

FOSTER'S DEFICITS.

He Predicts That the Era is Over That for the Past Year Was \$4,153,865.

The Revenue and Expenditure for Next Year He Expects Will Balance Each Other.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—Hon. Mr. Foster, in delivering the budget speech to-day, estimated that the expenditure for the current year, 1895-96, would amount to \$87,000,000, and the revenue to \$87,000,000, and he predicted the same amount; so that he predicted the era of deficits was over.

He predicted that the era is over that for the past year was \$4,153,865. The expenditure would be over \$88,000,000 and the revenue would be about the same thing, but it was as yet too far ahead to give any correct idea.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—That part of the budget which asks for an increase of the amount of property which the order can hold from \$100,000 to \$500,000 was thrown out of the bill by the standing orders committee today, as the notice given was insufficient.

Dr. Orohontekha is getting Tory members of parliament to join the Forster so that they may be better able to put his bill through the house.

Mr. Taylor, Conservative whip, has introduced a bill prohibiting the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in Canada.

Mr. Casey said the passage or even the introduction of the measure would have a beneficial effect upon the Washington authorities.

Montreal, Jan. 30.—(Press Dispatch)—It is stated in well informed political circles that it is the purpose of the Dominion government not to force the Manitoba school question a vote at this session.

Both vessels are the finest types of their class ever turned out in this yard, which soon begins the construction of the mammoth battle ships the Kentucky and Kearsarge, authorized by the last Congress.

Thirty minutes after the Grand Duchess was towed out of the way, the warship Helena was ready to take her natural element.

Two lines will be operated, one for passengers from Juneau, via Lynn and the Chilkoit pass and the upper lakes, and the other via the Yukon river, over the route usually taken by miners to Circle City.

When there is a hectic acid in the blood, liniments and lotions will be of no permanent benefit. A cure can be accomplished by neutralizing this acid and for this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only blood purifier prominently in the public eye.

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PRICES FOR COALS.

The Coal Barons of the East Have Motivated the Coal Owners.

New York, Jan. 31.—The sales agents of the anthracite coal companies met to-day at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal company to consider production and prices for February. It was recommended that 2,500,000 tons be mined in that month. The following schedule was adopted: Grate, \$3.10; egg and chestnut, \$3.35; stove, \$3.60. These figures show advances from 5 cents to 20 cents per ton above recent actual selling prices.

THE A. P. A.

Annual Session—It Claims to Have Enormous Power.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The A. P. A. has been in annual session here this week. The actual voting strength, 313,000 in this state, and 3,500,000 in the nation, was represented. The A. P. A. will, in the next campaign, support only the men whose records are not opposed to A. P. A. principles. It is said that 108 members of congress, four state governors, and the mayors of 214 cities and towns are in sympathy with the A. P. A.

A VISCOUNT KILLED

The Heir of Earl of Fitzwilliam Killed on a Railroad.

London, Jan. 31.—Viscount Milton, grandson and heir of the Earl of Fitzwilliam, was killed to-day on a railroad near Doncaster, while out hunting. The Viscount is only about 23 years old and was a lieutenant in the Oxfordshire light infantry. He served as an aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Lansdowne when the latter was viceroy of India.

CHILD'S PRESIDENT.

The Nominee of the Liberals for the Position of President.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 31.—Senor Vicente Hayes, President of the Chilean senate, according to a dispatch from Valparaiso, Chile, has been nominated for the presidency by the Liberals.

SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH.

Steamer Grand Duchess and Warship Helena Launched To-Day.

Newport News, Va., Jan. 30.—The third warship constructed by a private shipbuilding company at high tide this morning in the presence of a distinguished party from Washington.

Both vessels are the finest types of their class ever turned out in this yard, which soon begins the construction of the mammoth battle ships the Kentucky and Kearsarge, authorized by the last Congress.

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EXPECTING TROUBLE.

Signs of Resumption of Business in the Transvaal Since the Disturbance.

The British Government Sends an Agent to Make Enquiries and Report.

London, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Johannesburg says everything there is unsettled 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.

In view of the alarming stories about the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. 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.

New York, Jan. 30.—The Journal this morning prints a dispatch from John Hayes Hammond, an American engineer, imprisoned as a revolutionist 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. Reply to congress."

MR. CLEVELAND'S COURSE.

He Will Send Those Fiery Cuban Resolutions Quietly to Spain.

Washington, Jan. 31.—In official circles here it is believed the president will transmit without comment to Spain the resolutions passed by congress expressing sympathy for the Cuban insurgents. Such a course would be impartial and politic, as it would leave the responsibility for the resolution with congress.

THE BULGARIAN DIFFICULTY.

Approaching a Solution—Political Complications Arising in Europe.

New York, Jan. 31.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Herald says: It is asserted that the Bulgarian question is approaching a solution; that Prince Ferdinand's resignation is only a matter of time. There is a strong feeling in St. Petersburg that the political situation will soon be marked by an outbreak. All sorts of sinister comments are being made on the visit of Count von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador in London, to Berlin.

MURDERED RIDER AND HORSE.

The Rider's Body Burned, the Horse Tied up and Starved.

Vandalia, Ill., Jan. 31.—Evidence of murder has been unearthed near Patoka, fourteen miles south of here, by the finding of a lot of charred human bones, supposed to be those of the late John Thomas Smith. Smith left home on horseback some two months ago, and since then nothing has been heard of him. Some weeks later the horse was tied to a tree in the woods where it had died from starvation and exposure.

Thirty minutes after the Grand Duchess was towed out of the way, the warship Helena was ready to take her natural element.

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ROBS DEATH OF ITS DREAD.

Theosophists Greet the Grim Reaper With Cheerfulness.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Theosophists met yesterday in Graceland cemetery and watched the cremation of the remains of Miss Mary Hopkins. Instead of the scene being a sad one, the general feeling which permeated the assemblage was one of calm rejoicing, partaken even by the nearest and dearest friends of the girl who had just died. Instead of tears there were songs and music, flowers, and address in cheerful strains and a noticeable absence of the usual emblems of death. Theosophists do not look upon death as others do, hence the remarkably cheerful scenes which marked the cremation.

VENEZUELA DISPUTE

Unverified Report of Reinforcement of the British on the Boundary.

President Crespo Diligently Searching for His Enemies.

New York, Jan. 31.—A letter to the Herald from Caracas, dated January 20, says: Venezuelans are still discussing the news from the frontier to the effect that the British authorities had reinforced the post on the boundary by sending 100 men and two cannons. The news came here by way of Trinidad and although there is no positive way to verify it, there is every reason to believe that it is true. Local patriots are anxious to have their own frontier armed and in the event of war to take the aggressive rather than to try to repel an English invasion. The political party seem to be comparatively few in number, are doing a great deal of revolutionary talking and some are anxious to take advantage of the international complication to further their political ends. Several have told me they want to upset the government but facts remain that Gen. Crespo has demonstrated his strength and that the merchants and people are confident of the stability of the government. The president is not, however, sitting calmly by and every possible means to ferret out his enemies, and when he finds them to punish them. He wants to keep the country in peace by locking up those who are trying to do mischief and who are doing harm as far from them as he can. Mails are carefully watched and suspicious correspondence seized and examined. The mail that carries this letter will take to the United States an order for a large steam schooner for government use. They will be used for work on the coast and in the Orinoco river and will be armed with American rapid fire guns. In the event of war the smaller ones will be transferred into torpedo boats. I advised the other day the large boat owned by Venezuela, the Liberator. She has been in the harbor of La Guayra for a year and she has not made any long trip since she took Andeul Palacio out of the country after his defeat by Crespo. She is a good vessel and for the merchant service, but now badly in need of repairs. She has some modern American guns and could be of use for coast defense if her boilers were patched up and other necessary work done. The government would buy two more cruisers of moderate size, but the details have not yet been arranged. The German claim remains unsettled, and it is generally believed here that the government of Germany has written a note to Venezuela demanding prompt payment. The difficulty arises through the guarantee of the payment of 7 per cent interest on bonds of a road between this city and Valencia, constructed by Germans. There is every reason to believe Senor Bunsen the man, for many years consul for the railroad, was placed in Gen. Crespo's new cabinet presumably for the sole purpose of adjusting matters, and it is said that he will resign as soon as he has succeeded, as his private practice is far more profitable than his salary as a cabinet minister. I hear that an offer of settlement has been made and that the terms were practically agreed upon when a new complication arose. The government here proposes to issue interest-bearing bonds in payment of the debt. The Germans think that they should be allowed to handle the bonds and make as much as they can out of them, whereas the local authorities wish to place them directly and turn over the proceeds.

ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Ownership of a Portion of Prince of Wales Island in Question.

Montreal, Jan. 31.—A special to the Star from London says: Lord Salisbury and the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain have been considering the results of inquiries into records here, made on behalf of British Columbia, which show that the United States has no right over the Anglo-American treaty of 1825, to 3,000,000 acres of land of Prince of Wales Island, on the Pacific coast, which is of great strategic commercial value and which the United States has managed since 1874 to keep. The records of the despatches of Bagot to Lord Carnarvon show that Clarence Strait, and Port Portland, is the correct boundary. It is suggested that the Canadian members of the British boundary commission should insist upon assuming the correctness of the United States assumption.

THE WANT TO SHIRK IT.

Winnipeg Tories Would Like to Side Track Remedial Legislation.

Winnipeg, Feb. 1.—City Conservatives held a mass meeting to-night preparatory to a thorough organization for the coming campaign. Hugh John Macdonald was elected chairman of the central committee. Speeches were made endorsing the policy of the government, remedial legislation being described as a side issue.

THE HYAMS TWINS.

Probably be Released if They Go Out of the Country.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—Francis L. Wellman, of New York, counsel for the Hyams twins, is in the city negotiating with counsel and the attorney general's department for their release on suspended sentence. The prisoners will be released on condition that they promise to go out of the country.

THE BODY BURNED, THE HORSE TIED UP AND STARVED.

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MR. EWART HAS HOPES

They are in the Direction of a Strong Remedial Bill—Cabinet Considering It.

Mr. Ewart Gives the Ministers the Benefit of His Views of One Side.

Will of Late Mr. Bryson Probated—His Estate is Valued at \$500,000.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—The cabinet met to-day and considered the remedial bill. Mr. Ewart, of Winnipeg, laid his opinion before the ministers and afterwards left for Winnipeg. He hopes that the bill will be a strong one.

The will of the late John Bryson, M. P. has been probated. His estate is valued at half a million dollars. It includes real estate, personal property, bank stocks, mortgages, railway stock, etc. Deceased made his will Jan. 15th last. To his wife he left all his bank stock, mortgages, and notes due him, provided always she remained his widow, but in the event of her re-marrying, she will relinquish her right to the same and take in lieu thereof \$5,000. If any litigation takes place over his will, then those who do so give up all right to any part of the estate. Deceased left \$5,000 to the Home Mission fund; \$5,000 to the Foreign Mission fund; \$2,500 to the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society, and all the debt to be paid on the Presbyterian church at Bryson.

The annual report of the minister of militia, now before the parliament, gives the total expenditure for militia last year as \$1,574,013. The permanent corps has been reduced to 800 men. Only 20,877 put in their annual drill of 12 days last year. The adjutant-general calls attention to the obsolete rifles with which the force is now equipped.

(Press Dispatch)—Finance Minister Foster delivered his budget speech yesterday afternoon. He spoke for two hours and a quarter. General opinion is that he was not so enthusiastic as in previous efforts of the same nature, probably owing to the fact that he has nothing special on which to expand. Only one-half the members were in their seats, and the galleries were practically empty. After recess, when Sir Richard Cartwright replied, the public galleries were crowded, but Sir Richard found only about twenty Conservative members facing him, and there were not many more on his own side. In opening, Mr. Foster drew attention to the fact that owing to the lateness at which the budget speech was made last year, May 3, it was then possible to tell with fair accuracy what the expenditure would be up to the end of the fiscal year. He had placed the receipts for 1895 then at \$3,800,000, and had predicted a betterment in the receipts for the remainder of the year of \$430,724. The increase amounted to more than that the figure reaching \$3,840,724. Of these receipts, the customs were \$1,640,460, a diminution of \$1,557,648; 256, and the miscellaneous receipts \$53,193, a diminution of \$28,550, showing a total falling off of \$2,300,543. During 1894 and 1895 there had been imported for home consumption goods to the value of \$7,844,472, and the exports amounted to \$3,886,146. A fact to be noted in comparison with the statement, Mr. Foster pointed out, was the exports over imports were placed at the credit of Canada. The figures then quoted show that during the year there had been no decrease in customs duties, and on all excise articles the total falling off in fiscal receipts was \$283,557, making the total smaller than for any year since 1885-86. Mr. Foster then spoke of the receipts per capita, showing that for 1894-95 they were \$3.52, as compared with \$3.95 in 1875, and an average of \$3.44 for the years from 1874 to 1877 inclusive. The charges per capita were in consequence here only 8 cents greater than the average of the four years mentioned, and 39 cents less than for 1874-75. Coming to the question of expenditure, the finance minister said that on May 3rd last he had placed the expenditure at \$38,300,000. In doing so he had figured on an improvement in receipts in the time intervening, until the end of the year, of \$18,113 over the previous year. This prediction had been more than realized, as the increase in receipts for that period amounted to \$182,108, leaving an actual expense of \$36,132,000, or \$150,000 below his estimate of May 3rd last. Mr. Foster then quoted figures showing that for the past eight years the average expenditure had fluctuated but little, the average being \$36,908,862. These averages were only \$200,000 greater than the year previous to those eight years. In spite of the fact that the annual charges against the government were largely increasing, the government had been able to keep the expenditure this year on an average basis of about \$37,000,000. The deficit was the next subject dealt with. The total deficit for the year amounted to \$4,153,875 of this amount \$2,200,311 went into the sinking fund, and could be chargeable, he said, to public debt, leaving a deficit proper of \$2,153,164, which was \$50,000 less than anticipated in May 3rd last. Adding to that the deficit of 1893-94, there was made up a

