

NEWS FROM LONDON.

Death of Rt. Hon. C. E. Childers—To Relieve Depression in Germany.

The Kaiser Orders Torpedo Destroyers From World-Renowned British Builders.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Right Hon. C. E. Childers, ex-member of parliament and the occupant of several offices in former Liberal cabinets, died at 5 o'clock this afternoon from congestion of the lungs.

It is stated by a member of the College of Cardinals that Pope Leo will positively refuse his consent to the proposed baptism of Prince Boris of Bulgaria into the Greek Catholic church.

The resolution introduced by Herr von Hammerstein-Loxten, in the Prussian diet, replying to questions on the subject, asserted that the government was doing all that was possible to relieve the agricultural depression.

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and William T. Stead. The declaration will be sent throughout Great Britain and the United States for signatures.

The Westminster Gazette says it is almost certain that Justin McCarthy will not resume the leadership of the Irish party in parliament after the re-assembly of that body.

The reply of the Sultan to the letter of the Queen on the subject of the Armenian troubles has been despatched to Casak Pasha Antioch, Turkish ambassador in London.

From information obtained on the best possible authority it can be stated that nothing is known in St. Petersburg about the supposed treaty between Russia and Turkey.

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JOHN WON'T RETREAT.



MR. BULL—I don't look like a hindividual as was contemplating a blooming foot race, do I?

—Montreal Gazette.

TUPPER SCARES THEM.

Cape Breton Grits Howl For Their Idol to Prevent Sir Charles From Being Heard.

Laurier Correctly Described by the Old Man Eloquent—Another Liberal Trimmer.

SYDNEY, C.B., Jan. 29.—(Special)—Notwithstanding the bitter cold snap which prevails, the thermometer standing seven below zero this morning, Royal Albert hall, at North Sydney, was crowded this afternoon to listen to Sir Charles Tupper's address.

When thus interrupted, while quoting figures showing the great development of the coal industry under the National Policy, Sir Charles suggested that unpalatable as the facts were to the Liberals, he did not think they would improve Mr. Murray's prospects by refusing to hear the truth.

Repeating to what he described as the vile personal attacks upon himself, he said he could quote higher and better authority for the statement that Mr. Laurier was a traitor to the British crown, than his enemies could give for the scandalous personal attacks made upon him.

The brigantine Grata, which arrived this afternoon from Oporto, reports sighting a large three-masted steamer, supposed to be a passenger ship, before daylight, off Cape Race, burning distress signals.

'The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.'

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

Some of the Important Provisions Which It is Supposed to Contain.

B.C. Fishermen to Be Allowed to Use Pound Nets in Boundary Bay.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—The Remedial bill was under consideration by the Council to-day. The measure has been printed along with all the Manitoba school acts since the organization of the province, so that easy reference can be made to any particular statute.

The Shortis case was under discussion in the house this afternoon. Hon. Mr. Dickey deprecated pre-judging the case until all the papers were down.

Mr. McLennan's bill to protect employees on public works received considerable support in the house to-night and was referred to committee.

Hon. Mr. Costigan informed Mr. Martin that the British Columbia canners would be allowed to fish with pound nets in Boundary Bay at the mouth of the Fraser river.

Mr. Costigan also informed Mr. Martin that proceedings were under way for the removal of the wrecked steamer San Pedro.

Hon. Mr. Foster, replying to Mr. Forbes, said: "The Controller of Inland Revenue is a cabinet minister of full rank."

Mr. Foster also informed Mr. Martin that the Controller of Inland Revenue is a cabinet minister of full rank.

FURTHER MASSACRES FEARED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 30.—Letters received here from the insurgents at Zeitoun, say that no excesses were committed by them until they heard of the massacre at Maraah, when they took vengeance on the Turks.

A renewal of the massacres at Aintab, Anasias and Van is feared, and ambassadors of the powers have called the attention of the Porte to the alarming rumors being circulated.

At last the department of state ordered two cruisers to come to Morsini, examine our affairs and hear any complaints we wished to make.

The governor of the state was ordered on board the cruiser. He presented a list of complaints against me personally, which were proved before his face in the presence of the naval consul to be utterly untrue and preposterous.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—There is likely to be a very interesting debate in the house committee on foreign affairs over the proposition to report a resolution to censure Ambassador Bayard for his two speeches at Edinburgh and Boston, England.

It is probable that Clarke Wallace and Dalton McCarthy will join forces to endeavor to defeat the remedial bill.

The annual report of the militia department was presented in the house to-day. The total expenditure last year amounted to \$1,574,019.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The National Board of Trade at its closing session to-day by a unanimous voting directed the President to send the following pacific sentiment to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, London, England: "Peace on earth, good will to men."

FIGHTING AT FORMOSA.

ROCK... OD... ERS... RES... FOOD, CONSTIPATION, COLIC, BILIOUSNESS... The world's fair tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1896.

A SINGULAR ASSUMPTION.

The Times reproduces the point in the Manitoba school controversy raised by the Hon. David Mills. This is what it says:

What are the real feelings of the Manitoba minority in regard to the restoration of separate schools in the way proposed? Does anyone know for a certainty that the majority of that minority wish to be placed in the position which this bill involves? Has any effort been made to canvass the opinions of the Catholics of Manitoba? None as far as we know. Certain persons have assumed to speak for the minority, but it is not absolutely certain that they correctly represent the views of those they are said to represent. This is a matter on which the work of an investigating commission would at once throw light.

This is plausible and it is ingenious. It suggests that all the fuss about the schools has been made in the Dominion and in the Province of Manitoba for no earthly purpose, as the minority said to be aggrieved do not feel that they are injured at all. The suggestion is that they are well satisfied with the school legislation of 1890.

The passage also assumes that for five long years "the majority of the minority" have been dumb; that they have gone to law, have appealed to the Dominion Government, and have allowed an agitation in their behalf to be raised and to grow until it has extended from one end of the Dominion to the other without making a sign that they are not satisfied with the present state of things as regards education in Manitoba. This, it must be allowed, is a very violent assumption indeed. People in these days in free countries do not act in this way. Let even a few men feel strongly on any subject and they are certain in a very short time to find a way to make their feelings and their opinions known to the community in which they live. They would not allow themselves to be misrepresented, and that too in the most striking and the most conspicuous way, for five years and more without making an effort to undeceive those who had been deluded and led astray.

Parliament would be laughed at from one end of the Dominion to the other if it seriously set about appointing a Commission to find out whether the majority of the minority of Roman Catholics in Manitoba have for five years allowed the people of the Dominion to believe that they had a serious grievance to complain of—a grievance about which loud complaints had been made by persons speaking for them—when they were perfectly contented and willing to allow things to go on as the majority of the Legislature, and presumably of the people, had ordained.

The assumption of the philosopher of the Grits, too, implies that Mr. Greenway and his colleagues are the greatest set of chumps that were ever entrusted with power, for they have allowed the school agitation to go on until it has assumed formidable dimensions, when they could at any time, almost with a word, have put a stop to it at once and for ever. All that they had to do was to show that the Catholics as a denomination were perfectly satisfied with the school law of 1890. This, however, they did not try to prove or even venture to assert. What more conclusive answer could there have been to the remedial order than the following: "There is no grievance to remedy; the majority of the Roman Catholic minority are well pleased with the law, and are satisfied to live under it." Does anyone for a moment suppose if there were any grounds on which to base such a reply, that it would not have been triumphantly made? No one supposes that the Greenway Government is composed of fools, but if there is anything in the hypothesis which the Times adopts, every one of them is well qualified to be an inmate of an asylum for idiots.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The following telegram which is said to be a special to the Montreal Star appears in the Tacoma Ledger of the 30th ult.:

Lord Salisbury and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain have been considering the result of inquiries into the records made here on behalf of British Columbia, which show that the United States has no right under the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825, to three million acres of land of Prince of Wales island, on the Pacific coast, which is of great strategic and commercial value, and which the United States has usurped since buying Alaska. The records of the despatches of Bagot to Lord Canning show that Clarence Straits and not Portland Inlet is the correct boundary. It is suggested that the Canadian members of the Alaskan boundary commission have been misled into assuming the correctness of the United States' assumption.

There is evidently an error in the transmission of this telegram, for the boundary line mentioned in the latter part of it is east of Prince of Wales Island, and could not, therefore, include in British territory a single acre on that island. The three million acres alluded to must therefore be on the mainland between Portland Canal and the sea coast. The conclusion at which Lord Salisbury and the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain are said to have arrived, is the only one to which they could have come if the language of the treaty describing the eastern boundary of Alaska is to be understood as the language of any other

description of the boundaries of a piece of land is to be understood. The point of starting is described with the utmost minuteness. From that point the line is described to run to the north ("au nord"). But the line which our neighbors contend for starts from the right point, and then runs for a hundred miles or so a little south of east before it takes a northerly direction. This being the case we can readily believe that the despatches of Bagot to Canning show that the line runs exactly as it is described in the treaty of 1825.

Our clever and generally candid contemporary, the Seattle Times, commenting upon the above despatch quotes the terms of the treaty describing the line after it starts on the Mainland, but does not quote what the treaty says about the direction it must take from the starting point, the southern extremity of Prince of Wales Island. The direction is so simple and so specific that it seems to us astonishing how a mistake could have been made. Starting from that point, which is the commencement of the line, it runs north. If that direction is followed the line cannot possibly go near Portland Canal.

A PENETRATING LIGHT.

With respect to the wonderful discovery in the art of photography which enables the photographer to get a picture of an object apparently hidden by a solid and opaque covering, Harold Frederic in his London letter of the 25th says:

Röntgen's photographic discovery increasingly monopolizes scientific attention. Already numerous successful applications of it to surgical difficulties are reported from various countries, but perhaps even more striking are the proofs that it will revolutionize methods in many departments of metallurgical industry. It is discovered that lead as well as aluminum is transparent to cathodic rays, and that alloys all vary in degree by rules which are being rapidly established and tabulated. Carbon can be readily distinguished from iron, and imperfect fusions in bronze and other compounds can be detected at once, so that an ideally simple system of testing great blocks or bars of metal, as in cannon, railroad wheels, rails, bridge sections, armor plates and so forth, seems at hand. Experiments already made warrant the expectation that the new method of testing will be of some value in practically every branch of metallurgy.

A BRITISH STATESMAN'S SPEECH.

We have all seen with what a light heart many politicians and journalists of the Great Republic appear to contemplate a war between Great Britain and the United States. They seem to think that such a war, while it would afford them a good deal of intense and pleasurable excitement, would not be attended by circumstances or followed by results that would be regarded with horror and bitterly deplored by every truly patriotic and really humane man and woman in the two countries. Distance and uncertainty lend to them enchantment to the view of a war which, besides being fratricidal and most destructive to both life and property, could not fail of being a sore, perhaps a deadly blow, to the cause of freedom, progress and enlightenment in every part of the world. Such a war would be certain to do a vast amount of harm to many, and however it might result do good to none.

The prospect of war was regarded with very different feelings by thoughtful and large-minded men on the other side of the Atlantic. The Right. Hon. Arthur Balfour spoke of the dreadful contingency in Manchester on the 15th of last month, when the war fever in the United States was at its height. He was not afraid of being misunderstood and misinterpreted when he gave utterance to the feelings of pain and grief with which he regarded the prospect of a war between the two kindred nations. He said:

I have been deeply and painfully impressed by the different attitude, the different mode in which we on this side of the Atlantic look at the question of war, from that which appears to be taken by some sections of the American population upon the other side. To us—I speak for myself, and I think I speak for those whom I am addressing—the idea of war with the United States of America carries with it something of the unnatural horror of a civil war. (Hear, hear.) War with any nation is a contingency to be avoided at almost any cost, except the cost of dishonor, but war with the United States appears to have an additional horror of its own born of the fact that those whom we should be fighting are our own flesh and blood (hear, hear), speaking our own language, sharing our own civilization. (Cheers.) I feel, so far as I can speak for my countrymen, that our pride in the race to which we belong is a pride which includes every English-speaking community in the world. (Hear, hear.) We have a domestic patriotism as Scotchmen or as Englishmen or as Irishmen, or what you will. We have an Imperial patriotism as citizens of the British Empire. But surely, in addition to that, we have also an Anglo-Saxon patriotism which embraces within its ample folds the whole of the great race which has done so much in every branch of human effort, and above all in that branch of human effort which has produced free institutions and free communities. (Cheers.) I have sorrowfully to admit that this view does not seem as yet to be shared by the English-speaking people in the United States of America. Large sections of them, at all events, if I may judge from the reports in the newspapers—which is all that I have to judge by—large sections of them seem to regard a war with this country as a thing to be lightly indulged in, an exhilarating exercise, a genuine stimulant. To me that is a terrible, a distressing, and a

horrible point of view, and I do not believe, and I will never believe, that it is the point of view that will be permanently adopted by any large section in the United States. (Cheers.) We may be taxed with being idealists and dreamers in this matter. I would rather be an idealist and a dreamer; and I look forward with confidence to the time when our ideals will have become real and our dreams will be embodied in actual political fact.

Mr. Balfour did not speak in this way because he, as a British subject, was afraid to fight or because he believed that his country was unprepared for war if war must come. The British have never had the reputation of being cowards, and recent events have shown that the spirit which has made them victors in a thousand battlefields still lives in the breasts of Britons, and is ready when it is evoked to produce as great results as ever it did. As to his country's preparedness for a war with the United States or with Germany or any other of the great powers, Mr. Balfour said:

I have been almost inevitably compelled to dwell to-night upon topics, topics it may be full of difficulty and menace for the future; but think not, I beseech you, that I at this moment take a pessimistic view of the future of the country. Speaking for myself, I do not believe that public opinion on either side of the Atlantic or in Europe will permit the outbreak of a war whose end no man can foresee, not that I will supply to the future, but that I will supply to the present, leave this room under the impression that I am a prophet of evil things, or that I look forward to dark days for the Empire of which we are citizens. (Cheers.) We, after all, have no cause of quarrel that I can discover with any nation, large or small, powerful or insignificant, upon the face of the world. (Cheers.) We desire no man's territory. We wish not to interfere with any present interest or any legitimate ambition which any state may possess. Our own work within our own sphere is sufficient for us. (Cheers.) That will tax our energies to the utmost, and that will supply to the statesmen all the material which may require for the most energetic labor for the development of Britain and of the British Empire. But if it needs must be that war should come, which I do not believe it would, that it is a contingency of which we have at the present moment any special reason to be afraid (hear, hear)—the British Empire is not like the Spanish Empire of the 17th century, a helpless hulk lying upon the waters, tempting depredation by its wealth, but unable by weakness to beat off the depredators. No, gentlemen, there never was a moment I believe in the recent history of this country when the British Empire was a better fighting machine than it is at the present time.

Englishmen in Mr. Balfour's position are not in the habit of boasting or of exaggerating in any way. They are most careful as to the statements they make and are much more liable to say less than they believe the facts and circumstances warrant than to say more. The spirit which he evinced in that Manchester speech was admirable and the statements he made most judicious. We have no doubt that what he said had a good effect, not only in Great Britain, but in foreign countries. A British statesman of Mr. Balfour's standing does not speak to his fellow-subjects alone, but to all the world.

