

The Daily Colonist

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 1 1895.

VOLUME XXXVII. NO. 8

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver's Poultry Show a Great Success—Forgery—Incorrec Reports Denounced.

Big Shipments From the Slooan—Railway Development in the Mining Districts.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER. Jan. 24.—The building in which the poultry exhibit is being held could not accommodate the crowds attending. Mr. Ball, the circuit judge, says the show is fully equal to any he has attended on the Sound. The number of entries has been estimated at 200. The exhibit of fancy pigeons is unusually attractive. On Saturday Mr. Steinhilber, of Nanaimo, and Mr. King, of Westminster, sent home carrier pigeons against time.

The Rugby team are practicing hard in preparation for their match with the Nanaimo Hornets on Saturday. They are confident of securing the premiership of the province for 1895.

At a meeting of the board of trade last night those present recorded the disapproval of the board of the action of certain irresponsible persons in sending outside greatly exaggerated reports as to the damage done by the recent high tides.

Mr. Trethewey has on exhibition here an ingenious machine for the quick labelling of round cans.

A man named Levi, from San Francisco, forged the name of D. Oppenheimer to a cheque for \$14. The cheque was presented at the Bank of B.N.B. the cashier at once saw it was a forgery and reported the matter to Manager Young. Before the police could capture him the man made good his escape to San Francisco.

C. Fisher is in jail in Portland for issuing a forged cheque in favor of T. C. A. A. A. of Vancouver, purporting to be in payment of informer's fees. Mr. A. A. A. claims he knows nothing whatever about the transaction.

VANCOUVER. Jan. 25.—At the poultry show yesterday C. W. Riley, of Vancouver, was awarded first prize in Banded Plymouth Rocks, Silver Wyandots, White Wyandots, Light Brahmas and Dark Brahmas. Wallis & McCargar won the premium in White Plymouth Rocks and Black Javas. E. Trimble in American Dominos, R. Jarvis in Leghorns, rose comb and brown, and C. C. Craig in Bantams.

As was mentioned exclusively in the Colonist some time ago, free postal delivery will be inaugurated on February 1. Last night burglars smashed the handsome glass window in Weeks & Robinson's store and abstracted a quantity of cloths.

The government have sent word to the collector of customs that \$1 a day will be paid for each vessel visiting Vancouver.

Paul's hospital of seamen who apply for admittance under the sick seaman's act, payable out of the sick seaman's dues collected from each vessel visiting Vancouver.

The city hospital had previously declined to accept the same offer owing to the fact that the \$1 a day allowed only paid the hospital fees, without remunerating the doctors.

At the medical men are under salary at St. Paul's hospital, and obliged to be attendances in any case, the matter does not present the same difficulties there.

Major Townley has offered a drill shed and instructor to the school for a half hour a week for the purpose of practice drill. The school trustees will probably take advantage of the offer.

W. E. K. Baker was examined as to his sanity to-morrow. He accepted several ladies, asking them if they were Miss Tennant. He says Miss Tennant deserted him. He seems to be crazed through love.

Chinatown is in a state of excitement, and the deafening crackle of crackers was kept up all day long.

The exports from Vancouver to the United States for December amounted to \$453,000.

WESTMINSTER. Jan. 24.—Mr. T. S. Higginson, Crown timber agent, has returned from Montreal. He speaks of the wrong impression created by the exaggerated flood reports in that city. Mr. Higginson did what he could to counteract the erroneous impression.

The barque C. O. Frank called from Brunette mills lumber laden for San Francisco to-day. Her cargo was valued at \$4,200. The committee named to deal with Sir Charles Tupper's letter are collecting information from all sources, and their report to the council will be an exhaustive one.

Thirteen Chinamen have been holding disgraceful orgies at Mission. Capt. Pittendree proceeded to Mission yesterday and the ringleaders are to be punished.

NEW WESTMINSTER. Jan. 25.—The election of Councillor Cye at Dewdney is to be contested on the ground of inadequate qualification. The election of Reeve Dixon is also to be contested for alleged irregularities in voting.

Judge Byle is again able to resume his duties and appeared in court for a short time yesterday.