total of \$5,364,207. These are deficits for two years, succeeding surpluses in other years of the parliamentary term in connection with the deficit. Mr. Foster said: "We must recollect that last year a saving to the people in taxation was remitted, and would otherwise have accrued upon sugar alone, amounting to \$457,000 or a little more than the deficits of the next two years added together. The memory of the house was then refreshed with a statement of the deficit for five years, the period from 1890 to 1895, "which was a period of hard times," said Mr. Foster. There have been deficits of \$5,364,207 and surpluses of \$3,741,275, leaving a net deficit of 1,617,932. In the period from 1874 to 1878-79 there were deficits amounting to \$6,426,858 and surpluses amounting to \$35,644, leaving a net deficit of \$5,491,314. "During this period," said Mr. Foster, "Mr. Mackenzie's administration remitted no taxation." Coming to the capital expenditure, Mr. Foster said that there had been spent on railways and canals \$2,821,028, public works \$102,892, and Dominion lands \$90,842, making a total of \$3,014,822, as compared with \$3,864,118 for the previous year, a reduction in expenditure of capital account of \$849,296. Railway subsidies paid amounted to \$1,310,540, as against \$1,229,885 in the preceding year, making a total of \$4,341,571 as against \$5,094,003 in 1893-94, making a decrease in capital expenditure, including railway subsidies, of \$752,432, and an increase in expenditure, under consolidated fund, of \$546,979, so that in total expenditures there was a net decrease of \$205,453. Taking from the sinking funds \$22,002,811 and subtracting that from the total, leaving \$4,118,760, we find \$6,981,897 as the net addition to the debt, making a total debt of \$233,074,927. The increase in the debt for the period from 1890 to 1895 was \$15,514,890, or an average of \$2,586,148 per year. Mr. Foster argued that the increase in the public debt was justified on account of the aid which the government had extended to public works. The charge per capita on account of the public debt was \$1.83, 8 cents less than in 1887. The finance minister next undertook to forecast the probable revenue and expenditure for the current year. Up to January 29, 1896, the revenue amounted to \$19,550,174, a betterment of \$1,500,000 over the previous year. The expenditure for the same period amounted to \$19,302,247, a decrease of about \$300,000. To June 30, a revenue of \$17,439,828 is estimated, if the anticipated increase in tide continues. There will be in the current year revenue in gross of \$37,000,000, and an expenditure in round figures of about the same. That is to say, added Mr. Foster, "we have passed the period of commercial depression. Times are better, trade is picking up, and for the succeeding year we may consider that the time of deficits is over, and that the time of surpluses is approaching again."

Mr. Foster concluded with a speech upholding the national policy. He made incidental reference to what would be asked for the militia department for new rifles and defenses. This will be a supplementary estimate.

Sir Richard Cartwright opened what the amount would be, but did not get a satisfactory answer. Sir Richard Cartwright began his reply at 8:30 and spoke exactly one hour, moving an adjournment of the debate at 9:30.

CURRENCY COMPLICATIONS.

Mr. A. J. Balfour Earnestly Desires an Ending of the Difficulties.

Glasgow, Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the Monetary Reform Association here to-day, a letter was read from Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and Conservative leader, expressing the writer's earnest desire that the nations of the world should adopt some means of ending the monetary difficulties now checking industry and embarrassing international commerce.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Small Shipments of Coal—Statistics for the Month.

Nanaimo, Feb. 1.—The shipments of coal to foreign ports for the past month show the lowest tonnage that has been reached for many years, and during the coming month things threaten to be even worse. The New Vancouver Coal Company's shipments were 14,292 tons as against 25,043 tons from Wellington and 18,900 tons from Union.

The customs returns were: Total for duty, \$5,957; imports, \$11,091. The inland revenue returns were \$71,777. There were 8 cases in the police court for the month, 25 cases in the small debts court and 4 cases in the district court. There were 22 births, 3 deaths and 2 marriages. The average attendance at the schools for the month were 629.78.

Cuba.

Havana, Feb. 1.—This evening confirmation was received here of the report that General Gomez was suffering from consumption and that he was not expected to have more than two months longer to live.

One Honest Man.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and many vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, and thank heaven I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, L. A. Edwards, Jarvis, Ont.

Advertisement for 'TWIN BAR' soap, 'Cigarettes', and 'Tobacco'. Includes text: 'TWIN BAR SOAP', 'CIGARETTES', 'TOBACCO', 'Largest and Best', 'Manufactured by Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.', 'The Improved KNITTER', 'ROYAL Baking Powder', 'Hood's Pills', 'Rheumatism Bana Riot', 'The Want to ShirK It', 'The Hyams Twins', 'The Body Burned, the Horse Tied up and Starved', 'ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION', 'THE WANT TO SHIRK IT', 'THE HYAMS TWINS', 'THE BODY BURNED, THE HORSE TIED UP AND STARVED', 'ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION'.

ANOTHER FOR TUPPER.

Sir Charles Tupper has been given another certificate of character by a candid friend. The Atlantic Weekly, a Conservative paper published at Dartmouth, N. S., said in a late issue: "Tupper is a man of indomitable will, able and unscrupulous. He can without doubt do much to carry the Tory banner to victory. Is he worthy of it? His enemies attack him entirely on the lines of his corruptness, and the utter lack of sound principles. Is the Conservative party lacking in honest men or men of ability that it cannot present a cabinet of upright men worthy of the honor and confidence of the people? We think not. Without leaving out the men whose names are a reproach, the Conservatives cannot hope for success in the coming fight and they do not deserve it." A Halifax dispatch says of this criticism: "The fact that the article appeared just on the return of Weldon, and the editor of the paper is a close friend of Weldon, adds additional interest to it." When a Conservative paper describes Sir Charles as unscrupulous and an independent paper dubs him the prince of political cracksmen, Liberals may be excused for looking upon his present prominence as a disgrace to Canadian politics. No amount of servile adulation from hidebound Conservative newspapers can serve to whitewash Tupper or make him appear as an angel of sweetness and light.

STATUTE REVISION.

Judging from the discussions in the house, the revision of the provincial statutes is proceeding in a very unsatisfactory way, and there is some danger that the acts in their revised form will contain revisions not in consonance with the will of the people. Plainly the house cannot undertake to revise the acts in detail, for that would require more time than is at its disposal. Besides, that is the work for which the revising commissioner is employed and paid. But as the work of revision is now being done, the house would be compelled to concur every clause and section—some of the acts at least—in order to prevent changes being made which would represent no opinion but that of the commissioner. Yesterday it was stated in the course of the discussion that one act had received several new sections and been given a scope never intended by the legislature. We gather from what was said that proposed changes in this and other acts have not been distinctly marked as changes, and without authority for the changes being indicated. It must be assumed that they were made on the revisor's own responsibility. The house cannot be expected to enter into an elaborate comparison for the purpose of detecting and examining every alteration; it would in all likelihood miss some of the many alterations if it did undertake the task. Manifestly there is danger to the public in the method of procedure that has been followed, and a new method cannot be introduced too soon.

GAME LAW TINKERING.

The game law intrudes itself on the notice of our legislators as persistent poverty shows its face to the public. Session after session amendments are made and long discussions indulged in, generally with the result of leaving the law in a worse state than before. So late as last session the act received a general overhauling, and now a new set of amendments has been made ready for the attention of the house. A good many objections have been entered against these, apparently with reason. A gun license, as spoken of, would not work in this country; it would be pretty sure to hit the wrong people and leave unscathed those whom it would be expected to discipline. Other objections advanced in the several letters written by farmers are well founded. The preservation of the game is a good thing to aim at, but the interest of the farmer is much more important. There should certainly be no provision in the game law to prevent the farmer from protecting his crops or to hamper him in his work in any degree. There is a good deal of absurdity in this constant tinkering with the game law anyway, when the fact is considered that its enforcement is very largely a farce.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

Prof. Roentgen, of the university of Wurzburg, Bavaria, has set the scientific world agog by his new photographic achievements. By a process of his own development he is able to photograph articles that are concealed entirely from the unaided sight, as, for instance, coins in a leather purse, an iron weight enclosed in a wooden box, the bones in a man's hand or body, etc. Stated generally, his system enables him to photograph substances of greater density through others of less density; thus the bones are revealed to the camera through the less opaque flesh and clothes. The basis of Prof. Roentgen's remarkable achievement is the production of intense rays of light, which pass through substances usually regarded as completely opaque. This he accomplishes by means of a Crooke's tube, which is, practically speaking, a vacuum glass tube. Through this he passes electricity by means of an induction coil, and the product is known by scientists as radiant heat, the rays from which are powerful enough to penetrate substances utterly impenetrable by ordinary rays. Prof. Roentgen's success came from his being able

to secure rays of radiant heat which processes hitherto known could not produce. The practical benefits that may be derived from the discovery are many. In the line of surgery alone it may be made extremely useful, for the locating of bullets or other foreign substances in the body, the tracing of fractures, etc. In the present stage of its development it cannot prove so useful in the department of medicine, for the internal organs appear to be as transparent as the outer frame of flesh and blood. The process may in time be so perfected as to make a distinction in the photograph between the outer and inner portions of the body. Other experimenters are at work along Prof. Roentgen's line of discovery. Two Chicago amateur photographers are said to have paralleled the professor's achievements by using peculiarly manipulated sunlight and photographic plates of extreme sensitiveness, the sensitizing being done by a process of their own invention. By this means they have been enabled to photograph a type writer enclosed in its wooden case and a collection of bills and coin in the inside of a stout leather bag. The amateur's story may, however, be received with caution until they have furnished strong evidence in their own favor. Professor Wright, of Yale University, is reported to have followed up the Bavarian professor's line of experiments, and he seems to have achieved success by securing almost complete vacuum in the glass tube. It is quite probable that Prof. Roentgen's discovery will be improved upon when scores of experimenters get to work.

UNWORTHY SCHEMERS.

Any person wishing to find striking instances of political potrooming may safely be directed to the actions of the Conservative government at Ottawa. No trick is too mean and petty, no violation of the rights of the people too outrageous for that combination to perpetrate, if only by so doing it can hope for a little partisan advantage. A fresh illustration is afforded by the government's scheme to control the representation of the Northwest Territories in parliament, by means of voters' list manipulation. When the Territories were first given four seats in parliament the government ordained that the voters should be open, in order that the vote should be intimidated successfully. When the privilege of the ballot was conceded the government took a new way of reaching the same end, namely, by taking power to "fix" the lists. The modus operandi is thus described by the Winnipeg Tribune: "Under the old law in the Territories any man who was entitled to vote could get his name put on the voters' list by oath. This was allowed because there was no proper voters' list made. In 1894 Mr. Daly changed the law by repealing the clause which allowed this to be done, but made no provision whatever for having a proper voters' list made. When he introduced his act giving the ballot to the Territories the question of voters' lists was discussed in the House of Commons, and it was agreed on all hands to leave the law as it was. When the bill got into the Senate Mr. Daly had the changes made there and then sneaked them through the House of Commons without any explanations whatever, and probably no one in the House of Commons knew anything about the change except the government members from the Territories. Last session the matter was brought up and a determined effort made to have the law made as it was before, both in the House of Commons and in the Senate, but the government positively refused to change it. Under the law as it stands an enumerator is appointed for each polling division. He commences to work as soon as the proclamation for the election is issued, and completes the list eight days before election day. He then posts up two written copies and within the next five days applications to get on the list may be made to him. He may put them on or refuse to put them on just as he sees fit. There is no appeal whatever from him. There is no printed list distributed, and in polling divisions, some of which are as large as counties in Ontario and Quebec, only two written copies are posted up. The enumerator has no office and the electors have no means of finding out where he is. In other words, if the enumerators desire they may disfranchise every opponent of the government in their polling division and there is no possibility of more than a very small percentage of them getting their names on, and then those who apply may find on election day that their names have not been put on."

They have a property tax in Prussia and the amount of taxable property as assessed is 40,000,000,000 marks, or £3,000,000,000 in addition to 20,000,000,000 marks or £1,000,000,000, exempt from taxation. The amount assessable under the tax is less by 13,800,000,000 marks than the estimate of the finance minister. The number of persons assessed is 1,150,000.

There appears to be no truth in the report that Mr. Angers, who was elected as a Liberal in Charlottetown, had declared in favor of remedial legislation as proposed by the government. The following Ottawa dispatch disposes of the yarn: "The report made by Sir A. P. Caron in the house and repeated by the organs, that Angers, Liberal in Charlottetown, was to vote for remedial legislation is incorrect. A telegram was received to-day by Tarte from Angers and the latter says he made no such statement."

If he had been in favor of remedial legislation there would have been no need of the Bishop's interferences. Eyewitnesses give a great picture of the scenes in the country, where intimidation, unblushing bribery and clerical interference were all rampant. In some of the churches where the priests read the Bishop's pastoral the people left in a sullen mood. In the church at Bale St. Paul the singers left and high mass had to be abandoned and low mass was gone on with. Some of the parishioners told the cure, to take off their costumes and they would get what they deserved. To this point the priest replied that they would get no sacrament. The reply to that came quickly that if not the priests would get no rites. If the Ontario Tories are relying on the remedial bill to be carried by such men as Angers they would get badly left."

