

been hoodwinked by you know, if not with you will be enough.

5c lb Ball - 100 Sack .25c tin .25c tin

are Unsurpassed

DYE WORKS.

St. Victoria.

garments and cleaned, dyed or new.

ive engine, and sat I could drink it with.

Sometimes I think I men with Noosey's street and the Strand dead of night. But I own memory, it does that water was ever that.

side a muddy, grassy to Modder River, and in water. We actual- died and changed our more or less like "just

noon, in the heat of a asked an officer who wagon of the Cold- let me fill my bottle.

enough for our own our wounded men that had," said I, turning

ack and fill your bottle," I have all you want."

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ould you give me a little there has had one foot d you spare him a drink

are you wounded? Can you?"

ed water, sir, for God's want."

ned what war is, and Boer than we knew a above all, we have learn-

OBLE LORDS.

Donald and the Earl of how in South Africa.

ald, twelfth Earl, is the tenth Earl, who was in

in this century the most Great Britain. There is a naval officer were only

m's. Then, when at the popular favor, he was vine circulated a report of apocryph, for stock jobbing

with having made much the false news. He was deprived of all his honors

his seat in parliament. life was spent in his vin- was regarded as com- plied in the early sixties,

ment of all the honors been wrongly deprived. His only inherits the old man's

is likely to keep up the or bravery and ability. arle, appointed to com- mander of the London

son of Lord Bury, who Elgin's military secretary. He married at Dundur

and his son is therefore a and related to many of the here, including the

of Toronto, Hamilton, etc. id.

ED AWAY REBELS.

Governor of Colombia is by Exercise of In- sultive Faculty.

FORTY SECOND YEAR.

Civil War In Kentucky

Marital Law Proclaimed and Conflict for State Control Imminent.

Republicans Remove Seat of Government to Stronghold in Feud County.

Warrants for Arrest of All Democrat Members—A Death-bed Ceremony.

By Associated Press.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—William Goebel, who lies dying of the bullet wound inflicted yesterday, was shortly before 9 o'clock to-night sworn in as governor of Kentucky, and J. C. W. Beckham a few minutes later took the oath of Lieutenant-governor. Bloodshed will attend on the promised attempt to secure the offices they thus nominally assume.

All day long the Democracy has been groping around trying to find some way in which it could seat its leader, Goebel, in the gubernatorial chair. No matter which way the Democrats turn, they are confronted by the same prospect—a line of blue edged with steel, and it was fully understood by both parties that the line and steel were there for business purposes only. There was no bluff, no false alarm about it.

All day through the streets of Frankfort soldiers marched and counter-marched. Drills in the street were frequently held, and orders that the men might be warned by exercise after they had remained in the hiding.

Around the penitentiary was a guard, troops in the opera house was a guard, three companies stood at rest in the open space in front of the Capitol hotel, the building in which Governor Beasley resides, and a detachment of Infantry was posted in front of the penitentiary.

The intention of declaring that the state office building had been seized and believing the long predicted battle would be fought in the streets of Frankfort was going on. He was searched at once, and three large revolvers, all fully loaded, were taken from him.

Within three minutes after the shooting a line of men were thrown around the building where the shots had come. John W. Miles, an acute critic of the government, was standing in the door of the stairway leading from the first floor of the office building to the west wing, and evidently a man in the crowd had been shot. Miles instantly threw his arms around the man's head and held him until help came.

Men closed in around the prisoner on every side with drawn revolvers and the slightest attempt at resistance would have resulted in his instant death. He submitted to arrest very quietly, claiming again and again that he had nothing to do with the shooting. He gave his name as William Whitaker, and had been in the state office building when he heard shots and believing the long predicted battle would be fought in the streets of Frankfort was going on.

He was searched at once, and three large revolvers, all fully loaded, were taken from him. The Republican officials acted with the utmost discretion. Adjutant-General Collier at once telephoned to the army on the hill, where all during the gubernatorial election a local company of infantry had been held in reserve, and within twenty minutes a company of 30 under command of Captain W. H. B. was ordered to the Capitol building. Guards were placed at every gate leading to the Capitol grounds and nobody was permitted to enter or leave the building.

Goebel had been shot, members of the legislature made a wild run for the telegraph office, and the building was in a state of confusion. It was expected that fully five thousand men would arrive in Frankfort during the evening. All of the military strength of the state was to be called out and hurried to Frankfort, it was said.

The Democrats expected to see the lieutenant-governor. In the event of a tie, the lieutenant-governor would be elected, and they declared with earnestness that if Goebel should die, there would be no contest. The Democrats had no doubt that they would be elected, and they declared with earnestness that if Goebel should die, there would be no contest.

There is much doubt among the members of the legislature as to whether or not they will go to London at all, some of the Republicans left Frankfort during the day declaring that they were going to London, but no Democrats so declared themselves. The words "London, Laurel county" are not words that the Democrats care to use. They are not words that the Democrats care to use.

Adjutant-General Collier declared today that if the Democratic members do not attend the legislature, which is called to meet on February 9, he would arrest them individually, provided he received the necessary orders from Governor Taylor, and convey them to London. The Democrats have not said they would not go to London, but their legal advisers have counselled them that they would not go to London, and it is likely the matter will be tested in the courts before any circumstances can arise which would call for the arrest of the members.

The Democrats have not yet fact decided what they will do. All day the shadow of death hung over Mr. Goebel at the Capitol hotel. At noon it was declared he could live but a short time and at one o'clock it was said that death was upon him. This evening he called for a clergyman to read the prayer book and remained for an hour at his bedside. The physicians declare that there is nothing that can keep him so long but his wonderful nerve and will power. They give absolutely no hope and say that death cannot be farther away than his own hand.

