

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Twice-a-Week.

Victoria Times.

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VOL. 14. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1897. NO. 47.

live in the efficiency of spraying they were being educated. The Board of Horticulture was in deferring action in the matter of the people were sufficiently educated when it should be enforced. The following resolution was moved by Mr. A. C. Wells and carried. That the meeting express its opinion that the fungus and insect pests be destroyed.

J. R. Anderson then brought a question of the great number of fairs being held in the province, and asked for an expression of opinion on the matter.

Earl said that in his opinion the large fairs of the province should be held here and at New Westminster, by exhibiting at these large fairs would greatly advertise the products of the province, which the fairs did not do.

Kipp thought that the time was ripe for so many small fairs should be withdrawn and the fairs aided until the province was densely advanced to warrant the expense.

C. Wells, while not advocating the wholesale slaughter of small fairs, and to those that did not, and made effort to pay their prize list. He opposed to a government grant given to the small fairs which would be used mainly for the purpose of paying a secretary's salary and for a dance or horse races.

R. Anderson said that as the fairs were held under an act, amendment the only thing they could do was to ask for the repeal of the act.

Hutcherson said that he could agree that there were too many fairs, although there were the educational purposes. If a resolution was passed crowding the small fairs the larger ones a great many would be deprived of attending.

Certain extent some of these fairs, he thought, should be cut down. There were some shows which were not large, should not be wiped out. He thought the government should give a like grant amount raised by the show.

Earl thought that if they were continued it would better advertise the province, as more people would attend.

An adjournment was then taken until when the association reassembled by evening the following papers were read by Mr. Alexander Campbell Tolmie:

PRACTICAL HINTS.
Fruit Growers as to Planting Trees.

Nature of the Soil—One of the considerations in selecting land of suitability; secure that which is adapted for growing all the different kinds of fruit that this climate affords. Such land may best be determined by a deep plow to a good depth, resting upon a clay bottom. A high elevation is desirable, because where damps occur, these low lands are subject to spring and summer frosts. Select land with a good drainage. This will save you more than a natural shelter exists against prevailing winds, a shelter belt or light to be planted.

Location—The nearer you are to a market will be an advantage to you all, and needs only my addition.

(Continued on page 6.)

The best way to cure disease is to get it from the system by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

W. D. Hoagland & Co. Proprietors.

PIERCY & CO.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS and WINTER CLOTHING.

YOU WANT SEEDS
THAT GROW

THEY ARE THE BEST AND MOST PROFITABLE. The leading Canadian seed catalogue for the season—write for it. Tells about best and cheapest seeds known. Seeds by Mail—safe and guaranteed.

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Ltd. LEADING BUREAUX: Toronto, Ont. and Canada's Greatest Seed House.

LONG WAIT IS ENDED

Butler the Australian Murderer Landed in Jail This Morning.

He Had No Idea that Detectives Had Been Waiting for Him.

Law Officers do not Give Him Any Chance of Cheating Justice.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—George Edward Butler, alias Aske, the Australian murderer, whose arrival on the Swanahilda has long been expected, is now in San Francisco jail. The Swanahilda was sighted at 5:15 this morning coming through the leads in tow of the tug Active. The tug blew six whistles, a sign agreed upon if Butler was on board, but the detectives waiting lower down the bay at Meigs's wharf did not hear them, and although they knew the Swanahilda was coming in, they did not know whether Butler was on board. Suddenly a red light flashed out through the darkness. This was another signal and the officers knew that their man was there. The custom house boat Hartley, which had been placed at the disposal of the police, was boarded in haste by six detectives, four newspaper men and four revenue officers, and the little vessel steamed rapidly away to the Swanahilda, which was met off Fort Point. The detectives remained concealed in the cabin while the revenue officers went on board the Swanahilda to see if Butler had been put in irons. They reported that he had not and the detectives then went on board the ship. Butler was pointed out and a search was made. He denied he was Butler, but he was positively identified by Detectives McHattie and Conroy, who came here from Australia for that purpose. The suspected murderer was taken on board the Hartley, which soon landed him at the wharf. A patrol wagon was waiting and he was hustled off to prison. Although the arrest was a complete surprise to the suspected man he maintained remarkable coolness and calmly puffed a cigarette as he went ashore.

Captain Fraser, of the Swanahilda had an interesting story to tell. He said Butler shipped with him as a seaman under the name of Lee Weller, one of his victims. All went well on the trip across the Pacific and it was not known that a notorious murderer was on board. Yesterday when it was known that the vessel was near San Francisco, Butler approached Captain Fraser and asked when the pilot appeared to slow up he expected letters from Australia. When the pilot came aboard Butler approached him and asked "Well, is it for or no?" The pilot did not know but the man gave no explanation. Captain Fraser was informed by the pilot that it was supposed that Butler was on board under the name of Lee Weller and told of the arrangements for his capture. Captain Fraser agreed to do all in his power to help the police. A dispatch was said to Butler and the ship was brought into port. It was agreed when the crew lined up for inspection, Captain Fraser was to stop in front of Butler. When the police came aboard and the men lined up Butler stepped forward and the men in front of him at the same time Sergeant Bond of the local police, covered him with his pistol. Butler's hands went up like fish. Irons were slipped over his wrists and one of the most notorious criminals of modern times was a prisoner. Detectives McHattie and Conroy, who knew Butler in Australia, Conroy being narrowly escaped being on his heels, were disguised when they boarded the Swanahilda. When they related Butler with the crimes attributed to him he professed utter ignorance and denied that his name was Butler. On board the Hartley he was removed and SIR Butler presided not to know his captors.

On the voyage from Newcastle Butler worked as an ordinary seaman. In his cabin were found garments bearing different marks, which corresponded to the initials of some of his victims. Extraordinary papers have already been secured

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The Dominion Rifle Association will hold its annual meeting here on March 31, and the Dominion Artillery Association will assemble next day.

Dr. Wakeham has been appointed to take charge of the Hudson Bay expedition.

CADRE FROM LONDON

Municipal Authorities of Madrid Unable to Cope With the Bread Riots.

Countess Cowley Granted a Divorce—Czarina Reported to be Better.

London, Feb. 1.—The Mark Lane Express says it is surprised at the decline in prices in the United States and remarks that the deficits crop returns of 1896 do not warrant any depression.

The Earl of Kinross is believed to be born in 1827. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Hay of Kintfauns, the well-known Anglo-Egyptian army officer.

Countess Cowley was today granted a decree of divorce from her husband, Earl Cowley, in the divorce division of the high court of justice on the grounds of desertion and adultery.

Serious strikes and bread riots have occurred at Madrid. There have been manifestations before the town hall and windows have been broken. Many arrests have been made. The municipal authorities resigned owing to their inability to suppress the disturbance and martial law has been proclaimed.

Duchess Montpensier, aunt of the late King of Spain, and mother of the Countess of Paris, is dead. She was the second daughter of King Ferdinand of Spain and was married on October 10, 1846, to Prince Antoine of Orleans, Duke Montpensier, sixth son of King Louis Philippe of France.

London, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Bombay says: A panic is reported at Karachi as a result of the plague and famine in Bombay. A serious outbreak of plague in the jail is reported and the removal of prisoners is contemplated.

A dispatch to the Times from Athens declares the report of conflicts between Christians and Mohammedans in Heraklion district, island of Crete. Additional advices received by the Times are to the effect that the village of Galata has been burned and several inhabitants have been killed. Among those known to have been murdered during the outbreak is a Cretan judge.

A special from Vienna says Emperor Franz Joseph has decided to accompany Count Coluchowski, minister of foreign affairs, upon the occasion of his visit to the Czar at St. Petersburg next April.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg announces the complete recovery of the Czarina from her late illness.

Prince Alfred Windisch-Graetz died at Ajaccio on the island of Corsica on Sunday. Prince Alfred Windisch-Graetz was a former President of the Austrian council of ministers, and belonged to the highest rank of German nobility.

Very Rev. John Owen, M. A., principal of Lampeter College, has been appointed Bishop of St. David.

WAS BUTCHERING SLAVES.

That is Why the King of Benin Kept Consul Phillips From His City.

London, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Brass, West Africa, says it has been learned there that the origin of the recent massacre by the King of Benin of the British expedition under Consul-General J. B. Phillips is found in the fact that the King was performing a ceremony involving the annual butchery of slaves, and that he did not want any white men present at the time. On this account Consul-General Phillips and the officers accompanying him were slaughtered without mercy.

The annual killing of slaves is a custom which has prevailed for many years in Benin City. The King of Benin calls it "killing his father." On account of the custom and other murderous habits of the natives, Benin City has been called the "City of Blood."

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Mr. Thomas G. Bowles, Conservative member for Lynn Regis, moved in the house of commons today that a copy of the arbitration treaty arrived at between Great Britain and the United States be laid on the table, meaning, in British parliamentary language, that a full text of the document be placed before the house. The motion was adopted.

The house today discussed, on motion of Mr. Ferdinand F. Begg, Conservative member for Strathclyde division of Glasgow, seconded by Mr. L. A. Atchey-Jones, Liberal member for the northwest division of Durham, the second reading of a bill extending the parliamentary franchise to women.

Women are more coming than men in concealing gray hair and baldness, and are wiser in selecting antidotes. Hall's Hair Renewer is a favorite with them.

LIBERAL GAINS.

Shown in the Election in Romford Division Yesterday.

London, Feb. 2.—The election held yesterday in Romford division of Essex for a member of parliament to succeed Mr. Money-Wigram, Conservative, who recently resigned his seat on account of his health, resulted favorably for Mr. Lewis Sinclair, Conservative, thus holding for the government the seat which regularly returned a Liberal from 1885 until the general election of 1895, when Mr. Money-Wigram defeated the Liberal candidate by 1828 votes. The polling yesterday was as follows: Mr. Sinclair, Conservative, 5159; Mr. Raphael, Liberal, 3031; Conservative majority, 125. There has been a falling off of 1703 votes from the Conservatives in the constituency.

VENEZUELAN TREATY.

Signed To-Day by Representatives of Great Britain and Venezuela.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—The arbitration treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela is to be signed at five o'clock this afternoon. Notice was received by cable this morning from London that the treaty ceremony had finally concluded the selection made. The four arbitrators are understood to be Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court, and Lord Herschell and Sir Richard Henn Collins. The fifth arbitrator in the case will be named by King Oscar of Sweden. By the terms of the treaty the agents of the two governments, Great Britain and Venezuela must deal with the cases at Paris, where the arbitration tribunal will meet within eight months. Three months additional is allowed for the submission of counter cases, so the entire arbitration will probably occupy a year and a half.

NOT A CRACKER CRACKED.

Quietest New Year in the History of Frisco's Chinatown.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—Not a fire-cracker was heard, not a bomb exploded in Chinatown all day or night. There was not even a "Chinking" among the quietest New Year the oldest member of the police force ever saw. Strange to say, there was not the usual crowd of citizen sightseers, which may have been accounted for partly by the threatening weather and partly by the general understanding that there would be lacking the noisy feature of the Chinese New Year.

The picture that Chinatown did present was one of close shops from street end to street end, with rows and rows of big round Chinese lanterns, which

THE QUEEN'S CELEBRATION.

To the Editor:—While quite agreeing with the Mayor that the celebration should not be held on the 24th of May, surely the Mayor did not mean the 20th of June, as that comes on a Sunday, and everyone ought to know that the Queen's coronation day is on the 25th, not 20th of June.

A. W. KNIGHT.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised, for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893—a fact which emphasizes the remark.

50 Years of Cures.



who could imagine that this should be the place where, in eighteen ninety-three that white world-wonder of arch and dome should shadow the nation, polychrome... Here at the Fair was the prize conferred on Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred, Chicago-like, they a record show, since they started 50 years ago.

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COAL MINES REGULATION.

A judgment of much importance was rendered by the Full Court to-day, upholding the constitutionality of the Coal Mines Regulation act, which prohibits the employment of Chinese underground in the coal mines of this province.

that the government will evolve a vigorous and progressive policy, and that it will give satisfaction, etc., it can hardly expect these to be accepted without question.

THE KOOTENAY MINES.

In his latest report, just issued, Mr. Carlyle, the provincial mineralogist, gives a great mass of interesting information regarding the Slovan, Nelson and Ainsworth districts.

THE WAR EAGLE SALE.

People who feel inclined to invest in the shares of mining companies incorporated in Washington state for operation in this province would seem to have an object lesson in the sale of the War Eagle.

"The Slovan, according to the number of its shipping mines and the amount and value of the ore sold, now ranks as the most productive mining district in the province, and in point of importance is no veins other."

PLENTY OF PROMISES.