To-day's Province—An exceptionally meritorious number—contains, among other interesting features, a remarkably well-executed cartoon entitled, "Snaga Ahead—Session 1896." Premier Turner is depicted in the act of plowing a plot of ground upon which are thickly strewn a number of boulders labelled: "Deficit in Revenue," "Registrars' De-falcations," "Agent-General in London," "Premier's Visit to England," etc.

Lord Salisbury has confessed that Great Britain can do practically nothing to help the Armenians against the oppression of the "unspeakable Turk." His discovery seems to have come a little too late. It should have been made in time to prevent any show of interference by Britain, which has been placed in a humiliating position by an unsuccessful demonstration. Lord Salisbury will hardly be acquitted of blundering most seriously in his handling of this affair; British public opinion, at all events, is strongly against him.

IN CITY CHURCHES.

Bishop Cridge's Interesting Sermon on the Armenian Atrocities.

The Final Sermon in Rev. Cleaver's Series on the Prophet of Fire.

Rev. Bishop Cridge preached at the Reformed Episcopal church yesterday morning, the subject of his sermon being "Armenian Martyrs." It would seem, he said as if in these latter days, God was drawing special attention to the horrors attendant upon false religions; to the cruelties perpetrated in regions where the light of truth does not shine. On one country especially are the eyes of Christians fixed. The atrocities perpetrated on the Armenian Christians may well draw the attention of mankind to the intensity of efforts made to disparage the religion of Jesus and exalt the religion of men. Mohemmedan missions had been sent to Christian lands, with the sword of the false prophet drinking blood in their own land. God is rebuking this, and countering this blindness by showing to mankind what those religions are, and what are their fruits. The question which is agitating Christian minds all over the world, continued the Bishop, is "who will come to the help of the Lord against the mighty?" As yet no answer has been given. Generally, people who are about to leave this world like to have all their friends around them, but Elijah wanted to go all alone. He did not wish a public demonstration; he had come into this world without the sounding of timbrels and he wished to go out the same way. He summoned all Israel to the mountain side when God was to be glorified, but when he was to be glorified he wished no one to witness it. Once more the travelers came down to the rushing Jordan, the same river through which the children of Israel had to pass, and as they came to the banks they found no bridge, Elijah rolled up his garment and smote the waters and they swept back as they had done when the feet of the priest of Israel touched them on that memorable occasion. He then crossed, and Elijah turned to his follower and asked him what he should do for him, Here was Elijah's chance. What a number of things he might ask for—wealth, influence—it's a very pleasant thing to have a good bank account. But Elijah doesn't ask for any of these things. He asked for the Kingdom. He asked simply that "a double portion of thy spirit be upon me." Here the preacher observed that by referring to Deuteronomy we might find that the word translated doubled really means the eldest son's portion; the heir's portion, what? For- everly, the hatred of the King. Yes, he knew all this, and was anxious to assume the burden. He said: "Let me carry on the work which you have begun; that was all, Elijah was well pleased to accept, and promised that it should be so. He was cut out when he was taken away. And so they travelled on together and talked as brothers. As they passed through this valley with its mountain range and Fissal on the one hand, suddenly there appeared a cloud of fire in the heavens drawn with the speed of lightning by fiery steeds, and as this wonderful equipage swept down through the air a whirlwind arose and caught up the prophet and he went sweeping into heaven. Elijah was home. Elisha was left alone, his garment up the mantle which Elijah had dropped, all he could say was "My father! my father! Oh, what an end to a glorious life. It would be well to draw some lessons from the life of this prophet as we briefly review it. Don't forget that Elijah was not a supernatural being. Elijah was subject to all the conditions and privations of life as an ordinary man, but what was it that made Elijah so great? Was it not that he had a mind above the common herd of men? Several points in his character it would be well to notice. His irreproachable righteousness. His character and life were straight before men and God. Men and women, if they would enjoy communion with God, must lead straight lives. Somehow or other the Lord's answers to prayer will not go through crooked ways, and the Lord will not walk with the unrighteous. With one single exception, when Elijah showed weakness by flying into the wilderness from the wrath of Jezebel, his life had been one of irreproachable righteousness. Even David committed a sin; Solomon was guilty of idolatry and Moses—pure, simple Moses—gave way to anger with the children of Israel and smote the rock in disobedience to God's command. 2nd. He obeyed without question. This life was one of no questions, but obedience. How many there are always questioning the reason of this and that. Some who would believe if they were only sure where Cain got his from. Contrast Elijah with others; Moses, if you obeyed without question, but obeyed out of the burning bush and ordered him down to Egypt, what a lot of excuses he had to give. Elijah, when ordered to go from place to place, had not a question to ask, but just went if he was only one hundred men in Victoria, and his confidence in God to do His will, they would

be a power to stir the whole province as never before in its history. "3rd. His steadfastness and courage. We need men and women to-day with courage and hearts of oak. Elijah boldly did his duty and delivered his messages as did Naham to David. John Knox before Queen Mary had that courage, and well might the inscription on the stone of his grave, "Here lies a man who never feared the face of man," be said of Elijah. What was the secret of his steadfastness and courage? Because Elijah stood always in the presence of God. What would you care if a petty magistrate was embittered against you if the Queen of England stood before you? No wonder he cared nothing for the threatening of his persecutors, and could declare the will of God with sublime dignity—"before whom I stand." This was the power he had in the wilderness, and which to him became a sanctuary. And yet Elijah's life was said to be a failure, grand as it was. "The good people of the land who had cried 'The Lord is God,' were without a leader. Jezebel still ruled with an iron hand. He had only founded a few schools in the province, and yet his life was not one to be forgotten, though dead he yet speaketh. There is a certain valley where one may stand and shout, and apparently there is no response but the rocks on either side take up the shout and echo after echo is thrown back until at length the whole valley is filled with the echoes of the shout of one man, and so the shout of this prophet has come down these three thousand years. "Prepare ye the way of the Lord," and will go on until it is met by Gabriel's trumpet. Even Christ's life was pronounced by the world a failure. After all his wonderful miracles and preachings, there was not a man to stand by Him at His death, not a hand stirred to save Him, and when He left this world He left a mere handful of followers, carpenters, fishermen and a reformed harlot. Just one hundred and twenty, all told, assembled in that upper room, to await the coming of the Comforter. And the army of martyrs that have followed the world has pronounced their lives failures. But are they failures? No! no! no! The world is ever anxious to accept them as failures, but we will not be surprised to see the palms of victory waving on the other shore, and where our ancestors wrote in their solid "failures," we have chiselled in solid rock, "grand successes," and the Lord Elisha told them to keep still. What children still remain away from God? He dares write failure where God has written success?"

THE JORDAN MINE. Arrangements Made to Continue Its Active Operations. From latest information we learn Mr. D. Jordan is in Victoria and that Mr. Holland, the secretary of the new company, the West Wellington Coal Mining & Development Company, will be in our midst to-morrow. Mr. Jordan has accomplished his mission in San Francisco, viz: quieting the title to his coal property in this district. The company required left Victoria per telegram on the 21st inst. subject to Mr. Jordan's call. We have also learned that Mr. Jordan has purchased in San Francisco 7 miles of iron track and two locomotives. From accounts received from miners working the property we are assured that the mine is in excellent condition and the coal looking as good as ever. The vein is at present writing 9 feet thick and shows signs of increasing. The only obstacles seen now to have been removed, viz: cash and transportation. Now that everything is thus satisfactorily settled, work will doubtless be vigorously pushed forward, thus placing the property as a going concern and one of the wealth producers of the province.—Wellington Enterprise.

TRAVELERS.

London Feb. 3.—The correspondent of the African Critic, Johannesburg, cables that he has collected "damning evidence of the refined torture" of a captain and a trooper of Dr. Jameson's force by the Boers, whose commander afterwards ordered the prisoners to be shot.

SYMMETRICAL FACES.

Mr. Phil Morris' experiences have led him to the conclusion that symmetrical faces are very few and far between. The average face, he says, is not symmetrical, and one eye frequently goes up while the other is half closed. Often the nose is not straight and many people have a habit of looking as if they were asleep. The distinguished Royal Academician has been giving some account of the troubles and vexations which come of portrait painting. For instance, he would enlarge the ears of a subject, when folks see their own portraits in the hands of their friends on the first time. Once he was engaged in painting a lady who had just become a grand mother, and he treated her by painting the ravages which time had made. The lady's husband brought him another portrait, which had been painted twenty-five years before, and having expressed some slight surprise at the new picture, pointed to the old one and said: "That was how he saw his wife." Nearly all ladies declare they don't want to be painted as they are, but the artist who takes them at their word goes so at his peril.

In Advanced Years

The strength and pure blood necessary to resist the effects of cold seasons are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I have for the last 25 years of my life been complaining of a weakness of the lungs and colds in the head, especially in the winter. Last fall I was again attacked. Reading of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was led to try it. I am now taking the fifth bottle with good results. I can positively say that I have no present a winter as free from coughs or pains and difficult breathing spells for the last 25 years as was last winter. I can lie down and sleep all night without any annoyance from cough or pain in the lungs or asthma's difficulty." E. M. CHAMBERS, J. P., Cornhill, N. E.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only True Blood Purifier. Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

REV. RALPH TROTTER

His Sermon on "The Crime of Our City and Our Police Service."

Calvary Baptist Church Crowded to the Doors Last Evening.

There was a very large attendance at Calvary Baptist church last evening to hear Rev. Ralph W. Trotter's sermon on "The Crime of Our City and Our Police Service." The church was crowded, many being seated on the platform and in the adjoining rooms. Every inch of standing room was taken and many were turned away.

Mr. Trotter took his text from Habakkuk 2:12. "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood and establisheth a city by iniquity." Matt. 6:33: "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

The preacher had said in his sermon on "The Ethics of Municipal Politics" of two months ago, that the electors were not only under moral obligation to use the franchise to elect men of character and ability to the executive board, but he said that in electing the people they were under obligation to support them every day of the year. He then reviewed the recent election and characterized it as a conflict of light against darkness, and in some measure at least a victory for light. He was proud that in the initial resolution of the year the whole council had declared itself against gambling, and in favor of the enforcement of British law. During the past eight months he had been tempted many times to draw back from the task before him to-night, but every time he had yielded to such feelings he had felt himself, like Solomon, shorn of his power. No, he knew too much to draw back now. He had been flooded with letters asking him to do something for the cause of reform. Moreover, he felt the lack of moral sensitiveness in many of the people and he had determined to fathom the cause. To do this he had made personal investigations. And now he was in possession of facts which left only two courses open to him, namely, to speak the truth or vacate the pulpit to nobler men. The speaker believed the enforcement of British law and the cleansing of the city possible! It can be done! You don't think so. Appoint me chief of police for six months, and I'll show you. (Applause.) The speaker asked the audience not to applaud as there were many present who were sensitive at that point. The preacher told the story of his personal investigations into the night life in Victoria. Gambling dens, concert gardens, saloons, and houses of prostitution were pictured at first hand and from sight. The cry was always "let us see facts and not ministerial generalities." He would put the facts in this address in the form of hard, cold affidavits if they wished it, and would grind them out afresh every week if necessary. The speaker said his purpose was not to bring "hot" disclosures to the ears of the police force. There were gentlemen on that force, and he was glad to see some of them present. But British law was not enforced in this city and the police were either ignorant, incompetent or in collusion. If ignorant such innocence ought not to be allowed to alone affect the law. If incompetent, they should be dismissed and able men appointed. If in collusion, they should be punished.

The fact that the police on January 20th had within a few hours after the first resolution of the new council closed nearly all the gambling houses referred to was proof that they were neither ignorant or to that extent incompetent. The fact was the police of this city had demonstrated that they could close the gambling houses any hour they chose. He then called for an awakening of public sentiment for protection from the element of "rum-soaked, besotted blood hounds that were growing fat by sucking the blood from the moral vitals of the community," and asked all classes to be on their respective of party and prejudice to secure the moral cleansing of the city.

A Representative Press question General Booth of the Salvation Army in the United Kingdom. He was asked if he would be in Victoria. He replied that he would be in Victoria on the 10th inst. He was also asked if he would be in Victoria on the 10th inst. He replied that he would be in Victoria on the 10th inst.

Artists Find Few That are the Same on Both Sides.

Mr. Phil Morris' experiences have led him to the conclusion that symmetrical faces are very few and far between. The average face, he says, is not symmetrical, and one eye frequently goes up while the other is half closed. Often the nose is not straight and many people have a habit of looking as if they were asleep. The distinguished Royal Academician has been giving some account of the troubles and vexations which come of portrait painting. For instance, he would enlarge the ears of a subject, when folks see their own portraits in the hands of their friends on the first time. Once he was engaged in painting a lady who had just become a grand mother, and he treated her by painting the ravages which time had made. The lady's husband brought him another portrait, which had been painted twenty-five years before, and having expressed some slight surprise at the new picture, pointed to the old one and said: "That was how he saw his wife." Nearly all ladies declare they don't want to be painted as they are, but the artist who takes them at their word goes so at his peril.