THE REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

We publish in another column a copy of the report of the Commissioner covering the first instalment of the work, which fills a volume considerably larger than the Consolidated Acts of 1888 now in use. As our readers are already aware, the revision now being proceeded with is not of the laws of the Province only, but of the statute law of England so far as it is applicable to British Columbia. The law of England, as it existed on the 19th of November, 1858, is, so far as applicable, by an early Colonial Act declared to be the law of British Columbia. Hence the revision now undertaken necessarily covers the entire body of English statute law from Magna Charta to the nineteenth century, minus such portions as pertain exclusively to the Dominion.

A perusal of the volume covered by the report shows that the work has been entered upon in the spirit of industry and research and that every section of the law has received at the hands of the Commissioner careful thought and searching scrutiny. Copious notes of explanation are appended to most of the statutes of importance, and while the spirit of existing legislation has been faithfully preserved, yet where scope has presented itself for improvement the Commissioner has introduced suggestions and proposed changes, which are printed in different type so that the Legislature can readily adopt or reject them.

This revision is certainly no work of scissors and paste, but the whole volume is the result of careful study and solicitous care. We observe that there is a complaint that departure, are made from the text of the law as it exists and that the work is unsatisfactory on that account. We think that this complaint arises from a failure critically and fairly to examine the work, which, so far as we have seen, seems fully to justify the statement in the report, that whilst "many of the more important of the Provincial acts have been re-drawn and re-arranged, objectionable features removed and such changes introduced as experience, the altered condition of the country and judicial decisions show to be necessary," yet that the aim of the consolidation throughout "to retain the

spirit of the law as it exists," has been consistently kept in view. We think that this revision when finished will be of incalculable advantage to the Province in placing in a clear and intelligent form the laws of the country before the people, and we note with satisfaction that with the present instalment one-third of the work is already compiled.

DEFEATED BUT NOT FOILED.

We see the Boers praised without stint in some of the American newspapers for their courage in repelling the invasion of their country by the force under Dr. Jameson. When the particulars of that invasion are known it will be seen that it did not require any great amount either of skill or of courage on the part of the Boer army to defeat Dr. Jameson's little band of brave raiders. This is what Mr. Rider Haggard, whose name is well known wherever the English language is spoken or read, says about that "invasion" and its leader:

Their advance may have been an international crime and an act of rebellion against the authority of the Queen, but at least if half the intelligence that comes to be true, they undertook it believing that thereby they might save their countrymen and women from attack and possibly from massacre. For three days they pushed forward through the burning heat of an African midsummer to hurl themselves at last upon a strong position held by more than twice their number of brave and unwearied men. Repulsed from thence as indeed they must be, still they struggled on through daylight and darkness, without food, without rest, fighting hard and losing heavily by the way. At length, their ammunition exhausted and reeling in their saddles with fatigue, they yielded to a force that outmarched them for four days, and there within a few miles of the city they came to save, the net of doom closed round them.

Dr. Jameson may be a "rebel" and, therefore, worthy of reprobation, or even of punishment, yet I think that now, when we know of the blood-stirring story of his failure, but few of us who have ever had the honor of shaking him by the hand will cease to remember the fact with pride.

It was certainly no great feat of arms for a large body of men on their own soil, fresh and well supplied with everything that they needed, and in a strong position, to beat off less than half their number of men weak for want of food, weary with travel under a burning sun and without even a fair supply of ammunition. The gallantry and the devotion were all on the other side. And when it is considered that Dr. Jameson and his little troop marched to the Transvaal to deliver men from the grinding and humiliating tyranny of the ignorant and extortionate Boers Dr. Jameson's failure will be regarded as a thousand times more noble and more heroic in every way than the victory of the oppressors of the Uitlanders.

MINERS ARE SANGUINE

Mr. William E. Devereaux Brings Good Reports From the Latest Scene of Mining Activity.

Assays Average Well and Prospectors Express Every Confidence in Their Properties.

Mr. William E. Devereaux, C.E., who has just arrived from the latest scene of mining activity, at Phillips Arm, Cardero channel and vicinity, reports that there is a great deal of mining already being done in the neighborhoods referred to, on the shores of almost every arm of the sea for a distance of upwards of fifty miles. The woods and mountain tops are simply alive with prospectors, all sanguine of great things for the new camp.

The Phillips Arm Mining Co., which consolidates a number of important holdings, is energetically pushing development work under the superintendence of Mr. Satter. One shaft 30 feet in depth has been sunk on the mountain side and a drift is now in operation, slightly above high-water mark, exposing the strata 60 feet in width and 100 feet up the mountain side. In the 60-foot exposure there are numerous seams or veins ranging from eight inches to two feet in width, bearing N. 80 W. magnetic and pitching from the horizontal at an angle of nearly 45 degrees in wadly at both ends of the wall. Mr. Stanley, the mining expert, has stated that a fair average of assays made brought \$90 to the ton, and that the prospects to-day are just as good as were those of Rossland one year ago.

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netic. On this island there are two distinct seams or veins, one being a continuation of the Phillips Arm and Channel island vein, which has been traced over Mount Tucker, across Valdez island, down to the "Hole in the Wall," across Read island, and on to Cortes. In a northwest direction this vein has been traced as far north as Loughborough Inlet, over Mount McDonald to Campbell Point. The other vein is one and a half miles east of Mount Tucker and running parallel to the main ledge.

Another vein has been discovered at the foot of Mount Tremble, and also on Thurlow island, Godwin point. At Redonda island and Bute inlet six gold and six cinnabar claims have been staked off, the latter carrying quicksilver. On Denham island an iron mine has been discovered, and at Vancouver Bay, Jarvis inlet, gold has been found.

At a recent meeting of the miners it was determined to appeal to the government for the establishment of a recording office and post office, and the appointment of a justice of the peace, at Shoal Bay, Thurlow island. The Union Steamship Company, intend placing another steamer on the route in the spring to meet the increasing demand of traffic.

Andrew Secord and J. Hickey, the veteran prospectors, are now in and the public are likely to hear from them shortly.

Nearly two hundred claims have been staked off during the last three months. Some of the best are the Queen of Sheba, King Solomon, Imperial, Electric, Last Dollar, Capella and Bonanza.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts for four years in each case, each way between Cedar and Nanaimo, Kamloops, P.O. and C.P.R. Station, Mission City and Mount Lehman, from the first April next.

Sealed tenders addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 28th February, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on proposed contracts for four years in each case, each way between Cedar and Nanaimo, Kamloops, P.O. and C.P.R. Station, Mission City and Mount Lehman, from the first April next.

E. H. FLETCHER, P.O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, B.C., 17th January, 1896. 12626-31

A SIGNIFICANT

The British Premier Foreign Field-Int the Monroe

Salisbury's Eloquent Devotion of the the Emp

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Non-Conformist Union the Hotel Metropole occasion of an address Salisbury. The prime course of his remarks as to Venezuela: "I have a denunciation of the Monroe doctrine is no part of my dispatch to the Secretary of State, supported its policy in the strongest terms. But when I despatch and reiterate rule of policy, we are the Monroe doctrine as understood it. (Cheers) you will not find any supporters than we are.

Lord Salisbury then to the Armenian question, approached the subject with laboring under the supposition that England herself in honor to Sultan, which means to go to the Sultan in order to force the Armenians well," he said, merely boasting that if the Sultan certain reforms they were more. He did not interpret that as undue war. As to the Cyprus Lord Salisbury continued trace of an undertaking behalf of the Sultan's son.

"I was concerned in both these conventions," said, "and nothing would me to pledge my countenance to undertake." He invited his hearers to which the Sultan had refused, although very good not be expected to government in two months time to say the time in a civilized community. I hope the beneficial result as the

Lord Salisbury the "Mansfield" by spreading Turks the feeling that was threatened, the unfortunately led to the horrors, which can only with the days of Genghis Tamerlane. I am aware influential people are was done by his government with pose. My own opinion Sultan's government is impotent and powerless dream to imagine that perpetration of these cruelties there is no grudge so. It was a fact fact driven to the their most corrupt and form which brought up Armenians these terrible.

IMPORTANT EXP

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—T War has just completed successful experiments of Prof. Röntgen, of the method of applying photography and medicine, with ing use of it in war surgery.

New York, Jan. 30.—Wright, who occupies a perimental physician at and is in charge of the laboratory, has, according Post's New Haven correspondence successful experiments graphing subjects being by the agency of cathode Professor Röntgen, of Germany, has been achieved such remarkable fessor Wright used in his tube in which the exhaust so high a point that the gas left in the tube is me



MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed tenders addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 28th February, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails on proposed contracts for four years in each case, each way between Cedar and Nanaimo, Kamloops, P.O. and C.P.R. Station, Mission City and Mount Lehman, from the first April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Cedar, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Mission City and Mount Lehman, and at this office.

E. H. FLETCHER, P.O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, B.C., 17th January, 1896. 12626-31

A SIGNIFICANT SPEECH

The British Premier Reviews the Foreign Field—Interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

Salisbury's Eloquent Tribute to the Devotion of the Colonies to the Empire.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The banquet of the Non-Conformist Unionist Association at the Hotel Metropole to-night was the occasion of an address by the Marquis of Salisbury. The prime minister in the course of his remarks said with reference to Venezuela: "I have been held up as a denouncer of the Monroe doctrine. As a matter of fact, although the Monroe doctrine is no part of international law, my dispatch to Mr. Olney, secretary of state of the United States, supported it as a rule of policy in the strongest and most distinct terms. But when I stated in that dispatch and reiterated now that as a rule of policy, we entirely advocate of the Monroe doctrine, we mean the Monroe doctrine as President Monroe understood it. (Cheers.) In that sense you will not find me more convinced supporters than we are."

Lord Salisbury then turned abruptly to the Armenian question, and reproached the religious communities with laboring under a mistake when they supposed that England had bound herself in honor to succor the Armenians, which means to go to war with the Sultan in order to force him to govern the Armenians well. The Berlin treaty, he said, merely bound the signatory powers that if the Sultan promulgated certain reforms they would watch over the execution of those reforms—nothing more. He did not think any one could interpret that as undertaking to go to war. As to the Cyprus convention Lord Salisbury continued, it contains no trace of an undertaking to interfere in behalf of the Sultan's subjects.

"I was concerned in the drafting of both these conventions," Lord Salisbury said, "and nothing would have induced me to pledge my country to such a desperate undertaking." The speaker reminded his hearers that the reforms which the Sultan had recently accepted, although very good reforms, could not be expected to produce good government in two months. "They require time to work out." His Lordship went on to say: "They would require time in a civilized community, and much more so in a savage and feudal community. I hope they will have a beneficial result as the time progresses."

Lord Salisbury then continued: "Meaning by spreading among the Turks the feeling that their dominion was threatened, the reforms have unfortunately led to the perpetration of horrors, which can only be compared with the days of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane. I am aware that many influential people aver that this was done by the Sultan and his government with a set purpose. My own opinion is that the Sultan's government is weak, wretched, impotent and powerless, but it is a dream to imagine that he ordered the perpetration of these cruelties. In my judgment there is no ground for thinking so. It was race faction and creed faction driven to the highest point in their most corrupt and most horrible forms which brought upon the wretched Armenians these terrible sufferings."

"If you ask why we have not interfered, I can only answer for England, that we could have threatened what I may call annoyances in the seizing of customs here and there, but when you are dealing with the rising of a whole fanatical population against a population with whom they have been at bitter enmity for ages, and who are situated in mountains far removed from the seashore, you are deceiving yourselves if you imagine that England's arm, long as it is, could have done anything in mitigation. Nothing but a military occupation could have done it, and England does not possess the power for military occupation at that distance. Mr. Gladstone wrote in a letter that England could cope with five or six Turkeys. That was a most ill-judged and rash observation. If the Sultan would meet us on the open sea undoubtedly we could cope with five or six Sultans. But it is not worth arguing the possibility of England occupying these inaccessible provinces."

"I am not bound to answer the question why Europe did not interfere. I say confidently that none of the powers wished to interfere, and believe that my view is that with patience the Sultan's prestige, which is the only power left in the country, will ultimately re-establish order and allow industry and commerce to take their usual secure course. This is their view and it is our duty to give the Sultan time. In conclusion Lord Salisbury referred to the recent patriotic demonstrations in the colonies in the face of threatening complications, and said: "I care not how much we are isolated if we are united. An example has been set which will shed a beneficial light on the latest generations of Englishmen." As he finished his address and resumed his seat he was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS. BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Minister of War has just completed a series of successful experiments with the discovery of Prof. Rontgen, of Vienna, of a new method of applying photography to surgery and medicine, with a view of making use of it in war surgery.

New York, Jan. 30.—Professor A. W. Wright, who occupies the chair of experimental physics at Yale university and is in charge of the Sloan physical laboratory, has, according to the Evening Post's New Haven correspondent, made successful experiments recently in photographing subjects behind opaque bodies by the agency of cathode rays, in which Professor Rontgen's discovery at Wurtemberg, Germany, has been reported to have achieved such remarkable results. Professor Wright used in his experiments a tube in which the exhaustion is carried to so high a point that the tension of the gas left in the tube is measured by a few

millionths of ordinary atmospheric pressure. The discharge from the negative electrode of the tube gives the cathode rays which are almost non-luminous.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

(Special to the Colonist.)

INGERSOLL, Jan. 27.—Wm. McLaren, charged with causing the death of Erwin Caldwell, during a New Year's scuffle at the McMurray house at Ingersoll, has been discharged from custody.

TORONTO, Jan. 29.—The charge against Dallas Hyams of conspiracy to murder Harry Hyams wife was dropped to-day. Four charges of fraud and now pending against the twins. A charge of the larceny of the rings sent on approval may be laid against Harry Hyams.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—Robert Bickerdike was elected president of the board of trade over the late president, James Cantlie, by 102 votes.

CORONATION, Jan. 30.—At a meeting of the West Northumberland Liberal Association Dr. Waters' resignation of the Liberal nomination for the House of Commons was accepted and another nomination will be made at the call of the executive.

TORONTO, Jan. 30.—A large block on Ontario street occupied by Charles B. Williams as a planning mill and by other firms was burned to-day. Loss \$20,000, uninsured.

TORONTO, Jan. 30.—McCabe, Robertson & Co., wholesale fancy goods, assigned to-day; liabilities, \$30,000; assets, \$20,000.

QUEBEC, Jan. 30.—The weather is fine and great crowds are attending the winter carnival. These are the last appearances in Quebec that the record will be broken.

DORCHESTER, N.B., Jan. 30.—At McGinlay's Corner, near Memramcook, a quarrel took place between Julius Landry and Fred. Bourgeois, his brother-in-law, resulting in the latter shooting Landry in the hip. It is thought Landry will live. Bourgeois is in jail.

MONTREAL, Jan. 31.—Joel Leduc, an extensive lumberman and formerly a city councillor, died to-day of heart disease, aged 72.

BARRE, Jan. 31.—Alex. Lang, a prominent citizen of Barre, is dead, aged 55.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 31.—William Taylor is dead from injuries received by being kicked by a horse.

NAPANEE, Jan. 31.—N. S. Madole, a Napanee councillor, was disqualified because of his holding office as a license commissioner. He has resigned the commission and will run again.