Some very strong assurances in regard to the coming session of the legislature are offered by the Vancouver World, which professes to enjoy special confidential relations with the government.

"The Globe says: 'A manufacturer of Middletown, Conn., proposes to establish a factory in Quebec for the manufacture of cotton hammocks, with a reduction of the duty on webbing cloth can be obtained.'

the government agents, to whose judgment the determination and carrying out of this work is entrusted, are already fully employed by their other necessary duties.

"We know that many responsible duties have been committed to your charge, and we know that also those duties have been zealously and faithfully performed."

"We cannot here follow Mr. Carlyle in his detailed description of the districts and their many mines, and must content ourselves with advising those who are in quest of knowledge concerning these to consult his report."

It would be curious if "the miners' license law had been on the books all these years and the opposition never have discovered how wicked a thing it is until just now."

SEALERS THANK COUNSEL.

Addresses Presented to the British Counsel and Mr. Venning. A deputation of the sealers having claims before the Behring Sea Claims Commission which has just finished its labors in Victoria waited upon the British counsel and Mr. R. N. Venning of the fisheries department at the Driad hotel yesterday evening and to show the way in which they have appreciated the services rendered them.

Merit Talks. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit.

D. Warren, Chas. E. Clarke, James J. Gray, C. Spring, Hon. Mr. Peters, Mr. Belue, Q.C., Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, and Mr. E. V. Bowdell replied expressing pleasure at appreciation of their services.

"We assure you that your very valuable services will not be forgotten by us, and that our cordial friendships will last as long as life."

"The Thunderer's" Views Upon Our Dominion Affairs. London Times, Jan. 15.—The announcement made in the Canadian papers that Mr. Wilfrid Laurier has for the present given up his intention of visiting England, will be read with regret.

CANADA UNDER LAURIER.

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SCHOONER AIDA.

She Is Over Sixty Days Out from Shanghai for the Sound. Port Townsend, Feb. 2.—The fine four-masted schooner Aida was not one of the deep water fleet which arrived in port in the last day or two.

STATE CAPITOL BURNED.

Loss to Pennsylvania Will Amount to Over a Million and a Half. Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 3.—The Pennsylvania state capitol was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon.

Study Economy... Everybody considers it a luxury to use Johnston's Fluid Beef, and so it is, but when it can be bought in 16 oz. bottle for \$1.00 it is also economical.

ANGELES STEEL WORKS.

Col. Coolican Arrives from the East With Some Workmen. Seattle, Feb. 3.—Col. Coolican, the president of the Port Angeles board of trade, with headquarters at St. Paul, and the advance agent of prosperity as far as the interests of Clallam county are concerned, arrived in this city yesterday from the east.

Experience the Test

IT SEPARATES THE BENEFICIAL FROM THE WORTHLESS. A Vancouver Lady, After Using Various Medicines for a Period of Eight Years, Pronounces Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Best Medicine She Knows.

PAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Canada Will Have Steamships the Equal of the Best. Montreal, Feb. 4.—Hon. R. R. Dobbell has just returned from England and expresses satisfaction at the feeling in England in regard to Canada.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Over Twenty-Five Thousand for the National Famine Fund. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 4. (Special)—Hon. Mr. Fielding left for Montreal this afternoon and starts for Winnipeg to-morrow.

AN EXCESSIVE BILL.

For the Funeral Expenses of the Late Sir John Thompson. St. John, N.B., Feb. 4.—The preliminary proceedings in a peculiar legal case are being conducted here, the issue being the bill for the funeral expenses of the late Sir John Thompson.

Ask your grocer for

Winton Salt. For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS. Liberal Candidates Have a Good Lead in North Ontario and Brant. Intense Excitement Prevailed in North Ontario During the Election.

Hon. Mr. Mulock Receives a Rousing Ovation at the Closing Meeting.

Cammington, Feb. 4.—The campaign in North Ontario ended here last night with a large and enthusiastic meeting in the interests of Duncan Graham, Patron-Liberal candidate.

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omy...
siders it a luxury to use
and so it is, but when
oz. bottle for \$1.00 it

16 oz. Bottle.
\$1.00
The flames were under control.
ords were saved. The contract
the improvements in progress
insurance of \$70,000, his con-
being finished. There is not
\$100,000 insurance on the
and contents. The burned cap-
built early in the century, but
rather regarded as one of the
best specimens of Ionic architec-
the country. The building was
rick, with white trimmings. It
ounded by a park of ten acres,
d on an eminence almost in
of the city. The main struc-
two and one half stories high,
ed by a large dome. The cap-
ensions were: Length, 150
th, 80 feet. The corner stone
on May 31, 1819, by Governor
The building was finished in
and was first occupied by the
sembly on January 3, 1822. About
south is the modern granite
known as the executive build-
ing erected at a cost of nearly
00 for the accommodation of the
attorney-general and secretary
This building also shelters the
rary and a portion of it is used
ate museum
rent pro tem McCarroll, of the
and Speaker Boyer, of the house,
members of the board of public
met this evening to arrange for
of meeting for both branches of
ature to-morrow. It was decid-
the senate should meet in the
court room, and arrangements
ade for the meeting of the house
on the second floor of the post-
office.

erience the Test
PARATES THE BENEFICIAL
FROM THE WORSELESS.

ver Lady, after Using Various
cures for a Period of Eight Years,
recommends Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
rest Medicine She Knows.
g the most popular residents of
ver is Mr. and Mrs. H. T. How-
d the following statement: "My
lawson will no doubt be of ad-
to other ladies. She says:
ancouver, B. C., Oct., 1896.
Williams' Medicine Company,
skville, Ont.
emen—I have derived so much
from the use of Dr. Williams'
Pills, as the following brief state-
of facts will show, that the failure
part to make public the facts of
would be a neglect of duty. I
others of my sex who are suffer-
ing the same complaints as I
made life a burden to me. I
of age I suffered from anemias
the attending evils. The fami-
sian and two other doctors con-
in turn failing to afford me any
At the age of twenty-two I
from England to Oregon, and ac-
der the advice of friends, con-
a specialist of high repute in
ad in that state, after having
two other practitioners in Easton,
without any beneficial result. I
ed the treatment of the Portland
for some months with no
in my condition being notice-
cepting that I was rapidly los-
sh and sinking day by day into
of lassitude. I was reduced to
ands in weight, and was assured
less some change for the better
obtained I could not live six
s. At this crisis my friends had
a burden to me and I had hard-
length enough to move around,
a told me of the benefit she had
d from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills,
as a forlorn hope, having at one
or another tried remedy after re-
(so called), I consented to give
a trial. Even with the first box
nge for the better was notice-
ble was sufficient to induce me to
ere. I bought six boxes more,
that they were finished I was de-
by own housework and had gained
ten pounds in weight. With the
ishment of the normal functions
w more cheerful, active and in-
ted. That the cure was of a
neral nature is evidenced by the
that now after a year has passed,
then, and I have taken but two
of pills since that time, I weigh
ounds, and can attend to my nec-
household duties. I can say with-
less than that I believe Dr.
ams' Pink Pills saved my life, and
omended them to everyone suffering
similar complaints to mine as the
medicine I know, and after the best
strains I tried during a period of
years, my knowledge of such is
limited.

HELEANOR H. HAWSON.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a spe-
cial for the troubles which make the lives
of many women a burden, and speed-
ily restore the rich glow of health to
the pale and sorrow-stricken. Sold by all
druggists, or sent by mail postpaid, in a
box, or six boxes for \$2.00, by
receiving the Dr. Williams' Medicine
of Brockville, Ont. Beware of imi-
tations and substitutes alleged to be
as good.

Ask your grocer for
Windsor
Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

THE BYE-ELECTIONS

Liberal Candidates Have a Good
Lead in North Ontario
and Brant.

Intense Excitement Prevailed in
North Ontario During
the Election.
Hon. Mr. Mulock Receives a Rousing
Ovation at the Closing
Meeting.

Cannington, Feb. 4.—The campaign in
North Ontario ended here last night
with a large and enthusiastic meeting
of the interests of Duncan Graham,
Patron-Liberal candidate. The large
hall was packed and hundreds were un-
able to find entrance. Hon. William
Mulock, postmaster-general, was met at
the station by the band. An imposing
procession was formed and the hono-
rable gentleman was escorted to the hall
amid the greatest enthusiasm. The first
speaker was Mr. Malloy, grand pres-
ident of the Patrons of Industry organ-
ization, who made an appeal to the
delegates. The speech of J. L. Haycock
was also loudly applauded. When the
postmaster-general rose to speak he re-
ceived an ovation. For over an hour he
held the attention of his hearers as he
arranged the late administration and
showed the record of the Liberal govern-
ment since it took office.

Beaverton, Feb. 4.—Intense excitement
prevailed in connection with the North
Ontario election to-day. The weather
is fine and so keen is the interest that
every available vote will be polled. At
1 p.m. the vote at this place was sup-
posed to be in favor of McLeod, al-
though the Liberals are confident the
constituency will return Duncan Gra-
ham.

Beaufort, Feb. 4.—Herd, Libera-
l, has been elected by over 200 majority.

Cannington, Feb. 4.—Nine places in
North Ontario gave Graham, Libera-
l Patron, 57 majority over McLeod, Con-
servative.

PAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.
Canada Will Have Steamships the Equal
of the Best.

FROM THE CAPITAL.
Over Twenty-Five Thousand for the
National Famine Fund.

to pay the full amount on the grounds
that the charges were excessive and
remitted \$7,233 to the firm. Messrs.
Gourden and Keath demanded the full
amount of the bill. The latter brought
suit against Her Majesty the Queen in
the Exchequer Court of Canada. The
case will be brought to trial after the
commission, which is now securing evi-
dence, has reported. The commission
is visiting many of the oldest cities for
the purpose of having the bill submitted
to undertakers for their estimates on the
cost of the articles furnished at the
funeral and the value of the services
rendered. The commission is now in
this city. Accused undertakers who
examined the bill it is about 50
per cent in excess of what it should be.

A QUEEN OF SONG

Madame Albani Delights a Crowded
House With Her Match-
less Voice.

She is Assisted by a Company
All of Whom are Gift-
ed Artists.

Time appears to deal less harshly
with Albani than with ordinary man-
kind, for her voice has much the same
strength, flexibility, sweetness and fresh-
ness as it had in her younger days when
she thrilled thousands with matchless
music. Madame Albani has also suc-
ceeded herself with artists who mat-
erially assisted in making last night's
performance the great success it un-
doubtedly was.

The numbers present and the enthu-
siasm displayed were no mean accom-
plishment to Albani. If Victorians are cold-
blooded, as has been charged, they cer-
tainly thawed out to greet the prima
donna last evening. They crowded the
theatre from pit to dome, even the
"goods" being for the first time honored
with a considerable number of the fair
sex. They applauded and cheered when
Canada's songstress made her appear-
ance and increase the applause when
they heard her wonderful voice and they
loaded her with beautiful floral tokens
of their appreciation.

Miss Beatrice Langley and Signor
Seppilli opened the entertainment with
a violin and piano duo. Miss Langley
is certainly mistress of the violin and
takes from it as much music as its four
strings will produce. She has also an
easy and graceful manner and was soon
a favorite with her audience. Signor
Seppilli is an accompanist of marked
ability, playing for all the solos and the
two acts of Faust with precision and
strength.

Although Mr. Braxton Smith has been
on the stage only for a comparatively
short time, it was certainly not because
of any defect in his tenor voice that he
did not make his appearance in the
musical world sooner. Blumenthal's
"Good Night" as sung by him last ev-
ening had enhanced sweetness and a
deep meaning. Blessed with a wide
range, marked flexibility and a
clearness, having perfect enunciation
and a good stage presence, he stirred
his audience into rounds of applause.
He responded with "I'll sing you a song
of Arab."

Miss Beverley Robinson, who by the
way is a daughter of the late Lieuten-
ant-Governor John Beverley Robinson,
of Ontario, has a soprano voice of wide
range. Her first selection was "Noble
Signor," from Les Huguenots, and in
response to the encore which followed,
she sang "Spring is Here."

COWARDLY OFFICERS

Alaska Posse, After a Fight With
Desperados, Leave a Comrade
to Freeze.

"Slim Birch" and Companions Play
Havoc With the Men Sent
to Capture Them.

They Were Finally Captured by Two
Unarmed Men While Sleeping
in a Hut.