According to Mr. Morris, artists who devote themselves to portrait painting are influenced not by mere vision, but by a certain preconceived idea as to how they may treat a face. The late Mr. Frank Hall, he says, had a book—"Physiognomy"—containing pictures of human types like hawks, foxes and other creatures, and when he was asked to paint a portrait he used to try to find out which one of these animals or birds the sitter most resembled. For instance, he would enlarge the ears of a fox hunter, and by accentuating the features, paint a most remarkable likeness. It is advisable in Mr. Morris' opinion, to let the sitter watch the progress of his portrait. In doing the artist is liable to be let by the look of disappointment on the sitter's face when in his estimation there is anything to be improved by this method. More interest is lent to the task of sitting. It appears that one of the reasons why the Queen allows herself to be painted so often by Herr Angell, is that she can see the progress in progress. Some artists, who are anxious to paint a portrait of a nervous man, and decline to allow the sitter to see the portrait before it is complete.—London News.

The steamship Hankow left the dock this afternoon. While there she received a fresh coat of paint and had some repairs made to her forecastle. She leaves this evening for Tacoma, from which port she will start on Wednesday morning for the Orient.

APRIL

Princess Beatrice to be Laid to Rest in Royal Mausoleum.

Recent Events of the Week.

Booth's Transfer of Relics—Will be a D.

London, Feb. 3.—For the funeral of Princess Beatrice, the late Queen's daughter-in-law, will be celebrated in the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, Windsor, on Wednesday.

The body was transferred from Frogmore to the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, Windsor, on Wednesday. The body was transferred from Frogmore to the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, Windsor, on Wednesday.

Princess Beatrice's death has been a great loss to the British people. She was a woman of high character and noble mind. Her death has been a great loss to the British people.

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TROTTER

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Church Crowded

Large attendance at

The church was

He then re-lection and

He had been

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A PRINCESS'S FUNERAL.

Princess Beatrice's Husband Will be Laid to Rest With Royal Pomp.

Recent Events of Any Importance Have Been of a Gloomy Character.

Booth's Transfer-Sale of Nelson Relics-Willie K. to Marry a Duchess.

London, Feb. 3.-All arrangements for the funeral of Prince Henry of Battenberg have been completed.

The remains will be entombed at Whipping-ditch church on Wednesday next, and the ceremonies will be most impressive.

His body was transferred yesterday from the Fanchal, island of Madeira, from the French island of class cruiser "Blonde."

He then re-lection and character of light against

He had been

THE ARCH FALSIFIER.

Sir Charles Tupper's Base Stander of More Than Half the People of Canada.

An Ottawa Clergyman Denounces the Great Stretcher From the Pulpit.

Looking for a Steamer in Newfoundland for the Hudson Bay Expedition.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.-Rev. William Macin tosh, of the Congregational church, in his sermon yesterday attacked Sir Charles Tupper for having circulated reports while in England that one of the people of Canada was disloyal to the empire.

He said that in circulating such an untrue Sir Charles was an arch-falsifier. The exact language which Mr. Macintosh used against Sir Charles was a little stronger than this.

Hon. Mr. Costigan is causing inquiries to be made in Newfoundland for a steamer suitable for the proposed Hudson's Bay expedition.

Dr. Prince, of the fisheries department, and Dr. Bell, assistant director of the geological department, will accompany the expedition.

There is great excitement here over the pastoral letter of Bishop Cameron in Antigonish, in which he characterizes those who are against remedial legislation as self-interesting hypocrites.

This is the influence which behind Tupper.

The act respecting the Fort Sheppard railway was read a second time in the house to-day.

Col. Prior made his first official appearance in the house to-day, when N. P. Davis moved for a committee to consider the grading of wheat.

Prior said he was not competent to speak on the subject and would ask Wood to do so.

Wood came to his relief. The subject is an old one in the house, being threshed out frequently at this time.

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ROUGH PASSAGES.

Collier Costa Rica Has a Hard Time Before Reaching the Bay City.

One of the Stewards Receives Injury That May Result Fatally.

Arrival of the O. R. & N. Company's Steamer Altauro-Shipping News.

The colliers and coasters which were out in the gales of Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Jan. 25th, 26th and 27th, arrived at San Francisco last week.

They had hard times with the elements and report the storm one of the worst that ever swept the coast.

The collier Costa Rica probably fared worst of all. She escaped with slight damages, but about her several days, and Alexander Wallace, her second steward, received injuries which will probably result in his death.

The collier was six days from Nanaimo to San Francisco, and the severest weather of her trip was met on Sunday, although the days preceding and succeeding were bad enough.

The sea was breaking over the ship and he was caught in the wash that came through the alleyway on the main deck, on the port side, while carrying a portion of the officers' breakfast to the cabin.

He was thrown down violently and then was tossed from side to side and once was thrown heavily against the iron stairway.

When the crew reached him he was found to be floating face upward in the water on the deck and was unconscious. He was carried into the cabin and stripped by Steward P. P. Page, and was found to be badly cut. There was a gash eight inches long and three inches deep under his right arm, evidently inflicted by the spout of the coffee pot which he carried.

There was a second one nearly as large in his back, and a smaller one on his side. His nose was broken and almost torn from his face, and there were two deep gashes on his forehead, a cut in one of his eyes and his head was badly bruised.

Capt. McIntyre and Steward Page did all they could for Wallace, but his wounds were dressed with the greatest difficulty. When his wounds were uncovered for dressing the sight drove most of his fellow seamen from the cabin.

Few worse looking subjects ever entered the hospital. Wallace may die. Wallace is an educated Scotchman of excellent family, and is said to be a cousin of Sir John Alexander Wallace, the Scotch baronet. He left the old country fifteen years ago, and has been a rover ever since.

He took up work as a steward as nothing else offered. It was his first voyage on the Costa Rica, but he had been on the Williamette Valley and Humboldt with Steward Page, who has employed him frequently in the last four years.

The Costa Rica lost her after wheel and also some sails. She was almost under water during the worst of the gale. Capt. McIntyre, who has weathered the storms of thirty winters at sea, says the gale of Sunday rivalled anything he ever saw.

You've seen them more than once or twice. The weather was terrible. Rev. Mr. Leakey exhorted his hearers to rally round the mission and give their names as upholders of total abstinence. There was a fair attendance and a genial spirit pervaded the assembly.

On her last trip to Alaska the steam

A NATION'S GREAT DEAD.

Impressive Funeral Procession and Ceremonies Over the Late Lord Leighton.

H.M.S. Blenheim Arrives With the Remains of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

Why American Naval Demonstration in Turkish Waters was Abandoned.

London, Feb. 3.-A large crowd of people watched the departure this morning of the funeral procession conveying the remains of the late Lord Leighton, president of the Royal Academy, from the Royal Academy to St. Paul's Cathedral.

The procession formed shortly before 11 o'clock, headed by a detachment of artists, a corps of volunteers, of which regiment the deceased was honorary colonel.

Then came the hearse, the pallbearers being the Duke of Abercorn, Sir Joseph Lister, Sir John Millais, Hon. Edward Maunde Thompson, Professor Alexander Mackenzie, principal of the Royal Academy of Music, and General Arthur Elliot, who represented the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The German and Italian ambassadors followed the hearse, then came the officials of the Royal Academy and the academic class. Large crowds of people lined the route to St. Paul's and all stood uncovered as the hearse passed by.

The Earl of Carrington, representing the Queen, met the coffin at the entrance to St. Paul's Cathedral. The building was filled with ambassadors, ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and the corporation of London, leading scientific, literary and artistic men and by large numbers of the aristocracy, including the Duke of Devonshire, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Marquis of Granby, Lord Knutsford, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl of Wemyss and March, the Earl and Countess of Lytton, and others.

The Queen's wreath was composed of laurels entwined with immortelles, tied with a broad ribbon. Attached was a card in Her Majesty's own handwriting, inscribed "A mark of respect, Victoria, R. I." The Archbishop of York and Dean Gregory officiated. The principal musical features were Chopin's "Funeral March" and the "Dead March in Saul." The ceremonies were most impressive as seen in the dim light of the vast edifice.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who was to be one of the pallbearers, was unable to be present. The musical part of the service was very finely rendered. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the body was lowered into the crypt by the central opening directly beneath the dome, as just previous to the lowering the body into the crypt, two sisters of the deceased took a last look at the remains.

Mr. D. C. Wells, second secretary of the United States embassy, represented the United States ambassador Bayard at the funeral.

Plymouth, Feb. 3.-The British cruiser Blenheim, having on board the body of Prince Henry of Battenberg, arrived here to-day from Madeira, where the remains were transferred from the Blonde to the Blenheim on Wednesday last.

Arrangements for the season were completed at a meeting of the new Pacific professional baseball league held at Portland on Friday evening. The Victoria franchise was formally awarded to S. D. Schultz, representing several Victoria gentlemen, after Mr. Schultz had deposited the \$500 guarantee required by the constitution and the payment of the annual dues. It was decided to make Friday ladies' day throughout the league. Frank W. March was appointed one of the umpires.

THE RING. JUST TALK. Fletcher Coulter of the Seattle Athletic Club is in San Francisco and, according to the Call, is engineering a contest to come off in his club. The Call says:

Coulter says the storm experienced by the Unatilla was but a "dribble" in connection with the fight between Peter Jackson and Jim Corbett. According to him, will be that of the century, and Jackson and Corbett are likely to figure in it. Should Fitzsimmons beat Maher then the best man will be challenged by Corbett and Jackson will meet the champion.

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Capt. Treadway was shown the report that the university crew would not enter the race on the Hudson, and asked what course Yale would pursue as to a race this year. He replied: "It had been the intention of the Yale university club to arrange a contest with the winner of the Oxford-Cambridge race this year, but owing to the impossibility of fixing a date which would be convenient to the Englishmen as well as to ourselves, the Yale club has decided to enter her crews in the Henley regatta, which will take place in July of this year."

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Riley's mind is affected. He says he knows he is crazy, and when the "crazy feeling" as he describes it, gets hold of him he wants to jump overboard. On the way from San Francisco he says he went on deck several times with the object of jumping overboard, but there was always somebody around to prevent him. Dr. Duncan examined Riley at the city lockup. He says all the man requires is careful nursing in a hospital for a time. He should not be sent to the asylum, far less be kept in jail. But the hospital authorities refuse to take patients who show signs of insanity. That a purse big enough to draw the crowd can be raised. Seattle, according to Mr. Coulter, does not want such second rate stars as Fitzsimmons and Maher, but Corbett and Jackson in a limited round contest would prove a drawing card. Just what will be done in the premises remains to be seen.

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VICTORIA FOR SURE.

Local Baseball Enthusiasts Secure the Franchise for This City.

What Croker is Doing With His Horses-Seattle Wants a Fight.

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SAMPLE TUPPER JOB

Facts in Connection with the Ouderdonk Contract Recalled.

How the Country Was Fleeced to the Extent of Over a Million Dollars.

Hullfax Chronicle.—When Sir Charles Tupper was minister of railways he was accustomed to address Mr. Ouderdonk, the California contractor to whom he awarded a C. P. R. contract in British Columbia at \$226,000 above the next lowest tender—as "my dear Ouderdonk."

It will be remembered, that when the government was building the mountain sections of the C. P. R. in British Columbia, afterwards made a free gift to the C. P. R. company, the section which came to be known as the Ouderdonk section, was awarded to a California contractor named Ouderdonk, a figure \$226,000 above what a responsible and experienced contractor, Mr. Charlebois tendered to do it for.

Another circumstance in this connection may be noted. We understand that if a searching investigation before an impartial tribunal can be secured, it can be shown that between the awarding of the contract and the signing of the same the specifications were reduced to the extent of \$200,000, and that a clerk in the department took \$100 for the job by somebody outside of the department. If this be true it meant an advantage to the contractor of \$426,000. How that sum was "divided" remains to be shown.

But this is not all. According to the contract the government was at liberty—they were not bound to do so—to use in the work of construction. When the work was completed Ouderdonk demanded that the government should take over the rolling stock. Mr. Pope, who had in the meantime become minister of railways, hesitated, but after a time the matter was submitted to arbitration, in defiance of the legal opinion of Sir Alexander Campbell, then minister of justice, that the government was not under any obligation to take over the rolling stock. The arbitrators, Mr. Reed for the government, Mr. Haney, of the C. P. R., for Mr. Ouderdonk, and Mr. Clark as umpire—awarded Mr. Ouderdonk \$72,665 for the rolling stock, but Ouderdonk and apparently did not suit some people closely connected with the government, if not in the government; for the arbitrators' award was being paid to the rolling stock which had some time before been valued at \$72,665. Mr. Clark, the umpire, told the committee of public accounts that the award had been increased from \$72,665 to \$202,000 by order of the government and though their names were appended to it, they did not hold themselves responsible. This added to the contract makes \$428,000 lost to the country.

In addition to this the government had to pay the C. P. R. \$15,000 for transporting the rolling stock to Quebec, bringing the waste—steel would perhaps be more appropriate word—up to \$447,000.

Even this is not all. The minister of railways told the house of commons that for the \$202,000 the country was getting 29 locomotives and 397 flat cars; but when authenticated returns were brought down it was found that for the \$202,000, plus \$15,000 for haulage, the government only got eight locomotives and 120 flat cars. Consequently, even if it should admit the award of \$202,000 to have been a fair one, the country was victimized to the extent of more than \$100,000 in that particular transaction.

Many of the flat cars, it will be remembered, were sent down to Montreal, and a more rickety, worn out lot of rolling stock it would be difficult to find in Canada. Railway men were actually terror-stricken at the thought

of being obliged to use any of the cars in their trains. The disgust of the I. C. R. officials at Montreal at the sight of the Ouderdonk rolling stock, can be better imagined than described.

But still we have not got to the bottom of the matter. When the C. P. R. took over the Ouderdonk section they found that it had not been completed according to contract—up to the standard of the I. C. R. (Here is where the reported reduction of \$200,000 in the original specifications would get in its work.) The result was that the C. P. R. brought a heavy claim against the government, asking to be recouped for the expenditure necessary to bring the Ouderdonk section up to the standard, and an arbitration awarded the company \$755,000, and expenses against the government of \$100,000.