STRATHROY, Jan. 31.—About nine months ago George Thornydyke came here and started a barber shop. He married Miss May Johnston, a highly respected young lady of this place. On Thursday night the police received a message from Lindsay asking for the arrest of Thornydyke on a charge of bigamy. About a year ago he married Miss Lottie McWilliams.

STRATHROY, Jan. 31.—A frame house occupied by Geo. Delt and family was burned early this morning. The family narrowly escaped and the children had to be dropped from the upper windows nearly naked.

NEWCASTLE, Jan. 31.—Yesterday was nomination day in Northumberland for the Ottawa vacancy caused by the promotion of Hon. Michael Adams to the Senate. The Liberal candidate is Hon. Peter Mitchell and the Conservative James Robinson.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 29.—(Special)—There will be a recount of the ballots cast in the Dauphin election. Mr. Campbell also claims to have enough evidence to unseat Burrows, Liberal.

By the explosion of a threshing machine boiler near Emerson last night, F. W. Freeman, who was attending a crushing machine, was, with a portion of the engine, hurled through a double partition wall of a barn. That he was not killed instantly is miraculous. He is badly scalded, cut and bruised. There are hopes of his recovery.

It is announced that the Advocate, Patron organ for Manitoba and published at Rapid City, is about to suspend. The grand lodge has authorized the official publication of another paper.

Rev. W. T. Mitton, of Moosomin, has been called to the rectorship of Christ church here.

After a long illness Miss Irma Livingston Eaton, only daughter of Mrs. Joseph Martin, died this morning. For the past year the deceased has suffered from pulmonary trouble, and the excitement of escaping from the burning Cauchon block aggravated the disease. She was nineteen years old and was the only daughter of the late George W. C. Eaton, of Ottawa. Hon. Joseph Martin will grant the remains of his step-daughter at Ottawa.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 30.—(Special)—The officers of the Commercial Bank were before the courts here to-day, when the salaries of liquidators up to July 31 were fixed. Mr. Culver stated to the court that many shareholders were seriously thinking of forming a company to take over the assets of the bank and pay off the present indebtedness. The principal part of the work of winding up was realized on the real estate and collecting moneys, and it was thought that this could be done much more cheaply by employing a competent man to do the work. Mr. Phippen applied to the court on behalf of the liquidators for leave to pay over a further dividend of ten per cent., making altogether seventy cents on the dollar. It will require \$50,000 to do this, but when the next call is made it will only take \$30,000 to pay all the creditors in full.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 31.—(Special)—The Liberal Conservatives will nominate a candidate for the Dominion parliament at Morden on February 13. J. B. McLaren, of Morden, has already been nominated by the Liberals, and John Morrow by the Patrons. It is generally understood that the Conservative nomination will be tendered to Mr. Robert Rogers.

Six candidates in the recent Manitoba elections lost their deposits and will contribute a total of \$1,200 to the provincial treasury. "Old fellow, I'm engaged to Miss Dasher. She's a dear girl." "She is so. She cost me about £100 the time I was engaged to her."

B. C. FRUIT PRODUCERS. LATE LONDON GOSSIP.

The Meeting at Westminster—Work of the Horticultural Board—Officers Elected.

Some Interesting Papers and Discussion—The Question of Transportation—Other Business.

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 31.—At the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, on Thursday, President Henry referred to the practical benefits which had accrued from the effects of the association these results had been obtained through the aid of the government and the horticultural board and its work in exterminating insect pests and disease in trees and fruit, and keeping fruit diseases out of the country; and the important aid to farmers rendered by the work of the association had carried them past the days of experiment and uncertainty to practical results. He spoke of the horticultural board and its work in exterminating insect pests and disease in trees and fruit, and keeping fruit diseases out of the country; and the important aid to farmers rendered by the work of the association had carried them past the days of experiment and uncertainty to practical results. He spoke of the horticultural board and its work in exterminating insect pests and disease in trees and fruit, and keeping fruit diseases out of the country; and the important aid to farmers rendered by the work of the association had carried them past the days of experiment and uncertainty to practical results.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has summoned a meeting of the Irish parliamentary party for next Sunday, and it is understood that on the occasion the reform organization movement will be considered. Mr. McCarthy, it is said, will undoubtedly be re-elected chairman.

The St. James Gazette this afternoon announced that it has learned that the government had settled so far as possible, the programme for the

WORK OF THE SESSION. The proposals of the government, the Gazette adds, will deal with four groups of subjects, namely: The defence and increase of the navy; measures for the relief of husbandry; Irish land legislation, and the question of the support of voluntary schools. Before any progress is made with these measures, however, there will be a discussion of the foreign and colonial policy of the government, especially regarding the Transvaal, Venezuela and Armenia. The latter portion of the debate promises to provide much interesting reading in view of the admissions of Great Britain's weakness which the Marquis of Salisbury made yesterday evening, and which it is claimed show that there has been a complete failure of British diplomacy.

The St. James Gazette (and for that matter all the other newspapers) dwell upon the gravity of the statements made by the Premier, and admits that British intervention in the affairs of the Turkish empire has resulted in a fiasco. The paper says: "Armenia was the Marquis of Salisbury's first failure, and it is a serious one. The failure is chiefly Lord Rosebery's and Lord Kimberley's, but the Marquis of Salisbury is also responsible. If he had retired from an impossible position five months ago the autumn massacres would have been avoided, and yesterday's humiliating confession of failure and impotence would not have been needed."

The Westminster Gazette remarks: "According to the Marquis of Salisbury's speech, the Berlin treaty meant nothing, and no engagement existed. If so, had not we better make room for Russia or any other power who can interfere with the Sultan?"

An editorial in the Chronicle, Liberal, describes Lord Salisbury's speech as the most amazing utterance that ever fell from the lips of the governor of a great empire in crisis of fortune. He should have said less or more. His confession of failure with regard to Armenia is a most ignominious admission.

The Times says: "Lord Salisbury's explanations were rather unimpressive. He will convince all fair-minded men that the fault does not lie with the British government."

The Daily News, Liberal, says: "The little orator who sits at Constantinople over the butcheries will receive Lord Salisbury's statements as glad tidings. It will be read with inexpressible shame by thousands of decent men and women in England. We might at least abstain from encouraging the Sultan in his hellish work."

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG. All the arrangements for the funeral of Prince Henry of Battenberg have been completed. The remains will be buried on Wednesday in the presence of the ceremonies. The body was transferred yesterday at Funchal, Island of Madeira, from the Blonde to the first-class cruiser Blenheim, which immediately afterwards left for England. Upon the arrival of the Blenheim at Portsmouth the body will be transferred to the royal yacht Albert, to be taken to the Isle of Wight. The casket will remain on board the Albert until Wednesday. On board ship the body rests on a bier erected on the quarter deck, draped in light blue and white with the British white ensign. It is expected that the Queen and Princess Beatrice will be present at the disembarkation and will follow the casket, which will be carried by Scots Guardsmen, to Whippingham church, near Osborne house. The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue to enjoy good health. Her Majesty has granted to the Princess the use, during her lifetime, of Osborne cottage. Princess Beatrice has resolved to make her home on the Isle of Wight, of which her husband was governor and where he was much liked.

CARDINAL MANNING'S LIFE. Purcell's "Life of Cardinal Manning," in which he makes statements regarding the Cardinal's political and religious views which are damaging to the prelate's reputation, has created such a vast amount of offence in certain quarters that Cardinal Manning's executors have issued a disclaimer of all responsibility with respect to the work, adding: "We do not in the least recognize the Cardinal in the so-called biography." Nevertheless, the executors have been compelled to allow that the work is founded upon Cardinal Manning's private papers, which they allowed Mr. Purcell to use, though they afterwards revoked the authority and tried to prevent the publication of the work.

It is announced that the pallbearers at the funeral of Lord Leighton, late president of the Royal academy, which occurs at St. Paul's cathedral on Monday next,

The Opening of Parliament—Justin McCarthy Calls His Friends Together.

Work for the Session—Salisbury's Speech—A New Life of Cardinal Manning.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In spite of the social and political gloom there has been during the week a revival of political activity. Several speeches on politics were delivered during the week in anticipation of the re-assembling of parliament, notably by the Marquis of Salisbury at the meeting of Non-Conformist Unionists at the Hotel Metropole on Friday.

Rt. Hon. George Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, it is announced, will move the address in the House of Commons in reply to the Queen's speech at the opening of parliament, and Sir John Maxwell will second the motion. The stand taken by the government in regard to the Venezuelan and Armenian questions will be challenged by the liberals.

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will be the Marquis of Salisbury, the prime minister; the Duke of Abercorn, Sir Joseph Lister, Sir John Millais, Hon. Edward Annde Thompson, Alexander Mackenzie and General Arthur Ellis.

The Observer, Unionist, this morning says: "We have good authority leading us to express the belief that Germany recently invited Russia and other powers to co-operate in a plan hostile to England's continued occupation of Egypt. According to our information and belief this proposition was declined by Russia."

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of the Meeting Held at Westminster—Some Viciously Important Matters Considered.

WESTMINSTER, Feb. 1.—(Special)—At the Dairymen's Association yesterday the balance on hand was shown to be \$23.40. In President Cunningham's opening address he referred to the large importations of dairy produce into the province, which should not be the case. Many suggestions of an important nature were referred to a committee of five for consideration. Mr. C. C. Eldridge in his address on dairy marketing, said that in his opinion Vancouver was not suitably situated for the fruit exchange.

What the Fruit Co-operative Association should aim at should be to have purchasers buy their produce at the different cities and take it away. Imported fruit sold better here on account of the reputation of the shippers. In the same way B. C. fruit-growers must establish a reputation.

A large quantity of butter was imported. This was because there was not sufficient local butter to supply the demand, and it was practically barred from the market on account of the big shipments from the East. He thought the local legislature should aid the dairy association by appointing an inspector to examine all separators and test the milk from each cow, reporting all milk on a standard. The assistance given should be educational not financial. The drying of the Fraser would in his opinion depend more on the farmers than the business men, and it required all their attention and energy. They had, he considered, a strong moral and legal claim on the provincial government to aid them, and also had a right to expect aid from the Dominion government.

Considerable discussion followed Mr. Eldridge's address. Mr. E. Hutcherson spoke at length against the proposal to urge the provincial government to give a bonus per pound on all butter manufactured in the province. This would not be the best way to assist the dairy industry, and he thought the legislature could give them. It would be better if the government would exempt all dairying from taxation. A provincial dairy commission should also be appointed.

Mr. W. P. Jaynes, Cowichan, supported the bonus scheme. Messrs. Wells, Kipp, Higginson and Lee thought government aid should take the form of Fraser dyking and dredging.

A resolution was passed asking the government not to support the proposal to bonus the butter manufactured. In W. H. Lee's paper on cold storage, one of the chief points was the fact that farmers putting fruit or other perishable produce in cold storage must see that it is in an absolutely perfect condition. Fruit can be kept frozen from two to three months without being impaired.

A resolution was adopted that the local legislature be asked to assist dairying by loaning money to farmers on easy terms for the purpose of enabling them to purchase machinery, etc., for creameries. The government is to be further asked to amend the dairy act, to enable dairy corporations to buy feed, raise, care for and dispose of hogs and hog products.

Mr. A. A. King, manager of the Delta creamery, in his paper said when wheat was taken to market on sold, it represented so much capital being disposed of. When butter was made, however, grain was fed to cattle, cattle gave milk, the milk made butter, and the refuse was fed to swine, until by scientific farming the loss of capital was reduced to a minimum. Mr. King mentioned that last year \$400,000 was sent out of the country for butter and cheese—a sum which should have enriched local farmers and not outsiders. He urged that a creamery should not be built unless it is absolutely certain that the milk of 300 cows can be obtained.

The president in his address urged that a permanent veterinary staff is not now necessary. Cattle raiser should be further said, study the Silo system which will soon be in universal use. He thanked Professor Robertson for his assistance to British Columbia farmers, and strongly advocated the establishment of creameries.

A resolution was passed to call the attention of all the boards of trade in the province to the fact that the C.P.R. charged two cents per mile more in British Columbia than in any other part of Canada, and asking them to take action.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. Balfour, Langley; vice-president, G. T. Corfield, Corfield; secretary, G. H. Hadwen, Duncan; directors, E. A. Wells, Chilliwack; H. F. Page, Matsqui; W. B. Jaynes, Cowichan; W. R. Robb, Coombs; W. B. Skinner, Delta; J. Caswell, North Saanich; and J. Cunningham, New Westminster.

The next meeting will be held at Chilliwack on March 16.

VALUABLE HORSES BURNED. PROVIDENCE, R.I., Jan. 30.—W. A. H. Comstock's string of thoroughbred horses perished by fire at his stock farm in Cranston this morning. Within fifteen minutes \$24,000 worth of valuable horseflesh was destroyed, together with the barn. Athlete, the most noted horse of the string, was the only one insured and his policy was only for \$2,000. The barn was insured for \$10,000, its value being about \$30,000. No reason for the fire is known, and it is the general opinion that it was of incendiary origin.

BANK CLEARINGS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The bank clearings for the Dominion as telegraphed to Bradstreet's were: Montreal \$9,306,141, decrease 12.2; Toronto \$6,238,078, increase 16.8; Halifax \$1,001,562, increase 6; Winnipeg \$888,057, increase 38.3; Hamilton \$567,312, increase 17.5. Totals \$17,990,150, decrease 0.5.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Foster Makes a Splendid Review of Seventeen Years Progress.

Canada's Immense Advantages—A Registrar in Admiralty for British Columbia.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—There was less public interest manifested in to-day's budget deliverance than there has been for many years. The attendance was slim in the house and galleries. Those present, however, listened to a splendid speech from Hon. Mr. Foster, one of the best he ever delivered. In effect it was a review of seventeen years progress under Conservative rule, and makes a splendid campaign document. He estimated the revenue and expenditure for the present year at about \$87,000,000. The government could have had a surplus this year, but had decided to spend it in drilling the militia. Mr. Foster proceeded to show the importance of this step.

The Minister then took up the question of the development of the resources of the country, and explained how the government had devised measures to extend means of communication with England, Australia, Japan and the West Indies, all of which the Liberals had opposed. He defended the national policy of the government and expressed the belief that the feeling of the country still favored a moderate measure of protection. He pointed out the immense advantages which Canada possessed for supplying the mother country with food products, and said he believed that arrangements could and would be brought about to make the Empire and its dependencies sufficient within themselves to feed one another and stimulate the production of each. This arrangement would make the outlying dependencies of Great Britain and Britain herself, with common interests, common trade and common defence, strong and united to begin that era of Imperial rule and progress which is in store for them.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed with a repetition of the speech of previous years. He spoke for about an hour and then moved the adjournment of the debate.

B. H. Tyrwhitt Drake, of Victoria, has been appointed registrar in Admiralty of the Exchequer court for British Columbia.

A shipping office has been established at Massett Inlet, Queen Charlotte island, Rev. Mr. Keen being appointed shipping master.

