

Arthur Good, a well-known mining man, arrived here early this morning. Mr. Good is down to take up a mill for the Bend 'O' Mines. He reports many of the mines on the Bridge river to be in a state of activity. On Wednesday afternoon the remains of the late Robin Brydone-Jack, engineer for the trustees on the White Pass and Yukon railway, were laid in their last resting place in the cemetery of the city.

As a last tribute of respect to the departed civil engineer, there stood at the grave side many prominent railway men. The funeral service in the city was held in the cemetery of the Union Church, and the morning of the steamer sailed from the north bringing the remains to Vancouver, a funeral service was held in the Union Church, Skagway, conducted by Rev. J. A. Sinclair, and attended by all the railway officials and employees.

C. W. Ireland, late police magistrate of Vernon, has commenced practice as a barrister in this city. The ground and most important floor of the new Hastings mill has been completed. The building is 40 feet long by 82 feet.

of water glasses, drags, etc., without any satisfactory results. Mrs. Peter McDougall, who was taken seriously ill a few days ago, and removed to the St. Mary's Hospital, is improving.

Mr. Nell McColl, who has been laid up for about three months with a very severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, was out on Saturday for the first time, receiving the congratulations of his many friends.

A wedding took place on Thursday evening at St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) manse; Rev. A. E. Vert in holy wedlock Mr. David Currie and Miss Elizabeth Livingston, of Lulu Island, and niece of Mr. Alex. Even, of this city.

The death took place on Friday of Mr. William Loye, the deceased was a familiar figure, not only in this city and district, but in Victoria and parts of the Upper country. He was in his fifty-fourth year, and was a native of Newbridge, near Plymouth, Devon.

Several carloads of household effects came in from Donald on Thursday. The public school is already feeling the effect of the Donald migration. At present there is an average daily attendance of about 120. Eighteen months ago it is only 30.

The funeral of Aleah Robinson, the little ten year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson, who died last Wednesday, took place on Thursday. The service was conducted by Rev. E. P. Flewelling, rector of St. Paul, Kamloops.

Messrs. Smith & McLae have purchased a lot on Donald street near the Hunter-Kendrick block. The price paid was \$1,900. A large three-story hotel is to be erected on Government street.

The members of Boundary Valley Lodge, I. O. O. F., are discussing the advisability of erecting a two-story building on their lot on Government street.

Messrs. Robt. Wood, J. W. Powell, E. Elkins and W. S. Fletcher have entered into contract to each build substantial blocks on their Government street lots near the corner of Deadwood street.

is to be moved, and the new building will occupy this site. It is rumored that another hotel, a blacksmith shop and several other buildings will go up this season.

Some thief or thieves broke into the company's store here on Sunday night and helped themselves to whatever they wanted. It is not known how much was taken, as the stock is very large, and it will take some time to ascertain the amount of loss.

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Ald. Langley Disqualified

Mr. Justice Drake Rules That the Alderman Loses His Seat.

He is Fined the Penalty of \$50 and Costs of the Court.

In Falconer v. Langley Mr. Justice Drake this morning delivered judgment in favor of the plaintiff and fining the defendant \$50 and ruling that he is disqualified. The judgment is as follows: The plaintiff in this action sues for penalties alleged to be incurred by the defendant for sitting and voting as an alderman of the city of Victoria without being duly qualified.

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THEY STILL TALK

Of Mr. Dean's Case in London. Ont.

After Three Years' Suffering From Pain in the Back, He Was Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills—Other Remedies Failed Him.

London, Ont., Feb. 24.—Public interest in the case of Mr. Charles Dean, has not yet died out, by any means. The "Dean Case" forms the principal topic of discussion throughout the city, having lost not a particle of its attractiveness since it was first made public, some weeks ago.

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What is CASTORIA? Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil and soothing Syrups. It contains Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its guarantee is thirty years' Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and relieves Teething Troubles, cures Flatulency, Castoria assimilates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. FLETCHER APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER. What is so well adapted to children as Castoria? It is so well adapted to children as Castoria. It is so well adapted to children as Castoria. It is so well adapted to children as Castoria.

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Classes Royal Art Union... In art to those who are interested in the study of the fine arts, the Royal Art Union offers a course of instruction in drawing, painting, and sculpture. The course is conducted by experienced artists and is designed to give students a practical knowledge of the art. The classes are held in the evenings and are open to all who are interested in the subject.

Lightens the load—shortens the road. GREASE Makes the wagon pull easier, helps the team. Saves wear and expense. Sold everywhere.

THE famous appliance and remedies of the Erie Medical Co. are now offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure effects of errors or excesses in old or young Manhood fully restored. How to enlarge and strengthen weak, undeveloped portions of the body. Absolutely unailing. Home treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing. Sealed information free on application to ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE SAMOANS ARE FIGHTING.

The Forces of Malietoa Tanu and Mataafa Meet in a Bloody Battle in the Streets of Apia.

Among the passengers from the colonies by the steamer early this morning witnessed the battle between Mataafa and the Malietoa Samoa. He was with the Mataafa and gives a vivid account of the tragic happenings about Apia between December 31st and the period when the fighting was at its height.

Shortly after the return of the chief Mataafa, the struggle for the vacant kingship began, quite a number of candidates being in the field. It was soon apparent that Mataafa was in the lead, having the support of all the principal high chiefs. Upon receiving the news of the election, the Malietoa party had been deemed necessary to restrict his movements, and reason he was made to give a promise that he would not return to Apia until the consuls were called to his parole.