Now put these sums together, and we have a pretty large sum of public money wasted or stolen, or both. On the "contract" awarded to Ouderdonk for rolling stock awarded \$226,000. Paid C. P. R. for haulage 15,000. Award to C. P. R. 755,000. Expenses of award 100,000.

Total waste or stealing, \$1,118,000. This sum of \$1,118,000 is what Tory statesmen at present in Canada in connection with the Ouderdonk section of the C. P. R., beyond honest and legitimate expenditure. How much of Ouderdonk's "clip" of \$428,000 went into the government's election fund, or into the waste and expense pockets of some body else, may some day be ascertained. How would it do for Ouderdonk to take the public into his confidence and make a clean breast of the whole affair?

The people of Cape Breton should remember at the present juncture that they were \$1,118,000 of public money which was wasted or stolen, and that the foundation of the steal was laid by Sir Charles Tupper when he awarded the contract to his "dear Ouderdonk" at a sum \$226,000 above the tender of an able and experienced Canadian contractor. The people of Cape Breton may well ask themselves if it would be either just, safe or decent to endorse such wasteful villainy. And if they decide that this sample Tupperian job, a figure \$226,000 above what a responsible and experienced contractor, Mr. Charlebois tendered to do it for, the excuse made by Sir Charles was that Mr. Charlebois' deposit check was marked "good for three days only," and was not, therefore, the valid security. The bank, on being appealed to, explained that marking the check "good for three days only" was a mistake of the clerk, and though the mistake was promptly rectified by the manager of the bank, Sir Charles Tupper insisted on throwing away \$226,000 by awarding the contract to his "dear Ouderdonk."

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All this, however, is a digression. The point to be kept in mind is that Sir Charles Tupper, in connection with the Ouderdonk contract, deliberately threw away \$226,000 of public money, and the waste or stealing of whatever it may be called, increasing the debt of Canada by that amount.

But this is not all. According to the contract the government was at liberty—they were not bound to do so—to use in the work of construction. When the work was completed Ouderdonk demanded that the government should take over the rolling stock. Mr. Pope, who had in the meantime become minister of railways, hesitated, but after a time the matter was submitted to arbitration, in defiance of the legal opinion of Sir Alexander Campbell, then minister of justice, that the government was not under any obligation to take over the rolling stock. The arbitrators, Mr. Reed for the government, Mr. Haney, of the C. P. R., for Mr. Ouderdonk, and Mr. Clark as umpire—awarded Mr. Ouderdonk \$72,665 for the rolling stock, but Ouderdonk and apparently did not suit some people closely connected with the government, if not in the government; for the arbitrators' award was being paid to the rolling stock which had some time before been valued at \$72,665. Mr. Clark, the umpire, told the committee of public accounts that the award had been increased from \$72,665 to \$202,000 by order of the government and though their names were appended to it, they did not hold themselves responsible. This added to the contract makes \$428,000 lost to the country.

Workman—Mr. Brown I should like to ask you for a small raise in my wages. I have just been married. Employer—Very sorry, my dear man, but I can't help you. For accidents which happen to our workmen outside of the factory the company is not responsible.

Throw Away His Cane. Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He said this balm did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 75 cents a bottle by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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

THE FRUIT GROWERS

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting Recently Held at New Westminster.

Delegates Organize an Exchange for the Handling and Sale of Fruit.

New Westminster, Jan. 30.—The fruit growers' delegates assembled here have formed a business organization to be called the B. C. Fruit Exchange, Limited Liability, which is to be incorporated. The following are defined as its objects:

- 1. To market the products of the province and such other products of the farm and garden as it may deem advisable. 2. To collect and distribute information, to establish uniform methods of producing and disposing of fruit, and to open and develop new markets. 3. To act as financial agents for local associations and growers. 4. To secure better, quicker and cheaper transportation facilities for local associations and growers. 5. To purchase and sell, and generally deal in (on commission or on account) supplies used in the raising producing or marketing of fruit and food products. 6. To buy, sell, and generally deal in (on commission or on account) all kinds of fruit produce, and such other merchandise as may be deemed to be in the interest of the corporation. 7. To buy, sell, and generally deal in real estate, personal and such other property as shall be considered advantageous to the corporation. 8. To buy, sell, erect, lease or sublet buildings or lands for the purpose of its requirements. 9. To buy, sell, and generally deal in (on commission or on account) all kinds of fruit produce, and such other merchandise as may be deemed to be in the interest of the corporation. 10. To buy, sell, and generally deal in (on commission or on account) all kinds of fruit produce, and such other merchandise as may be deemed to be in the interest of the corporation.

The constitution and by-laws as provisionally adopted provide that the capital of each association shall be \$5,000, in 50 shares of \$10 each, with power to increase. The first assessment to be 20 per cent of stock, and each additional assessment not to exceed 20 per cent, and at least 90 days' notice to be given of each assessment. Every shipment of fruit or other produce through the association shall be a shareholder of it, as also of a local association. The management of the association shall be vested in a committee consisting of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and six other members of the committee, with power to add to their number, who shall serve twelve months, and shall retire at the annual meeting to be held in the month of January of every year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

The provisional officers of the association are: President, G. W. Henry; vice-president, J. Howe Best; secretary, A. H. B. Macgowan; committee, E. Hutchinson, Ladner's; T. A. Sharpe, Agassiz; T. G. Earl, Lytton; G. W. Decker, Chilliwack; W. J. Mogridge, Hall's Prairie; J. A. Wren, Mission. At the annual meeting of the Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association, which convened this morning, the following were present: G. W. Henry, president, in his address pointed out the benefits which had resulted from the work of the association, particularly in reference to fruit pests, naming varieties of fruits, and in his own experience in the work of marketing. He referred with satisfaction to the co-operative association organized for handling and marketing fruit. The vast market for fruit in the northwest was pointed out, and the speaker dwelt on the importance of the fruit grower in shipping to that market. He narrated how they had been able to organize the Mission association, which had already done good service to the growers of that district. The speaker next dwelt on the work of the association, which he judged to be of great value, and he hoped there would be some discussion on that subject at this meeting. (Applause.)

Thos. G. Earl, Lytton, handed in the report of the committee on transportation. The report states that the committee on transportation had met Mr. Wm. Brown, C. P. R. freight agent, when the whole matter of freight accommodation and rates were discussed. It was arranged that less than double the rates should be expressed while at stated times, carloads would be forwarded by passenger train, in charge of a competent person, who would attend to the delivery at different points to be arranged, say as far east as Winnipeg. For freight from the upper country to the coast a car once a week (and often if found necessary) will leave Vernon for the coast. Much of the fruit and produce shipped as first-class will, in future, be considered as third class, such as apples, pears, melons, and tomatoes. The committee referred to the fact that better rates had been on produce from Okanagan points to Kootenay.

Mr. Earl proposed the railway company would get their freight rates down as low as possible. The upper country was going to produce a large amount of fruit, and in the meantime, the farmers were shipping from there large quantities of vegetables, and they felt very keenly the high rates they had to pay. The railway company had to bear none of the risks. The farmer had all these, and should have more encouragement. Referring to the passenger traffic, he said the need of better rates. He considered the five cents per mile rather too high; it was driving away a lot of business. The C. P. R. were standing in their own light very much, they were keeping people out of the country. Some found the cheapest way to get to the interior from Vancouver was through Victoria and Washington. In conclusion Mr. Earl pointed to the inequalities of the rates from different points to the coast. The C. P. R. (Applause.)

In reply to Mr. Hutchinson, the president mentioned difficulties experienced last year in getting suitable cars at different points when required, which had caused inconvenience and loss. He stated that the C. P. R. had now agreed to build eight cars specially for this trade, and they must see that this is done, and that better arrangements all around the year. Mr. M. Baker, of Victoria, addressed the meeting on "Fruit Packing," and showed three sizes of strawberry baskets. The berries should never be picked wet. If picked dry they will keep eight days in good shape. If picked moist they soon "mildew." He urged having clean straw below strawberry bushes as the fruit came on ripening. Currants should be put in small baskets. Plums came in altogether, causing a glut in the market. With care, the picking of plums, not picked too ripe, they will keep easily for ten days in good order. Mr. Baker exhibited baskets he recommended for use in the trade. He thought the apple boxes in use were pretty nearly the right size, and should be carefully sized and laid on their edges; in that way they will be close together. It was necessary to pack closely to prevent the apples being bruised by movement in the box. He urged the grading of fruit, and that each box be uniform throughout. Appearance was everything in the apple business. The box should not be open on top. He was hopeful of the future of the industry in the province. In packing pears, he urged covering each pear with paper, and that each box be uniform. Regarding barrelling of apples, he did not approve of it for the local trade, but it might be done with advantage for the Winnipeg market. Each barrel should contain 150 pounds of fruit. He said that each box never be placed in cedar boxes; it destroyed both color and flavor.

Mr. Wells asked why Oregon apples were quoted at from 15 cents upwards more than local apples. Mr. Baker said that color was an important element, but he thought the local apples were quite as good, if not better than the Oregon apples. If they put up their apples in good shape the British Columbia growers could hold their own any day.

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At the evening meeting the question of permitting those to vote who had not paid their dues was discussed. After discussion notice was given to amend the constitution and by-laws at the next meeting of the society, and Messrs. T. Cunningham and A. H. B. Macgowan were appointed a committee to review these and make recommendations for next meeting to adopt or not, as shall be decided. The election of officers for 1896 resulted as follows: T. G. Earl, Lytton,

president; G. W. Hadwen, Duncan's, first vice-president; W. Knight, Popcorn, second vice-president; A. H. B. Macgowan, secretary-treasurer. A paper entitled "Notes on Spraying," by Mr. B. M. Palmer was read. A number of questions were asked, to which Mr. Palmer replied, and other gentlemen stated their experiences in the destroying of various forms of pests. Mr. H. P. Fripp read a paper upon the results of spraying operations. Later on Messrs. Thomas Cunningham and Henry Fripp gave it as their practical experience that the Bordeaux mixture if carefully made of ingredients of good quality in the exact proportions recommended by the Board of Horticulture is a most effective spray. The committee on transportation reported having had an interview with Mr. James F. Loutit, of the C. P. R., with the result that a number of concessions were made in the freight rates. These would place the British Columbia fruit shippers in a very much more favorable position to successfully compete in the markets of the Northwest against Eastern shippers. The concessions were quite as liberal as the committee could reasonably expect to receive under present circumstances. Mr. D. W. Hadwen, of Duncan's, read a paper on buying trees, and Mr. J. A. Catherwood, of Mission, one on shipping fruit. The meeting was then brought to a close.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES. Opinion by the Attorney-General on the Law Governing Them. The following is the opinion given by Hon. Mr. Eberts in the house relating to the law on benevolent and kindred societies:

"Section 5 of the proposed Benevolent and Friendly Societies Act (page 474, Commissioner's report, draft revised statutes) marks no departure whatever from the spirit of existing legislation upon the subject of benevolent and other societies and institutions, but, on the contrary, is in strict keeping with the existing statute upon these subjects. Previous to the year 1891, the policy of the statute law of British Columbia was to restrict these associations and institutions in holding land, and to exempt them from taxation in respect of the limited quantity of land which they were permitted to hold, and the usually recognized manner of holding land was through trustees. Hence the "Religious Institutions Act" (Con. Stat. 1888), c. 100, sec. 2, required the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to holding lands; sec. 4 required the trustee to register, and sec. 8 made provisions for selling land which it became unnecessary to hold for the purposes of the institution. Similarly, the act relating to Charitable, Philanthropic and Provident Associations" (Con. Stat. 1888, c. 71, as amended by 1889, c. 3), under sections 12 and 13 restricted the power of these associations in holding land (under license of the Lieutenant-Governor) to ten acres; and Literary Societies and Mechanics' Institutes under the "Literary Societies Act" (Con. Stat. 1888, c. 77), were, under sections 8 and 9, limited to land of the annual value of two thousand or one thousand dollars respectively, according to the number of inhabitants where the land was situated. In 1891, however, the Legislature changed its policy as regards these societies and institutions from one of restriction in point of area, coupled with freedom from taxation to freedom in point of quantity, coupled with full obligation for taxes. Hence the "Religious Institutions Act" (Con. Stat. 1888, c. 100) was amended by Cap. 38 of 1891, so as to remove all restrictions upon religious institutions in holding lands; and following the same policy, were passed in the same year, Caps. 42 and 43, relative to the incorporation (Cap. 41) of societies for benevolent, religious, moral, charitable, temperance and other objects; and Cap. 42 of industrial and provident societies. Both these acts (sections 6 of Cap. 41 and sec. 9 of Cap. 42) empowered the associations to hold unlimited quantities of land, whilst the other land, all exemptions from taxation in respect of such lands, except cemeteries and a limited quantity of land surrounding hospitals, were swept away. (1) In the Municipalities by Cap. 29, 1891, and (2) in the remainder of the Province by Cap. 45, 1891, section 3.