Capt. Sinclair, late M.P. for Dumfrieshire, succeeds Captain Gordon as Lord Aberdeen's secretary, Captain Gordon having returned to England during his wife's illness.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—The cabinet held an all day session to-day, when the remedial bill was again under consideration. Mr. Ewart, counsel for the Manitoba Catholics, left for Winnipeg to-day. It is reported that he has gone to consult his clients regarding the government's proposals.

Mr. Mara is urging the establishment of a salmon hatchery on the Columbia river in the vicinity of Donald or Golden. The annual run of fish in this section is reported to be very great.

ALARM IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—In view of the alarming stories about the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, has ordered the British agent at Pretoria, the capital, to go to Johannesburg and report the true situation of affairs to the colonial office. According to the latest advices everything is unsettled at that point and there are no signs of the resumption of business. It is rumored the government is contemplating another coup involving additional arrests of prominent men in Johannesburg.

New York, Jan. 31.—In view of the reports a dispatch from John Hayes Hammond, the American engineer who is imprisoned in the Transvaal, which concludes: "Detention of all prisoners unjustifiable, confiscation of property a monstrous oppression; ask our government to urge on the Transvaal government that the demands of the reform committee were reasonable and based on the primary principles of the republic. Protest against the treatment of all Americans in particular. If the Transvaal government persists in its present course our government can only evoke the aid of Great Britain as the paramount South African power to coerce the Transvaal. This of course the Transvaal would fear. Urge our government to act immediately and enlist sympathy in our favor."

Proprietor (to Editor)—"Well, the first number of our new paper looks well, but here is one thing I don't like." "What?" "Why, this communication signed 'An Old Subscriber.'"

PYNY-PECTORAL. Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS. In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty that tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects. W. C. McCORMACK & SON, 325 Yonge St., Toronto, writes: "As a general cough and lung remedy Pyny-Pectoral is a most invaluable preparation. It has given me relief from the most distressing coughs, and I have recommended it to all who have been troubled by the same. It is safe and reliable, and I have never known it fail. It is a safe and reliable cough medicine." Large Bottle, 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD., Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

Cottolene. It will delineate put in this way—good. Montreal. Sack of Oats. For Mines. A, B.C. SHIRE. GE. J. Hickey, the now in and hear from them. Claims have been sent three months, the Queen of Imperial, Electric and Bonanza. FLETCHER, P.O. Inspector, Office, Victoria, B.C. j28-31w

Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U.S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE "COLOMBO" HERE.

Prince Luigi's Birthday Modestly Celebrated on Board the Italian Cruiser at Esquimalt.

The Visitor to Remain Until Saturday—Captain Bertolini's Distinguished Service Record.

The Italian cruiser Cristoforo Colombo now lying at anchor in Esquimalt harbor was Wednesday the scene of unusual festivities, occasioned by the fact that it was the birthday of her distinguished lieutenant, Prince Luigi. Just twenty-three years ago this young nobleman, who is a nephew of King Humbert of Italy under whose flag he serves, was born in the royal palace at Madrid, his father, Prince Amedeo then being the ruling monarch of Spain. Great honor and attention were his birthright, for there was then no thought of the King, his father, abdicating his throne, and that throne was thereafter looked upon as the inheritance of the infant, the young Duke of Abruzzi, who is now Victoria's guest, he being by right of birth according to Spanish law entitled to succeed to the throne.

Yesterday a dinner was given on the ship in honor of the Prince's lieutenant, and hearty congratulations were showered upon him. It is doubtful indeed if there is a more esteemed officer in the Italian navy, according to the report of his associates on the Colombo, his affability, his freedom from ostentation and his kindness of disposition having endeared him to all on board. While afloat, much of Prince Luigi's time is occupied in study, his intention being to thoroughly master the science of navigation, for he aims at being a practical officer and a capable seaman.

Though her coming was long delayed, the arrival of the Colombo was none the less welcome when she did make her appearance in Esquimalt yesterday and let to her anchors to the accompaniment of the regulation salute from the British ships at headquarters. She proves to be a trim and well-equipped cruiser of the fifth class of the Italian subsidiary navy. Her experiences at Vancouver had all been of a most pleasurable character, and Captain Bertolini and his officers are unanimous in their expressions of regret that they cannot make a long enough stay here to become thoroughly acquainted with the Victorians.

According to present arrangements the ship will remain at Esquimalt until Saturday afternoon, proceeding then to San Francisco, San Diego and other California ports, and thence to the America will be visited and a fortnight's stay at Valparaiso will enable the residents of that city to see more of the Italian officers than Victorians possibly can. Buenos Ayres is also on the list of calling places and then Montevideo, where the Colombo is to await further orders.

Captain Bertolini, who commands the sailing warship, is an officer with a distinguished record, and has been entrusted with many important diplomatic as well as naval commissions. During the Sino-Japanese war he served in the disturbed waters of the Orient as commander of the Umbra, one of the largest and best vessels in the Italian navy. On the termination of hostilities he was detached from the Umbra at Shanghai and by order of the Minister of the Marine, was placed in command of the Colombo. Of the other officers of the ship Captain Presbitero is next in authority, ranking as captain corvette, and Chevalier Cogni is first navigating officer and first aide de camp to the Prince. The Colombo also carries six lieutenants, six sub-lieutenants and a crew of 225 men.

THE SHOOTING MAY BE FATAL.

Ever since the arrest of Albert Menzenmeyer for the shooting of John R. Perkins at Lorin, Cal., on Christmas eve, the Victoria police have been considerably mystified by the apparent lack of interest taken in the matter of securing possession of the prisoner by the Alameda county authorities. It now seems plain, thanks to a flood of light thrown on the matter by last Sunday's Chronicle, that there is method in the delay that has so exasperated the Victoria officers.

Perkins is sinking fast, and the only hope of saving his life is in the opinion of the doctors, an operation, to locate the bullet. This is regarded as a forlorn hope, but as there is at present frequent gushing of blood from the mouth and nostrils the patient's doom is sealed otherwise. The Alameda county grand jury have found an indictment against Menzenmeyer for assault with intent to murder and have fixed the bail at \$15,000. Menzenmeyer will be extradited at the earliest opportunity, but here the complication arises. If the formalities are disposed of as the case now stands, no more serious charge than assault with intent to murder can be preferred, even should Perkins die, as it is all but certain he will. No secondary or more serious charge could be laid, for this is especially guarded against by the extradition law. Should Perkins die the hour after extradition is secured upon the present status of the case, his slayer could only be tried on the indictment already found.

Mrs. Menzenmeyer is reported to be a frequent caller at the home of the wounded man, and a welcome visitor. She denies, however, as do all of Perkins' relatives, that there has been

THE "AMERICAS" CUP.

Finding of the Committee of the N. Y. Yacht Club on Durraven's Charges.

New York, Jan. 31.—The committee appointed by the New York Yacht Club to investigate the charges made by the Earl of Durraven in reference to the late America's cup races, has made its report to the club. The finding is adverse to Lord Durraven. The charges as they appear first in Lord Durraven's pamphlet are, in brief, that in the first race, sailed September 7, the Defender did not sail on her measured load water line length; that she was floating about four inches deeper in the water than when measured. The committee reviewed at length the evidence heard at the investigation, which continued from December 27 to December 31, 1895, in the club house of the N. Y. Y. C., with the Earl of Durraven present in person, and represented by counsel, Mr. Assmuth.

The following is the official finding: "Upon a careful consideration of the whole case, the committee are unanimously of the opinion that the charge made by Lord Durraven that the Defender had its origin in a mistake; that it is not only not sustained by the evidence but is completely disproved; that all the circumstances indicated by him as giving rise to his suspicions, are entirely and satisfactorily explained. They deem it, therefore, but just to Mr. Iselin and the gentlemen concerned with him, as well as the officers and the crew of the Defender, that the committee should express emphatically their conviction that nothing whatever occurred in connection with the race in question that casts the least suspicion upon the integrity or propriety of their conduct."

"And the committee are not willing to doubt that if Lord Durraven had remained present throughout the investigation, so as to have heard all the evidence that was introduced, he would of his own motion have withdrawn a charge that was so plainly founded upon mistake, and that has been so unfortunate in the publicity it has attained, and the feeling to which it has given rise."

BASEBALL.

It has been definitely decided that Victoria will form one of the cities to be represented in the new Pacific Baseball League. Portland, Tacoma and Seattle have been fixtures from the time the venture was first broached, and the competition between Spokane, Walla Walla and Victoria for a place in the circuit has been ended by the league's unanimous acceptance of Victoria's application. Great interest is taken in the prospects of the league in the Sound cities, and much pleasure was expressed in the announcement that there was a strong probability of Victoria putting in a bid for one of the franchises, as the presence of the British Columbia team would render the pennant race most exciting, and lend international rivalry to the contest. The games in Victoria are expected to draw large attendances from Seattle and Tacoma, as it is understood that special rates will be given by the railroads and steamers in order to encourage travel. Much, of course, will depend on the position that the Victoria team will be able to hold in the league. With the object of getting as near the front as possible, the men playing for Victoria will be selected with as much strong probability of preference will, of course, be given to Canadian players, and it is said that the local management will try to put in the field Canadians who have won reputations in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chicago and other Ontario cities. Mr. S. D. Schultz returned from Tacoma yesterday morning. Whilst there many questions concerning the formation of the new league were discussed with Mr. James Ross, an attorney representing some Tacoma people. Mr. Schultz states that he is not the holder of the Victoria franchise, as erroneously stated in the Portland and Seattle papers, but is merely representing the Victoria parties in the preliminary arrangements. Mr. Schultz left for Portland last evening in order to attend the meeting to be held there to-morrow. It is understood that the draft agreements have been approved, and that they will be formally executed at the Portland meeting.

THE WHEEL.

PREPARING FOR REORGANIZATION. At a special general meeting of the Victoria Wheelmen's Club yesterday evening a committee comprising Messrs. Thomas W. Edwards, S. F. Moody, Thomas W. Johnson and Charles Bush, was appointed to take in hand the work of closing up the affairs of 1895, so that the club of 1896 may enter upon existence with clean hands and a clean heart. Notice was also given last evening of a resolution to set aside the standing rules of the club, so that the annual meeting may be held within three weeks, instead of in March. The proposal was also put forward that the management of the club's affairs during 1896 be vested in a board of directors, to be composed of the officers, and this important suggestion will also bear fruit at the approaching general annual meeting. The crop of last year's season promises to be an unusually large one, and already the buttons of the several mounts are much in evidence, showing that all the leading lines will be well represented both on track and path. The track is now being put in condition for fast work, and a season's schedule of race meets will be arranged at an early date.

APSENTEES' EXCUSES.

The Supply Committee of the School Board to Inquire Into a Delicate Matter.

Consideration of Proposed Reductions—Amendments to the School Act Suggested.

Since the appointment of Mr. M. T. Drake as school attendance officer, the board of trustees have found themselves confronted by an excuse for non-attendance which they little anticipated. In not one but half a dozen cases where children of school age are reported among the absentees, the explanation is forthcoming that the circumstances of the parents prevent the purchase of the necessary books. A fresh case of this kind was reported in a letter from Miss M. A. Richardson, one of the staff of the South Park school, to the board of trustees, gave consideration to their meeting in Secretary Williams' office yesterday. The teacher in this communication told of how two children in her class, which their parents could not provide, and how upon calling to investigate she found the family absolutely destitute.

The members of the board were quite agreed that it was a hardship for the children to be debarred from receiving the advantages of education through the poverty of parents, and a motion was made to refer Miss Richardson's communication, with the cases previously reported by Mr. Drake, to the supply committee for action. The books required by the two pupils in Miss Richardson's division would cost, it was explained, about \$7, though very possibly second-hand books could be obtained for less, that would answer quite as well—if indeed they could not be secured as a donation.

The Chairman thought it would be an excellent plan to have the secretary authorized to buy, at say five cents each, discarded school books which would come in very useful in cases such as those under consideration. Trustees McLaughlin and Mrs. Grant, while willing to have these cases referred to the supply committee, foresaw a possibility of youngsters realizing cash upon their school books before they were through with them—and possibly spending the proceeds in going to the races. Mrs. Grant hoped that the committee would take no action without very careful investigation. It was a dangerous precedent, she held, for the board to buy books for pupils before they had been examined, and again it was very often only an excuse that books could not be obtained. She knew of a case in point where the pupil who so commanded the sympathy of the teachers and trustees, was at the same time taking music lessons and paying for them.

The committee promised to make careful inquiry before taking action.

His Worship Mayor Beaven by letter addressed the board as follows, in connection with the recently published estimates of revenue and expenditure for the current year: "In the estimate of expenditure for 1896, published in the COLONIST of the 28th inst., I observe that the charge for interest and sinking fund on the educational loan of 1893, amounting to \$4,402, is not included. I also observe in the estimate of receipts that the amount to be collected by the city under the head of revenue tax is all appropriated as being applicable solely to education. These two items I think create a serious impression; I admit that the statements published by the city have equally an erroneous tendency. The revenue tax is simply a per capita tax levied on the city, and authorized the city to collect and apply to its revenue. It is true this was done at the time that the government cast a large portion of the cost of education upon the city, but it is not correct to say that persons suppose from seeing it always included in the trustees' estimate of receipts. If it were a school tax it would be so named, and kept as a distinct fund, but it is not a school tax, and is charged to the cost of education. "As a special tax of two mills is now levied on land for educational purposes, if it were a school tax property owners could then truly say they were paying dual tax in support of the schools. I do not think anything should be done to create an erroneous impression of that kind, nor do I think that the cost of education should be understated by omitting this sum from the estimate. In addition to the special school rate the city contributes largely out of its general revenue to the support of the schools, and I think the fact should be known to the public. Trustee Yates contended that the revenue tax could be considered an item of school revenue just as well as could the per capita grant from the government. There was of course the point to consider that the trustees having nothing to do with providing the required revenue, had gone out of their way in preparing an estimate of revenue and in trimming the expenditure to meet the funds available, no such course by the statute there was no obligation upon the trustees to prepare an estimate of receipts, and the latter part of His Worship's communication might be met by simply publishing no estimate of income next year.

In reply to the matter touched upon in the first paragraphs of Mayor Beaven's letter Mr. Yates moved, seconded by Trustee McLaughlin, "That the Mayor be informed that the item of \$4,402 for interest and sinking fund on educational loan cannot properly be included as an item in the estimates of expenditure for 1896, as under the terms of section 34 of the school act it is not a sum payable by the city treasurer by the order of the trustee board, but that the board are quite willing to have the item published in their annual statement as a part of the total cost of education to the city of Victoria."

The resolution was adopted, the second order of business, which was referred to was originally known as the school tax. Objection was taken to payment of it under the old name by persons residing in districts where school facilities were wanting, and hence the

THE CITY.

CHIEF SHERIFF has communicated with the authorities at Steveston to learn if, as reported, James Ibbotson, who is now serving a short term for drunkenness at the city station, is wanted there for jail-breaking. As yet no reply has come to hand.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of the late Eli Hallett took place, Acme lodge, I.O.O.F., attending to the arrangements. The services were conducted by Rev. R. W. Trotter, and the pallbearers were Messrs. W. F. McKenzie, James Jackson, D. Henry, James Woods, C. Chislett and J. McEachern.