Frankfort was quiet in the extreme today. There was excitement sufficient for anybody, but the slightest sign of disorder. Many of the saloons were closed, and the cold wind kept people of the streets.

STORY OF THE ASSASSINATION. Climax of a Long and Bitter Feud Over Election of a Governor.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30.—Details of the shooting of Wm. Goebel, the assassin, a Democrat, candidate for governor in the late election, and who is now contesting the election before the legislature, show

Imperial Parliament

Inquiry Into War Preparations at Instance of the Ministers.

Liberal Leader in Commons Supports Vigorous Prosecution of Conflict.

But Roundly Condemns Chamberlain and Treatment of Cape Dutch.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 30.—The Imperial parliament assembled today. The Queen's speech was read in the House of Lords at 2 p.m., and both houses then adjourned until 4 o'clock. After routine in the Commons Capt. Ernest G. Pretyman, Conservative member for the Woodbridge division of Suffolk, moved the address in reply.

Capt. Pretyman expressed the deepest sympathy, which he said was shared by both sides of the house, with the sufferings from the war and the sufferings in Natal. He further referred to the feeling of admiration for the government's spirit shown by the task and the part which the government at the present juncture, in his opinion, could not do better than to take the steps necessary to prosecute the war to the conclusion we all desire; but the government will continue to do so with the greatest responsibility as long as it retains the confidence of parliament.

AMENDMENT MOVED. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice then moved in amendment to the address: "And we humbly express our regret at the want of insight and judgment displayed by Her Majesty's advisers as shown alike in the conduct of African affairs since 1895 and in the preparation for the war now proceeding."

Lord Fitzmaurice attacked Mr. Chamberlain's policy of the cheque and to punish the raiders and the retention of Mr. Cecil Rhodes as a member of the privy council, together with the address, emphasised the debt of gratitude which Great Britain owed to her colonies. He also expressed the hope that after war had been declared in South Africa would be obliterated. Con- tinuing Capt. Pretyman, who is a retired captain of artillery, said an inquiry was necessary as to how the government's policy had been estimated. The Captain then appealed for the union of all parties in support of the government's efforts to prosecute the war to the conclusion we all desire. Mr. Herbert P. Pike-Pease, Liberal Unionist member for Darlington, seconded the address.

NO PARTIES IN THE WAR. The Liberal leader in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then rose to reply, amidst cheers from the opposition benches. Sir Henry Whiteley said he had been told he had seldom known so little to be said in such large number of words. As, however, he had listened out to see what was going on, he was searched at once, and three large revolvers, all fully loaded, were taken from him.

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Lords Pass The Address.

Liberal Leaders' Advice Is for Precautions Against Future Surprise.

Salisbury on the Causes of Admittedly Grave Danger to the Empire.

Secret Service Must Be Provided for—Lansdowne on Boer Capacity.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 30.—In the House of Lords the Duke of Somerset, moving the address in reply to the Queen's speech, said he looked forward confidently to a successful termination of the war. He urged the necessity for reform in the military administration, and said that he did not think it wise to have the military administration, and said that he did not think it wise to have the military administration, and said that he did not think it wise to have the military administration.

Lord Salisbury, who followed, spoke with great force and earnestness. He asked why the Premier had not done more for the man-in-the-street to support his policy. The past conduct of the government would come to the test, he hoped, adding: "We have the right to know if before the crisis, the intelligence department supplied the government with sufficient information. It not, dismises the department. If the government possessed the information that responsibility is heavy. I hope that when the time for the investigation arrives, those who have served the Queen will be covered with such glory that the eyes of the investigators will be dazzled."

"I was appalled at the nature and style of Lord Salisbury's speech. We have now 120,000 men in South Africa, yet we are with difficulty holding our own. The attitude of foreign nations is described as friendly, but the cause of our disasters was the smallness of the secret service fund and the British constitution. It is the government's duty to provide a secret service fund and the British constitution. It is the government's duty to provide a secret service fund and the British constitution.

THE SECRETARY FOR WAR. The Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, followed. He said he was prepared to make a statement at a future date. The government, he added, was not prepared to make a statement at a future date. The government, he added, was not prepared to make a statement at a future date.

PRECAUTIONS ADVISED. Continuing, Lord Kimberley said: "We might meet a period of disaster, and although our relations with the other powers are friendly, it is well to consider the possibilities of the future, and it would be well if the government prepared for all eventualities. The government does not seem to have been aware of the secret preparations of the South African republics."

Lord Kimberley also urged that the government ought to have considered the importation of arms into the Transvaal and ought to have informed the Transvaal of the importation of arms into the Transvaal and ought to have informed the Transvaal of the importation of arms into the Transvaal.

JAMESON TO BLAME. Baron Balfour of Burleigh said the Jameson raid had closed the mouth of the government and obstructed the arm of the Transvaal. But, he added, the government must have known arms were being imported into the Transvaal, and he expressed his fears of another raid. It was the duty of the government to communicate with the Boer government on the subject of increased armaments, but as the first step ought to have been severely punished the riders. The contrary we have not to it, it would not have suppressed the government in any preparation of the war necessary. He would do nothing to prevent the government from carrying the war to a successful conclusion.