It is true that the former "Charitable Associations Act" and "Literary Societies Act" (Con. Stat. 1888, Caps. 17 and 77) were left unamended, but Caps. 41 and 42 of 1891, embracing every head under which societies could be formed pursuant to Caps. 17 and 77 practically superseded them. The law therefore permitting all religious institutions and all charitable, provident, literary and other societies to hold lands in unrestricted quantities (besides which the same right was given under Private Acts numerous societies and corporations, clerical as well as lay), it is obvious that in revising the Statute the Commissioner had no option other than to carry the same principle of unrestricted holding of land. Coming then to section 5 of the proposed "Benevolent and Friendly Societies Act," the principles of that section and of section 17 are identical with section 6 of Cap. 41, 1891, and sec. 9 of Cap. 42, 1891.

of being obliged to use any of the cars in their trains. The disgust of the I. C. R. officials at Montreal at the sight of the Ouderdonk rolling stock, can be better imagined than described. But still we have not got to the bottom of the matter. When the C. P. R. took over the Ouderdonk section they found that it had not been completed according to contract—up to the standard of the I. C. R. (Here is where the reported reduction of \$200,000 in the original specifications would get in its work.) The result was that the C. P. R. brought a heavy claim against the government, asking to be recouped for the expenditure necessary to bring the Ouderdonk section up to the standard, and an arbitration awarded the company \$755,000, and expenses against the government of \$100,000. Now put these sums together, and we have a pretty large sum of public money wasted or stolen, or both. On the "contract" awarded to Ouderdonk for rolling stock awarded \$226,000. Paid C. P. R. for haulage 15,000. Award to C. P. R. 755,000. Expenses of award 100,000. Total waste or stealing, \$1,118,000. This sum of \$1,118,000 is what Tory statesmen at present in Canada in connection with the Ouderdonk section of the C. P. R., beyond honest and legitimate expenditure. How much of Ouderdonk's "clip" of \$428,000 went into the government's election fund, or into the waste and expense pockets of some body else, may some day be ascertained. How would it do for Ouderdonk to take the public into his confidence and make a clean breast of the whole affair? The people of Cape Breton should remember at the present juncture that they were \$1,118,000 of public money which was wasted or stolen, and that the foundation of the steal was laid by Sir Charles Tupper when he awarded the contract to his "dear Ouderdonk" at a sum \$226,000 above the tender of an able and experienced Canadian contractor. The people of Cape Breton may well ask themselves if it would be either just, safe or decent to endorse such wasteful villainy. And if they decide that this sample Tupperian job, a figure \$226,000 above what a responsible and experienced contractor, Mr. Charlebois tendered to do it for, the excuse made by Sir Charles was that Mr. Charlebois' deposit check was marked "good for three days only," and was not, therefore, the valid security. The bank, on being appealed to, explained that marking the check "good for three days only" was a mistake of the clerk, and though the mistake was promptly rectified by the manager of the bank, Sir Charles Tupper insisted on throwing away \$226,000 by awarding the contract to his "dear Ouderdonk."

Another circumstance in this connection may be noted. We understand that if a searching investigation before an impartial tribunal can be secured, it can be shown that between the awarding of the contract and the signing of the same the specifications were reduced to the extent of \$200,000, and that a clerk in the department took \$100 for the job by somebody outside of the department. If this be true it meant an advantage to the contractor of \$426,000. How that sum was "divided" remains to be shown. People are allowed to draw wages from the government, but a remark more than once made by Ouderdonk, that "the minister of railways and canals was the hardest man to satisfy" he ever came across. It is worth while noting that Ouderdonk now has a contract over the Trent Valley canal under the auspices of that notable minister of railways and canals, Hon. John Graham Haggart, who allowed \$270,000 to be stolen right under his nose in connection with the Curran bridge contract, for which theft nobody has yet been punished. All this, however, is a digression. The point to be kept in mind is that Sir Charles Tupper, in connection with the Ouderdonk contract, deliberately threw away \$226,000 of public money, and the waste or stealing of whatever it may be called, increasing the debt of Canada by that amount. But this is not all. According to the contract the government was at liberty—they were not bound to do so—to use in the work of construction. When the work was completed Ouderdonk demanded that the government should take over the rolling stock. Mr. Pope, who had in the meantime become minister of railways, hesitated, but after a time the matter was submitted to arbitration, in defiance of the legal opinion of Sir Alexander Campbell, then minister of justice, that the government was not under any obligation to take over the rolling stock. The arbitrators, Mr. Reed for the government, Mr. Haney, of the C. P. R., for Mr. Ouderdonk, and Mr. Clark as umpire—awarded Mr. Ouderdonk \$72,665 for the rolling stock, but Ouderdonk and apparently did not suit some people closely connected with the government, if not in the government; for the arbitrators' award was being paid to the rolling stock which had some time before been valued at \$72,665. Mr. Clark, the umpire, told the committee of public accounts that the award had been increased from \$72,665 to \$202,000 by order of the government and though their names were appended to it, they did not hold themselves responsible. This added to the contract makes \$428,000 lost to the country. Workman—Mr. Brown I should like to ask you for a small raise in my wages. I have just been married. Employer—Very sorry, my dear man, but I can't help you. For accidents which happen to our workmen outside of the factory the company is not responsible. Throw Away His Cane. Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He said this balm did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 75 cents a bottle by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver. When Baby was Sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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your child You note the difference in children. Some have nearly every ailment, even with the best of care. Others far more exposed pass through unharmed. Weak children will have continuous colds in winter, poor digestion in summer. They are without power to resist disease, they have no reserve strength. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is cod-liver oil partly digested and adapted to the weaker digestions of children. Scott & Bown, Belleville, Ont. 50c. and \$1.00

PRIZE PACKET LEGACIES. The Heirs of Luther Moses Will Have Some Surprises. Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 31.—Luther Moses, who has just been probated in a will, leaves behind him a large number of relatives are represented in as many prize packets contained in the safe of the Savings and Trust Co. As soon as the executor furnishes bonds, he will repair to the bank to receive the packages assigned to them. They are supposed to contain deeds to real estate, and perhaps checks for sums of money. Not one in twenty are free from allment caused by some little infection of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief. Break, break, break! Then ten-dollar bill, and flee! For 'tis a sure token that once being broken 'tis never to be broken again. 'Tis never

THE DEFALCATIONS.

Statement by the Attorney-General of the Amount Taken by the Registrars.

Resolution of Condolence with Mrs. Work's Family—Short Session this Afternoon.

FIFTH DAY.

Thursday, Jan. 30, 1896. The continued absence of Mr. Speaker, through illness, necessitated the election of a speaker for yesterday's session.

Mr. Speaker read an invitation from the Jubilee Hospital board to attend the presentation of diplomas to nurses on Saturday afternoon. The invitation was accepted.

Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the chairman, presented a report from the railway committee recommending that the number be reduced to seven. The report was received and laid over for a couple of days.

Mr. Kitchen introduced an act respecting co-operative associations, which was read a second time and set down for second reading at the next sitting of the house.

Mr. Williams asked the Attorney-General: What action, if any, has been taken by the government to insure the appointment of a supreme court judge resident at Vancouver?

Also—Does the government intend to take any action whereby the Supreme Court judge to be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir H. P. Pellow Crease shall be required to reside in the city of Vancouver?

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied that the resignation of Sir Henry Crease only took effect on the 20th inst., but the matter would receive the attention of the government in due course. The same reply referred to the second question.

The house then went into committee on the Miscellaneous Animals Act, Mr. Kellie in the chair, and here arose the difficulty as to how these revised bills should be treated.

Mr. Semlin would like to know whether this bill had been brought up as a separate bill, independently of the revision. He wanted to know how these bills were to be regarded.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said that he could not better explain the situation than by repeating his remarks of yesterday. He would suggest a resolution that the second reading be taken as read, pro forma, and that then the bill should be committed for consideration of the amendments suggested by the commissioner.

If the house is going into committee on the bills as a whole and change the entire act, he did not see what was the use of having a revision at all.

Mr. Booth said the matter was perfectly plain. The commissioner made certain suggestions; these suggestions were printed in italics, and all the house had to do was to consider those suggestions.

Dr. Walkem referred to the doctrine of faith in religion. Here, too, members must have faith, because all are liable to make a mistake, and it is just possible that some radical change may have crept into this revision without being noticed.

Hon. Col. Baker said the house must have faith in some one, and if the Attorney-General assumed that he is just possible that some radical change may have crept into this revision without being noticed.

The committee had not gone further than the third section of the bill before it became evident that progress was impossible, so a motion to rise and report progress was passed to enable the Attorney-General to consider the difficulties presented by the consideration of the revised bills.

REVENUE SOCIETIES. The Revenue Societies bill was next committed. At the outset Mr. Kitchen complained that several entirely new sections had been incorporated, independently of any reference to the bill. Kitchen also referred to the unlimited scope of the bill.

Mr. Williams also called attention to what he considered a very serious defect in the mode of consolidation. The revision gave no reference at the end of the sections showing whence he derived his law. The government seemed to be entirely bogged in introducing these amendments.

He then were the very first taken up with perfect reference to authority, and what the effect might be it was almost impossible to say. Yet the Attorney-General says: "Here is the volume, and if there is anything in it that does not meet with your views just put in your resolutions, and if it meets the views of this house we will make it law." It seemed to Mr. Williams that the government are responsible for these acts in this manner is ridiculous. He had his own view of what should be done, but they were not there to show evidence that the government had not the slightest idea where they intended to do.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the discussion had just developed what he expected when these measures were brought into the house. He was not aware, when these acts were brought in, that there had been any definite change that was clearly pointed out and the change thoroughly defined, so that under the circumstances it would perhaps be desirable that the committee should rise and report progress, and before these matters were brought in again the government should have a thorough examination made of those sections, and if it is found that any changes have been made which are not intended, they should be shown, also whence the change was derived, and its object.

The committee accordingly arose and reported progress.

SCHOOL ACT. Hon. Col. Baker moved the second reading of the bill to amend the School Act, the provisions of which he explained on the lines published in yesterday's issue.

Dr. Walkem rose to a point of order, showing that in this bill the house was asked to legislate by reference, contrary to the rule in force against such procedure, but the Speaker ruled that the bill was in order, as the simplest mode had been adopted.

Mr. Semlin considered that the bill would make a great difference in the expenditure for school purposes, but there is another view; and that is, how much it will affect the educational interests of the country. For that reason it was very desirable to look fully into the change. But there is another thing to be considered in this measure, the spirit which he had always denounced in the department of education of this province, a spirit of encroachment upon the rights of the people. He could not agree to any such amendment. The people in the various districts are better qualified to judge what was suited to their requirements than the Council of Public Instruction are.

Mr. Forster would be sorry to see section 2 passed, because it would only be lessening the expense by lessening the efficiency. It simply meant that a number of schools would be closed down, because a very large number of schools have hard work at present to maintain the average attendance so as to keep open, so that raising the average by two made it more difficult still. It happens sometimes that schools are built in altogether wrong places; he had an instance of it in the last district he presented as well as the present. He would be prepared to support that change, although he could not vote for clauses two and three.

Mr. Walkem considered if there is to be any curtailment in expenditure, it should be in the direction of reducing the salaries of teachers, which are too large now, and which were based on a rate of living expenses that do not prevail in the present day. The tendency of this bill, he thought, was towards centralizing the power in the government. As to the trustee's duty, the people of the district were best qualified to know whether he was doing right, and the same argument applied to the trustee of a school site.

Mr. Macpherson considered that the government were making a mistake in introducing this measure at the present time. It was all very well to say that it would not affect those schools already in existence, but it would soon be seen that if a school were not able to keep up its average, it would be closed. It would be one of the worst things if it should be said of this province that we are going to bring up a large number of children without the chance of getting a common school education.

Hon. Col. Baker assured the house that the bill was not retroactive in any sense of the term. But there are cases at times when two families kept a school going; they put a school house; one of these families moves and in a short time it is found necessary to close that school, but in the meantime the government has been put to the expense of building that school and maintaining it for perhaps twelve or eighteen months. In other provinces there had to be as many as thirty children in a district before a school would be opened. This province, the speaker considered, is particularly liberal in this respect.

after all, were hit men. In any country where the educational system is worth anything the government retains some power over the trustees.

Mr. Hunter thought the time had come to practise economy. The educational vote in his province has been constantly increasing, commencing with \$40,000, and he ventured to believe that another year would see it \$350,000. It was not possible to imagine that the province can afford this sum every year, so that the sooner retrenchment is begun the better. He did not see any great hardship that could be done by this bill. In fact, it is just possible that we are educating our children a little too much. Boys nowadays turn their noses up at honest labor; they don't want to be mechanics or follow any of the trades; they want to be in the professions—doctors, lawyers, and all that. So that it is a question if this extreme education does not unfit boys for the ordinary walks of life. The question of teachers' salaries is entirely foreign to this discussion, and he did not consider the bill at all tending towards a reduction of power, but rather that its provisions would very much improve educational interests.

Mr. Kidd also favored retrenchment at the high school. He thought the duty of the government ended in giving the children a good common school education.

Mr. Cotton moved the adjournment of the debate and the house rose at 5:40.

NOTICES OF MOTION. Mr. Helmecken—Whereas at the present time American vessels are employed in fishing for halibut in Canadian waters, principally in Hecate straits, and destroy large numbers of immature fish, and it has also been brought to public notice that smuggling of merchandise is being carried on by foreign vessels in British Columbia waters: Be it resolved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to urge the Dominion government to place a revenue cutter in our northern waters for the purpose of protecting the deep sea fishery and the preventing of smuggling.

Mr. Helmecken—Whereas cases of shipwrecks have occurred in British Columbia waters involving loss of life and much suffering to the distressed seamen; and whereas prompt aid and assistance could be rendered in many of such cases whereby death might be averted, succor afforded and much valuable property preserved, if a suitable vessel was kept in commission throughout the year and stationed at the port of Victoria: Be it resolved that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor requesting him to press upon the Dominion government the urgent necessity existing for providing such suitable vessel at an early date.