Part Township, Feb. 4.—The steamer
Alki brings news of a bloody chapter in
the career of "Slim Birch," the notori-
ous young desperado of Juneau, who
while awaiting transportation to serve a
three year's sentence at San Quentin
prison, California, was released by his
accomplices, who visited the jail, over-
powered the jailer, locked him in the
cell and accompanied the escaping pris-
oner. No tidings were received of Birch
until the closing day of January when
Indians brought news to Juneau that
Birch and his companions were stop-
ping in a cabin a few miles from
Juneau on an island. Deputy Marshall
Hale at once chartered a steamer and
making up a posse comprising Deputy
Marshal William Watts, Jailer Lind-
quist, Guard Baysee and an Indian
policeman, started in pursuit. The cabi-
na was located next day after a tortu-
ous trip over a rough, snowy country,
amid terrible cold. By bad generalship
two inmates of the cabin escaped to a
rocky eminence between which and the
cabin the posse was situated. A terrible
battle then began, Watts being shot
twice, Hale once seriously and Baysee
wounded in both legs. Ten minutes
later all the posse except poor Watts
started back from the scene of the fight
to where the boat was anchored. Watts
was left at the mercy of the outlaws.

The steamer made all haste back to
Juneau with the wounded men and a
posse of twenty men started out. Return-
ing next day they found Watts frozen
in the snow where his cowardly com-
panions left him. A search was con-
tinued for two days without success, un-
til the desperado were finally located
by Indians lying asleep in a dense under-
brush. Word was carried to two Hercu-
lean fellows named Cheney and Olsen
in Gannoy, who made the capture in a
picturesque style. Cheney they found
ed a ledge twelve feet above the sleeping
and heavily armed pair of bandits and
at a given signal jumped down upon
them. Both men were manacled after
a short resistance. Birch's lone com-
panion is also an old offender named
Anell, who robbed the Treadwell works
some years ago. Both are in jail at Sit-
ka. Cheney and Olsen get \$5,000 offer-
ed for Birch's capture.

CROW'S NEST PASS

Minister of Railways Has Decided
Upon the Government
Ownership.

Canada Will Have a Compete-
tive Trans-Continental
Railroad.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—The Telegram this
afternoon says: "While no official
announcement has been made it is certain
that the Crow's Nest Pass railway will
not be built by the Canadian Pacific
Railway company. Hon. A. G. Blair,
minister of railways in the Laurier cabi-
net, has been looking into the Crow's
Nest question and has come to the con-
clusion that the government had bet-
ter build the line. The object of Mr.
Blair is to secure for Canadians the
benefit of a competing line to the Pa-
cific Coast, and it is fair to the West
that this initial step should be made.
At first, for a few years, perhaps, the
Crow's Nest railway, as built by the
government, will benefit only the dis-
trict which it is built to benefit, but
after the arrival of the expected pros-
perity that Canada is to have, it is to
be extended to Lethbridge and then
connect with James Bay. Thus Canada
will have the benefit of a competing
train to the Pacific slope for it is un-
derstood that the minister is of the
opinion that much good will be done by
allowing the Grand Trunk to secure
running privileges over the line. Al-
though it seems a roundabout way to
reach the Pacific Coast, a glance at the
map shows that via the Grand Trunk,
James Bay, Lethbridge and the Pacific
route freight would not be more than
twenty-four hours longer in transit;
while passenger trains might be run on
an equality of time with the Canadian
Pacific service. Mr. Blair has another
idea and one that will be carried out:
The Intercolonial Railway, whose west-
ern terminus now is Lewis, is to be
given running privileges on the Grand
Trunk as far as Montreal. Here again,
Mr. Blair proposes to go against the
Canadian Pacific."

JUSTICE WALKER'S JUDGMENT.

In the case of the Queen vs. the Victoria
Lumber Company.
Following is the judgment of Hon.
Mr. Justice Walker in the case of the
Queen vs. Victoria Lumber Company
I agree with the judgment just de-
livered and have very little to add to it.
I was a member of the full court when
the question came up in 1893, by way
of appeal, as it does now, from a deci-
sion of the same Court judge, as to
whether the company was liable or

not to taxation, he having then argued
that it was. The case was not decided
on behalf of the government.

The late Chief Justice's note of it is
"Appeal allowed. Crown withdrawing re-
sistance," and my note as well as Mr.
Justice Drake's is to the same effect.
The present case, therefore, is not one of
res judicata. Moreover, the doctrine of
estoppel does not apply to the Crown.
Even if it did this case involves the ques-
tion of a different taxation founded on
a different assessment from the former
one.

The lands, according to section 22,
are given for the purpose of railway con-
struction and "shall not be subject to
taxation unless and until the same are
used by the company for other than rail-
road purposes or leased, occupied, sold or
alienated." While fully agreed with
the previous judgment, it appears to me
that the test as to whether the company
has alienated or divested itself of the
lands is this: Would the company at
present, or at any time, use the com-
pany at present, or at any time, use the
lands for railroad purposes even if it
so desired. There is only one an-
swer to this; and that is that it could
not. It has parted with its control
over them. What does this mean, if it
does not mean alienation? The appeal
should be dismissed with costs.

DOUBLE MURDER.

Two Residents of New Hope Murdered
by a Saloonkeeper.

Stockton, Cal., Feb. 4.—After a des-
perate struggle Sheriff Cunningham and
posse arrested Charles Kleupfer, the
murderer of Charles Dodge and Alex.
Borland, in cold blood at New Hope.
After killing his victims Kleupfer held
up the arresting constable, forcing the
road to a saloon kept by Henry Arwe,
where they took seats and entered into
conversation with Dodge and Borland.
Kleupfer started to make trouble and
Dodge and Borland led him out of the
place. The enraged Kleupfer turned
about as he got to the door and shot
with a pistol four times. Borland fell
dead in his tracks, shot through the
head, and Dodge ran to the back of the
saloon where he fell dead without ut-
tering a word.

MOODY VS. JORDAN.

The Evangelist Angered at the State-
ment of the College President.

Boston, Feb. 3.—Evangelist Dwight L.
Moody was perceptibly angered by the
statement of President Jordan of Leland
Stanford University, that "the revival
of religion is simply a form of drunkenness,
no more worthy of respect than the
drunkenness which lies in the gutter."

After reading Dr. Jordan's statements
at the Tremont Temple revival meeting
Mr. Moody proceeded to exhortate the
California instructor, and at the same
time got in a thrust at the Golden State.
Among other things he said:
"Let the president of Stanford university
has set up a man of straw and I see no
necessity for the knocking of it down.
I suppose that Mr. Jordan would say
that Paul was beside himself, but the
letters of Paul are read long after the
words of college presidents are forgotten."

"If men and women were losing their
reason and self control during the re-
vival season in the city of Boston, I
rather guess the newspapers would have
known it long before this general pub-
lic before this."

BUTLER RETICENT

The Alleged Australian Murderer
Has Little to Say.

Evidence Which Goes to Show That
He Killed Four Men
at Least.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—Butler, the
Australian murderer refuses to make
any statement as to his identity further
than that his name is Eagan. He ad-
mits having shipped under the name of
Lee Weller. He refuses, however, to
give any reason why he assumed Wel-
ler's name, and declines to admit that
he even knew Weller. He says a man
is innocent until he is proven guilty, and
says he will make no statement regard-
ing any portion of his past history.

Butler appears undisturbed by his po-
sition, and sits unconcernedly facing his
questioners with contemptuous glance.
He affects to be rather amused than
otherwise at his predicament. He is
below medium height and is highly in-
significant in appearance. He has a
malevolent expression, but hardly looks
like a confirmed criminal. He is ap-
parently about 27 years old.

When his baggage was brought
ashore an quantity of incriminating
evidence against him was found care-
fully packed with his own belongings.
A photo of Mrs. Weller, a pair of bluch-
ers on which were stamped Weller's
name; two watches, a spectacle case
and a watch chain with a locket, all
bearing Lee Weller's name or mono-
gram; a number of books, on the fly-leaf
of which were the names of Weller and
his wife, and many other articles are
considered by the detectives as positive-
ly connecting him with the murder of
the sea captain and prospector. The
detectives are very positive as to the
identity of their prisoner and scoff at
any possibility of mistake.

When the Monowai sails for Austral-
ia on Friday she will not take Butler
and the Australian detectives. The
prisoner's presence is required before
United States Court Commissioner Hea-
cock next Monday, and if Butler makes
a technical defence to his extradition,
as he says he will do, he may remain in
San Francisco for several weeks. When
he is taken before the commissioner
this afternoon he said his true name
was Lee Weller, and after Constable
Conroy, of the Australian police force,
had identified him as Butler, the alleged
murderer, the prisoner's attorneys asked
for a continuance for ten days. In or-
der to prepare a defence Butler is un-
der guard by the commissioner.

Butler maintains his policy of re-
ticence and absolutely refuses to discuss
his past, except for momentary lapses,
when a shrewd question throws up his
guard temporarily. Butler is dis-
playing much cunning, but it is of rather
a low order. He refuses even to
look at a reporter, unless the newspa-
per man keeps him supplied with cigars
which he smokes in the cell. Butler
has been bribed he will listen to questions,
but will return no replies.

A physiognomist who saw Butler to-
day, gave his opinion of the prisoner as
follows:
"Commonplace, vulgar, cowardly, sen-
sual in every way, and cunning, all in
degrees not sufficient to mark him
greatly above or below his fellow-man.
These characteristics are stamped in
Butler's face with almost the plain-
ness, as they are in the faces of thou-
sands of others who will go through life
and never do their neighbor any griev-
ous wrong."

"The evidence of Butler's abnormality
lies almost entirely in his ears—clearly
those of a degenerate. They start
well enough, but run into the head at
the bottom in a way which, according
to the books, indicates cunning, craft
and treachery. They are unclassified as
lobes, which are unclassified as the
man's crimes. There is probably not
another pair of ears like his on earth,
and there is probably no other such
criminal. He has indicated plenty of
cunning, which, in a larger sense,
would be formidable, but in But-
ler it is cheap and of a low order. He is
clearly degenerate, and therefore void
of moral sense, and consequently of a
proper appreciation of his crimes and his
situation. He has more than the aver-
age amount of cowardice in his make-
up, and probably killed his victims while
they slept."

I am confident that neither Butler nor
anybody else could have and the least
inkling of what the mate and I knew."

"I watched Butler carefully for the
rest of the trip, but his conduct al-
though was that of a model sailor. He
never got into any trouble and seemed
rather religiously inclined. He would
not mix much with his shipmates, pre-
ferring to work alone whenever it was
possible. The men in the forecastle all
thought well of him. I knew, of course,
that the police on this side would be
waiting for him, and I was not at all
surprised when we were boarded by the
detectives."

What may be evidence of another
murder committed by Butler came to
light to-night when a young woman
called at the police station with a story
that will keep the police busy for some
time to prove or disprove. The young
woman said she was the daughter of
James P. Dixon and had arrived here
three months ago from Australia, leav-
ing her father there. She has not heard
from him since, and alarmed by the
stories of the crimes perpetrated by
Butler, she called at the police station
to make inquiry. This immediately
called the officers to work, and starting evi-
dence was produced. Several shirts
marked James P. Dixon, were found
among his effects, and the police and
the young woman believe that the shirts
belong to the latter's father, who has
met death at Butler's hands. The
young woman thinks she has some
shirts in her possession bearing her
father's mark and will compare them
with the shirts found in Butler's posses-
sion to-morrow.

A FATAL ACCIDENT

James Abrahams Killed by the Fall
of a Stone at the Post Office
Building.

An Inquest Held as to the Cause
of the Death of the Unfor-
tunate Man.

A few minutes before the men em-
ployed at the new postoffice building
left work yesterday evening a fatal ac-
cident occurred to one of their number,
James Abrahams, who was in charge
of the work of loading and unloading
the trucks which carried the stone under
the saws, is now lying dead, as a result
of that accident, at Hanna's undertak-
ing parlors.

The stone is loaded on trucks by a
derrick and run into the shed under the
saws, where it is sawn, run out again,
and distributed to the bankers of the
stonecutters to be cut. A huge block
of stone had just been sawn, the saw
cuts being completely finished and Ab-
rahams and William Scott, his helper,
were standing beside the stone, one at
each corner of the block, talking. The
bed on which the stone was resting was
perfectly level, having been previously
sawn, and it seemed to be solidly rest-
ing on the truck. After it was sawn
Abrahams shook it and took it to the
shore underneath. He then turned his
back to it and was talking to Scott.
Suddenly Scott shouted: "Look out,
James, she's coming," and darted out
of the way.