SALISBURY ON GRAVE ISSUE. Lord Salisbury in reply to the Earl of Kimberley asserted that there was nothing in the stipulations of the declaration of arms and ammunition into the Transvaal, through the hands of the Boer government, which would justify the Boer government in exercising its right of self-defense. He said that the only place where his action would meet with sympathy was Pretoria.

CHARLESON'S FLITTING. Mr. Tarte's Favorite Conveniently Out of Way of Inquiring Members of Parliament.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—J. E. Charlson left for British Columbia to-night with 25 men to commence construction of a telegraph line from Bennett to Atlin, and thence to Quesnelle. It is said his early departure is to escape parliamentary enquiry into his Dawson line accounts of last year, which are in a terrible mess.

MOTHER'S FAVORITE. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Limes and Turpentine is mother's favorite remedy for coughs and colds. It is pleasant to the taste, prompt in action and is a valuable substitute for the usual cough and pneumonia. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 50 cents.

Calls Offer A Mistake.

Hint from Ottawa Indicating Cause of the Delay in Accepting.

British Columbia Might Be Satisfied to Recruit for Strathcoone's

Evasive Response by Minister to Mayor's Request for Information.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—In connection with the separate British Columbia contingent, the department of militia is prepared to undertake the task of organization and equipment charging the province only the contract was for arms, uniforms and horses. The feeling prevalent here, however, is that British Columbia is making a mistake in pressing a separate corps, as its identity will be completely lost in South Africa. It would likely be attached on arrival to some Imperial corps.

Especially is this view general since it has been decided to recruit a squadron of Strathcoone's Horse in the province, the number required being as follows: "Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops, Vernon, 100 each; Revelstoke, Golden, ten each; Nelson, Fort Steele, forty each. Total 150. Sergt. Elliott, well known in Victoria, is likely to be sergeant-major of Strathcoone's Horse.

Capt. E. P. Pooley will get a commission in Strathcoone's Horse. Halifax is definitely defined as the port of departure.

COULD SHOULDERED. The impression given by the above despatches that Ottawa is in the province, is a mistake in pressing a separate corps, as its identity will be completely lost in South Africa. It would likely be attached on arrival to some Imperial corps.

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Casualties Total Two Thousand

By Associated Press.

London, Feb. 1, 4 a.m.—The supplemental list of casualties fills two columns in nonpareil type in the morning papers, making 1,800 reported thus far for Gen. Buller's operations north of the Tugela. The Daily Chronicle estimates that the total exceeds 2,000.

The 40 per cent. loss at Spion Kop is greater than any British force ever suffered, except possibly at Albuera.

The admiral has warned all half-pay naval officers to hold themselves in readiness for service. This with the fact that able seamen thoroughly experienced have been withdrawn from the Channel squadron, is taken to indicate the early mobilization of the reserve fleet, especially "A" division.

At a meeting of the army and navy members of the House of Commons yesterday, a resolution expressing absolute confidence in whatever the government thought necessary commanded only two votes. Instead of this a resolution was adopted calling for the members to form a home defence force.

Lord Salisbury has called another meeting of the cabinet council for Friday or Saturday to consider the situation.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. To Meet with Two Seats Vacant—Judicial Commission on Election Fraud.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—The Ontario legislature has been summoned to meet on Wednesday, February 14. The session probably will be short.

There is deep interest in the provincial by-election to be held Thursday in East Middlesex. There are two other vacancies in the legislature, North Waterloo and West Huron, where Liberals unseated after failing seats at by-elections have appealed from the ruling of the courts. These will probably remain vacant until after the session.

The government has appointed a judicial commission to inquire into the conduct of the returning officers at the by-election in West Elgin some months ago. The commission consists of County Judge McTavish, Ottawa, Barron, Stratford and Morgan, Toronto.

There is no uncertainty about Fry's Pectoral. It cures your cough quickly. All bronchial affections given by Fry's Pectoral, which is manufactured by the proprietors of Fry's Pectoral.

Winipeg, Jan. 30.—Premier Macdonald was re-elected without opposition for South Winipeg; also Hon. D. H. McArthur, for the West Province, and Secretary, who represents Emerson constituency.

Hon. J. A. Davidson, the new treasurer, has still to find a seat, and will probably not seek election until some of the election protests are heard from.

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Canadians Make An Advance

Montreal, Jan. 31.—A special cable to the Star from its correspondent at Richmond Smith, dated Belmont, says: "A strong reconnaissance of 500 Canadians and Austrians left camp at 10 o'clock, and the Austrians found the enemy in force at Baden Weston, Belmont."

The column under Col. Boyd, commander at Belmont, established a permanent advance of 12 miles west of the post of Richmond. He was followed by a mounted force, which was left to make an advance can be made to clear out rebels from the district."

QUEBEC'S BLUNDER. Montreal, Jan. 30.—The tax of \$1.90 per cord placed on pulp wood with a pro- duced therefrom is a manufacturing within the limits of the province, and intended. Its purpose was to cut off the supply of American pulp, but has cut off the supply of two big pulp mills located on the Ottawa river just outside the limits of the province in Ontario.

Plain Findings and Mince. Fry's often has the government's "mince" who have indulged in them. Pain-Killer as a household medicine for such ailments as colds, coughs, and other ailments, there is no one Pain-Killer. Fry's Pectoral, 25c and 50c.



The Weather Moderated.

Steamer Danube Home Again After a Pleasant Trip to Skagway.

Henry Macaulay and Party Out From Dawson—Opening the Railway.