Mr. Kellie—For a return showing the number of plaintiffs which have been entered in the several small debts courts of this province, the amounts sued for, and the fees taken by the magistrates; also a return showing the number of plaintiffs which have been entered in the hearing of the plaintiff; also a return showing the number of plaintiffs which have been settled before hearing, and whether in such cases the fees have been limited to the summons, and whether the hearing fee has been included.

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names and amounts of each defalcation.

6. Have their accounts been audited, and if so, have auditors made their reports?

7. What security has the government for the several defaulter's faithful discharge of their duties?

8. If any, give date, nature and amount thereof, and names of sureties.

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied as follows:— 1. \$141,027.

2. Yes.

3. \$22,596.14, of which \$1500 has been refunded by the Guarantee Company of North America.

4. Yes.

5 and 6. There have been no other defalcations.

7 and 8. For Prevost, \$1500, in Guarantee company above referred to.

The house then went into committee on the Behavioural Societies bill. On the consideration of section 5 the Attorney-General said he had given this matter as much consideration as he could during the recess, and he had found that the revisor was perfectly correct in the course he had pursued.

To enable members of the house more readily to understand the question, the Attorney-General had prepared a memorandum of the statute law relating to the various districts are better qualified to judge what was suited to their requirements than the Council of Public Instruction are.

This is published in the house more readily to understand the question, the Attorney-General had prepared a memorandum of the statute law relating to the various districts are better qualified to judge what was suited to their requirements than the Council of Public Instruction are.

The committee then rose and reported progress to give members an opportunity of considering the opinion of the Attorney-General.

Hon. Mr. Turner, before moving the adjournment, paid an eloquent tribute to the late Mrs. Work, and moved a resolution of condolence, seconded by Mr. Kithen, which was duly passed, and the house adjourned until Monday.

NOTICES OF MOTION. Mr. Semlin—For a return showing the correspondence between the educational authorities and the trustees of Salmon Arm school in relation to the discharge of Mr. J. Irvine as teacher of said school.

Mr. Kellie—For a return showing the instructions under which the conversion of the loans of 1877 and 1887 is being proceeded with, and in what manner the bill introduced by the Attorney-General, to amend the notaries appointment act, substitutes the following for section 4: "Every person appointed to the office of notary public for the whole province shall pay for his commission as such notary the sum of \$20, and anyone appointed for any less extensive jurisdiction shall pay for his said commission the sum of \$10, and the fees payable hereunder shall form a portion of the consolidated revenue fund of the province."

Mr. Kellie's bill respecting wages gives employees a preferred claim for three months' pay in case of assignment, liquidation or seizure, the act to be applicable whether the persons employed be payable by the day, week, job, piece or otherwise.

MR DENIED HIMSELF FOOD While He Was Wealthy—A Strange Case of Miserliness.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The old American miser, who fell in a fit recently while walking down Boulevard des Capucines, and was taken to his lodgings where he died, was named Peters. He had lived in the poor district accustomed to his home for about twelve years. In the inside pocket of his coat was found an envelope containing papers and a check for 200 francs. The envelope containing the check was in his pocket when he died. Peters' domicile was searched. French bank notes and American securities were found in various places. The man's name, as represented by these securities and notes, is 1,500,000 francs. Peters deprived himself of every pleasure of life, spending only a franc and a half (30 cents) daily on food. He supposed to have been in a large concern in America, and received from it checks for his portion of the profits.

None But Avers at the World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed to exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

ROBBERED AT THE RECEPTION. Mrs. White Believed Openly of \$25,000 Worth of Diamonds.

New York, Jan. 31.—A special to the World from Washington says: At a recent diplomatic reception at the White House, a society woman was dextrously robbed of a costly jewel. She was Mrs. Howard G. White, wife of the proprietor of the Syracuse (N.Y.) Standard, and daughter of ex-Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin. Mrs. White attended the reception with her father, and while standing in the inner corridor, which was crowded with ladies, each of whom, like herself, was ablaze with jewels, two women in evening dress approached her from either side. To all outward appearances they were the friends of Mrs. White, who, because of the crowd, dispensed with the ordinary rules of politeness and stretched their hands in greeting across the shoulders of the woman who stood between them. Mrs. White tried to get out of the way, but the crowd was so great she could not move. She was at once aware that her diamond pendant, worth \$25,000, had been dextrously worked from her throat. As soon as possible she summoned one of the private detectives, and was able to give a graphic description of the woman who had stolen the jewel. She went to another detective stationed at the exit door and asked if any woman answered the description had left the reception. The answer was that exactly such a woman accompanied by another woman had but a moment before left the White house apparently in a great hurry.

More cases of sick headache biliousness constipation cured in letters, with medicine and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills than by any other means.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

ROYAL SCALP FOOD. Price \$1.00. 6 Bottles \$5.00 Exp. Pd. ONE HONEST MAN AND BUT ONE RELIABLE HAIR FOOD. NO DYE. We feed the Hair that which it lacks and nature restores the color. THEORY. ROYAL SCALP FOOD destroys the diseased germs of the scalp and a healthy action ensues. It contains the principal properties of the hair that are necessary to life without which it will not grow. It fertilizes the scalp the same as you do a field of corn and growth is certain. It invigorates the sluggish scalp, cleanses it and thoroughly eradicates all dandruff, which is the forerunner of baldness. It is the ONLY remedy ever discovered which will restore the life, beauty and natural color to the hair without harm. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. SEND FOR FREE PAMPHLET. STATE AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. ROYAL SCALP FOOD CO. Box 305, WINDSOR, ONT.

LENZ & LEISER, IMPORTERS OF Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC. Nos. 9 and 11 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, COR. WHARF AND JOHNSON STS., VICTORIA, B. C. This popular and well known Hotel will re-open about November 15th under the management of W. JENSEN, its founder, with everything new and bright. It will be conducted as in former years, aiming to make it homelike for its guests.

Don't You Believe It, There Is Nothing In It. Our Rolled Oats. And if you do not find them all right we will eat them ourselves—they are the clean Bourgois. We offer this week a tin of Peaches, Apples or Pines for 20c. Fresh Island Eggs 25c. Sugar has gone up 1.4 c. per lb. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

The Great Muscle-Former. The nutritious elements of Beef that make muscle, sinew, and give strength, are supplied by Johnston's Fluid Beef. Largely used by Athletes when training.

WILLIAM'S LOVE LETTERS. Stolen by a Journalist and Published in Parisian Sensational Papers. New York, Jan. 31.—A special from Berlin says: Some light has at last been thrown on the recent mysterious arrest of the former army officer, police lieutenant and journalist, von Hake. Von Hake was of late years a leading member of the editorial staff of the "Berliner Post." After his incarceration the newspaper left no stone unturned to sound the cause of his disgrace. The following facts have been learned, which, to say the least, have created a great sensation throughout the city. Some Parisian papers published a few months ago letters written by Emperor William years ago when he was a dashing young prince and a student of the gymnasium at Wilhelmstrasse and several of the village belles. These letters were addressed to a well known and most beautiful lady in Wilhelmstrasse and revealed many secrets and some of the youthful follies and indulgences of Germany's ruler. It was learned by detectives who were deputized by the Emperor to ferret out the publisher of the precious epistles that the fore-mentioned Wilhelm strasse friend of the Kaiser had allowed the contents of these letters to Mrs. Edmond Adam, who caused its publication in Paris. This, however, did not account for the open letters which the sensational Paris papers inserted in their columns. For the Kaiser had ordered the Wilhelmstrasse lady to give up all the letters from him in her possession and had secured her books. The detectives found at last that Von Hake, who, as one of the editors of the "Berliner Post" and favored visitor of the Schloss, had access to the imperial library and other rooms, and had actually

Consumption. Judge Bole and A. J. McCall came over from the Mainland last evening. Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent Free to any sufferer from Consumption. Write to J. A. HENNING, CHEMICAL CO. LTD., Toronto, Ont.

RECKON UP. Little Liver Pills. Constipation, curing crying complaint, while others of the stomach, regulate the bowels.

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TAR POWDER. AND IN CANADA.

Money. Experiments with other men, when

STAR POWDER. WHOLESOME.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

A Conference of City Boards Will be Held on Tuesday Next.

Mayor Beaven writes Regarding the Revenue for School Purposes

The Board of School Trustees met in Secretary Williams' office yesterday afternoon. The details of expenditure with regard to teachers' salaries were further discussed, and at six o'clock the board adjourned.

Before dealing with the estimates, the matter of the board providing school books for indigent pupils was brought up for discussion by a communication from a teacher of South Park school, in which it had been stated that two children in her charge had been sent home for books.

The chairman suggested that it would be an excellent plan for the board to authorize the secretary to buy discarded school books at, say five cents each, and that these might be used in such cases as was under consideration.

Trustees McMicking and Mrs. Grant hoped that the committee would take no action without investigation. If the board went into buying books youngsters might sell theirs before they were through with them.

Mayor Beaven by letter addressed the board as follows: "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 1893, amounting to \$4,402, is not included."

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the power of extending the mid-summer holidays when they consider the same necessary, to the first Monday in September.

"That German and Spanish be included in the subjects which may be taught in the High schools, and that candidates for examination be allowed to substitute any three languages out of Latin, Greek, French, German or Spanish."

"That the Ontario rules governing the engagement of teachers be adopted by the city boards of British Columbia."

"That section 29 of the School Act be amended by adding the word 'secretary' in the first line, the words 'who may be one of their number,' and that section 39 be amended by adding to the same section the words 'except as provided in section 29.'"

The recommendations of the Victoria board sent to the Vancouver board in December last, to which the above resolutions are an answer, were as follows: (1) That examinations should be placed on the last days of each term, finishing on the last day; (2) that the examinations be held hereafter at the close of the term be abolished; (3) that the results of examinations be made up by the teacher immediately after the end of the term, the results to be forwarded to the secretary of the school board for publication as soon thereafter as possible; (4) that the first day of the term after routine be devoted to the reading of promotion lists, presentation of certificates, and (5) that the teaching time in High schools be extended thirty minutes."

The proposals of the Victoria and Vancouver boards were, on motion, referred to the special committee on legislation for an early report, and the Vancouver trustees that the conference referred to will be held next Tuesday at 8:30 p.m., Nanaimo and Westminster also being invited to be present.

To the legislative committee was also referred a suggestion from Chairman Hayward that Leland Stanford University be placed in the same position as the British and Canadian universities, whose graduates are entitled to appointment as teachers without examination in other than professional subjects.

The board then went into committee of the whole to discuss teachers' salaries. It also observed that the estimate adopted by the board in the aggregate of \$2,273.10. The following letter from Vice-President Nicholson of the Boys' Central school was taken into consideration in connection with the discussion of the estimates:

"I am anxious that the subject of teachers' salaries is now under consideration by the board, and as I was removed from Victoria West to the Boys' Central school last August, without just or reasonable cause or even without a hearing in the matter, and also had at the same time my salary cut down, I therefore respectfully beg leave to apply to the justice either to reinstate me in my former position or allow me the same salary that I had when removed."

At six o'clock the committee rose and reported progress, and the board adjourned until to-day.

STILL A MYSTERY. Identity of the Body Found in the Harbor Not Established.

The coroner's inquest held this morning did not in the least establish the identity of the man found floating in the harbor yesterday. The only evidence given was that of the man who found the body. Coroner Crompton presided and the jury was composed of Messrs. W. Porter, B. Richardson, John Sims, John Macrae, John Thomas and J. D. Church. They brought in the following verdict:

"We, the jury empaneled to find a verdict on the body found on the 30th instant in the harbor, the body from appearance having been in the water for a considerable period, having viewed the remains and heard all the evidence obtainable, find the body to be that of an unknown male, there being nothing in the evidence to show cause of death, hereby bring in a verdict of found dead floating in Victoria harbor."

INCENDIARY FIRE. Attempt to Burn the Warehouse on Spratt's Wharf.

A determined attempt was made last night to burn one of the warehouses and office on Spratt's wharf. A lot of hay in the warehouse was set on fire and a lot of groceries piled near the wharf, awaiting shipment on the steamer Mischief to the West Coast, were damaged to the extent of \$100. A second fire was started in a little room above the office, causing damage to the extent of \$50.

It was about 12:15 when the fire was first discovered by the engineer of the steamer Mischief, who quickly rang in an alarm from box 62, and also informed Wharfinger McCahill. The latter was getting the fire hose ready when the department arrived. The fire was soon put out by the chemical and a stream from the engine. An investigation showed that a case of coal oil had been taken from among the freight. One of the cans had been broken open and placed between two bales of hay and the other, also broken open, was in the room above the office. Several bales of hay were destroyed. The groceries had been shipped by Turner, Becton & Co. and J. H. Todd & Sons, and were consigned to the Duke of York Mining Company. There was no insurance on the office or buildings.

The police have the matter in hand and will make a thorough investigation. While at the fire George Watson, one of the firemen, was struck by a stream of water and stunned. He is confined to bed to-day, but is not seriously injured.

BOSTON AND THE BISHOP. Leading Bean City Hotels Refuse a Colored Bishop Shelter.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 31.—Considerable suppressed excitement was noted in the Christian Endeavor circles to-day as a result of the news that Bishop Arnett (colored), of Ohio, who is here to attend the Christian Endeavor day rally, had been refused admittance to three of Boston's leading hotels on account of his color. Vigorous denunciations of discrimination were heard on every hand.

—See the prize puzzle in the window at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St.

NOOKTA WRECKED.