Abrahams turned and getting more
directly in front of the block placed his
hands against it, endeavoring to push it
back. It, however, was too heavy for
him and before he could get out of the
way fell upon him, crushing him to the
ground. Those working near by who
saw the accident ran at once to remove
the stone from on top of him, but they
were too late, death had been instan-
taneous. None of the eye-witnesses can
say how the accident occurred, as a few
minutes before the stone toppled over
it seemed to be resting very solidly on
the truck. It was a large block about
four feet high, and in falling caught
Abrahams just below the shoulder,
breaking his spinal bone.

Abrahams has been employed by
Messrs. Eiford & Smith on the post-
office building to take charge of the
loading and unloading of these trucks
since the work of cutting the sandstone
began. He was an experienced hard-
yman, and thoroughly understood every
detail of his business. He was foreman
at the quarry at Haddington Island for
some time.

Dr. Crompton was the first of the
doctors summoned to arrive on the
scene. He found the chief of the in-
juries sustained by the unfortunate man
to be a broken spinal bone.

James Abrahams was a young unmar-
ried man of Scotch descent, and it is
not known whether he has any relatives
in this province. In company with a
friend he had been staying, while work-
ing on the postoffice building, at the
Brockwick hotel in Victoria.

This is the first fatal accident that
has occurred on any of the works un-
dertaken by Messrs. Eiford & Smith
since they started building eleven years
ago. Although it is the first fatal ac-
cident on the new postoffice building, it
is not the only accident which has oc-
curred. Some time ago a stonecutter
named Lawson employed there had his
leg broken by the fall of a stone from
the banker, where it was resting while
he cut it.

Dr. Crompton held an inquest this af-
ternoon at 2 o'clock at the city hall. As
the doctor was called to the accident
yesterday afternoon he did not think a
post mortem examination necessary.
William Scott, who was with Abrahams
at the time of the accident, was called
and gave evidence regarding the acci-
dent, which he said had occurred as
described above. Mr. Smith, of the
firm of Eiford & Smith, the contract-
ors, also gave evidence. The jury
brought in a verdict of accidental
death.

A meeting will be held this evening in
the Sir William Wallace hall by the
men working on the new postoffice
building to arrange for the funeral.

Cable News.
London, Feb. 4.—The Bank of Eng-
land has reduced the rate of discount
from 3 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

According to official returns 5,098
cases of plague and 3,841 deaths have
occurred in Bombay up to date.

The shipwreck of the Fairfield Ship
Building Company at Cowan, near
Glasgow, have been burned to the
ground. The damages are estimated at
250,000. Four thousand people have
been thrown out of employment.

IRRIGATION CASES.

An Important Judgment Delivered by the Hon. Justice Drake at Vancouver.

Decision Against Plaintiffs in the Case of C. P. R. v. Parke and Pinchard.

The following judgment has been handed down in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company vs. Parke and Pinchard, by Mr. Justice Drake:

The defendants are the present owners of lot 561, group 1, Kamloops division of Yale district, but no crown grant has yet been issued. This land was taken up, partly under the land act of 1870, by Wm. R. Puckett. Under both acts a pre-emptor upon a grant of a certificate of improvements could sell, mortgage or lease his land.

On the 3rd of September, 1872, a certificate of improvements was issued to Wm. R. Puckett.

By section 30 of the act of 1870, and this section has been continued in all subsequent land acts down to the present time, every person lawfully entitled to hold a pre-emption, and occupying any land unappropriated water, upon obtaining the authority of the commissioner of the district, and a record is made thereon specifying certain particulars required by the act, and the act further declares that no one should have any exclusive right to the use of such water, whether the same flow naturally through or over his land, except such record should be made. Section 33 gives a right of entry over the land of others for carrying water upon payment of compensation and subsequent acts have extended and defined the water rights.

On the 21st of November, 1868, W. R. Puckett recorded 300 inches of water from McCallum's creek. This is stated to be the first right. On April 10, 1871, Puckett made a second record of 300 inches of water from the same creek.

On 3rd September, 1872, Puckett transferred to James Robinson his pre-emption claim, and Robinson was recorded as pre-emptor in the Land Office books.

On 21st July, 1884, Robinson transferred to E. G. Kirkpatrick, and Kirkpatrick was recorded as pre-emptor. Kirkpatrick subsequently assigned the same pre-emption to the present defendants.

By section 49 of the Consolidated Statutes, 1888, Cap. 66, all assignments of any pre-emption rights, where the same are permitted by law, shall be deemed to have conveyed all recorded water privileges in any manner attached to, or used, in working the land pre-empted or conveyed; and, by Sec. 50, all water records honestly made prior to 8th of April, 1888, shall be deemed valid and effectual, so far as the making and entry thereof is concerned.

The defendants have cultivated their pre-emption claim and used the water so recorded, in irrigating their fields. The evidence is conclusive that without irrigation the farm of the defendants is worthless, owing to the arid character of the soil, and the height at which it is situated.

According to the terms of Union between the province and Dominion, by section 11, the provincial government agreed to convey to the Dominion government certain public lands along the line of a proposed railway connecting British Columbia with the existing railway system of Canada, twenty miles in extent on each side and it was provided that the lands under the pre-emption or crown grant, within the limits of the twenty mile belt, should be made up to the Dominion government out of contiguous public lands.

In pursuance of this clause, the province on the 19th December, 1883, made the grant to the Dominion government of twenty miles on each side of the railway where finally located.

The railway was finally located in 1881 and runs along the east bank of the Thompson river, contiguous to the land of the defendants. The defendant lands are on a bench many hundred feet higher than that of the railway. The railway line itself is about sixty feet above the water of the Thompson river.

The defendants irrigated about thirty four acres of the land on the high bench above the railway, with water brought by a ditch capable of carrying 100 inches of water. An inch of water means 2,400 gallons in twenty-four hours, or 1,728 cubic feet.

The soil which the defendants irrigated was proved to be of a very porous quality, consisting of many feet of gravel underlying a slight deposit of sandy loam, and below the gravel was a large bed of what is called dirt, a mineral that absorbs water rapidly, and when its saturation reaches 78 degrees, it is converted into liquid mud. At a point on the banks of the Thompson above and below the plaintiffs' line, a large slide has been formed by water percolating through the soil and causing the earth to slip. This slide is generally moving towards the river, and forcing the rails out of position, and frequently large masses of more or less liquid mud, carrying away the road bed drop from under the line. This slide is now about sixty acres in extent, and continually increasing.

The jury found after a trial extending over many days that the substantial cause of the injury done to the plaintiffs' railway, was the water brought on to the lands by the defendants for irrigating purposes; and, on finding that the plaintiffs were in judgment, asking that the defendants be restrained from further damaging the plaintiffs' line by irrigating the lands in question.

The effect of such an order will be to prevent the defendants carrying on farming operations on the lands in question.

The right of the defendant to divert and use unrecorded water for agricultural purposes, is a statutory right in derogation of the common law right of riparian ownership, but the statutory provisions give no greater right to the owner of water privileges than if as riparian

owners, they used the water running through their own lands for such purposes. They must not by a negligent use of their rights, prejudice their neighbors. There is no direct English authority on the subject of irrigation waters. As Lord Westbury said, in Chassey vs. Richards, 7 H. of L. 349, "The English cases have not yet allowed water for irrigation."

Powers granted by a Statute are to be exercised reasonably and with due care, so as not, by negligence, to cause damage to others. Manley vs. Helen Canal, 27 L. J. Ex. 164.

The right given by the Statute is to bring foreign water onto the land for agricultural purposes. The effect of its addition to the natural rainfall must be to increase the infiltration and percolation over the area where the water is used; and the amount of this extra percolation depends largely on the character of the soil where it is used.

Mr. Davis relied on The Metropolitan Asylums Board v. The Mayor of London, 1882, where the distinction was made between statutory powers which are imperative, and those which are permissive. Lord Blackburn says, "where the legislature directs that a thing shall be done, which if not authorized by the legislature, would entitle anyone to a cause of action, the right of action is taken away; and Lord Watson says, "where the Statute is not imperative, but permissive, the fair inference is, that the legislature intended that the discretion as to the exercise of the power thereby conferred, should be exercised in strict conformity with private rights."

This case was discussed in The London and Brighton Railway Company v. The London and Brighton Railway Company, 1882, 2 O. N. page 186, and the principle to be deduced is that if the Statute is construed as indicating an intention to interfere with private rights, or contains an element of compulsion in it, it is no longer a mere permissive act, but an act which, if a nuisance is caused by its adoption, gives no right of action.

The Statute in question imposes on the owners of land over or through which a person seeks to bring water the obligation to permit a ditch or flume to be constructed on payment of compensation and, by Statute 47, of the Consolidated Acts, 1888, allows water to be carried over the lands of others on payment of compensation. The act is, therefore, a compulsory act as affecting the rights of others.

The plaintiffs do not allege negligence in the defendants. What they rely on is the fact that by irrigating their lands in a lawful way, owing to the peculiar nature of the soil the plaintiffs are seriously injured. Does this give a right of action? Is it not a case of a nuisance? It is not.

In the case of Blair v. Williamson, 15 C. B. N. S. 376, it was held that the owner of a mine at a higher level than an adjacent mine had no right to work his mine in a usual and proper manner, and he is not liable for any water which flows by gravitation into such adjacent mine from works so constructed. And in Fletcher v. Rylands, 3 Eng. & Ir. App. it is laid down that where the owner of land without wilfulness or negligence uses his land in the ordinary manner, then though mischief should thereby be occasioned to his neighbor, he will not be liable for damages; but if he brings on his land anything which would not naturally come upon it, and which is in itself dangerous, he is not to be held under any control, though in so doing he may act without negligence, he will be liable in damages.

The latter proposition is the one on which the plaintiffs rely, but the defendants, although in one sense they have brought on their lands foreign water which they are unable to control, yet in so bringing it they are exercising a statutory right. The Statute sanctions their use of the water in the way they have used it.

In Pithey v. Clark, 32 Barbour's Reports, the principle is laid down that if it has been proved that a dam on a stream, the water by infiltration or percolation finds its way to the land of an adjacent proprietor and causes damage, the owners of such dam are not, in the absence of negligence, liable to such adjacent proprietor for any damages he may sustain.

The difference in the present case is that there is no dam, that irrigation waters should be used, but only a permission to use them; but the permission to use them implies a legal right of user which will bar an action for damages caused by a statutory right.

In the case of Hartman v. North-eastern Railway Company, 3 C. P. D. 174, which was cited, there was negligence found.

The legislature in authorizing the bringing of water on to lands for agricultural purposes must be taken to have contemplated the mischief which might arise from a reasonable use of such power and to have confined it. See the judgment in National Telephone Co. v. Baker (1893), 2 Ch. 186.

If the damage done to the plaintiffs' line had been caused by turning the surplus water on to the line that would be negligence. But the water has been used in lawful manner and no negligence has been shown.

I must therefore refuse the injunction and dismiss the plaintiffs' action with costs.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

A Cure for Lame Back. "My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Louisa Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has cured her."

Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

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ISLAND COAL FIELDS

An Appreciative Article in the San Francisco Mining Journal.

Something About the Undeveloped Coal Fields of Quatsino Sound.

In the last number of the San Francisco Mining and Scientific Press appears the following article on Vancouver Island from the pen of a special correspondent:

A good deal of interest has been directed to Vancouver Island recently on account of its great mineral wealth, the island being rich in copper and coal, particularly the latter. A large percentage of the coal used by the steamers running north, by the cities and towns in British Columbia and by the city of San Francisco comes from the coal mines at Nanaimo and Comox, the former having been worked for many years and having produced an enormous amount of very fine coal. The Comox coal fields are of more recent origin, but of excellent quality and great extent.

Vancouver Island lies between north latitude 48.15 degrees and 60.53 degrees and longitude 123.12 degrees and 128.23 degrees west from Greenwich. It is 290 miles long and its greatest width is 79 miles, but both on the north and on the south long canals or sounds run easterly far inland from the Pacific ocean, Alberni canal, for instance, running inland for 15 miles, with a depth of water ranging from 66 to 624 feet, and connected at its upper end by Stamps river to two lakes, the Kleocot and the Great Central lake, the latter being 18 miles long, 3 miles wide and having a depth of water ranging from 300 to 900 feet.

Pretty near the north end of the island is another of these great canals, called Quatsino sound, which runs a little north of east for 25 miles, makes a turn of nearly a semicircle and runs north of west for 25 miles farther. There are two arms, one 17 miles from the entrance, runs south by east for 17 miles, and another, 22 miles from the mouth, runs 7 miles east. The depth of water is from 100 to 400 feet throughout. Twenty-two miles up the sound from the Pacific ocean is a beautiful harbor called Coal Harbor. It is 2000 feet wide at the mouth, widening to a diameter of 400 feet, with fine anchorage in water from 40 to 90 feet deep close to shore.