The steamer Danube arrived from Skagway yesterday afternoon, having been delayed at Lynn Canal by a heavy snow storm. She had, however, a very good trip for this season of the year, the weather on the run south being very fine, and that in Lynn Canal being nothing like that encountered by the vessel, for although the snow fell heavily it was not accompanied by frost. In fact the weather had greatly moderated. The Danube had 28 passengers, almost all recent arrivals from Dawson, among their number being E. C. Macaulay, who brought down \$30,000 in dust; James Cessford, of this city, and J. K. Klins, a newspaper correspondent. Mr. Macaulay left Dawson on January 4, and his companions were delayed at Bennett by the big storm. During the storm there was an unprecedented fall of snow, and for a time travel was blocked between Bennett and Cariboo Crossing, the ice being considered unsafe, and the railway also blocked, but trains are probably running again now, as the rotary plough had cleared the track as far as the Summit and was at work beyond that point, while the snow was being shoveled away. On the lake, Mr. Hester lost two tons through the ice giving away. The line to Dawson was down, but the following weather reports show that between Skagway and Bennett shows how the weather had moderated on January 26: Skagway—Cloudy, south wind, misty, 46 above. Glacier—Snowing, northwest wind, 36 above. White Pass—Cloudy, high southwest wind, drifting, 22 above. Log Cabin—Cloudy, high southwest wind, drifting, 22 above. Fraser—Strong northwest wind, snowing, drifting, 22 above. Bennett—Cloudy, strong southerly wind, 26 above. No Yukon Basin weather; wies down. The Danube brought no Dawson mail, but one bag from Glenora, which was brought down the river by K. T. Pope.

New Block on Yates Street

Modern Three-Story Structure to Be Erected for Pither and Leiser.

The year 1900 promises to be one of the brightest in the history of the city in the building trade. Already there are a number of new business blocks in course of construction and the list is to be added to by the erection at once of another modern brick structure on Yates street. The rapidly increasing business of Messrs. Pither & Leiser necessitated larger premises and work will be at once commenced on a modern warehouse and office building for them on the premises immediately adjoining their present quarters, now occupied by the old American hotel and smaller wooden stores. The property on which these buildings stand was recently purchased by Mr. John Hepburn. The contract for the new building has been let by the architect, Thomas Hooper, and as stated before, work will be commenced at once and pushed to early completion. The brick and stone work will be in the hands of Messrs. Elford and Smith. The new structure, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$18,000, is a decided addition to Yates street business blocks. It is to be of brick, three stories in height, with handsome cornice and ornamental carvings. The most modern improvements will be installed by the occupants, Messrs. Pither & Leiser, one of which will be an electric elevator, in order that they may expeditiously handle their rapidly-increasing business. The portion of the ground floor fronting on Yates street will be fitted up for handsome offices, while the major portion of the building will be utilized as a bonded warehouse. The building now occupied by the firm, adjoining, will still be used by them, as a free warehouse. The new building, together with those now in course of construction by contractors James Baker for Messrs. B. Williams & Co., and Thomas Earle, will greatly improve Yates street, which will soon be one of the busiest and prettiest thoroughfares in the city.

Custom House Moved.

Canadian Officers Change Their Quarters From Log Cabin to the Summit.

Mr. D. Stevens, Canadian collector of customs, has moved his headquarters from the Log Cabin to the Summit. His explanation of the move Mr. E. S. Busey, supervising officer at Skagway, said: "We have moved to the Summit simply because it is a natural place for such a house, and conveniences can be made there that cannot be made at the Log Cabin. The first Canadian customs house on White Pass was at the Summit, but for fear it was too small for the business, it was moved to Middle Lake, to the east, and later to Log Cabin, where there was no room for the building. It is now being moved to the Summit, where it will be an ideal location. "Now that the railroad gives the advantage to the coast, it is necessary to have a custom house right at the boundary. "Furthermore, as this instance, the United States customs office is stationed at the Summit, and in case of any misunderstanding as to routine affairs the matter can be settled right on the spot by the respective representatives of the respective governments without parley or delay that might be occasioned by having them far apart. "All who start from Skagway over the trail should get a manifest of their goods at the Canadian customs office for presentation to the United States customs office at the Summit. If it is desired to go through the British Columbia territory, for instance, Forty-five, Eagle, Circle or Nome, the man with a manifest at the Summit amounting to a cash deposit equal to the duty that would be collected on the goods were they to be collected at British territory. Upon his arrival in American territory the amount deposited as a bond will be returned upon application through the proper officers there. "In regard to shipments over the pass by rail, all work in connection with the customs is done at Skagway and at Bennett, thus obviating delay of trains at the Summit. "There are no bonded winter carriages between Bennett and Dawson, no one can go through to American territory without giving their own evidences of surety. There are even no through freightings from Dawson as yet. "It is to be hoped that the great strides in interior transportation facilities as there have been made this winter, will result in some of the small shipments, scarcely worth noting here, but far from made through in bond this winter to American territory."

All Points to Double Murder

Arrivals from the North do not place much reliance on the theory that Fred Clayton and Lynn Reife, who disappeared so mysteriously while on their way out from Dawson, have gone to some new discovery. They, like the police, believe that the men were foully murdered, and that the men under arrest at Lake Tegish and White Horse could explain the disappearance if they would. Mr. B. Cockerill, a late arrival from the interior, said: "We left Dawson a week after Clayton and Reife, and have been delayed eleven days at Bennett by the storm. Having heard on our way out that the men had disappeared at Minto, we made inquiries. We understand from good authority that the draft found in the interior was that of English, was drawn in favor of Reife, and the police stated they were satisfied with their arrests of the men held at Tegish and White Horse."