Wilson Brothers yesterday shipped a carload of groceries to Rossland via the Northern Pacific and Spokane. Since the railroads gave Victoria equal freight rates with Vancouver, Seattle and Tacoma, to Kootenay points, Victoria merchants have done a good business at all Kootenay points, and all report that business is constantly increasing in that direction.

Two new mining companies have this week secured incorporation. Both with their head offices at Vancouver. The one, the Nip and Tuck Gold Mining Co., is formed with a capital stock of \$100,000, and is to be used to develop the Nip and Tuck claim on Wild Horse creek, Kootenay, and has as its first trustees A. McCree, J. M. Buxton and W. H. Carnes. The other is known as the Golden Gate Mining Co., of Granite Creek, and is capitalized at \$60,000. Henry D. Penner, D. G. Macdonell and M. P. Thomson are the trustees.

Last evening's social concert and dance of the Daughters of England hall on View street, the arrangements for which were in the hands of a number of the Daughters, furnished three or four delightful hours for the merry company attending. The entertainment provided was provided entirely by the members of the popular Wolf family, and was as follows: Violin solo, Miss May Wolff; songs, Misses Amy and Dora Wolff and Mrs. Harbottle; and club singing, Ernest Wolff. Dancers towards there was dancing, for which the Bruce orchestra supplied the music.

OWING to her very limited stay in port no formal reception will be given to the officers of the visiting Italian cruiser Cristoforo Colombo, and for the same reason several elaborate social functions contemplated in connection with the visit of Captain Bertolini and his officers have been abandoned. Yesterday morning Admiral Stephenson and Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier of British Columbia and Consul for Italy, paid their respects to Captain Bertolini on board, and the captain was also introduced by the Consul to Lieutenant Governor Dewdney. The latter will return the call to-day, and the B. C. Board of Trade will also pay their official visit as decided upon at Wednesday's meeting of council.

YESTERDAY forenoon the body of a man was found floating near the wharf at the outer harbor. It was pulled ashore and taken to Storey's undertaking rooms. So long had the body been in the water that it was much decomposed and the features were quite unrecognizable. It was the corpse of a man apparently about five feet eleven inches in height and roughly dressed. The trousers were grey with black stripes, and on the feet were dilapidated elastic side shoes. A dark brown vest, a white shirt and a striped cotton undershirt and a dark blue jersey were on the corpse, and round the neck was a dark silk necktie. A thick dark blue pea-jacket formed the outer garment. The clothes were old and badly worn, and the face was like those which a sailor or longshoreman might wear while working. The corpse had dark brown hair and the face was shaved. Dr. Crompton will hold an inquest this morning at half-past nine.

THE concert and social at South Saanich on Tuesday was a decided success. Mr. G. Suggs occupied the chair, and the following programme was rendered: Instrumental duets, Messrs. DeLounge and Brooks; recitations, the Misses Banfield, Miss S. MacFarlane, Mrs. Cogswell, Mr. S. Cutler and Rev. J. H. Tanner; songs, Mrs. Lunnan, Miss Cutler, Miss Sluggett, and the Misses Macdonald; piano solos, Mrs. Cutler and Mrs. Butler. A novel feature of the entertainment was "Professor Gilling's Mechanical Figure" by Messrs. Jenner and Stewart, which was very well received. A one-act farce entitled "Wedding Bells" concluded the programme, the characters in which were assumed by Messrs. H. Tanner, G. Parsons, F. Tanner, Al. Gale, J. Brooks, Mrs. Parsons and Miss MacFarlane. The piece was heartily applauded, and the really clever acting of Miss MacFarlane, Mr. H. Tanner and Mr. G. Parsons deserves special mention. The ladies of the temperance society served refreshments during the evening which, like the other good things on the programme, were thoroughly enjoyed.

OXYGEN AND HYDROGEN.

Having paved the way on the occasion of his first lecture of the mining course, Mr. Herbert Carmichael, government analyst and assayer, last night dealt more particularly with the atomic theory, giving an explanation of the difference between molecules, the least quantity of anything that could exist by itself, and atoms, the least of anything that can enter into chemical combination. He illustrated this by decomposing sugar into carbon and water, and went into a short explanation of how the polariscope is used to test sugar. Next he decomposed water by means of the electric current into hydrogen and oxygen, and made a number of extremely interesting experiments to show the properties of the two gases. In showing how carbolic acid was given off in combustion he explained how the animal frame is practically a small furnace in which combustion is always going on. The lecture besides being scientific was highly practical, and the audience listened to the whole address with the deepest interest. The next lecture of the course will be given by Mr. W. A. Carlyle on February 3.

THE twelfth annual general meeting of the Vancouver Island Building Society was held last night at the Sir Wm. Wallace Society's hall. The reports of the directors and the financial statement were read and adopted. The newly elected board of directors consists of Messrs. J. M. Road, G. A. Carleton, C. Booth, J. Holland, H. Moss, Fred F. Irwin and R. B. Irons. Mr. H. Williams was re-elected secretary, A. H. Maynard treasurer, and Messrs. B. Boggs and Ross Monroe auditors. The meeting closed with the drawing of the 25th appropriation, which was conducted by a committee composed of Messrs. H. Saunders, C. Chislett and Geo. Gawley, and resulted in share 190 A and B, belonging to S. M. Hartman, being declared entitled to an appropriation of \$2,000.

JUDGMENTS DELIVERED.

Decisions Given by the Full and Divisional Courts in Several Appeal Cases.

Argument Heard in Kane v. the City of Kaslo—Clark v. Ward.

Judgment was given by the Full court yesterday in Edison Electric Co. v. Bank of British Columbia and Westminster Tramway Co. The action was brought by plaintiffs to set aside a judgment obtained in 1894 by the bank on a confession of judgment by the tramway company. Plaintiffs brought suit to have the judgment set aside as a fraudulent preference. Mr. Justice Walkem gave judgment for defendants, hence the appeal, which the Full court yesterday dismissed with costs. Mr. Justice McCreight dissenting, he being in favor of granting a new trial. Mr. L. G. McPhillips, Q.C., and Mr. E. V. Bodwell appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. E. P. Davis, Q.C., and H. D. Helmcken, Q.C., for defendants.

In Garesche v. Garesche, the Divisional court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice McCreight, gave judgment yesterday. This was an appeal from Mr. Justice Drake, to strike out certain allegations in plaintiff's statement of claim as being improper and embarrassing. The appeal was allowed, costs to plaintiff in any event. Mr. R. Cassidy for plaintiff; Mr. A. P. Luxton for defendant.

The appeal of Kane v. the City of Kaslo was heard yesterday in the Full court before Chief Justice Davie and Justices McCreight and Drake. This was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Walkem dismissing the application of George F. Kane to quash, by-law 31 of Kaslo providing for the deflection of the Kaslo river into a new channel, so as to avoid flooding the town in the future, and for the expropriation of certain lands within the city limits for that purpose. The corporation raised a preliminary objection that the application was too late, not having been made within one month from the passing of the by-law, as provided by section 128 of the municipal act, 1892, though it was made within one month from the date of its publication. This objection Mr. Justice Walkem held was well founded, and dismissed the motion without hearing argument on the merits.

For the appellants yesterday Mr. Cassidy contended that the word "passing" meant the doing of everything required to bring the by-law into effect, and included publication, and particularly as section 125 of the municipal act provided for a notice to the public that a motion to quash could be made within one month from publication. Mr. E. V. Bodwell and Mr. G. H. Barnard contra. The Court intimated that their decision would be delivered on Monday.

Re Thunders Hill Mining Co., the Full court yesterday intimated that they desired to hear further arguments, which was accordingly fixed for Monday. Mr. Justice Drake yesterday delivered judgment for plaintiff in Clark v. Ward and Pemberton. The judgment in effect states that plaintiff's contract with the schooner Enterprise, which is to be conveyed to John Clark jr., upon payment of the amount found due (if any) upon taking the accounts as between mortgagee and mortgagor. The question of costs is reserved till after the taking account. Mr. A. L. Bysee for plaintiff; Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., and Mr. Gordon Hunter for defendants.

MRS. WORK DEAD.

After a long and useful life Mrs. Work passed away yesterday at the good old age of 87. Connected with a number of the best known families of Victoria, and a resident here for many years, she deceased was one of the best known personages in this part of the province. She was born in Colville, Washington, and married the late Hon. John Work, who was chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Co., and from 1853 to 1861 sat as a member of the Council of Vancouver Island. Mrs. Work was of a most kindly and helpful nature, and many times gave a helping hand to the poorer settlers. She married Mr. Work in the early forties, and made many trips with him far into Alaska, and south to California. She did a great deal of good work in the city, and when her husband was placed in charge of the post at Fort Simpson helped very materially to put a stop to the barbarous system of slavery formerly practised by the tribes. Mrs. Work also devoted a great deal of time towards teaching the Indian women useful things, such as sewing and cooking. Her husband died in 1861, and ever since Mrs. Work has lived a widow. She was a resident of Hillside house, and she was the cause of her death. Of her ten children John David, Mrs. Tolmie and Mrs. Wallace, mother of Mrs. E. E. Blackwood, are dead, the survivors being Mrs. C. S. Jones, who lives in England; Mrs. Jackson, Hillside avenue; Mrs. R. Emalson, Mrs. J. A. Grahame, Mrs. E. Huggins of Tacoma, and Mrs. E. G. Prior. The funeral takes place from the residence to-morrow at 2 p. m., and from St. John's church half an hour later.

These ladies who arranged the charming entertainment at the Reformed Episcopal schoolroom yesterday afternoon and evening succeeded admirably in carrying out their plans and pleasing the many who attended. In the afternoon there was a sale of work and afternoon tea, each lady being presented with a very pretty doily as a souvenir. In the evening the attractions were a concert and tables set for the programme being: Deet, Miss Green and Dr. Browne; song, Miss Devereux; song, Miss Langley; song, Mr. H. Kent; song, Mr. W. E. Higgins; tableaux—"Nydia," "Butterfly," "Miss What are the Wild Waves Saying" and "You Dirty Boy." Those who took part in the musical part of the programme gave great pleasure, several of the songs being encored. The tableaux, too, were deserving of high praise, for they were remarkably artistic, the posing and setting of the pictures being very well carried out. The audience showed their appreciation by applauding liberally.

PROVINCIAL.

Second Session of the FIFTH THURSDAY

Mr. Booth again t.p.m., on motion of seconded by Mr. Booth. Mr. Rogers presentive to the construct from Kamloops to B. Mr. Sword presents of the committee of mending that the qu seven.

Mr. Kitchen introducing co-operative ass first time.

Mr. Williams asking any, has been taken to ensure the appoint court judge resident. Also, does the govt take any action where the judge to be replaced by a vacancy caused by Sir H. P. Pellew Graft to reside at the city of Mr. Eber's. The took effect on the 1st will be considered in MISCHIEVOUS AN. On motion to go in mischiefous animals. Mr. SELLIN asked being with respect to brought in because of the statutes, beca to be understood as by bill supporting the r down.

How, Mr. EBER'S and how revised at here one by one, shall be taken pro for ment proposed in cons respect to matter intru in the rules, so that the house then we on the bill named, chair. A long and ensued as to the rurs committee rose and INCORPORATION.

The house went into bill respecting the benevolent and friend Macpherson in the ch Mr. KITCHEN wante effect of the proposi not to give to cer cannot now hold pro name of trustees, the in their own name; the limitation of how Mr. Hunter and i tested against any suc the powers of religio suggested.

How, Mr. EBER'S of thing like this in the fancy that the commi it upon himself thus the legislation of th could not think that to held to apply to clun that nature, but simpl already incorporated a land in their own nam Mr. COTTON pointe a notice of intention to extent of the lands wh may hold, and he rat this bill if enacted wou limitations. Section 6 of the establishment of Mr. HATCHEY said that this bill might effect cities to act as real est out any limits, and se prehensive as the pr more largely to the p report, to ascertain pvisions are new and which they have been PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HON. COL. BAKER in reading of the bill on school act (in the res yesterday's issue). The in reducing the expen borne by the province. Mr. SELLIN opposi Mr. HATCHEY said part fringing in certain pa liberties of the people. Mr. FORSTER differe of the opposition in th objection to the propos gave a helping hand to the proposition to in attendance required to erment grant.

Dr. WALKER held the power of controlling the Mr. HIFF favored th from his experience as for nine years.

Mr. KELLIE thought to make the bill ad more largely to the than to cut down exp the number of schools. Mr. KITCHEN would trenchment in other d in the school, he sa that the salaries of ma teachers might be cu proved of the govern control over the choic proposed. He expr ment that nothing ha remedy the defect of the allowing women to be school boards, but on that provision with res tricts.

HON. MR. TERRESE is out of place to disc now, as the education a tol them; no member the estimates when the show a reduction in t justified the amendin creasing the minimum quired in order to en to a government of education expenditure, is so exceedingly larg that of other commu elections of women as t districts, the great is that a man being elected, on a bo have the whole contral over this difficulty wou over in some way. Mr. HENRY said ths trenchment is begun, and the rate of increase of ap will amount to all of 88 year. He asked wh should give, as so oft education than els whe

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Seventh Parliament.

FIFTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 1896.

Mr. Booth again took the chair at 2 p.m., on motion of Hon. Mr. Turner presided by Mr. Semlin.

Mr. Rogers presented a petition relative to the construction of a railway from Kamloops to Barkerville.

Mr. Kitchen introduced a bill respecting co-operative associations. Read a first time.

Mr. Williams asked: What action, if any, has been taken by the government to ensure the appointment of a Supreme court judge resident at Vancouver?

Mr. Eberts suggested that if the acts as revised are to be taken up here by one, the second reading shall be taken pro forma and no amendment proposed in committee except with respect to matter introduced or omitted in the revision.

Mr. Semlin asked for an understanding with respect to this and other bills brought in because of the consolidation of the statutes, because he did not wish to be understood as by any action on this bill supporting the revision as brought down.

Mr. Eberts suggested that if the acts as revised are to be taken up here by one, the second reading shall be taken pro forma and no amendment proposed in committee except with respect to matter introduced or omitted in the revision.

Mr. Hunter and Dr. Walkem protested against any such enlargement of the powers of religious societies as just suggested.

Mr. Eberts could not see anything like this in the bill, and could not fancy that the commissioner would take it upon himself to interfere with the legislation of the province.

Mr. Turner, after further discussion, moved that the committee rise and report progress, to give the government time to examine the several bills based upon the consolidation commissioner's report, to ascertain precisely what provisions are new and the sources from which they have been derived.

Mr. Booth moved the second reading of the bill to amend the public school act (in the respects detailed in yesterday's issue). The bill would result in reducing the expenses of education borne by the province.

Mr. Semlin opposed the bill as infringing in certain particulars upon the liberties of the people and the trustees.

Mr. Forster differed from the leader of the opposition in the matter of his objection to the proposed supervision of the choice of school sites, but he objected to the proposition to increase the average attendance required to secure the government grant.

Dr. Walkem held that the bill proposes to retrench in the wrong place.

Mr. Eberts thought it would be better to make the municipalities contribute more largely to the cost of education than to cut down expenses by reducing the number of schools.

whether there is not a danger of over-educating our young men, who are now showing a disposition all to aspire to be professional men, to be lawyers or doctors or clergymen, instead of mechanics and laborers.