The waters here abound in salmon, halibut, herring, and the woods in bear, elk, deer, and smaller game, while duck and geese are abundant in season.

The climate, under the influence of the warm currents flowing from the west, is mild and agreeable. Snow sometimes falls to the depth of one foot but melts off rapidly. The rainfall is seasonal and not excessive. Great quantities of cedar are found on Vancouver Island, this part of the island, the cedars reaching a large size.

The hills in the vicinity of Coal Harbor are not very high, generally not exceeding 100 feet, although on Vancouver Island there are numerous mountains over 6000 feet in elevation, but the presence of such an abundance of timber and the insulating character of the hills makes the country a fine field of exploration. While the south end of the island as far as Alberni, is pretty well known, but little is known of the region in the vicinity of Quatsino sound.

Within the past year quite a number of Scandinavians have been attracted to this locality and are well pleased with it, believing in the future development of the country. The country is plenty of fish, game and wood assuring them of a living. But until their arrival a few months ago this part of Vancouver Island was inhabited only by Indian tribes, and at the time of the visit of Mr. A. S. Halliday, in October, 1895, there were neither horses, cows, pigs, sheep nor chickens there.

The island of Quatsino Sound is not very wide and deep water runs up Coal Harbor, which is only nine miles west of Hardy Bay, on the east coast, and where there is an excellent harbor, with good anchorage, being 2 feet deep at low tide, and 10 feet at high tide. Hardy Bay being situated on the island passage from Puget Sound to Alaska.

Across this narrow neck the Government is building a wagon road, which will connect Coal Harbor and Hardy Bay, and will give Coal Harbor splendid shipping facilities on both sides of the island, and when the great coal measures of this district are developed, will enable coal to be delivered directly on board the largest ocean ships at Coal Harbor on the west and Hardy Bay on the east of Vancouver Island.

As early as 1872 Mr. John L. Seale, an English mining engineer, made an extensive examination of the coal and other minerals in the vicinity of Coal Harbor, and reported the coal field as covering 5,000 acres and the amount of coal computed to exist, based upon his actual exploration, to be 88,000,000 tons, or 900,000 tons yearly for a period of 55 years. There are five veins, the largest being 2 feet 8 inches, 3 feet 6 inches, 1 foot 10 inches, 2 feet 6 inches and 4 feet 6 inches respectively.

Since then Mr. M. B. Silver has made further exploration and discovered fresh seams, one of which is 12 feet wide.

Mr. Landale reports analysis of these seams as containing:

Table with 2 columns: Element and Percentage. Carbon: 80 to 77; Hydrogen: 5 to 5; Nitrogen: 1.10 to 1.75; Oxygen: 4.55 to 13; Sulphur: 0.5 to 0.9; Ash: 12.50 to 25.

Mr. Robert Brown, in a paper on "Coal Fields of the North Pacific Coast," translation of Edinburgh Geological Society, 1898, gives an analysis of the coal of one of the above veins:

Table with 2 columns: Element and Percentage. Volatile combustible matter: 34.88; Fixed carbon: 54.01; Ash: 10.94.

Total: 100.00. Mr. Landale reports also the presence of rich copper veins and numerous indications of outcroppings on this part of the island.

Very little attempt has been made to further develop this coal area, except that made by the West Vancouver Commercial Company with a small drill, but as the cores obtained were only 1/2 inch diameter they did not bring up sections intact.

All the streams carry float coal, and coal veins outcrop in number of places on the shore near Coal Harbor, and the coal is and has been used by steamers visiting that locality since the British steamer Hecate got her coal there in 1870.

The waters and shore line of Quatsino Sound are beautiful and romantic. With a good steamer it can be reached in 26 hours from Victoria, and will be a revelation to the tourist and hunter, as it surpasses in beauty Puget Sound and has a water area of about 200 square miles.

Mr. Landale circumnavigated Vancouver Island in the fall of 1895 on the 90-ton steam schooner Mischief, going north from Victoria on the Pacific ocean side, passing around Cape Scott, the northern extremity of the island, and returning by the inland passage on the east side of Vancouver Island, stopping at places en route, particularly at Quatsino Sound, where he spent some days.

by Mr. G. C. Hoffman, as follows: Volatilisic water: 1.05; Volatile combustible matter: 34.88; Fixed carbon: 54.01; Ash: 10.94.

Total: 100.00. Mr. Landale reports also the presence of rich copper veins and numerous indications of outcroppings on this part of the island.

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These are a great many points of interest to the geologist, botanist and general tourist, and innumerable inlets on the rugged west shore that cannot fail to interest those visiting that comparatively inaccessible and virgin country.

Greater Than Ever

annuaries Over Disease and Death.

The Grandest Record Ever Attained in One Month.

Paine's Celery Compound the Acknowledged King of Medicines.

The Kind the People Need in Order to Restore and Preserve Health.

The acknowledged king of medicines in the world to-day is Paine's Celery Compound.

The marvelous cures during the month of January made up a record far surpassing the work of any previous month in past years.

Thousands of letters were sent by men and women who were truly pleased to share the good news to anxious relatives and friends.

In thankful, burning words, the young and old admitted that without Paine's Celery Compound their cases would have been remedied.

Surely, poor sufferer, this is sufficient proof that Paine's Celery Compound is able to meet your case, even though it be serious and desperate—able to give you new life, joy so much desired. Try it once; a bottle or two will work wonders.

"THE FIGHTING BAND."

Chinese Celebrating Their New Year With a Procession.

The Young Wo Society, a branch of the Sun Yip Company, celebrated New Year in Chinatown by a holding a procession in Chinatown by a band, headed by a Chinaman wearing a huge animal-shaped head on a bamboo frame.

The head was like a cross between a lion and a dragon, or perhaps a sea serpent, but they called it a lion. A long train of silks lined up the head, thus forming the body, and being supported by another Chinaman.

Behind followed the orchestra, eleven men, playing various instruments. The band came the fighting band, clad in purple uniforms, the pants being caught at the knees, and green hose. Some carried spears, some long axes, others shields and flags.

The procession started from the Joss House, over the Chinese Benevolent Society, where, by the way, a small panic was caused by the veritable being overcrowded. The Chinese below, wishing to witness a disaster, were yanked being, upon, strong.

The crowd, shouting that it was falling. The crowd at once made tracks for the inside of the building, where they were kept, not being allowed to crowd the gallery against the Joss House.

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Study Economy... Everybody considers it a luxury to use Johnston's Fluid Beef, and so it is, but when it can be bought in 16 oz. bottle for \$1.00 it is also economical. Johnston's Fluid Beef 16 oz. Bottle, \$1.00

DARING MAIL ROBBER

Alexander Mackenzie Leitch, Well Known in Victoria. Robbed Fort Steele Mail.

He is Arrested and Committed for Trial. Destroyed all the Mail.

From the Fort Steele Prospector are learned particulars of the daring mail robbery in that locality on Sunday morning, January 24. The robber is not Alexander Mackenzie, as was at first reported, but Alexander Mackenzie Leitch, who is well but unfavorably known to many Victorians.

Leitch, who is well but unfavorably known to many Victorians. Leitch is a barber by trade. He came here from Portage la Prairie some years ago and followed his trade for a time, after which he entered the real estate business. It was not long until he was arrested for forgery, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. He served his term and left for Rossland. Certain shady transactions were credited to him there, with the result that he found the place too warm for him and he moved to East Kootenay.

His latest exploit, the robbery of the Fort Steele mail, was of a daring description and shows that he has developed into a criminal of the most desperate kind.

The Fort Steele mail leaves Golden on the C. P. R. and has to pass through Wasa before reaching Fort Steele. Alfred Doyle, the mail carrier, arrived at Wasa about five o'clock on the evening of Saturday, January 23rd, stopping at Hansen's hotel during the night. He retired about midnight and the mail was all right then. About 7:30 next morning he saw that the wagon had been tampered with. The mail sacks were thrown out on one side, and the Fort Steele mail bag was missing. A search party was at once instituted. The sack was found about a mile from Hansen's. It had been cut open, the parcels were scattered in the snow, but the letters had been taken. Tracks of a man wearing overboots were found in the snow in the vicinity of the mail sacks, and also those of a horse having only half a shoe on the right hind foot. The party followed the horse's tracks to Fort Steele, and the horse with the half shoe in Leitch's stable. The robbery was then reported to Constable Barnes of Fort Steele. It was found that the horse had been ridden by Leitch. His house was examined and three were found the tracks and hamp of the letter sack and a wiff. In the store was a fire, the ashes looking like charred paper. Leitch was arrested and \$100 was found on his person, while secreted in his house was also found about \$1000 in bills.

Further investigation showed that late on Saturday night Leitch stole a horse from the stable of Charles Leitch, of Fort Steele. He rode to Wasa, took the mail pouch from the wagon, returned to Fort Steele and then turned the horse loose. He then took the mail pouch to his house and took his letters from it at his leisure. After each letter was opened, the money, if any, was extracted, and they were then thrown into the fire. He succeeded in getting about \$1000 in all. It is supposed that he destroyed not only letters, but also checks. Inclosed in the amount of cash was \$1000 sent by the Bank of British Columbia in this city to a resident of Fort Steele, who was desirous of closing a mining deal.

Postoffice Inspector Fletcher has instituted an inquiry into the matter. If the mail was left outside in the wagon during the night of the robbery, as is reported, the man who has the contract for carrying the same will be prosecuted. Although no particulars have yet been received from Golden, from where the mail is dispatched for Fort Steele, it is estimated that the stolen pouch contained fully \$7000 in cash and checks. The checks of course will be replaced.

On Monday, Jan. 25th, Leitch was brought before Messrs. Gairbairn, Norbury and McLean, J.P.'s. The evidence of Constable Edwards and Barnes and others was strong against Leitch and he was committed for trial at the first court of proper jurisdiction either at Donald or Kamloops.

The offense with which he is charged is a very serious one, the maximum punishment being imprisonment for life. Mrs. Leitch, the wife of the accused, is still a resident of Victoria.

A FAREWELL DINNER

Hon. Don M. Dickinson's Dinner at the Grand Hotel.

At the Grand Hotel last evening Hon. Don M. Dickinson, senior, counsel for the United States, gave a farewell dinner to his friends, including Messrs. Leitch, J. H. and Mrs. Turner, Senator, Mr.

and Miss Macdonald; Mr. Justice and Mrs. King; Mr. Justice and Mrs. Patten; Hon. Col. and Mrs. Baker; Hon. D. M. and Mrs. Eberts; Hon. C. P. and Mrs. Miss Pooley; Hon. Col. Prof. M.P. and Mrs. Prior; Mr. Euse; Hon. F. Peters; Mr. Beique; Mr. and Mrs. Miss Lansford; Mr. C. B. Warren; Mr. E. V. Bodwell; Mr. C. P. Anderson; Col. and Mrs. Peters; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Hall; Mr. and Mrs. E. Crow Baker; Captain Mrs. and Miss Richardson; Mr. P. A. E. and Mrs. G. E. and Mrs. C. and Mrs. Gaffney; Mr. A. and Mrs. Martin; Mr. G. E. and Mrs. Miss Powell; and Miss Loewen. The decorations of the dining room and tables were exceedingly tasty, roses and flowers being used to the best advantage. The menu card was kept by each guest as a souvenir. It was hand-painted, the provincial arms being on top and in the center, and the table was covered with a blue cloth. The dinner itself was the result of the best efforts of the Grand Hotel chef and steward. The speeches which followed were all in a happy vein, many references being made to the kindly feelings entertained by Victorians towards the visitors from the United States.

The Fifth Regiment band was in attendance.

GOLDEN TEXADA

Mr. Blewett is Very Enthusiastic About Its Future.

Ralph E. Blewett, the well known mining expert, is at the Grand Hotel, having just returned from Texada Island, where he is heavily interested in the Van Anda and other properties. In speaking to a Times representative to-day Mr. Blewett stated that he believed Texada would yet be one of the richest mining camps in the province. People might think this was exaggeration, but the ore was there, generous in quantity and rich in quality, and it was his firm opinion that it would make one of the best mining camps in the province, although others thought other mines were richer because they were further from home. Mr. Blewett has about 40 men employed on the Van Anda. They will have between 50 and 100 tons of ore out in a few days, and this will be sent to the smelter at Everett. Considerable development work is being done on other claims on the island, prospectors and capitalists are going in and every day has a live appearance.