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Business Day In Legislature

Discussion of Hides Discussed With the Game Law Amendments.

Government Urged to Lose No More Time in Preparing Contingent.

In the legislature, yesterday, proceedings having been opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. Prentice presented another petition against the Vancouver charter amendments. Mr. Green presented the sixth report of the private bills committee, which stated that although the publication of notices regarding the Lake Bennett railway had not been in accordance with the rules, it was a matter of public interest the committee recommended the suspension of the rules so as to admit of the bill being introduced. Mr. Pooley protested against this constant suspension of the rules to enable people to come in who had not taken the trouble to read the rules and bring their bills before the committee at the proper time. Every session this sort of thing occurred and it was time they kept to their rules. The Minister of Finance pointed out that the parties had been required to pay double the usual cost of printing their bills. The rules were suspended and the report received. B. C. CONTINGENT. Hon. Mr. Semlin said that before going on with the business he would like to read a telegram he had received from Ottawa, as follows: "Hon. C. A. Semlin, Ottawa, Jan. 30, 1900. "I had hoped for extra space on the Strathcona transport to accommodate the British Columbia contingent, but none is available. An negotiating elsewhere and expect an early reply. "F. W. BORDEN." This unsatisfactory view brought Col. Baker to his feet with a wise suggestion. He felt that some understanding must exist with the Dominion government, as they seemed to look upon the matter as merely one of expediency, and not as a matter of principle. The principal matter was organization. If they were to organize until the transport was ready they would not be able to get the men so the transport in time. The government should support the contingent with the Dominion by which they should be allowed to go on with the organization, and he really saw no objection to the transport as available. The committee rose and reported progress. LAKE BENNETT RAILWAY. Mr. Clifford introduced a bill to incorporate the Lake Bennett Railway. It was read a first time and referred to the railway committee. MINERS' LICENSES REFUND. Mr. McPhillips moved for correspondence relative to requests for refund of moneys paid to renew miners' certificates which were thought to be affected by the amendments to the act in force at the end of last year. He felt that it would be only doing justice to refund the moneys. People should be required to pay twice to the government. Hon. Mr. Cotton said that when this matter came up he had had a long conference with the minister who proposed to pay again that there was no occasion to do so. In spite of that certain parties had again applied for a refund. So far as he knew there had been no legal decision whether the government was right or wrong. He could not see therefore why the money should be refunded. The motion was agreed to. THE JURORS' ACT. The house went into committee on the report of the Jurors' Act. Mr. Hall in the chair. The Attorney-General promised Mr. Deane to include Kamloops in the provisions of the selection of jurors. Hon. Mr. Henderon said that a day was hadly going to be a report of a jury meeting in this city. The statement was made that the meeting was presided over by "Captain Christensen, a well-known seafaring man." Now, while my name is not "Christiansen," but Christensen, I have reason to believe that it was intended by the writer of the despatch that I should be referred to. I might say that, first of all, the despatch was a take, pure and simple. No meeting was held on the date mentioned, nor at any other time that I am aware of—and the "resolutions," a copy of which was sent me, only existed in the reporter's imagination. That the circulation of the story in such a widely-read paper as the Star has caused me great annoyance; and I should like to be permitted to say through your columns that I have no sympathy with the Messrs, never attended a pro-British meeting, and am as loyal a British subject as is to be found in the whole of the British Columbia territory. To those in British Columbia who know me (I have lived here 38 years) this denial on my part is superfluous; but I think it well to set myself on record as repudiating the disastrous fabrication. CAPT. JAMES CHRISTENSEN, No. 2 Montreal street, Victoria, B.C., Jan. 27, 1900. To Whom It May Concern: I hereby certify that Capt. James Christensen, master mariner and pilot of the port of Victoria, B.C., has been personally known to me for the last twenty years, as a good loyal citizen; and I am in the upper corner of the game and public has no foundation in fact, and does him gross injustice. CHAS. HAYWARD, Mayor.

Business Day In Legislature

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Mr. Hall noted that before all these amendments were made to the act the skins of deer killed on Vancouver Island came to Victoria, but now those shipped out of the country went across to Seattle direct. The amendment was agreed to. There being other amendments to be made, the house adjourned until the next day. COMPANIES BILL. The trustees bill was adopted and the house read the clause into committee, with Mr. Robertson in the chair, to again consider the companies' bill (No. 203). Hon. Mr. Henderson informed the house that he had found out since yesterday that the cost of four incursions in the British Columbia Gazette of alterations in articles of association, was just the same as for one insertion, and he would read the clause into committee, with Mr. Robertson in the chair, to again consider the companies' bill (No. 203). Hon. Mr. Henderson informed the house that he had found out since yesterday that the cost of four incursions in the British Columbia Gazette of alterations in articles of association, was just the same as for one insertion, and he would read the clause into committee, with Mr. Robertson in the chair, to again consider the companies' bill (No. 203).

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Government Urged to Lose No More Time in Preparing Contingent.