Mr. Booth took the chair at 2:10 p.m. Prayers by Rev. C. M. Tate.

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to numerous societies and corporations, clerical as well as lay, it is obvious that in revising the statutes the commissioner had no option other than to carry out the same principle of unrestricted holding of land.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Vancouver Forms a Jockey Club-Co-operative Creamery at Langley-Smelter Propositions

Cases of Insanity—Maple Ridge Dykes to Be Raised and Strengthened

At a meeting last night at the city council on the subject of the proposed revision of the statutes...

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Williams; solo, violin, Mr. S. Hadwen; song, Miss L. S. Hall; song, "The Miller and the Maid," Mr. F. Leather; song (encore), "Keep us from vain alarm," Mr. F. Leather; song, "I'm talking in my sleep," Mrs. Mellin; song (encore), "Once long ago," Mrs. Mellin; song, Mr. Williams; comic song (encore), "The night Maloney landed in New York," Mr. Williams; song, "On the bonny banks of Loch Lomond," Mr. F. Leather; song, "My Mother bids me bind my hair," Mrs. Mellin; song (encore), Mrs. Mellin. The farce, "Turn Him Out," was presented as follows: Mrs. Moke, Miss Jaynes; Macintosh Moke, Mr. E. Hicks Beach; Susie (maid of all work), Mrs. L. Jaynes; Roseleaf, Mr. J. C. Duryer; Nicodemus Nobbs, Mr. E. C. Musgrave.

VERNON. (From the News.) The impression is gaining that there is more than a possibility that a smelter will be built somewhere in the Boundary Creek or Kettle River districts, Midway and Grand Forks being spoken of as the most probable sites.

J. H. Brown has been elected president of the Vancouver Typographical Union; P. Whitworth, vice-president; and George Wilby, secretary-treasurer.

J. H. V. Lobby, late purser of the Empress of Japan, went East on Tuesday and was given a "royal send-off" by his numerous friends.

C. S. Bailey, Kamloops, is recovering from his very severe illness.

The secretary of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., has written to the city council to ask them to place greater restrictions on clubs, and that saloon keepers who are selling liquor to minors be prosecuted.

The News-Advertiser and World decline to print advertising contracts at the low rates suggested by this year's council.

Last night officer Grady, a very efficient policeman, who was dismissed by last year's council, was re-appointed.

An attempt was made at the council last night to introduce a motion to rescind the resolution re payment of aldermen, but the motion was ruled out of order.

Mr. Pellet-Harvey's proposition to start a smelter in this city is shortly to be considered by the council.

Mr. Schou's motion a committee was appointed to consist of all aldermen and report to the council.

The prospectus of the Langley Creamery Co-operative Society, Limited, is out. Its stock is fixed at \$5,000.

Each year after its obligations are settled the revenue will be divided according to the amount of butter fat supplied by the stockholders.

The Local Women's Council held their annual meeting to-day. Lady Reed presided and presented the annual report.

The Western Electric Light Company have agreed to discontinue constructing their plant, etc, until an application for a permanent injunction restraining them from supplying the city with light has been dealt with.

WESTMINSTER. WESTMINSTER, Jan. 30.—F. J. Hawkey was brought from Cariboo yesterday suspected of insanity.

A Chinaman, a former inmate of the asylum, has been re-arrested and returned to that institution.

OPPOSITION PROMISED.

The Freight Steamer "Lakme" to Make Regular Trips To and From San Francisco.

News comes from the Sound that another steamboat line is to be established between Northern ports and San Francisco, and that the steamer Lakme is to inaugurate this service.

The British bark Cadzow Forest is not ashore at Clayoquot Sound, as was supposed, is now an assured fact, for the steamer Maude, which arrived almost direct from the coast, where the Maude was at Clayoquot on Wednesday and had learned nothing whatever of a vessel being in distress there or elsewhere along the coast.

Another dog-sledge expedition started for the Yukon country by the steamship Willapa, which sailed for Alaskan ports on Wednesday.

The last salmon ship of the 1895 fleet, the British bark Cadzow Forest, sailed for England from Westminster to-day with 45,523 cases of salmon and 98 packages sundries, of a total value of \$228,940.

OUR KOOTENAY COUNTRY. (From the Spokane Chronicle.) "During the year 1890, besides the Cour d'Alenes one diligent writer actually compiled a list of five other mining districts in Idaho, the Metairie, Colville and Okanagan in Washington, and the British Columbia Kootenay, which he thoughtfully subdivided into Warm Springs, Toad Mountain districts. And with these six "well-defined mineral regions" in sight, so promising was the showing that he confidently asserted: "There is not another portion of the United States, or any lands of so rich and extensive character can be found."

"That was in 1890—six Spokane years ago; but they have been years of exploration and development in spite of monometallism and "financial stringency" throughout the nation.

"The affair was so sudden that it was impossible to pull up the car before it struck the prostrate man, throwing him violently to the side of the road.

Medical aid was at once summoned and the victim of the accident was removed to St. Joseph's hospital.

Atkinson thought not innocuous was so dazed that with the exception of giving his name he could furnish no account of how he happened to be on the track.

It would appear that not the least blame attached to the motorman. There was bright moonlight; the stump was not close enough to the track to prevent Atkinson from seeing the car in time to avoid it, and the strangest part of it is that Atkinson seemed to suddenly rush on the road from the shadow of the stump, and then fall down so that his head rested on the rail—so close indeed to the car that it was impossible to avert the accident.

The sting of a bee, according to a scientific journal, is only one-thirty-second of an inch long. Your imagination does the rest.

Merit Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity and constantly increasing sales. It is perfectly and permanently pure, contains no opium, salicylate, or other harmful ingredients, and is in fact all blood disease.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

THE CITY.

The vital statistics for January show a considerably increased birth rate, the births during the month having numbered 31, there were 23 marriages during the month and 21 deaths.

In addition to the car of groceries shipped on Thursday to Rossland, Messrs. Wilson Bros. are shipping another car today to Kaslo. Messrs. Pither & Lester are also making a heavy shipment to Sandspit.

A. D. CRANE and W. E. OLIVER of Victoria, W. DE V. LEHMAN of New Westminster, A. M. JOHNSON of Nelson, and J. R. CHAMBERS of Rossland have passed their final examination and qualified for admission to the bar of this province.

JOHN GRAHAM, G. BRAUND & CO., W. T. DRAKE and Mrs. G. WINTER are entitled to the grateful thanks of the inmates of the Old Men's Home for generous donations of reading matter during the month just closed, and W. & J. WILSON for a most acceptable gift of clothing.

THURSDAY night's fire at Spratt's wharf proves to have been a deliberate attempt at incendiarism, coal oil being poured on the cargo from the wharf and the fire started both on the wharf and in the office. Thorough inquiry into the circumstances of the case will be made by the police.

METCHOSIN schoolhouse was the scene last night of an Odd Fellows' ball, the second given in the building during the past four months. It was quite as successful as the first, and those attending from town and country were given a very enjoyable time. The usual preparations were made for the affair and carried out in a pleasing manner.

MRS. DOBETTE DAYSLAND, writing from Eau Claire, Wisconsin, asks information of her brother, William Koerber, a stone mason sixty-seven years of age, who came from Germany in 1850. The writer does not seem to have any information that another ever came to Victoria, but says she has been hunting for him all over the continent.

CAPTAIN JAMES GAUDIN, agent of Marine and Fisheries, has received letters from Lightkeeper Daykin of Carmanah, disposing of the question raised by the Puget Sound press in regard to the burial of the victims of the Janet Cowan disaster. The bodies were decently interred where they were found by Daykin and Macdonald, it being found impossible to convey them to the light-house.

MR. A. L. SHIELDS, who for years past has been steadily employed at Mr. John Weston's carriage works on Broad street, is at present confined to his residence as the result of an accident which deprived him of the thumb and forefinger of his right hand. The mishap occurred while Mr. Shields was tending upon the jigger-saw, a recent addition to the plant but which has already relieved four of the employes of sundry thumbs and fingers.

JAMES BROWN, the young sealer who was arrested just as his schooner, the Dora Siewerd was about to put to sea, was yesterday committed for trial at the spring assizes by Police Magistrate Macrae, on a charge of breaking into Frederick Sandberg's establishment and stealing three valuable revolvers. Brown yesterday admitted the theft but maintained that the breaking of the large plate glass window was done by his partner in the crime—another young sealer who is now on board the vessel on their way to the Japanese coast.

THE Methodist congregation of Victoria West are making ready for a series of evangelistic services to continue through all next week, meetings being held in the church each evening except Saturday, at 8 o'clock. Interpreting literally, as do the Salvationists, the scriptures are to go forth into the highways and preach the gospel, Rev. Mr. Hicks and his associate workers also propose to hold half-hour street services at intervals previous to the meetings in the church. Workers from the other churches have promised to lend their aid, and the services promise to possess unusual interest.

YESTERDAY Mr. Justice McCreight and Mr. Justice Drake heard argument in the case of Hudson's Bay Co. v. Hazlett. This was an appeal from an order of the Chief Justice refusing the defendant a judgment debtor homologation exemption from the book debts of his business. The appeal was disallowed with costs on the ground that book debts were not intended to coincide with the meaning of the words "goods and chattels" in section 10 of the home-stead amendment act of 1890. Mr. Justice Martin appeared for the appellant, and Mr. J. A. Aikman for the respondent.

The wonderfully rich Slocan mining camp is being well advertised by a large map drawn in colors and now on view in the Board of Trade rooms. The map measures some 10x6 feet and is mounted in a handsome oak frame with plate glass. It was drawn by Mr. J. Keith Reid, manager of the Kootenay mining bureau, with offices at Montreal and Nelson. It has been on exhibition in the East together with a fine collection of Kootenay ores. Though the map at present has not the Kaslo & Slocan railway line drawn upon it, Mr. Reid has in the past few days secured the necessary data to add to it, and also in other respects to bring the map fully up to date. The map in reduced form is for sale.

The customs statistics of Victoria for the month just completed show a very marked improvement in the business of the port over the corresponding month of 1895. The exports amounted in value in January to a little over four times those of the same month last year, while an appreciable increase all round is shown. In 1895 the imports free were \$19,680; the imports dutiable were \$141,850, and the imports duty paid was \$31,668. The returns for last month are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes PRODUCE OF CANADA, FREE IMPORTS, DUTY, and REVENUE.

MUSICAL HONORS. Professor Leo Bradley, Fellow of the Victoria College of Music, London, and local secretary of that college, has issued the following self-explanatory circular letter to lovers of music in British Columbia:

The local secretary and representative of the Victoria College of Music, London, England, desires to draw the attention of professors, teachers and students in music to the examinations in the theoretical and practical knowledge of music, which are held every four months at the local centre, Victoria, and to the importance of these examinations from an educational standpoint. It is found that candidates who give evidence of a keener interest in their studies, but the fact that they are working for a definite object gives a stimulus to their exertions

which nothing else could, hence much good work is accomplished to the satisfaction, gratification and advantage of teacher and student alike, which otherwise might never have been attempted.

The local examinations are conducted by two professors (approved by the academic board of London) in the presence of one or two visitors, that is gentlemen of good social status. It is hardly necessary to say that every student will have the same chance of success, depending on his own individual merits. The successful candidates will receive certificates signed by Dr. Lewis, the principal of the college, and their names and those of their respective teachers will be published in the local papers.

The examinations for diplomas are for the teachers themselves, or for any advanced amateurs who may aspire to musical honors. The local secretary will be very pleased to furnish particulars to intending candidates and teachers, and is sure the latter will find much to their interest in preparing and sending up as many of their pupils as possible. Applications should be sent at an early date in order to give ample time to make the necessary preparations for the next examination which is in April. Some of the printed particulars may be seen at Wast's music store where the necessary music can also be obtained.

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TO DOCK AT ESQUIMALT

Having Broken the Quarter-master Harbor Ways, the "Hankow" Will Come Here for Repairs.

The "Mischief" Delayed by Thursday's Wharf Fire—Lumber Exports to the Sound.

A Tacoma dispatch says: "The Northern Pacific Steamship Company's Oriental liner Hankow has returned from an unsuccessful attempt to have repairs made upon her hull on the dry dock at Quarter-master harbor. It was found impossible to raise her as far as required by the location of the loosened rivets in her bow on the port side. The Hankow's nose was run on the dock about twenty feet, and an effort was made to raise her. When she had been on the dock two hours the attempt was given up, as the water was still above the location of the aperture, and the dock was in danger of being badly sprung. She was then ordered off at the instance of Capt. Pope, surveyor for Lloyd's, and Mr. C. Cherry and Capt. Bryant, government boiler and hull inspectors. Authorities differ as to the failure of the attempt to make the needed repairs. The ship is nearly seventy feet longer than the dock, and was unusually hard to raise, owing to the fact that 700 tons of flour was placed well aft, and there was comparatively nothing forward. The ship drew eight feet of water at her stern, and twenty-one feet at her stern. This fact made it a very difficult task for the dock to raise her bow the required distance. The 6x8 timbers placed on the dock on which the ship rested were crushed like pipestems and the weight coming directly on the dock, sprung it in several places. When it was decided to give up the attempt to dock the Hankow at Quarter-master she was towed back to the Ocean wharf by the Tye, and arrangements were made by Dodwell, Carill & Co., local agents of the steamship company, to place the ship on the dock at Esquimalt. Her cargo was discharged and she will be towed over by the Tye. As the extent of the injuries to the ship's hull is probably greater than at first supposed, she will probably remain on the dock a week or ten days. Her sailing time was Sunday, but it is not known at present when she will get away. General regret is expressed in shipping circles over the fact that the Hankow will have to be sent to a British Columbia dry dock to be repaired, which will involve the expenditure of several thousand dollars of that city. The Hankow's coal bunkers was a much more serious matter than has been supposed. The ship's crew, aided by the longshoremen, fought the flames in a vigorous and successful manner, but for prompt action on the part of officers and men, the damage would have been considerable. Great difficulty in subduing the flames was caused by the dense smoke and heated 'tween decks.

The big steamship arrived in Esquimalt late last night, and it is expected will be docked this morning, the repairs to H.M.S. Satellite having been completed on Thursday when that ship left the blocks.

Interest in shipping matters has been much taken up with sealing during the past month, and the large number of vessels sailing, with their hundreds of men, and creating brisk business for the ship chandlers and others. Though the bulk of this trade is now over, owing to nearly all of the vessels equipping for long cruises having now left port, there are yet numerous schooners to sail. Through the decrease in their number, local tugs and freighters have, notwithstanding the dull season, been busily employed, while coasting vessels have had nothing whatever to complain of. The returns for the month show the following clearances and entries: Coastwise—Entries, 109; clearances, 110. Foreign—entries, 145; clearances, 123.

THE "MISCHIEF'S" FREIGHT DAMAGED. Although she was intended to sail last night, it will probably be late this morning before the steamer schooner Mischief, Capt. Foot, will be ready to leave on her regular route north, owing to a quantity of her freight—mineral supplies, such as flour, sugar, etc.—having been damaged in yesterday morning's early fire on Spratt's wharf. A considerable portion of this was so badly injured that it had to be thrown into the harbor. The Mischief carries away, besides the Dumbleton mill plant which she is to receive at Sooke, a dozen Japanese, all for the Duke of York mining claim near Alberni.