Mr. Blewett referred to something that is of special interest to Victorians. He pointed out that the steamer Comox from Vancouver called at Texada, twice a week, with the result that the whole of the increasing trade is being diverted to the Comox. The Comox is offered more freight at Vancouver than she can handle. It was only yesterday that Mr. Blewett wished to send lumber from Vancouver to Texada, but the steamer was so loaded that she could not take it. The miners are buying their supplies in Vancouver, and unless a Victoria steamer is placed on the route that will give a regular service to these northern mining camps Vancouver will secure the whole of the trade.

Were Gerson's Gloves Seven Years. John Simon, manager of A. J. Gerson's, had Salt Rheum so severe that for seven years he wore greased gloves. He writes: "I used a quarter of a box of Chase's Ointment. It cured me. No trace of Salt Rheum now. Chase's Ointment cures every irritant disease of the skin, always itching instantly, and is a sterling remedy for piles. Avoid imitations. 50c. per box."

ROGERS WANTS A MATCH

Worcester, Mass. Feb. 3.—Jas. Rogers, champion of the United States, now living in Worcester, challenges the world to a single scull race, three miles, bearing only Jake Gault, champion of Toronto, champion of the world.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and relieving this annoying complaint, which they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulating the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

ache they would be almost precious to those who suffer from this distressing complaint. Get a box of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS here, and those who once try them will find how these pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all stick here

ACHE. It is the base of many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure 80% of all cases of Sick Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

BROOKLYN ASHORE

Pride of the United States Navy strikes a Rock in the Delaware River.

Considerable Damage Done to the Hull of the Big Warship.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—The U. S. S. Brooklyn, the latest pride of a peering navy, calculated to withstand the fiercest onslaughts of shot and shell, lies almost entirely helpless because of a narrow ledge of sunken rock in the Delaware river, above Marcus Hook, Pa., on which she struck heavily Saturday afternoon. Her lower double compartments, forward, were closely stove, and it was only by the merest good fortune that the big vessel did not sink. This fact that the big vessel did not sink would undoubtedly have been the world's greatest news. As it was, she was pulled out of the rocks, and is now lying at the big stone ice breakers at Marcus Hook, protected from the heavy ice gorges in mid-river, and it is impossible to say when she will be able to get into active service. At present she is in no danger of further damage.

The exact place where the vessel struck was on Schooner Ledge rock, between the ledge and the shore, about 1:45 o'clock. What makes the accident even more deplorable was the fact that it was the first time the ship had been handled by the present officers since going into commission in the early part of December. Since then she had been lying at Long Island navy yard, and certain repairs had delayed her sailing. By the

omy...
iders it a luxury to use
and so it is, but when
oz. bottle for \$1.00

16 oz. Bottle, \$1.00
Macdonald, Mr. Justice and
Mr. Justice and Mr. Justice

GOLDEN TEXADA
wett is Very Enthusiastic About
its Future.

E. Blewett, the well known
expert, is at the Diard, having
turned from Texada Island.

The Brooklyn was held in tight
and the freezing weather, and it
was deemed advisable to postpone sailing

Greased Gloves Seven Years.
Siron, mason, Autville, Ont.

BERS WANTS A MATCH.
ester, Mass, Feb. 3.—Jas. Bon-

WEST INDIAN CABLE.
Questions Proceeding for Construction

London, Feb. 1.—The secretary of
for the colonies, Mr. Joseph

CURE
SICK
HEAD
AGUE

Small Dose, Small Price.

BROOKLYN ASHORE

Strike of the United States Navy
Strikes a Rock in the
Delaware River.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—The U. S. S.
Brooklyn, the latest pride of a peerless
navy, calcolated to withstand the fiercest

The exact place where the vessel
struck was not known until the vessel
was completely wrecked.

The Brooklyn was held in tight
and the freezing weather, and it
was deemed advisable to postpone sailing

London, Feb. 2.—Lord Sandhurst, the
governor of Bombay, has sent a cable
message to the effect that in the section

M. MARTINI DEAD.
Was the Inventor of the Martini-Heiri
Rifle.

Paris, Feb. 2.—A report from Froust-
feld, Switzerland, announces the death

WEST INDIAN CABLE.
Questions Proceeding for Construction

London, Feb. 1.—The secretary of
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Small Dose, Small Price.

A TRAIN DERAILED

Spreading of Rails on the Great
Northern Railway Causes
a Wreck.

Seattle, Feb. 2.—The Great Northern
westbound passenger train was
wrecked just this side of Wenatchee

Having a desire to please and enter-
tain the young, the manufacturers of
Diamond Dye will send the following

JORDAN ON REVIVALS.
Says They Are a Species of Insanity or
Moral Drunkenness.

Berkeley, Cal, Feb. 2.—Dr. David
Starr Jordan has declared that revivals
are a species of insanity or moral

PLAGUE UNDER CONTROL.
Number of Deaths in India Has Great-
ly Decreased.

M. MARTINI DEAD.
Was the Inventor of the Martini-Heiri
Rifle.

WEST INDIAN CABLE.
Questions Proceeding for Construction

London, Feb. 1.—The secretary of
for the colonies, Mr. Joseph

Small Dose, Small Price.

APPEAL ALLOWED

Full Court Decides for the City in
the Matter of Point Ellice
Bridge.

Following is the judgment handed
down by Mr. Justice McCreight in the
Full Court yesterday allowing the ap-
plication in the case of the Consolidated

THOSE AMENDMENTS.
Arbitration Treaty Amendments Discus-
sed by the Press.

London, Feb. 3.—The Daily Chronicle,
in an editorial, claims that the amend-
ments to the Anglo-American arbitra-

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DR. CHASE'S TURPENTINE
Lung and Turpentine is not only a popular
remedy, but the best known medical science
for the treatment of nervous membranes of
respiratory organs.

THE ACT SUSTAINED

Full Court Declared the Coal Mines' Regulation Act Constitutional

Judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem in Which Hon. Mr. McCall Concur.

Short Judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Drake, Who Also Concur.

The Full Court this morning declared the Coal Mines' Regulation Act to be constitutional. This means that unless an appeal to higher tribunals succeeds, Chinese cannot be employed underground in the coal mines of the province. The Act, which has been the cause of many legal discussions, was submitted by the provincial government to the supreme court and the result is as mentioned above. Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the Wellington and Union Colliery Companies, contending that the act was ultra vires. Charles Wilson, Q.C., representing the Nanaimo and protective association and the provincial government and H. D. Helmcken, Q.C., on behalf of the New Vancouver Coal Company upheld the constitutionality of the act.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia re the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act, 1890. Judgment, Mr. Justice Walkem.

The question referred to this court by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is as to whether the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act, 1890, is constitutional or not.

The act consists of two short clauses, namely, the Short Title clause, and the clause impeached, which is as follows: Section 4 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act is hereby amended by inserting between the words "age" and "shall," on the second line, the words "and no Chinaman."

With the amendment, as shown in brackets, Section 4 will read thus: "4. No boy under the age of twelve years, and no woman or girl of any age, (and no Chinaman), shall be employed in, or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in, any mine to which the act applies, below ground."

Thus, the employment underground of any of the persons specified is prohibited. Part only of this prohibition is objected to, viz., that referring to Chinamen. The objection is based on two constitutional grounds, viz., that the prohibition trenches upon the "Regulation of Trade and Commerce," and also deals with "Aliens," two matters assigned to the control of the Dominion, by section 91, (S. 2, 25) of the B.N. A. Act.

With respect to the first ground, it is said that the exclusion of Chinamen is not only unjust and oppressive in their case, but is equally so in the case of miners, as it materially lessens competition in labor, and thereby increases the expense of the production of their coal, thus, in a measure, reducing the price, so as to that extent interfering with it as a trade or business.

The exclusion of the women and boys, although not complained of, would obviously be open to the same objection. The exclusion of women in their interests, as it is evidently done on moral grounds; and the exclusion of boys is for their benefit on account of their youth, as well as for the protection of others who might suffer from their inexperience. Sections 5 to 19 show this to be the case, for they place a limit on the women's working hours above ground, when they are employed, so as to save them from being over-worked, and fix a scale of working hours for boys of varying ages between twelve and eighteen; and, moreover, define the class of work to which the latter may, or may not, be put.

Section 97 consists of thirty-five rules, intended for the protection of life and property, such as rules regulating ventilation, fencing, signaling, blasting, and other matters; and, amongst them, rule 34 provides that, "No Chinaman, or person unable to speak English, shall be appointed to, or shall occupy any position of trust or responsibility in or about a mine subject to this act, whereby through his ignorance, carelessness or negligence, he might endanger the life or limb of any person employed in or about a mine, or act as a bankman, setter, signalman, brakeman, pointman, furnaceman, engineer, or to be employed at the windlass of a shaft."

This is the only enactment, save that under discussion, where Chinamen are specially mentioned; and I refer to it, as well as to sections 5 to 19, as affording some explanation of the reasons of the legislature for prohibiting Chinamen from being employed below ground. There are also other sections of the act, from section 80 onwards, which provide for the adoption by any mine proprietor of what are termed "special rules," after they have been posted up in a conspicuous place, and approved of, in amended form or otherwise, by the miners, and sanctioned by the government inspector. As a matter of novelty, exceedingly few Chinese laborers understand English, and this may account for Chinamen being bracketed in rule 34 with persons "who do not speak English." Special rules would, therefore, be unintelligible to them; and any orders or warnings requiring instant attention, by reason for instance, of danger, would be equally so.

In construing the enactment under discussion, I must be guided by the foregoing sections, as they are part of the principal act in which that enactment has been incorporated. It is beyond dispute," observes Lord Herschell, in Colquhoun v. Brooks, 14 Appeal Cases, at page 506, "that we are entitled to construe the provisions which constitute a statute, to consider any other parts of the act which throw light upon the intention of the legislature, and which may serve to explain the particular provision ought not to be construed as

it would be if considered alone and apart from the rest of the act." Rule 34 is, as I have said, one of a group of thirty-five rules which are designed to protect life and property; and the present impeached provision, as well as the section it amends, and the fourteen sections which follow, are apparently regulations in the same direction.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that any one of them is unjust and oppressive, that is no ground for declaring the act in question invalid, if the subject matter is within the jurisdiction of the legislature. A court cannot "decide" an act, quoting from Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, Chap. 7, Sec. 4, "a statute unconstitutional and void solely on the ground of unjust and oppressive provisions."

The act in question comes within sections 13 and 19 of Section 92 of the B. N. A. Act, by which the legislature is empowered to "exclusively make laws in relation to . . . 13. Property and civil rights in the province; and 16. generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province."

"The object of the British North America Act," as Lord Watson points out in the case of the Liquidators of the Bank of Montreal v. The Receiver-General of New Brunswick, 61, L. J. P. C., at page 77, "was neither to weld the provinces into one, nor to subordinate provincial governments to a central authority, but to create a federal government, which should be represented, entrusted with the exclusive administration of affairs in which they had a common interest, each province retaining its independence and autonomy."

What possible "common interest" could the other provinces have with us in a set of coal mining regulations such as those before us? And yet it is only that common interest which would give them a federal character. Mining regulations, whether for gold or coal, must be merely a matter of local concern.

The contention with respect to the impeached regulation is, in effect, that the Dominion parliament can alone prohibit an alien from working at any particular place in a coal mine here, or holding any of the positions, such as that of signalman, bankman, etc., that are mentioned in Rule 34, as that a prohibition would, in an indirect way, be a regulation of trade and commerce, inasmuch as it would trench on that subject.

The meaning of the term "regulation of trade and commerce" is explained in the Citizens Insurance Company vs. Parsons, 1 Cart., at page 278, (or 7 App. Cas., 39), to be a term which includes all political arrangements in regard to trade requiring the sanction of parliament, regulation of trade in matters of inter-provincial concern, and "a general regulation of the affairs affecting the whole Dominion." * * * but not the power to regulate the contracts of a particular business or trade in any province so as to conflict or compete with the power over property and civil rights, or matters of a merely local nature, assigned to the provincial legislatures."

This would seem to settle the question: for the employment of laborers or others in the mines is necessarily a matter of contract, and therefore a matter which is merely local in nature. The latter subject is, however, assigned to the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures.

We have a Pharmacy Act on our statute book, and there is one of some similar scope in the province of Quebec. Both the act and the right of selling drugs to persons possessing certain specified qualifications. To some extent this restriction must necessarily affect trade and commerce; yet, when, on the ground, the constitutionality of Quebec's act was questioned, the act was upheld, on the ground that it did not deal directly with trade and commerce, but with pharmacy, which was a matter of local nature, involving a merely local interest. Pharmacy is a branch of the liberal, clearly shows that aliens in Canada are not placed on the same footing as British subjects. In this province, they are prohibited from acquiring Crown lands by grant, and from being members of the legal profession. These circumstances, of course, are authority one way or the other on the question of their rights, as Ritchie, C. J., observes in Vallin vs. Langlois, this class of legislation is evidence of the opinion of the Legislature on questions affecting aliens.