In the legislature, yesterday, proceedings having been opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. Prentice presented another petition against the Vancouver charter amendments. Mr. Green presented the sixth report of the private bills committee, which stated that although the publication of notices regarding the Lake Bennett railway had not been in accordance with the rules, it was a matter of public interest the committee recommended the suspension of the rules so as to admit of the bill being introduced. Mr. Pooley protested against this constant suspension of the rules to enable people to come in who had not taken the trouble to read the rules and bring their bills before the committee at the proper time. Every session this sort of thing occurred and it was time they kept to their rules. The Minister of Finance pointed out that the parties had been required to pay double the usual cost of printing their bills. The rules were suspended and the report received. B. C. CONTINGENT. Hon. Mr. Semlin said that before going on with the business he would like to read a telegram he had received from Ottawa, as follows: "Hon. C. A. Semlin, Ottawa, Jan. 30, 1900. "I had hoped for extra space on the Strathcona transport to accommodate the British Columbia contingent, but none is available. An negotiating elsewhere and expect an early reply. "F. W. BORDEN." This unsatisfactory view brought Col. Baker to his feet with a wise suggestion. He felt that some understanding must exist with the Dominion government, as they seemed to look upon the matter as merely one of expediency, and not as a matter of principle. The principal matter was organization. If they were to organize until the transport was ready they would not be able to get the men so the transport in time. The government should support the contingent with the Dominion by which they should be allowed to go on with the organization, and he really saw no objection to the transport as available. The committee rose and reported progress. LAKE BENNETT RAILWAY. Mr. Clifford introduced a bill to incorporate the Lake Bennett Railway. It was read a first time and referred to the railway committee. MINERS' LICENSES REFUND. Mr. McPhillips moved for correspondence relative to requests for refund of moneys paid to renew miners' certificates which were thought to be affected by the amendments to the act in force at the end of last year. He felt that it would be only doing justice to refund the moneys. People should be required to pay twice to the government. Hon. Mr. Cotton said that when this matter came up he had had a long conference with the minister who proposed to pay again that there was no occasion to do so. In spite of that certain parties had again applied for a refund. So far as he knew there had been no legal decision whether the government was right or wrong. He could not see therefore why the money should be refunded. The motion was agreed to. THE JURORS' ACT. The house went into committee on the report of the Jurors' Act. Mr. Hall in the chair. The Attorney-General promised Mr. Deane to include Kamloops in the provisions of the selection of jurors. Hon. Mr. Henderon said that a day was hadly going to be a report of a jury meeting in this city. The statement was made that the meeting was presided over by "Captain Christensen, a well-known seafaring man." Now, while my name is not "Christiansen," but Christensen, I have reason to believe that it was intended by the writer of the despatch that I should be referred to. I might say that, first of all, the despatch was a take, pure and simple. No meeting was held on the date mentioned, nor at any other time that I am aware of—and the "resolutions," a copy of which was sent me, only existed in the reporter's imagination. That the circulation of the story in such a widely-read paper as the Star has caused me great annoyance; and I should like to be permitted to say through your columns that I have no sympathy with the Messrs, never attended a pro-British meeting, and am as loyal a British subject as is to be found in the whole of the British Columbia territory. To those in British Columbia who know me (I have lived here 38 years) this denial on my part is superfluous; but I think it well to set myself on record as repudiating the disastrous fabrication. CAPT. JAMES CHRISTENSEN, No. 2 Montreal street, Victoria, B.C., Jan. 27, 1900. To Whom It May Concern: I hereby certify that Capt. James Christensen, master mariner and pilot of the port of Victoria, B.C., has been personally known to me for the last twenty years, as a good loyal citizen; and I am in the upper corner of the game and public has no foundation in fact, and does him gross injustice. CHAS. HAYWARD, Mayor.

Business Day In Legislature

Discussion of Hides Discussed With the Game Law Amendments.

At yesterday's meeting of the board of trade it was decided, after hearing the views of the delegation from Princeton, who were agitating in favor of the construction of a wagon road from Hope to Princeton, to urge upon the local government the desirability of aiding the proposition. A. E. Howe first addressed the meeting. He said that the road would tap a district which could not be reached by any other route. There had been other roads suggested, but he did not think they were feasible. The cost would be about \$50,000. The distance is 98 miles. Hon. Edgar Dewdney, who is conversant with that part of the country, said that though at present there is a good trail, which affords fairly good accommodation, the district is being rapidly developed, and the question before the government is to choose which route among those suggested is the best. He would like to see the road through to Princeton. Mr. Davidge asked why the southern or Summitt City route was chosen to be the most direct route to the Coast. Mr. Dewdney did not think any one would ever be brought to the Coast by such a route. Price Ellison, M.P.P., said the chief difficulty of constructing such a road was snow, which lies 7 months in the year. No one ever attempted to get over the mountain until July. It was ridiculous to talk of handling freight over such a road, and it would be cheaper to take the railway and take a much longer route to Princeton. The district is closer to Victoria and Vancouver than is Rosland to Spokane, and the trade should come to the Coast. He hoped the board would support the scheme for building a road from Hope to Princeton. Mr. John Anderson said the people of British Columbia were rich in iron, and seeing the route to Hope chosen. Much of the route was prospected and in some cases there was considerable development work being done. Even if the road were constructed the Hope road would be a necessity. Alluding to the Boundary Creek and the district which was mentioned at that section, Mr. Anderson said the Americans had built not less than three roads from the state to the coast, and that that rich section. The proposed road was entirely feasible. Mr. Ellison to the contrary. Mr. Ellison said he had no axe to grind. He only wished to represent the views of the people. He did not think it was feasible and would oppose any scheme for it in the house. Mr. Howe, in response to a question from Mr. Ker, that the delegation would like the board to appoint a committee to go with them to the government in connection with the matter at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Ker was in favor of the scheme of building a road from Hope to Princeton, and he thought the government should be asked to build the road direct from Hope to Princeton, but would not like to see the building of the road undertaken at the Coast cities it was the duty of the board to support it. The chairman named a committee consisting of Messrs. Pither, Leiser, and Dewdney, to go with the delegation from Princeton this morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Ker was of the opinion that the question of dredging the harbor should be brought prominently before the Ottawa authorities. He thought the sorry scheme presented to some extent the government giving that attention to the question of harbor improvements which it would otherwise receive. The members present last evening were: Vice-President L. McQuade in the chair; C. E. Bennett, Charles Todd, Simon Leiser, Thompson, D. R. Ker, A. C. Flumerfelt, F. C. Davidge and Alex. Fraser. The delegation in the interest of the road from Princeton, consisting of E. Howe, John Anderson and Smith Curtis, Hon. E. Dewdney and Price, Ellison, M.P.P., were also present at invitation.