MARINE NOTES. An average freight and larger number of passengers than usual went North on the steamer Barbara Boscowitz last evening. Among the passengers were: S. Draney, E. Draney and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, A. Buck, G. Ridge, F. Fraser, A. G. Harris, H. Snow, G. Chambers, D. Morrison, A. McNeill, T. Nickerson, W. H. Dempster, Miss McKibben and Miss Lucas. The steamer will call at Vancouver en route north and will there take on more passengers and freight.

Tug Hope returned yesterday from Tacoma, whither she had taken another scowload of coal lumber from the Saward mill. The exports from this mill to the American side are daily becoming a more and more important item of Victoria's trade.

The British ship Lord Brassey, 200 days out from Hongkong for Puget Sound, had been posted as missing by Lloyds.

The R. M. S. Empress of China sailed from Yokohama for this city yesterday. Steamer Maude leaves for the West Coast today.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was old, we cried for Castoria. When she became ill, she clung to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

His Honor Judge Bole, of Westminister, is paying the Capital a visit.

SALARIES ARE SLASHED

The Public School Trustees Solve the Problem of Reducing Their Expenditure

By Making General Reductions in Teachers' Salaries—High School Tuition Free.

Although at their meeting on Monday night last the board of public school trustees decided that a general shortening of staff was preferable to a reduction of teachers' salaries, they came to the conclusion last evening that the expenditure for the year could not be sufficiently cut down by the method proposed, and so the pruning knife was used with effect in all departments. In connection with the Collegiate Institute especially radical changes were decided upon, the fourth division being abolished, and a cut of \$650 being made in the salaries of the remaining teachers. It was also determined to comply with the suggestion recently offered by the Municipal Reform Association, and make the Collegiate Institute in a measure self-supporting in the manner outlined in the following resolution: "That in accordance with the terms of section 38 of the Public School act a fee of 45 per cent be charged all pupils attending the High School, to commence on the 1st day of March, 1896, and the charge for the unexpired balance of the present term to be \$2.50, payable to the Principal in advance."

Although it was originally intended to make a reduction in the salary list of but \$2,273.10, the trustees found when their labors were completed last evening that salaries had been brought down \$4,500, while the total estimate for the year of \$45,500, is \$9,500 below that of 1895.

The only increases of salary allowed were in the eighth divisions of the Boy's Central, Girl's Central, North Ward and South Park schools, each to be \$100, and at Victoria West and in the third form at Spring Ridge, in each of which an advance from \$480 to \$550 was allowed. The following comparative table will show how the general reduction in expenditure will affect the head of salaries to be brought about:

Table showing salary reductions for COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BOYS AND GIRLS' CENTRAL, NORTH WARD AND SOUTH PARK, and VICTORIA WEST.

English women who are named Mary have subscribed liberally to a memorial tablet to Mary, Queen of Scots, which has just been placed near the spot where she was buried after execution.

The Board of Trade did not send a deputation yesterday to call upon Prince Luigi, as owing to a lack of time the Prince had to decline the honor. The Hon. Christopher Colombo is not expected to return to Italy for fifteen months at least.

trust him You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it and get it—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect—play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. You can't trust that man. Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

Stages for Cariboo. The regular Weekly Stage for all points in Cariboo and Lillooet, leaves Ashcroft every Monday morning at 4 o'clock, travelling by daylight only and making about 70 miles a day, each way, lying over one day at Barkerville.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman had been a fraud, and that he regretted to say that it had been sworn to—THAT DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid, Colic, &c. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne" on the wrapper, and the name of the manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, S.W. on the wrapper.

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CHRISTOFERO COLOMBO.

An Impromptu Reception at Government House in Honor of the Italians.

The Officers of the Warship Dine With Admiral Stephenson Previous to Sailing South.

Much regret was expressed yesterday that, owing to the very short stay of the Italian warship Christofero Colombo in port, Victorians had no opportunity to entertain the visitors as they would have desired. However, His Honor Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Dewdney determined not to allow the Colombo to depart without showing her officers some hospitality, and arrangements were made as hurriedly as possible for an "at home" at Government House, yesterday afternoon.

Owing to the extremely short notice there was no time to send out formal invitations, but the telephone was resorted to and as many invitations as possible were delivered verbally during the forenoon. In consequence if any one was overlooked it may be easily understood that, under the circumstances, it was quite excusable. However, in spite of the extremely short space of time to make arrangements, there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen at Government House to meet Capt. Bertolini, Prince Luigi and the other officers of the Christofero Colombo, among the invited guests being Admiral Stephenson, the officers of H. M. ships and R. M. A. and the members of the Legislature. A very pleasant time was spent and the Italian visitors could not fail to feel pleased with their reception in Victoria.

In the forenoon His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. E. A. Jacob, paid a formal visit to the Colombo, and was received with a salute of thirteen guns.

The officers of the Italian warship dined with Admiral Stephenson last evening, and at 11 o'clock their cruiser weighed anchor and left for San Francisco, where she is expected to arrive on Monday. One reason for the very short stay of the warship in Victoria was that her mail has been sent to San Francisco.

It is likely that there will be great festivities at the California metropolis when the ship arrives, as there are something like 20,000 Italians among the population of that city.

The Board of Trade did not send a deputation yesterday to call upon Prince Luigi, as owing to a lack of time the Prince had to decline the honor. The Hon. Christopher Colombo is not expected to return to Italy for fifteen months at least.

English women who are named Mary have subscribed liberally to a memorial tablet to Mary, Queen of Scots, which has just been placed near the spot where she was buried after execution.

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trust him You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it and get it—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect—play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. You can't trust that man. Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

Stages for Cariboo. The regular Weekly Stage for all points in Cariboo and Lillooet, leaves Ashcroft every Monday morning at 4 o'clock, travelling by daylight only and making about 70 miles a day, each way, lying over one day at Barkerville.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman had been a fraud, and that he regretted to say that it had been sworn to—THAT DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

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ONE THING IS CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER KILLS PAIN

PAIN-KILLER THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, it Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, a Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.

Used Externally, it Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Tissue Papers JUST RECEIVED.

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THE CALIGRAPH No. 4.

T. N. HIBBEN & CO. AGENTS.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER THE BEST

Behold The Star of the West whose health-giving rays, shining over an ever widening circle, give an assurance of well-made cakes to all who use

trust him You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it and get it—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect—play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. You can't trust that man. Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

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REVISED STATUTES.

Hon. Theodore Davie's Report Submitting the First Volume of the Commission's Work.

What Has Been Already Accomplished - Suggestions Regarding a Number of Acts.

The following is the report of Hon. Theodore Davie in submitting to the Lieut.-Governor the first volume of the provincial statutes as so far revised:

Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

Pursuant to appointment under the great seal, constituting me a commission for revising and consolidating a new edition of the Laws of British Columbia, and of the statute law of England in force in and applicable to this province, I have the honor to present herewith a volume containing the first instalment of such revision. In an appendix to the volume will be found an act to amend the law relating to bills of sale, and an act respecting the registration of births, deaths and marriages, which have been prepared as supplementary bills to the act in relation to the same subjects comprised in the book, to take the place of the original acts, and to be given the force of law during the present session, should the legislature see fit.

In commencing the work, Mr. Richard T. Elliott, barrister, appointed secretary to the commission, and has continued to act as such to the present time. His Honor Eli Harrison, judge of the county court of Nanaimo, has contributed valuable aid in drafting and revising several of the acts.

The provincial acts relating to associations and societies, benevolent and friendly, agricultural and horticultural, cheese and butter, industrial, and provident, legal, medical, pharmaceutical and others, have with the exception of the act intitled "An act to incorporate benevolent and friendly societies," which has been re-drawn, undergone but little change, and have been grouped together under the head of "Associations"; whilst the statutes interpretation act, the act respecting arbitrators, assignments for the benefit of creditors, power of attorney, cattle farming, civil service, small debts, employers' liability, preference, conditional sales, families insurance, insane asylums, licenses, magistrates, marriage, official administrators and railways acts, having been consolidated, with occasional introduction of Imperial sections, have undergone but slight alteration.

The law relating to municipalities has been divided into three separate acts, intitled "The Municipalities Incorporation Act," "The Municipal Elections Act," and "The Municipal Clauses Act." Under each head the law relating to municipalities, besides being consolidated, has been re-classified, and many sections have been re-drawn and new provisions inserted. The plan of such three acts, the reasons for the change, and an account of the amendments and alterations, are to be found in the commissioner's note appended to the several statutes.

The aim of the consolidation throughout has been to retain the spirit of the law as it exists, and to exclude any alterations which have been made or suggested, they have been indicated in different type, so that the legislature can readily either adopt or reject them.

The enactment of law by mere reference to statutes of the Imperial parliament or otherwise has been completely discarded. In those cases where the law is now given by reference only to Imperial statutes, the statute or law, so formerly referred to, has been re-drawn, and the necessary variations. As an instance of this may be mentioned "An act respecting leases and sales of settled estates" (chap. 133 of the Consolidated Acts, 1888), where a body of English law comprising some sixty sections is introduced by one enactment of the Imperial parliament in force in this colony as, from their general interest and importance, the commissioners may think it desirable should be so included. The New Zealand act, occupying a book of about five hundred pages, has been re-drawn and re-arranged.

A preliminary table of contents of the present instalment of revision, containing six pages, and setting out an analysis of the different acts, is submitted herewith, and there is also in course of preparation by Henry Alvy Mason, Esq., barrister, a table showing the disposal and placing of all Provincial and Imperial statutes dealt with in this volume. Such a table will be submitted when completed, but in the meantime it was thought better, in view of the approaching session of the legislature, not to delay the presentation of the work so far as it has progressed.

Perfect accuracy for the present instalment of revision is not claimed, although it is believed to be fairly correct. Before the final completion of the work it will be again checked and compared. In those cases where statutes have been consolidated only for the purposes of revision, the work of revision is being proceeded with. As instances of this may be mentioned the Companies acts and the Mineral and Mining acts, the last mentioned of which statutes, although not included in the volume now submitted, were consolidated and indexed by the commissioner, and, being printed in pamphlet form, have been distributed throughout the mining districts. A doubt exists as to the intention of the legislature in regard to section 9 of the act of 1892, and section 8 of the act of 1893, reading as follows:

1892, c. 32, s. 9.—In case of any dispute as to the title to a mineral claim, priority of record will determine the right, subject to any question as to the validity of the record, and subject also to the compliance by the free miner with the provisions of this act.

1893, c. 29, s. 8.—In case of any dispute as to the location of a mineral claim, the title to the claim shall be recognized according to the priority of such location, subject to any question as to the validity of the record itself, and subject further to the free miner having complied with all the terms and conditions of this act.

It will be necessary to pass an enactment removing this doubt. I beg to subscribe myself, Your Honor's most obedient servant, THEODORE DAVIE, Commissioner.

If one were asked to name the most unlikely freak in fashionable attire, he might, after considering, reply: "Oh, let's say a waistcoat made of feathers." But, hear, heart, a waistcoat made of the feathers of the grebe is now offered for approval and purchased by slender young women. Such a garment will be fitted with silk sleeves and back, and over a coat of cloth. Fur waistcoats with the same silk sleeves are also very rare. Pheasants' feathers can be used in the same eccentric way. What next? I know not. Possibly silk wraps worn over leather bodices!

Hui Hung Chang wants more missionaries sent over to China, but they have not finished killing those they already have yet.

THE CITY.

Mr. R. FRANCIS of Lake district, died early yesterday morning, after a three years' illness. Fernwood lodge, C.O.O. F. M.U., has charge of the funeral, which takes place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Members of the order will meet half an hour earlier at the rooms of Danneberg lodge.

During January the collections of inland revenue for division No. 37, this city, totalled \$13,491.01, as contrasted with \$10,886.68 for the corresponding month of last year. The heads of receipts were as hereunder: Spirits, \$9,101.98; malt, \$1,738.42; tobacco, \$1,764.63; liquors, \$749.70; liquor licenses, \$75; inspection of petroleum, \$40.30, and rent of land, \$1.

Among those who attended the funeral of the late R. B. Andrews yesterday were a large number of Odd Fellows and also many old timers who had for years past known and respected the deceased. At the house and at the cemetery Rev. Solomon Cleaver officiated. The pall-bearers were John Bullen, George Winn, William McDowell, Isaac Walsh, N. Shakespeare and D. Spencer.

The esteem in which the late Mrs. Work was held and the sympathy felt for the family in their bereavement were well expressed by the large attendance at the funeral yesterday. At St. John's church the impressive services for the dead were conducted by Rev. Percival Jenks, who also officiated at the grave. A prayer service was sung by a surpliced choir and funeral marches were played on the organ by Mr. Bridgman. Many lovely flowers and wreaths were also sent by sympathizing friends. The pall-bearers were Messrs. D. R. Harris, A. W. Jones, H. Dallin, Helmecken, M. P. P. J. W. McKay, Capt. Lewis, H. Hall, B. W. Pearce and Alex. Munro. At the cemetery the body was placed beside those of her two sons, David and John.

Last evening's temperance concert, for which the members of Perseverance lodge provided the programme, proved notably successful. The attendance was the most numerous on record, and the concert the best of the series. Rev. Richard Bushell, of Seattle, a brother of Rev. Jonas Bushell, acted as chairman, and the programme, which was most effectively carried out, was as follows: Violin solo, Mr. Collins; song, Rev. P. J. I. Van Millingen; recitation, Miss Arthur; song, Mr. Frith; address, A. D. Macmillan; song, Miss Robertson; song, Mr. J. G. Brown; song, Mr. Blackie; instrumental duet, Messrs. Russell and Wriglesworth; song, Mrs. Gregson; recitation, Miss White; club swinging, Messrs. Wriglesworth, Hill and Mellich; duet, Mrs. Gregson and Mr. J. G. Brown.

SCOTLAND FOR EVER.

The Champions of the Thistle Again Vanquish the Wearers of the Rose—Winners at the Golf Links.

The teams representing Scotland and England, which played Association football on the Caledonia grounds yesterday afternoon, were unevenly matched and the game was a specimen of the worst. The view was not as interesting as it might otherwise have been. Scotland possessed much the stronger team and took the game with ease.

Yesterday's match on the Canteen grounds between the Victoria K. P. G. club and eleven captained by Mr. H. Chance resulted in a draw, bad playing, through the wet condition of the field, being the feature of the game.

GOLF.

THE MEDAL HANDICAP.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Score, Hcp. Result. Includes C. C. Worsted, D. H. Van Millingen, J. Carmichael, Oliver, Combe, Dunsmuir, Stahlschmidt, W. F. Burton, S. F. Morley, James Anderson, C. M. Roberts, W. V. Langlands, N. P. Snowden.

ARMING THE "QUADRA."

When the Dominion steamer Quadra goes into commission again in the spring she will be fitted out, it is expected, more like the fishery cruisers which the marine and fisheries department maintain on the Pacific coast. Hitherto the government steamer has been altogether unarmed, a condition that is undesirable should she be required for police duty anywhere along the coast.