It is to be observed that section 3 of the Naturalization Act merely states that it is not to be construed as giving aliens rights of office or franchise. It, in effect, leaves the Province free to deal with those rights. See Attorney General of Ontario v. Attorney General of Canada, (1894) A. C. 192. "The object of the Act before us is to regulate the working of coal mines, and not to define rights or disabilities of aliens. The latter subject is, however, assigned to the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures."

The case of the Citizens Insurance Company, and that of Russell vs. the Queen, 7 App. Cas. 829, illustrate the principle that subjects which in one aspect and for one purpose fall within Sec. 92, may, in another aspect and for another purpose, fall within Sect. 91. See Hodges vs. The Queen, 9 App. Cas. 417. In this case, the act was also held that in relation to the subjects enumerated in Sec. 92, the provincial legislature has "authority as plenary and as ample * * * as the imperial parliament in the plenitude of its powers" possessed "within these limits of subjects and area, the local legislature is supreme and has the same authority as the imperial parliament, or the parliament of the Dominion." Within the same limits the legislation of "each province continues to be free from the control of the Dominion and as supreme as it was before confederation, as stated by Lord Watson in the case of the Maritime Bank of Canada, supra.

The case of the Quebec Pharmacy Act which I have referred to, is an instance, as I have pointed out, of provincial legislation trenching upon a subject assigned to the Dominion; and Vallin vs. Langlois, 1 Cart. at page 174, is an instance of the converse, that is to say, of Dominion legislation on subjects a matter reserved to the provinces, viz., procedure in civil matters in our courts. Numerous instances are given in that case, in the judgment of Ritchie, C. J., of Dominion legislation upon subjects within its control, in which rules of civil procedure are enacted to meet the exigencies of the case. The legislation as to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, as an inter-provincial line, is under the jurisdiction of the Dominion parliament, includes a system of procedure which is to apply throughout the several provinces of the Dominion in any litigation which the railway company may be involved in. The principle upon which these "enactments" are permitted is that when an act such, for instance, as the B. N. A. Act, "confers a jurisdiction, it implicitly grants also the power of doing all such acts as are necessary to give effect to that jurisdiction."

In the case of the attorney-general of Ontario vs. attorney-general of the Dominion, (1894) A. C. 192, counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Blain, in the course of his argument, accurately and concisely sums up in five propositions the result of the decisions of the privy council in the cases I have referred to, and in the further cases of the Bank of Toronto vs. Lambe, 12 App. Cas. 575; 1 Union B. Co. v. The Montreal & Quebec, L. R. 6 Jacques du Montcalm v. Beaulieu, L. R. 8 P. C. 331; and Cushing vs. Dupuy, 5 App. Cas. 409, namely: "1. The presumption is in favor of an enactment. "2. The enactment should be construed as to bring it within the legislative authority. (McLeod vs. Government of New South Wales, 1891, A. C. 465. "3. The true nature and construction of the enactment must be determined by ascertaining if the subject falls within section 92, and if so, whether the court is compelled by section 91 or other sections to cut down the full meaning of section 92 so that it shall not include the subject of the impugned act. "4. Subjects which in one aspect fall within section 92, may, in another aspect and for another purpose, fall within section 91. "5. Applying the passage which I have quoted from Hodges vs. the Queen to the present case, the legislature could, in my opinion, if it had been considered 'extra-judicially,' exclude subjects from working in the mines, for instance, non-residents of the district in which the mine is situated. A fortiori, it could have excluded aliens, as it did not have the plenary powers ascribed to it in Hodges's case."

A treaty between China and Great Britain was spoken of by Mr. Pooley, but was not produced. If one exists, it does not affect this question. Inasmuch as it is impossible to conceive the status of a Chinaman in any of the British provinces has been placed by it on a higher plane than that occupied by a British subject. The Dominion Naturalization Act, Cap. 113, Rev. Stat. Can., is the only authority we have before us with respect to aliens. And its Sect. 21 states that an alien may acquire and hold real and personal property and dispose of it in all respects as if he were a British subject; "but nothing in this section shall qualify an alien for any office, or any municipal, parliamentary or other franchise; nor shall anything therein entitle an alien to any right or privilege as a British subject, except such rights and privileges in respect of property as are hereby expressly conferred upon him."

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Deputy-sheriff Siddall addressed a large number of sealing men when he offered the seized schooners Viva and Beatrice for sale this morning, but secured no buyers. Mr. Siddall started the Viva at \$1,800, and she was greeted with a volume of derisive laughter from the sealing men. They refused to bid for the vessels at any higher figure, and she was consequently withdrawn. Mr. Siddall, profiting by his experience with the Beatrice, put up the Viva without a price on her. Captain Jacobson offered \$800 and it was now Mr. Siddall's turn to laugh. He secured no higher bid, however, and she was also withdrawn. It is not known what will become of the schooners. The fines imposed were \$400 on each vessel, and this, the sealing men claim is more than the schooners are worth under existing conditions.

During the month just passed 2095 books were issued from the Victoria public library, 1095 of which were 900 to ladies. The maximum number lent in one day was 140 and the average per day 83. Thirty-five new members were enrolled, 22 being gentlemen and 13 ladies. The following new books, thanks to the generous donors, have been added to the library: "Canadian Life," "Violet Fletcher's Home Work," "History of Susan Grey," "Hazell & Sons' Brewsters," "Ben Hur," "King Solomon's Mines," "Sanford & Merton," "Fabian Dinitry," "For the Temple-Pill of Jerusalem," "Hepty," "Last of the Mohicans," "The Whale," "The Water Witch," "The Spanish Novella," (Roscoe), and these reports: Public Instruction, Quebec, 1895-6; Introduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska; and Education in Alaska, 1893-4.

From a private dispatch received from Ashcroft, it is learned that William Keithley, one of the pioneers of the district, died on Saturday and was buried at Ashcroft on Monday. Mr. Keithley was an American by birth, but came to the province in 1859 and took out naturalization papers. He was one of the best known teamsters on the Cariboo road in early days, but in recent years he gave more attention to the Cariboo road, having been placed in the town of Lillooet. His love for the road was strong, however, and for the last eight years, Mr. Keithley in addition to looking after his farm, did a freighting business between Lillooet and Ashcroft. He was married to the daughter of James Dickie, of Lillooet. Although he had but little inclination for politics, Mr. Keithley was induced by his many friends to oppose A. W. Smith, M.P.E., in the last provincial election.

A brief dispatch from Marysville, Missouri, announces the death of Judge Lafayette Dawson at his home there on Saturday last. The deceased was 58 years of age and death was caused by cancer. Judge Dawson was no stranger to many Victorians interested in the sealing industry. He was appointed Judge for Alaska by President Cleveland in 1885. It was during his term of office that many of the schemes for which claims were placed with the commission just closed were seized and condemned. The Carolea and the Onward were among the number. They were taken to Sitka, tried by Judge Dawson and condemned, and the members of the crews were given various terms of imprisonment. Judge Dawson took a very harsh view of the case and characterized the British sealers as pirates and robbers. It will be remembered that Captain Ogilvie, master of one of the schooners, wandered into the woods and died there. Since leaving Alaska Judge Dawson has lived quietly at his home in Missouri.

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British Columbia.

VANCOUVER.

The Caplano came in on Sunday night from the northern bank with 10,000 pounds of fish for the New England Fish Company.

The Union Steamship Company have returned to them again the bonds they put up for the release of the steamer Coultman when she was seized by the appeal from the decision of the circuit court at Sitka was decided by the court at San Francisco in favor of the Union Steamship Co.

Mr. G. W. De Beck, who has just returned from Lillooet, reports that the number of cattle here has increased and a number of cattle have perished.

A large lynx was shot by Thomas Ingle, the sixteen-year-old son of Mr. Ingle, of Tynehead, Surrey. He has presented it to the public library museum.

Work has been commenced on the new wharf which is to be built for the Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 62 feet; breadth of beam, 12 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet.

The funeral of the late Robert McCallum was held at 11 a.m. from the parlors. Rev. Dr. Campbell officiated.

The death of Mrs. J. E. Schubert on last has been reported from Vancouver, who was a daughter of Mr. Campbell, leaves many friends here in her death.

The provincial police court yesterday, Rants and Gunner James R.M.A., were charged with an offence against the law.

\$34 in gold. It is reported that a large body of rich ore has been struck in the shaft which is being sunk on the Sunshine by the Horn-Payne Company.

It is also said that they have struck soft ore in the bottom of a shaft that is being sunk on the Broadview, and that the ore contains large quantities of gray copper.

Mr. E. B. Irving was appointed assessor and collector at last meeting of the council. At the same meeting a resolution was passed requesting the police commissioners to discharge Chief of Police Crossan and Constable Thompson.

Rossland, Feb. 3.—The drift from the Snow Shoe-Summit Belle tunnel the splendid face of ore at present. It is of very high grade in copper, running about 20 per cent, and carrying a fair gold value.

The Iron Col has made a big discovery in excavating near the shaft for a foundation for its machinery plant, a large body of fine looking ore was uncovered. The showing looks like the first discovery at Crown Point, which was the best of the biggest surface showings in the camp.

The customs collections at the port of Nelson for January were \$1,971.47, made up as follows: Rossland, \$11,054.22; Trail, \$10,261.80; Kaslo, \$1,061.55; Nelson, \$3,710.54; Waneta, \$839.95; Rykerts, \$40. The exports for the month were: Ore, \$268,779; matts, \$416,727.

The miners' report of ore shipped from the Rossland mines to the smelter during January shows a total of 4,376 tons. (Rossland Record.)

Yesterday the workmen in the St. Paul tunnel struck a ledge of white quartz which assayed \$16 in gold. The ledge was not on the programme as the tunnel had been run to tap the main ledge at a distance of 250 feet. The St. Paul is on the northwest slope of Deep Park Mountain and lies south of the Rossland camp.

The shaft on the Long Lake camp was down 50 feet in splendid ore last Tuesday. More men will be put to work to develop the property.

A strong lead 5 feet wide between well defined veins was discovered last week on the 36, near Boundary creek, and that a drift is being driven both ways from the shaft on the ledge.

the pupils and was as follows: Recitation, "Charge of the Light Brigade"; George Booth; song, "The Glow Worm"; Mary McFadden; recitation, "Let bygones be bygones"; Martha Rule; recitation, "A Psalm of Life"; Mary Rule; song, "The Ball of the North"; Mary and Annie Rule; recitation, "Up with the Dawn"; James Richards; song, "Kitty Wells"; Mary Rule; recitation, "Quarantine"; "Kittens"; Willie Richards; recitation, "My Shadow"; Mary McFadden; song, "Put my Little Shoes Away"; Rose, Bertha and Martha Wilms; recitation, "Fidelity and Perseverance"; Mary Richards; song, "Ella Ree"; Mary McFadden and Mary Sampson; recitation, "A Book Lover"; Amelia Rule; recitation, "Bride and Groom"; Caroline McFadden; recitation, "Goss, Ming Arthur"; Edward Mahaffey; dialogue, "The Fairies"; six girls of the school; recitation, "A Grate Mar Lesson"; Edward McFadden.

Not the least interesting item was a spelling contest between the pupils of the school. The children were quite excited over it, and many of them spelled very creditably. The winner, Martha Rule, was presented with a book given her by the school.

A recitation was then nicely rendered by a small boy, Willie McFadden, after which the following persons contributed to the evening's enjoyment: Mrs. Cotford, Mrs. M. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Fadden, Mr. Ed. Harrison, Mr. Purness and Mr. J. Harrison, rendering songs, all of which were well appreciated, many thanks being expressed to Booth and Mr. E. Rosnap gave readings, which were well appreciated. The musical selections by Mr. Adam and Mr. Fallow on the violin, and Messrs. L. and G. Birt, for the month of the organ were exceedingly well rendered, the latter being loudly encored. A dialogue, "Amst Jousy's Beaux," caused a great deal of merriment. After the showings were over, refreshments of which a plentiful supply was brought by the ladies and also oranges were served to all, after which nearly every one present went to Mr. McFadden's where a dance was kept up until about 7 o'clock. All expressions of themselves well pleased with the evening's entertainment and with the progress which the pupils were evidently making, as shown by their interest in which they rendered their songs and recitations.

BOUNDARY CREEK. Boundary Creek Times. The shaft on the Long Lake camp was down 50 feet in splendid ore last Tuesday. More men will be put to work to develop the property.