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average six and one-half per ounce in silver per ton; the gold values, occurring in a rich dimension to distinctly refer to the operation of that company, since the work in 1890, have been per cent. copper, twenty per cent. and four and 23-100 ounces per ton; the gross value produced exceeds one hundred millions of dollars, while for some of the principal elements were Labor, over dollars coal at the mine consumption not available, powder, caps, fuse, etc. may be produced in the one half million dollars, etc.

### Scholarship In Coal Mines.

### Government May Waive the Test From All Except the Orientals.

### Premier's Views on Offer of Horsemen - Game Act Suffers Amendment.

Although two motions of censure standing on the orders were unceremoniously "stood over" yesterday—the expected field day being thereby avoided—the session was not wholly devoted to routine by any means, for to the surprise of a considerable number of the members, the Coal Mines Regulation bill was brought forward for second reading, the result of long caucus consideration being apparent in an amendment that Hon. Dr. McKeehan proposed to be introduced in committee. This applies to section 3—the pivotal section of the bill—and provides that a mining inspector may give permits to illiterate miners to work for a certain time, upon being convinced that they understand the rules of danger, and are capable to read them—while one year is allowed to all in which to pass the simple educational requirement. The peculiar amendment of the game law was the other feature of the day, it being decided that heaver shall have a close season of two years in which to recuperate as a race; that no male elk shall be shot that does not possess at least twelve points (though the number of points of the hunter who is to hold the elk for the hunter while he counted the points); and that doe moose, elk and caribou may be shot from the 15th March to the 15th July.

### PETITIONS.

On the opening of the house with prayers by Rev. Dr. Wilson, petitions were presented by the following: Mr. J. M. Martin—From the citizens and business men of Phoenix, protesting against the repeal or amendment of the eight-hour law in its relation to underground work in metalliferous mines. Mr. J. M. Martin—From the working miners of Phoenix, to the same tenor.

### COAL COMMISSIONS.

On the 30th (Special)—Lieutenant-commandant of the Royal Artillery, has received intelligence from the office that seven men will be tendered gratuities of £500, to be accepted at once. The final year men are applying for the five usually accorded commissions are in the hands of the five usually accorded commissions in all awarded.

### COAL MINES REGULATION BILL.

Mr. Macpherson for the railway committee presented a report, transmitting the bill to incorporate the Taku and Allin Railways and Northern Railway. Mr. Green presented the seventh report of the private bill committee, stating that the bill (Railway Co.) that the standing orders had not been complied with, inasmuch as the committee have not reported on the bill. The committee also reported the preamble of the bill to incorporate the Imperial Pacific Electric Light and Power Co., submitting the same with amendments.

### RETURN OF CONTRACTS.

Hon. Mr. Semlin presented the return asked for on motion of Mr. Higgins with respect to purchases of stationery for certain of the public departments. His confessed inability to recognize its value to the house, and said that it had taken the department three weeks to prepare the return, consisting of three pages, and comprised all purchases from an amount of two cents to several hundred dollars. The return was \$22,121.92.

### NEW WESTMINSTER RELIEF.

A bill to amend the New Westminster Relief Act of 1899 introduced by Hon. Mr. Cotton, received a first reading, and was ordered for second reading on Thursday. Mr. Joseph Martin moved for a return of all correspondence between the government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or the Columbia and Western Railway Company, with regard to a land grant or cash bonus.

### CONVICT COURT JUDGES.

Hon. Mr. Helmechen moved for all correspondence between the Attorney-General and Hon. W. Norman Bole, judge of the county court of New Westminster, with respect to the administration of justice in the Speedy Trials court at New Westminster.

### FORESHADOWING THE BUDGET.

Upon the motion of the Finance Minister, seconded by the Opposition, it was resolved that "the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor taken into consideration on Monday next."

### UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Hon. Mr. Helmechen asked the Attorney-General: "What course is it proposed to take by the government, owing to the recent decision of the Full court at Vancouver, relative to the jurisdiction exercised by the County Court of New Westminster, in the City of Vancouver?"

Hon. Mr. Henderson replied: "The government is now considering this matter."

Mr. Joseph Martin desired in the passage of this subject to direct the attention of the government to the fact that the objection to His Honor Judge Bole's jurisdiction had been taken by the unanimous decision of the bench of Vancouver. He held that the Attorney-General's answer, indicating that the government was considering a restoration of Judge Bole's jurisdiction in the court, and matters referred to, would occasion great uneasiness and alarm among the members of the Vancouver bar.

The house then returned to committee upon the Juries Act Amendment bill, of which Hall being chairman. In committee a new section was introduced as (12) by the Attorney-General, to meet the expressed wishes of Messrs. Ellison and Deane. To enable the provisions of the act (with respect to selection of jurors) to be extended to Vernon and Kamloops, it was provided by this new section that the lieutenant-governor-in-council shall have power to amend the provisions of the Juries Act and of sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 thereof, to any district in the province.