Little Indian Schooner Driven Ashore Near Friendly Cove

Nothing Heard of the Bark Cauzow Forest, by the Steamer Maude.

From Saturday's Daily.

Considerable damage wrought by the storms which prevailed on the West Coast last week is reported by the steamer Maude, which arrived late last night. On Saturday the little Indian schooner Nookta was wrecked on the rocks at Friendly Cove. She dragged her anchors in the heavy seas and was soon smashed to pieces on the rocks. A great many Indian canoes were broken up, and Indian hunters will have some difficulty in securing canoes for this season's sealing operations. The Maude saw a number of sealing schooners at shelter in the different coves on the coast, among them the Kate, Vesta, and Pacific, at Kluquet, and the Minnie at Enculet. The Maude's passengers were W. Munis, Captains Jacobson, Balcom, Hackett, Robbins, Ferry, Buckholtz, Keefe and Dillon, who have been down on sealing business. J. Kortner, a prospector from Gooch Bay, and George Jacobsen, Miss Thorson, A. Eller, W. T. Dawley, W. T. Feker, E. Scott, H. Wilson, A. Emery and Mrs. Nelherly. The Maude leaves again for the West Coast to-morrow evening.

A dispatch from San Francisco states that the British ship Lord Brassey has been posted by the Lloyd's as missing, which is construed to mean that she has been given up by the great insurance firm. The Lord Brassey is out more than 270 days from Hong Kong for Puget Sound and since her departure from that port has not been once spoken of as far as known.

New York, Jan. 31.—Dispatches received this morning from the stranded steamer St. Paul say that the big tug began pulling her at an early hour this morning, and succeeded in moving her a few feet off shore. At the next high tide another effort will probably be made to move the steamer, which has yet to be moved over 400 feet before she can be floated.

The steamer Mischief, Capt. Foxt, will leave this evening for the West Coast. Her freight includes Dumbleton's portable saw mill and supplies for the Duke of York hydraulic claim. Messrs. Loveridge and McQuillan are going down to begin building the hydraulic flume. Mr. Dumbleton, who has secured the contract, cutting the tunnel for the flume, is also a passenger.

The steamer Maude, which returned from the West Coast last evening, brought no word of the ship, supposed to be the Cadzow Forest, which was reported to be near the rocks off Olympos Sound last week. The Cadzow Forest took a pilot off the Columbia river nearly a month ago, and being blown to sea has not been seen since.

New York, Jan. 31.—The British ship Polly, which went onto Shrewsbury rocks Sunday morning, was towed ashore to save her, has been floated and will be towed to the city. The wind was strong and it is quite possible that the St. Paul will be floated this morning.

The last salmon ship of the 1895 fleet, the British bark Ardmore, cleared for England from Westminster yesterday with 45,523 cases of salmon and 98 packages sundries, of a total value of \$228,640. Since September five cargoes have been shipped valued at \$1,250,000.

The Sayward Mill Co. are sending considerable lumber to the Sound. Yesterday the tug Hope took to Seattle a second load of 100,000 feet of red cedar lumber. Several shipments of the same class of lumber have been made recently.

Chief Engineer Curry, of the C. P. N. Company's steamer Transfer, left this morning for Halifax to take charge of the engine room of the recently purchased steamer St. Pierre on the trip around the Horn.

Yokohama, Jan. 31.—C. P. R. steamship Empress of China sailed from here for Victoria to-day.

Ship Eclipse has arrived at Vancouver to load lumber at Shanghai.

From Monday's Daily. The Northern Pacific steamship Hankow arrived in Esquimaux harbor last night, and was immediately docked for repairs to her hull. An unsuccessful attempt was made on Friday to get the big steamer on the Puget Sound dry dock at Quartermaster Harbor, near Tacoma. The Hankow is 73 feet longer than the Tacoma dock, and was unusually hard to raise owing to the fact that 700 tons of flour were placed well aft. For two hours efforts were made to raise the steamer, and as the water was still above the location of the injured part, she was ordered off by Captain Pope, surveyor for Lloyd's & C. C. Cherry and Captain Bryant, government boiler and hull inspectors. The timbers placed on the dock on which the ship rested were crushed, as she told the dock sprung it badly in several places. The Hankow was towed back to the ocean dock and her cargo discharged. She left immediately for Esquimaux in tow of the Tyee. D. Carmel, Lloyd's surveyor, made a survey of the Hankow this morning. The damages are not extensive, and with the large force of men which the Albion Iron Works Company have working on the steamer, it is probable that by Monday she will be able to leave the dry dock. The Hankow was advertised to leave for China and Japan on Sunday, but on account of the delay in securing repairs, she will not start till Wednesday morning. Among her passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Misses Pirth and Shields, and Messrs. Alexander, Shields and Jeffrey, who are missionaries going to China.

THE JANET COWAN'S DEAD.

Men From the Lighthouse Bury the Bodies of the Captain and Sailors.

All doubts regarding the burial of the bodies of the captain and the three sailors of the Janet Cowan are removed by a letter from Lighthouse-keeper Daykin to Capt. Gaudin, agent of marine. The letter is dated the 13th, the day after the crew arrived at Carmanah, and states that Thomas Daykin and McDonald buried the bodies where they lay. It was impossible to bring them out or take coffins in, and they were simply wrapped in canvas before being buried. Mr. Daykin also reports that the night of the wreck was the coldest of the season, there being 10 degrees of frost.

THE LATE MRS. WORK

Large Attendance of Friends at the Funeral Held This Afternoon.

Resolution of Condolence Passed by the Legislature—Premier's Remarks.

Many old time Victorians attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Work, which took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from St. John's church. At the church Rev. P. Jenn conducted the funeral services. The full subdued choir was present and sang appropriate hymns. The pall-bearers were Messrs. B. W. Pearce, H. D. Helmecken, M.P., J. W. McKay, R. H. Hall, A. W. Jones, D. R. Harris, Alex. Munro, and Capt. H. G. Lewis.

An interesting, though sad feature of the proceedings in the legislature yesterday was the passage of a resolution of sympathy by the house with the members of the family of the late Mrs. Work.

Hon. Mr. Turner, premier, referred to the loss as a very great one. He said Mrs. Work was one of the earliest residents of the province, and was the means, during those early times, of helping those in need of assistance, not only among the new arrivals, who were often in great need of help, but ready to lend a hand of sympathy and help to all in sickness or trouble. In this respect she stands as one of the honored names of this province. Hon. Mr. Turner trusted that when the kind-hearted others came to take leave of the scene of their earthly labors, they would leave behind them as good a record of kind words and charitable actions as this Christian lady, Mrs. Work, has done.

Mr. R. P. Rithet seconded the resolution, saying he was able to personally bear testimony to the great kindness shown by this very worthy lady to any early arrivals in this country.

The following resolution was then passed in silence: "That the members of this legislature who will send with regret of the death of Mrs. Work, wife of the late Hon. John Work—a member of the Council of Vancouver Island from 1853 to 1862—who before her demise was the oldest resident of British Columbia, and who will be remembered not less for her piety and many good deeds, beg to express their sympathy with the relatives of the deceased."

How to Get "Sunlight" Books. Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send postpaid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per tin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Tom Atkinson Throws Himself in Front of an Esquimaux Car Last Night.

He is Only Saved From Instant Death by the Guard Board of the Wheels.

Last night when tram car No. 12 on the Esquimaux line was passing James street, Wm. Atkinson, a stonecutter, came from behind a huge stump near the car line and deliberately threw himself in front of the car. It was impossible to stop the car before it struck the prostrate man, and he was thrown violently to the side of the road. The guard board was luckily close to the rail, which alone prevented the wheels from passing over his head. Atkinson was at once removed to St. Joseph's hospital and his wounds dressed. There are several ugly wounds around his head and neck, but he will probably recover.

Atkinson is an Englishman and has lived in the city for a number of years. He worked at different times for J. E. Phillips, on View street, and A. Stewart, Yates street; also on the new parliament buildings. He was a sober and industrious workman, but his mind is now evidently unbalanced, as he told the medical men last night that a few days ago he made an effort to cut his throat.

No blame can be attached to the motorman, as Atkinson remained behind the stump till the car was only a few feet away and then threw himself in such a way that his head rested on the rail. The car was so close that it was impossible to stop it in time to avoid the accident.

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Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

LAW OF EXEMPTIONS

Important Judgment of Divisional Court in Hudson Bay Co., v Hazlett.

Conditions on Which "Goods and Chattels" are Exempt from Seizure.

In the Supreme Court Chambers this morning Mr. Justice Drake made an order striking out several paragraphs in the allegations made by Matilda Levy in her petition for divorce from her husband, Joseph Levy. The petition alleges several acts of cruelty by the husband before marriage, and all of these were ordered struck out, as only acts during the duration of the marriage are material. The petition sets out that the parties have lived together during the last ten years, but were not married until last July, and that some time in December last the wife was turned out and deprived of the custody of two of her children. J. A. Aikman appeared for the petitioner and J. P. Walls for the respondent.

Mr. Justice McCreight and Mr. Justice Drake to-day dismissed the defendant's appeal in Hudson's Bay Co. vs. Hazlett. The plaintiffs recovered judgment against defendant and a receiver was appointed to collect the book debts as being the only available assets of the defendant, who claimed \$500 exemption. Section 10 of the Homestead Act enacts that "the following personal property shall be exempt from forced seizure or sale by any process at law or in equity, that is to say, the goods and chattels of any debtor, or if dead, of his personal representative, to the value of \$500." It was contended on behalf of the defendant that the "book debts" come within the definition either of "goods and chattels" or of "personal property," and are therefore exempt. The chief justice, before whom the question first came up, decided against the defendant, holding that unless the "goods and chattels" are such as might be seized or sold they are not exempt.

The defendant appealed, and the court to-day dismissed the appeal on the ground that sections 2 and 3 of the Homestead Act, 1890, limit the exemption of such goods and chattels as may be seized and sold. Archer Martin for appellant and J. A. Aikman contra.

SALARIES REDUCED

A General Cut Made by the Board of Trustees in Teachers' Salaries.

A Tuition Fee Will be Charged All Pupils Attending the High School.

At last night's meeting of the Board of Trustees a sweeping reduction was made in teachers' salaries. It was originally intended to make a reduction of \$275,000 in salaries, but after the trustees had vigorously used the pruning knife, it was found that the total amount for salaries had been reduced \$450,000. A general reduction is made in the High School, the services of Mr. J. N. Muir, the fourth teacher, being dispensed with and a cut of \$650 made in the salaries of the remaining teachers. The salaries in the eight divisions of the Boys' Central; Girls' Central, North Ward and South Park schools, in the fourth division at Victoria West and in the third at Spring Ridge were increased from \$480 to \$550.

The suggestion recently offered by the Municipal Reform Association to make the Collegiate Institute in a measure self-supporting, was complied with, in the manner outlined by the following resolution: "That in accordance with the terms of section 38 of the Public School Act, a fee of \$5 per term be charged all pupils attending the High School, such fee 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."

Below is a comparative table showing the reduction in teachers' salaries: COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Principal 1896 \$1,500 1896 \$1,250 2nd Division 1,200 1,000 3rd Division 750 650 4th Division 1,200 1,000 4th Division 800 abolished

BOYS AND GIRLS' CENTRAL, NORTH WARD AND SOUTH PARK. Principals 1896 \$1,200 1896 \$1,020 2nd Division 800 800 3rd Division 750 750 4th Division 750 650 5th Division 720 650 6th Division 680 550 7th Division 600 550 8th Division 480 550 9th Division 300 300

VICTORIA WEST. Principal 1896 \$1,080 1896 \$850 2nd Division 800 700 3rd Division 680 550 4th Division 680 550 5th Division 300 300

SPRING RIDGE. Principal 1896 600 1896 300 2nd Division 600 350 3rd Division 480 550 4th Division 300 300

ROCK BAY. Principal 1896 600 1896 600 2nd Division 300 300

Gymnasium Instructor 480 480 School attendance officer 480 480 Before adjourning, the Board decided to dispense with the services of J. N. Muir, third assistant in the High School at the end of February, and also instructed the secretary to communi-

THE QUESTION OF POSTAGE DISCONTINUED. VOL. 12. WHAT

The Question of Postage Discontinued. Vol. 12. What. The cabinet has been published 4. In the house Mr. Laurier moved regarding the cabinet. In doing so, he the positions w inland revenue customs, occupie were a cabinet government. Un possible govern the cabinet mus to the crown a controllers of ions were set. Todd and othe ties to show t The taking of into the cabinet principle of the. Suppose the cabinet of inf. Laurier's power to no power of in of the office, as minister of tr not to parliam of trade and, possible to the Laurier's wer of the term r. Mr. Laurier statement whe through the controllers wer with telling eff election was g the government making the co a cabinet min was the case, standing a cabinet revenue by to the pre Col. Prior, an Sir C. H. Tur that Lord Al (Tupper) that in-council coun cabinet revenue close at hand. Sir A. P. Ca to bring h however, did thing unconc the govern Hon. Laurie of the govern proceeding, land to make subordinate to to know how came a mem did so in the cabinet revenue the privy coun ted that the Audette, the Privy councl of the cabin standing a cabinet revenue ceeding. The to be found, clemen stand raised to the cabinet minist Mr. Dickey standing a cabinet revenue the act was not be cabine think that t institutional in isters while a ordinance to a Mr. Dickey the spirit of such was t from the spe al at the mo THE WILDE

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AYER'S CURE. Ayer's Cure for Constipation. It is a pure vegetable preparation, and is the best remedy for all cases of constipation. It is sold by all druggists.

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