About the beginning of October this chief's friends, who were opposed to his return, had been making preparations at Apia that Mataafa be given more liberty, and in reply the Justice closed his letter with the following remarks: "In fact I am pained in telling people that I am not in a position to give them any more liberty, and in electing him as Malietoa's successor in a rightful manner and according to laws and customs of Samoa."

Young Tamasae came up to engage a prominent lawyer to support his pretensions, and at the same time had engaged and temporarily the only newspaper, which meant more than it was a casual observer.

The family of the late Malietoa brought forward the former king's son, Tanu, who is only some age, and who, according to Samoa, could not aspire even to titles until he was a grown man. Tamasae and Tanu (who is a lawyer named Gurr) concluded to join forces so that they might make a better show against the growing strength of the Malietoa party.

At this stage in the proceedings the Malietoa party sign a formal agreement with his decision before he would take to try the case. Both sides were to be represented by lawyers, and the Malietoa party were to be represented by the Malietoa party.

by the surgeon from that vessel. During the retreat of the Matafaifais two of their number, however, perhaps the most intrenched themselves behind some stones on the beach in front of the hotel and there gave battle to many of the

Red Turbaned Men who were better sheltered. Seeing themselves about to be taken both dropped their guns and put for the sea, swimming with all their strength with perhaps twenty men riding at their heels.

UNABLE TO WALK UPSTAIRS. Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1334 City Hall avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimony of a young girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

LAME BACK CURED. Mr. Geo. G. Everett, a highly respected and well-known farmer of Four Falls, Victoria Co., N. B., makes the following statement: "Some years ago while working in a barn I lost my balance and fell from a beam, badly injuring my back."

Never was such a lot had before. All day long houses were burning, and the reason for the non-advancement of Samoa was written in letters of fire and smoke ascending from the houses they burnt as they came on.

At a Great Meeting held at Malinuu it was decided that if Tanu and Tamasae would surrender, after they had made the usual submission to the British consul, Tanu should be allowed to go back to Malinuu as a sort of state prisoner.

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

DELICATE PEOPLE STRONG. MAKE DELICATE PEOPLE STRONG.

How to be Healthy in Winter. Winter is a trying time for delicate people. Coughs, colds, grippe and pneumonia find them easy victims. Do you catch cold easily? It shows that your system is not in a condition to resist disease.



The right kind of medicine is the kind that helps Nature by toning up the system and enabling it to resist disease. Such a tonic is found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

By building up the blood and strengthening the nerves these pills reach the root of many serious diseases, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, grippe, heart troubles, and all forms of weakness, either in men or women. They have made thousands of delicate people bright, active and strong.

There are numerous pink colored imitations against which the public is cautioned. The genuine are only sold in boxes with wrapper resembling the engraving on the right, but printed in red ink.

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LA GRIPPE AND SPINAL TROUBLE. Miss Maud Fenlon, daughter of Mr. Philip Fenlon, a well known farmer near Toledo, Ont., says: "I suffer from La Grippe, which developed into spinal trouble, and for the next six months I was helpless and had to be fed, dressed and moved by my mother."

THE EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE. Mr. Peter McAvenny, of Clarktown, P. E. I., says: "I consider my deliverance from the spinal trouble which I suffered through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills little short of miraculous."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The genuine are only sold in boxes with wrapper resembling the engraving on the right, but printed in red ink.

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Still Mow Them. United States Monies is a Church and Many Native. Filipinos' Factory Run and Day to Supply Ammunition.

Manila, Feb. 28, 10-10 a. at Malabon fired upon the Dewey was visiting the three shells were dropped into Malabon church the structure and killing rebels inside.

The commissions appointed McKinley to study of the islands are expected on Saturday. Two U. S. Soldiers V. Manila, Feb. 28.—There is a desultory firing along the line, but the only day are Captain David S. Conroy and his men, who are private of the same regiment, both seriously injured. The Spanish sharpshooters.

Madrid, Feb. 28.—The British has received letters from sources at Manila saying that 30,000 rifles and cartridges from Japan had been sent to the Gulf of the west coast of the island and about one hundred Manila, and have taken Malabon, the seat of the government. The Reform adds, Japan intends acting towards the Philippines, as she has done towards the Cuba.

Washington, Feb. 28.—It is war and navy departments know no truth in a rumor set afloat by the British press, that Dewey had fired on a German ship. The navy says there is no probability of naval ships will be ordered.

The Shooting of English House of Commons today Jameson Hill, Feb. 28.—The government must await a on the subject before forming on the points raised.

Important Ruling by the Gold Commission at Dawson—Sickness in the Seattle, Feb. 28.—Advises son says that the gold commission has just made the ruling that "a person located and after prospecting it finds unprofitable, he can make do as reporter on the mining and suffering from consumption, he had been taking care of him stricken with scurvy and he Dawson for medical aid.

FROZEN TO DEATH. Denver, Colo., Feb. 28.—Winslow, a newspaper man, who came here three snow as reporter on the mining and suffering from consumption, he had been taking care of him stricken with scurvy and he Dawson for medical aid.

Advertisement for Cream Baking Powder, featuring an image of a woman and child.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, featuring an image of a woman.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, featuring an image of a woman.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, featuring an image of a woman.

Advertisement for Scott's Emulsion, featuring an image of a man carrying a large fish.