### A COMMITTEE CHANGE.

During Mr. Dunsmuir's absence from the province it was agreed that Mr. Johnston should replace him on the railway committee, and Mr. Bryden upon the mining committee.

### GAME LAW AMENDMENTS.

In committee on the Game Act Amendment bill, Mr. Kelly being presiding, the bill was amended by the motion of Mr. Ellison, to add after the words "provincial museum" in line 8 of section 12, the words "and to provide that nothing in this section shall make lawful the killing of does, elk, moose, deer and caribou from the 15th day of March to the 15th day of July of each year, both days inclusive."

### SUPREME COURT BILL.

In moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Supreme Court Act, Hon. Mr. Henderson explained that the number of sittings of the court of appeal should be reduced. At present the court sits for two terms in each year. It was thought that owing to the fact that the Full court was engaged in the trial of cases, the number of sittings was not given to the judges to get through with their nisi prius work—hearings of action, etc., and that the number of sittings should be reduced, he thought there should be six sittings rather than four. He thought that the number of sittings should be reduced to six, and that the number of sittings should be reduced to six, and that the number of sittings should be reduced to six.

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This measure, reported from committee at a previous sitting, was read a third time, and passed.

### CAMPANES' BILL.

Upon this measure being returned to committee with Mr. Robertson as chairman, the following amendments were introduced on the suggestion of Mr. McKeehan: "Notwithstanding any law to the contrary it shall be lawful for companies incorporated under the act of 1897, to acquire title of land with the object of sub-dividing the same into lots and selling such lots when so subdivided as aforesaid, or companies whose capital or assets consist of property of a wasting nature, provided such companies have paid all debts legally owing by them or have made ample provision for the payment of the same, testified by a declaration of the directors of the company and filed with the registrar of joint stock companies, to declare and pay dividends on the proceeds of the sale of their lands so subdivided as aforesaid or out of the moneys being received by the company in the operation, working and management of such capital property or assets of a wasting nature, but all such dividends shall be subject to the approval and considered as a reduction of the capital of such company."

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### TRUSTEES' BILL.

This measure, reported from committee at a previous sitting, was read a third time, and passed.

### CAMPANES' BILL.

Upon this measure being returned to committee with Mr. Robertson as chairman, the following amendments were introduced on the suggestion of Mr. McKeehan: "Notwithstanding any law to the contrary it shall be lawful for companies incorporated under the act of 1897, to acquire title of land with the object of sub-dividing the same into lots and selling such lots when so subdivided as aforesaid, or companies whose capital or assets consist of property of a wasting nature, provided such companies have paid all debts legally owing by them or have made ample provision for the payment of the same, testified by a declaration of the directors of the company and filed with the registrar of joint stock companies, to declare and pay dividends on the proceeds of the sale of their lands so subdivided as aforesaid or out of the moneys being received by the company in the operation, working and management of such capital property or assets of a wasting nature, but all such dividends shall be subject to the approval and considered as a reduction of the capital of such company."

### GAME LAW AMENDMENTS.

In committee on the Game Act Amendment bill, Mr. Kelly being presiding, the bill was amended by the motion of Mr. Ellison, to add after the words "provincial museum" in line 8 of section 12, the words "and to provide that nothing in this section shall make lawful the killing of does, elk, moose, deer and caribou from the 15th day of March to the 15th day of July of each year, both days inclusive."

### SUPREME COURT BILL.

In moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Supreme Court Act, Hon. Mr. Henderson explained that the number of sittings of the court of appeal should be reduced. At present the court sits for two terms in each year. It was thought that owing to the fact that the Full court was engaged in the trial of cases, the number of sittings was not given to the judges to get through with their nisi prius work—hearings of action, etc., and that the number of sittings should be reduced, he thought there should be six sittings rather than four. He thought that the number of sittings should be reduced to six, and that the number of sittings should be reduced to six.

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### Eight Hours or Annihilation

### Member That Brought Down the Minister.

### Rossland Miners Cite War Eagle Action in Justification of Their Demand.

In addition to the lengthy communications printed yesterday the following appears in the return of correspondence respecting the eight-hour law:

The resolutions of the Rossland miners' union, No. 38, Western Federation of Miners, were transmitted by President John Leadon and Secretary James Devine, on the 28th of April, the covering letter reading: "According to instructions we have the honor to inform you that the above mentioned organization by resolution at their last regular meeting unanimously and unqualifiedly endorsed the resolution of the Trades and Labor Council, of the eight-hour law, copy of which is herewith enclosed. It is certainly unfortunate that so much agitation has been generated against this law which promised so much for the co-operation of the metalliferous mining industry, but which only at most could place them on the same footing as prevails in practically every country in the British Empire where mining operations of any kind are carried on. We very much fear that the argument of mine owners who induced the government to enact the law was of such a character as to impress the executive with an exaggerated and over-estimated idea of the gravity of the situation. The fact is that the law was enacted on the fact that at the time that such representations were made they were positively not in a position to demonstrate what the actual results of the enforcement of the law would be, since they had made no fair practical test of the law. In contrast to the actions of complaining parties in this case, let us compare the attitude of the War Eagle mining company towards the eight-hour principle. This corporation employs probably more men than are employed in all of the Slope mines represented by the five mining superintendents who formed the first delegation to wait on the executive urging them to exempt them from the law. 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