A strong lead 5 feet wide between well defined veins was discovered last week on the 36, near Boundary creek, and that a drift is being driven both ways from the shaft on the ledge.

HORSEFLY. Horsecfly, Cariboo, Jan. 24.—This has been at the start a severely cold winter on Horsecfly. The cold led up for a little while, but it soon returned with renewed and merciless vigor.

There are but very few of the insects entering here this winter, as every minute that was able to went out to civilization when winter set in. Prospecting on Horsecfly has developed nothing for years, except that the Horsecfly Hydraulic Mining Company, who have been operating for some time last fall, are claiming to have developed rich drift dirt, and will now abandon hydraulic and put in a stamp mill, as a hard crust of cement overlies the pay dirt, and which water has no effect. The old Harper claim, further up the Horsecfly, still remains idle, although R. T. Ward, its owner, promised to have it working in operation by the 15th of last July. There is but very slim likelihood of its running by next July. He is far more enterprising as a lawyer than as a miner. He had no sooner extorted himself from his law suits with the so-called jumpers than again he is engaged in several, notably one with the Horsecfly Hydraulic Mining company, for fifty thousand dollars. If he succeeds that will equip them for him.

A Californian also by the name of R. H. Campbell came to Horsecfly last summer, laid out a new geographical surface, pointed out Beaver Valley as joining Horsecfly as being the old bed of the Horsecfly river, also the bed of the mighty Fraser river, also the Clearwater river, and he candidly believes the Thompson river; all of them found their united way through Beaver Valley. A Cariboo miner who would undertake to turn such an aggregate of water through this narrow valley would have to first move the mountains back on one side or the other, as the valley in places is not two hundred yards wide, but the minister of mines gave him four miles of this valley, which we expect to prove very remunerative.

Another, Charles Campbell, represented by G. O. Leask, has been holding seven leases for three years. This fall they started to sink a shaft to develop their ground. They went down fifty feet and suspended. These leases are seemingly not serious for working, but to sell Cariboo is a large country, but the promiscuous issuance of these leases and their unlimited bounds are making the country now so small that there is not half room for a mining population. PROSPECTOR.

pany is owned by W. C. and W. H. Lawkey and J. D. Farrell. It is currently reported that a deal is pending by which an English syndicate will acquire the holding of the several associate companies working in the Twin Lake and Howson Creek basins in the Slokan. In every one of these ventures the owners have made big money. The Idaho earned big dividends since the start, and up to date has paid its owners \$120,000, of which \$72,000 were paid during the past four months. The Atlanta during the first eighteen months operating back to the purchase price, the development charges, and a dividend of \$35,000 besides. Its total earnings are computed by those who should be in a position to know, as \$250,000. The Cumberland was purchased for \$25,000, and like the other properties, it has been developed from the proceeds of the ore taken out.

The Silver Bell, on South Fork, was sold last night to Frank C. Loring, of Spokane. Kaslo's water system was completed last night and the system is being tested this morning with most satisfactory results. The lowest degree of temperature shown by the thermometer supplied to the meteorological department observer was 4 degrees above zero, or 29 degrees of frost.

D. C. McGregor has the contract for the construction of an addition to the round-house of the Kaslo & Slokan railway, which will afford accommodation for two engines. A Hespeler committed for trial, charged with having obtained money by false pretences, upon the utterance of a worthless check, Wednesday last by County Court Judge Porin, and found guilty. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, to count from the date of his first incarceration.

Mr. Murphy has been appointed D. McPhail, Phil McDonald, Nell McFadden and George Williams, the mineral claims Bannockburn, Evergreen, Possil, Silver Bottom, Silver Reef, Iron Lake, and Buckner, situated in the Lar-Duncan country. The bond is for \$50,000, of which a fair percentage is cash down. Assays from the claims have run as high as 2500 ounces in silver to the ton. It is intended that work shall begin upon the properties as early in the spring as they can be reached and development continuously prosecuted.

The enterprising mine managers of Slokan are more and more calling in aid of machinery to assist in the work of development and mining. The other day a twelve horse power gasoline engine and crusher were forwarded by rail to the mine group. Two similar engines, but of less power, have also been sent forward, one for the Ruth, and the other to the E. E. Lee. These will be used for hoisting purposes.

John Allen has given a working bond to the Iron Mountain mineral claim, situated at the head of Schroeder Creek, which he acquired for \$10,000. Of this sum \$500 is payable in cash \$950 on the 1st of February, and the balance on the 1st of February, 1898. Subsequently Mr. Yull assigned the bond to J. E. Boss, of Spokane. One of the largest claims probably ever made for the development of ore from a Kootenay mine was paid on Monday last by the Kootenay Ore Co. at Kaslo to the Goodenough. The shipment consisted of about 42 tons of ore, which assayed 15 ounces in silver to the ton, and was worth after deducting all charges for sampling, smelting, freight and duty very nearly four thousand dollars. Apart from its immediate value, the shipment attracts attention to the advantages offered to Kootenay mine owners by the sampling works in successful operation at Kaslo. This lot of ore, for instance, within three or four days of leaving the mine, was sampled in the presence of the owners, thus assuring them of the completeness and accuracy of the methods adopted. It was assayed and the returns being submitted to the owners and found satisfactory, the ore was purchased and paid for in cash at Kaslo and the sacks returned to the mine on the same day.

A COACHMAN'S STORY. "Rheumatism," said a leading physician not long since, "may attack anybody, but it is especially the disease of age and poverty. The immediate cause is an irregularity in the blood, which becomes lodged in these parts of the system where the circulation has the least force, sets up a more or less violent inflammation. This poison is always associated with impaired digestion on the part of the stomach and liver, and the amount of it in the system is increased by the inactivity of the executive organs, particularly the skin, bowels and kidneys."

Assuming the correctness of this view, the following conclusion is clearly deductible from it, namely, that to relieve or cure a case of rheumatism we should seek, first, to prevent the formation of the disease, and second, to stimulate the skin, bowels and kidneys, that they may throw it off; or, in other words, we must try to purify the blood. Outward applications, though they may, and do, mollify pain at certain inflamed spots, cannot, in the nature of things, eradicate the cause of the disease.

The following case illustrates the truth of this theory, and should be attentively studied by all who are afflicted with rheumatism—the two ailments being under different names—practically the same thing. "Sixteen years ago I had an attack of rheumatic gout which affected all my joints, giving me intense pain. My hands, feet and shoulders were puffed up and swollen, and for many weeks I suffered martyrdom. After this I was from time to time subject to rheumatism, which moved about my system, sometimes appearing in one part and then in another. For five years I suffered like this. In the autumn of 1885, whilst in the employ of a doctor at Baywater, my coachman, my eyes became affected and I was almost totally blind, not being able to see either the numbers or names of the streets I drove along. My eyes became a mass of live and hot dots. I was sent me to a specialist, and afterwards gave me a dose, and I went to St. Mary's hospital, Paddington, where I attended as an outdoor patient for some months. It was so bad that I had to give up my employment. The doctors at the hospital made a thorough examination of

Advertisement for Castoria, featuring a bottle illustration and text: 'SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA'. The signature is 'Chas. H. Fletcher'.

my eyes, and said they were sound, and that my affection was caused by the rheumatic gout. They gave me medicine and drops for the eyes, also placed blisters behind the and on the temples, but it was little better anything, then worse, and I feared I should lose my sight altogether. In July, 1886, my brother came to London on a visit, and urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, as he thought it would drive the rheumatism out of my system. I got a bottle of this medicine from Whiteley's, in Westbourne Grove, and after taking two bottles I was wonderfully better, my sight returned and I felt better of myself. When I had taken six bottles I was as well as ever, and have since been well. You can publish this letter and refer any one to me. (Signed) Joseph Parker, 21 Blenheim street, Westbourne Square, Bayswater, July 1st, 1896."

Mr. Parker is a respectable man and worthy of implicit confidence. He is now in the employ of Mr. Whiteley, the famous purveyor, of whom he bought Mother Seigel's Syrup in the first place, and demonstrates the truth of the proposition, now admitted by the highest medical authorities, that rheumatism is a disease of the blood caused, at its root of it, by chronic dyspepsia and indigestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup being the most successful medicine in the world for all ailments of the digestion, consequently prevents the further formation of the blood poison, expels it from all places where it has produced inflammation in the body, and hence cures rheumatism. The reader will note that it is now ten years since Mr. Parker's recovery, during which period he has had no relapse. Therefore the cure was real and radical.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES Business Transacted by the Board at Yesterday Evening's Meeting. Trustee Dr. Hall Wants the Standard of General Education Raised.

A meeting of the board of school trustees was held yesterday evening at the secretary's office, all the members of the board being present except Trustees Belyea and Yates. The following communications were received: From Peter Hansen, offering to supply one hundred cords of wood at \$2.75 per cord. Referred to the supply committee with power to act. From W. J. Dowler, city clerk, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the estimates brought down by the board at the last meeting, which he said had been referred to the finance committee of the city council. This letter was received and filed. From Miss Sprague, a teacher in the north ward school holding a 7th division appointment who asked that the same rate of salary as paid to the teachers of the 4th division be paid to her, as she is teaching that division. Mr. Angus (Galbraith, of the same school wrote asking, as he was doing the work of a second assistant, if he was entitled to the salary paid to the second assistants. These two letters were received and laid on the table. City Clerk Glover, of New Westminster, wrote asking for information as to the changes that had been made in the salaries of teachers. The information asked for was sent. Bills amounting to \$12.00 were received and referred to the finance committee with orders to pay them if found correct. The supply committee's report, showing the supplies furnished to various schools, was received and adopted.

Trustee Dr. Hall then moved a resolution that a committee be appointed to inquire into the system of supplying ink and pens now in vogue and to ascertain what the cost of supplying these to the pupils would be. The motion was carried and Trustees Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Grant appointed as the committee. Trustee Mrs. Grant then stated that she had considerable complaints as to the ventilation and heating of the South Park school. Trustee McMicking said he had also received many complaints on the same subject. Chairman Hayward was of the opinion that the complaints arose from the regulations. A fire in the school on Saturdays and Sundays, he considered, would remedy the evil. Trustee McMicking then announced that he would visit the school and look into the matter. Referring to the appointment of an inspector, as suggested at a previous meeting, Trustee McMicking said that he thought one inspector could cover the work of the four cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo, and he moved a resolution that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the boards of those cities to ascertain their views regarding co-operation. Trustee Mrs. Jenkins seconded the motion, which was then put and carried.

With reference to the old school sites of Rock Bay, James Bay and Hillside schools, which are held in trust by the city, Trustee McMicking moved that these sites be taken over by the school board. The matter was referred to the legislative committee to make enquiries and report. Trustee McMicking then said that he had received a complaint from Mr. Salt who complained that the principal of the North Ward school had taken a knife from his son, who was a pupil in that school. Trustee Mrs. Grant explained that the principal had taken away knives from several of the boys who were in the desks. The boy Salt had been one of the number to have a knife taken away from him which knife was the property of his father, the complainant. Trustee Dr. Hall wanted to know what had been done in regard to raising the standard of general education in the city schools, a matter which, in his opinion should be proceeded with at once. The board, he agreed on the matter, could confer with the other school boards of the province and bring it before the council of public instruction and not getting any satisfaction from them, bring it before the provincial legislature. Chairman Hayward said the subject had been extensively dealt with by the board of school trustees last year, but nothing had been done. The board then adjourned.

Mr. B. H. John's valuable English setter dog "Truss" was poisoned a few evenings ago. Other cases of a similar nature are reported.

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Your anxiety is for your delicate child; the child that in spite of all your careful over-watching, keeps thin and pale. Exercise seems to weaken her and food fails to nourish. That child needs Scott's Emulsion with the Hypophosphites—not as a medicine, but as a food containing all the elements of growth. It means rich blood, strong bones, healthy nerves, sound digestion. No child refuses Scott's Emulsion. It is pleasant and palatable.

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VENEZUELAN TREATY. of the Treaty Sent by Mail to Caracas. Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—A copy of the Venezuelan arbitration treaty will be sent by mail on the steamer sailing New York to-day. It will be in a week, leaving sufficient time for an arrangement of all details connected with the submission to be before the latter convenes on the instant. The Venezuelan government is fully informed as to the exact nature of the document, as Minister Anselmi by the preceding mail. A copy of the document complete in all respects save the names of the arbitrators, is being sent to the ratification of the treaty by the Venezuelan congress, of which no doubt is entertained here.

Revelstoke Herald. A rich body of ore has been struck in No. 3 tunnel of the Great North which assays 430 ounces of silver and

by not profit by the experience of who have found prospecting for catarrh in Flood's Sassaaparilla.