A short time ago cutters and a Hotchkiss rifle were sent out by the department from Ottawa, and the crew of eight men are to be instructed in their use. Besides this, it is understood that a nine-pounder rifle muzzle-loading gun, similar to those used by Canadian field batteries, is to be mounted on a pivot on the Quadra's deck. This gun could be used if necessary for signalling and bringing to vessels suspected of smuggling and would, it is expected, overawe them if they felt disposed to offer any resistance to arrest. Such an equipment has at times been found necessary in the East, especially a short time ago, when the whiskey smugglers on the Lower St. Lawrence were giving the authorities considerable trouble. Hitherto in British Columbia waters there has not been anything similar to the armament vessel for use when the war ships were away from port.

"Are you fond of tea?" she inquired of the man. As she poured out the golden-brew; "Of course," he replied, "but to tell you the truth, I'm very much fonder of U."

The saddest instance of misplaced confidence on record is that of a man who rescued another from a watery grave, only to find that instead of his long-lost brother it was a person to whom he owed a \$5 note.

"Why man, all your shopgirls are quitted! Can't you manage to obtain a prettier set?" "I have got these as a protection against shoplifters. The scamps will never know where the girls are looking!"

A SET OF ROGUES.

BY FRANK BARRETT.

(Copyright, 1894, by Macmillan & Co.)

CHAPTER III.

We pulled our pipes from our mouths, Dawson and I, and stretched our ears, very eager to know what this business was the don had to propound, and he, after drawing two or three mouthfuls of smoke, which he expelled through his nostrils in a most surprising unnatural manner, says in excellent good English, but speaking mighty slow and giving every letter its worth:

"What do you go to do tomorrow?" "The Lord only know," answers Jack, and Don Sanchez, lifting his eyebrows as if he considers this no answer at all, continues: "We cannot go hence without our stage things, and if we could I see not how we are to act our play, now that our villain is gone, with a plague to him! I doubt but we must sell all that we have for the few shillings he will fetch to get us out of this hobble."

"With our landlord's permission," remarks Don Sanchez dryly. "Permission!" cries Dawson in a passion. "I ask no man's permission to do what I please with my own."

"Suppose he claims these things in payment of the money you owe him. What then?" asks the don. "We never thought of that, Kit," says Dawson, turning me in alarm. "But 'tis well enough he has, for I observed he was careless enough whether we found our thief or not. That's it, sure enough. We have naught to hope. All's lost!"

With that he drops his elbows on his knees and stares into the fire with a most desponding countenance, being in that stage of liquor when a man must either laugh or weep.

"Come, Jack," says I. "You are not used to yield like this. Let us make the best of a bad lot and face the worst like men. Though we trudge hence with nothing but the rags on our backs, we shall be no worse off tomorrow than we were this morning."

"Why, that's true enough!" cries he, plucking up his courage. "Let the thiefing rascal take our poor nag and our things for his payment, and much good may it do him. We will wipe this out of our memory the moment we leave his cursed inn behind us."

It seemed to me that this would not greatly advance us, and maybe Don Sanchez thought the same, for he presently asks:

"And what then?" "Why, senor," replies Dawson, "we will face each new buffet as it comes and make a good fight of it till we have a man's sword cut in two." "You think only of yourselves," says the don very quietly.

"And pray, saving your senor's presence, who else should we think of?" "The child above," answers the don a little more sternly than he had yet spoken. "Is a young creature like that to bear the buffets you are so bold to meet? A young girl, she will die one."

"God forgive me," says Jack humbly. "And then we could say nothing for thinking what might befall Moll if we should be parted, but sat there un-der the keener eye of Don Sanchez looking helplessly into the fire. And there was no sound until Jack's pipe, slipping from his hand, fell and broke in pieces upon the hearth. Then, rousing himself and turning to Don Sanchez, he says:

"The Lord help her, senor, if we find no good friend to lend us a few shillings for our present wants."

"God friends are few," says the don, "and they will lend us no better security for repayment than chance. For my own part I would as soon fling straws to a drowning man as attempt to save you and that child from ruin by setting you on your feet today only to fall again tomorrow."

"If that be so, senor," says I, "you had some larger view in mind than that of giving temporary relief to our misery when you give us a supper and Moll a bed for the night."

Don Sanchez assented with a grave inclination of his head, and going to the door, opened it sharply, listened awhile, and then, closing it softly, returned and stood before us with folded arms. Then, in a low voice, not to be heard beyond the room, he questioned us very particularly as to our relations with other men, the length of time we had been wandering about the country, and especially about the tractability of Moll. And, being satisfied with our replies—above all, with Jack's saying that Moll would jump out of window at his bidding, without a thought to the consequences—he says:

"There's a comedy we might play to some advantage if you were minded to take the parts I give you and act them as I direct."

"With all my heart," cried Dawson. "I'll play any part you choose, and as to the directing, you're welcome to that, for I've had my fill of it. If you can make terms with our landlord, those things in the yard shall be yours, and for our payment I'm willing to trust to your honor's generosity."

"As regards payment," says the don, "I can speak precisely. We shall gain £50,000 by our performance."

"Fifty thousand pounds," says Jack, "as if in doubt whether he had heard aright. Don Sanchez bent his head without stirring a line in his face.

Dawson took up his tankard slowly and looked in it to make sure that he was none the worse for drink. Then, after emptying it to steady his wits, he says again:

"Fifty thousand pounds." "Fifty thousand pounds, if not more, and that there be no jealousies among us it shall be divided fairly among us—as much for your friend as for you, for the child as for me."

"Pray God that part be no more than I can compass," says Jack devoutly. "You may learn it in a few hours—at least your first act."

"And mine?" says I, entering for the first time into the dialogue. The don hunched his shoulders, lifting his eyebrows and sending two streams of smoke from his nose.

"I scarce know what part to give you yet," says he. "To be honest, you are not wanted at all in the play."

"Nay, but you must write him a part," says Dawson stoutly, "if it be but to bring in a letter. That I am determined on. Kit stood by us in ill fortune, and he shall share better, or I'll have none of it, nor Moll either. I'll answer for her."

"There must be no discontent among us," says the don, meaning thereby, as I think, that he had included me in his stratagem for fear I might mar it from envy. "The girl's part is that which gives me most concern, and had I not faith in my own judgment."

"Set your mind at ease on that score," cried Jack. "I warrant our Moll shall learn her part in a couple of days or so."

"If she learn it in a twelvemonth, 'twill be time enough."

"A twelvemonth," said Jack, going to his tankard again for understanding. "Well, all's as one, so that we can get something in advance of our payment to keep us through such a prodigious study."

"I will charge myself with your expenses," says Don Sanchez, and then, turning to me, he asks if I have any objection to urge.

"I take it, senor, that you speak in metaphor, or a stratagem for getting hold of a fortune that doesn't belong to us."

Don Sanchez calmly assented, as if this had been the most innocent design in the world.

"Hang me," cries Dawson, "if I thought it was anything but a whimsey of your honor's."

"I should like to know if we may carry out this stratagem honestly," says I.

"Aye," cries Jack. "I'll not for cutting throats or breaking of bones, for any money."

"I can tell you no more than this," says the don. "The fortune we may take is now in the hands of a man who has no more right to it than we have."

"If that's so," says Jack. "I'm with you, senor. For I'd as lief bustle a thief out of his gains as say my prayers any day, and hieer."

"Still," says I, "the money must of right belong to some one."

"We will say that the money belongs to a child of the same age as Moll." "Then it comes to this, senor," says I bluntly. "We are to rob that child of £50,000."

"When you speak of robbing," says the don, drawing himself up with much dignity, "you forget that I am to play a part in this stratagem—I, Don Sanchez del Castello de Castellana."

"Fie, Kit, hant you any manners?" cries Jack. "What's all this talk of a child? Hasn't the senor told us we are but to bustle a cheat?"

"But I would know what is to become of this child if we take her fortune, though it be withheld from her by another," says I, being obstinate and persistent in my liquor.

"I shall prove to your conviction," says the don, "that the child will be no worse off if we take this money than if we leave it in the hands of this rascally steward. But I see," adds he contemptuously,

"that for all your brotherly love 'tis no such matter to you whether poor little Mollly comes to her ruin, as every mad man who goes to the stage or is set beyond the reach of temptation and the goading of want."

"Aye, and be hanged to you, Kit!" cries Dawson.

"Tell me, Mr. Poet," continues Don Sanchez, "do you consider that steward who defrauds that child of a fortune is more unfeeling than you, who for a sickly quail of conscience would let slip this chance of making Moll an honest woman?"

"Aye, answer that, Kit," adds Jack, striking his mug on the table. "I'll answer you tomorrow morning, senor," says I. "And whether I fall in with the scheme or not is all as one, since my help is not needed, for if it be to Mr's go to you, you farewell, and you shall see me never again."

"Spoken like a man," says Don Sanchez, "and a wise one to boot. An enterprise of this nature is not to be undertaken without reflection, like the smoking of a pipe. If you put your foot forward, it must be with the understanding that you cannot go back. I must have that assurance, for I must be hundreds of pounds out of pocket ere I can get any return for it."

"Have no fear of me or of Moll turning tail at a scarecrow. We are no poets." "Reflect upon it. Argue it, out with your friend here, whose scruples do not dislike me, and let me know your de-

termination when the last word is said. Business carries me to London tomorrow, but you shall meet me at night, and we will close the business—aye or nay—so ere supper."

With that he opens the door and gives us our coats, the most noble in the world; but, not offering to give us a bed, we are forced to go out of doors and grope our way through the snow to the cart shed, and seek a shelter there from the wind, which was all the keener and more bitter for our leaving a good fire. And I believe the shrewd Spaniard had put us to this pinch as a forerunner of the misery we must endure if we rejected his design, and so to shape our inclinations to his.

Happily the landlord, coming out with a lantern, and finding us by the chattering of our teeth, was moved by the consideration shown us by Don Sanchez to relax his severity, and so, unlocking the stable door, he bade us go up into the loft, which we did, blessing him as if he had been the best Christian in the world. And then, having buried ourselves in hay, Jack Dawson and I fell to arguing the matter in question, I sticking to my scruples (partly from vanity), and he stoutly holding 't'other side, and I, being warmed by my own eloquence, and he not less heated by liquor (having taken the best part of the last bowl to his share), we ran it pretty high, so that at one point Jack was for lighting a candle ere he had in his pocket and fighting it out like men.

But little by little we cooled down, and toward morning, each giving way something, we came to the conclusion that we would have Don Sanchez show us the steward that we might know the truth of his story (which I misdoubted, seeing that it was but a roughish kind of game at best; that he would have us take part in), and that if we found all things as he represented them then we would accept his offer. And also we resolved to be down betimes and let him know our determination before he set out for London, to the end that we might not be left fasting all the day.

But herein we miscalculated the potency of liquor and a comfortable bed of hay, for 'twas 9 o'clock before either of us winked an eye, and when we got down we learned that Don Sanchez had been gone a full hour, and so no prospect of breaking our fast till nightfall.

Presently comes Moll, all fresh and pink, from the house, and falls to exclaiming upon the joy of sleeping betwixt clean sheets in a feather bed and could speak of nothing else, saying she would give all the world to sleep so well every day of her life.

"Eh," whispers her father in my ear, "you see how luxuries so tempt the poor child and what kind of a bed she is like to be in if our hopes miscarry."

On which, still holding to my scruples, I says to Moll:

"Tis easy to say you would give the world, Moll, but I know full well you would give nothing for all the comfort possible that was not your own."

"Nay," says she, crossing her hands on her breast and casting up her eyes with the look of a saint; "what are all the fruits of the earth to her who cannot take them with an easy conscience? Honesty is dearer to me than the bread of life."

Then, as Jack and I are looking at each other ruefully in the face at this dash to our knavish project, she bursts into a merry peal of laughter, like a set of Christmas bells chiming, whereupon, we turning about to find the cause of her merriment, she pulls another demure face, and, slowly lifting her skirt, shows us a white napkin tied about her waist, stuffed with a dozen delicacies she had fished from Don Sanchez's table in coming down from her room.

[To be continued.]

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FOR SALE—Tenders will be received for the purchase of the Hethington farm being Lot No. 107, on the official Map of Comox, containing about 200 acres, both lands adjoining the farm can be divided to suit purchasers. Tenders will state whether for the whole 400 acres, or for the 200 acres of cleared land or part of it. Tenders to be mailed to JOHN MURPHY, Solicitor, Comox, B.C., on February 8th, 1896. By order of the Executors.

Advertisement for 'The Age' medicine, listing ailments like rheumatism, neuralgia, and various ailments. Includes text like 'It Cures', 'Pain in the Sudden Colds', 'It Cures', 'Colds, Sprains, Face, Neuralgia, etc.', 'An unbounded popularity', 'The efficacy of the Pain-Expeller in soothing the good article—Chloro-Pain-Expeller, which is now in use—Tensiveness of removing pain, no equal to Perry Davis', 'The genuine "Pain-Expeller"', 'MENT OF', 'e pers', 'TED.', 'Typewriting on Hand.', 'see the newest printing', 'GRAPH', '& CO.', 'ld', 'of the West', 'alth-giving', 'ing over an', 'ning circle,', 'assurance of', 'cakes to all', 'R POWDER', 'D CANADA', 'SPORTING.', 'COCOA.', 'SUPPER.', 'edge of the natural', 'reful application of', 'selects Cocoa, and', 'breakfast and supper', 'which may save', 'It is by the', 'es of G. that a com-', 'pult up until strong', 'endency to disease.', 'adies are floating', 'wherever there is a', 'many a fatal shaft', 'fortified with pure', 'stated frame.'—Civil', 'water or milk sold', 'rocers. Labelled thus: Homoeopathic Chem-', 'England. cold-w', 'College', 'ILL PARK.', 'IG COLLEGE.', 'y, Jan. 6.', 'rospectus apply', 'W. CHURCH, M.A.', 'EDS', 'EED CATALOGUE', 'ed, and containing', 'introduction in', 'table Seeds.', 'e farmer's require-', 'CLOVER AND', 'AINS, FODDER', 'Write for a copy to', 'CE & CO.', 'ants,', 'LTON, ONTARIO.'

The Colonist.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1896.

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W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGENTON, Secretary.

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Per year, postage free to any part of Canada. Six months, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States.

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OUR CANNING INDUSTRY.

In a late number of the British Trade Journal there is a very interesting and well written article on Salmon Canning in British Columbia, by Clive Phillips-Wolley.

IMPOTENT MALIGNITY.

The Grits show their fear of Sir Charles Tupper by the violence of their abuse and the malignity of their detraction.

OUTSPOKEN REPUDIATION.

Col. O'Brien, M.P., is not a very able man or a very eloquent man, but though often a mistaken he is always an honest and an outspoken man.

Then our neighbors are getting information as to the character and habits of the people for whose sake they have expressed their willingness to make such great sacrifices.

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR:—I am not, as you know, in the secrets of the government,

Moreover nothing like the full development of the mineral resources of British Columbia is possible without a great extension of our railway system.

In view of the several considerations which I have touched on above, it seems to me that the government of the province has a singularly attractive opportunity presented to it.

GAME LAW AMENDMENTS.

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