The Lak-a-Lak dyke breaking case will come up under the speedy trial act at Chilliwack on Thursday. The ground where the alleged offence is said to have taken place will be gone over by the Judge and counsel.

NANAIMO. Jan. 25.—An experiment attended with fatal results was made on a new explosive at No. 1 shaft this morning. Messrs. Anderson and Todhunter, of Union, recently announced the invention of a new explosive claimed to possess qualities superior to ordinary gunpowder. Numerous experiments with the new agent proved very satisfactory, and the New Vancouver Coal Company resolved to try it. One trial some two weeks ago turned out all right, and the institution has become a success. Morgan was selected to superintend operations, and those John Duos and B. Bologni to assist him. A hole was prepared, and Bologni was tapping it when the charge exploded, scattering the face rock in all directions. Bologni's head was badly shattered and he was picked up unconscious. Duos was badly cut and shaken up, and Morgan severely bruised. Bologni was

taken to the hospital and died later in the day. It is supposed the explosion was caused by concussion in powder in a defective condition.

DUNCAN. Jan. 23.—Philip, a young Kookath Indian, was brought up at the court house yesterday before W. H. Elington and H. O. Wellburn, J. P., for stealing several articles of small value from Mrs. Frankmore's store on the Cowichan flats. He pleaded guilty and was sent up to Nanaimo for 14 days' imprisonment.

The "Area Belle" is being rehearsed and will be produced on January 31 on the boards at the Agricultural hall by members of the Cowichan Plesant Evening Society.

Another of the agreeable dances at the Sabian school was given last evening.

NEW DENVER. (From the Ledger.) Harry Shevan has sold a half interest in the Columbia, a claim at Trail, for \$4,000.

A deal is on for the purchase of the Eureka by foreign capitalists for \$12,000. Moore, McDonald and McMillan are the owners.

R. M. Sherman has purchased from F. T. Kelly and J. M. Harris a half interest in the Deadman and Wild Goose properties, paying therefor \$7,000.

E. A. Baum has sold an iron claim on Kootenay lake to the Pilot Bay smelter for \$1,000.

Work has been suspended on the Dardanelles until heavier machinery can be procured.

At the beginning of the month 85 tons of ore were shipped from Kaslo to Great Falls. The ore came from the Goodenough, Bluebird, Surprise and Dardanelles.

For the week ending January 5 the War Eagle, on Trail creek, shipped out 100 tons of ore and the Le Roi 144 tons. The whole was valued at \$15,200. Pretty good for a gold camp.

Work is to be commenced at once by the Kootenay Hydraulic Mining company on the foundation of a large pump to draw water from the Bend d'Oreille river for washing up its claim.

A party in Vancouver made a proposition to the owners of the mica claims near Nakusp to stock the properties for one hundred thousand dollars. His offer was declined, the terms being too much in favor of the promoter of the great scheme.

Frank Hughes has been taken to Kamloops to await his trial at the next session on the charge of blackmail. He wrote a letter to J. H. Bows, a Nelson lawyer, demanding \$200, or he would expose him in a way that would be decidedly unpleasant.

Turkeys sell at a premium now in the valley. Last week two parties reported finding predaceous stones in the crops of gobblers being prepared for the family table. In one case the stones, in the character of rubies, were small and of little worth; but in the other instance the delinquent owned a pair of that of the two brilliant found, one was worth \$50. The turkey had been originally purchased in Kamloops.

RELAIS. (From the Tribune.) The new city government of Kaslo is: John Keen, mayor; O. T. Stone, Hamilton Byers, Josiah Fletcher, Alexander Chisholm and John L. Retalick, aldermen. All good men.

Five hundred tons of ore have been shipped from the Blue Bell mine, in Alnsworth district, to the smelter at Pilot Bay for concentration.

Major Giddop and his partner have been working on the Gallup group, near Upper Kootenay lake, during the winter. The group consists of the President, Two Brothers and California claims, located 1 1/2 miles from the lake. Recently they struck a two-foot vein of carbonates, an assay of which yielded 381 ounces silver and 40 per cent. lead. The Simpson brothers of Duncan city, have contracted to transport the ore from the mine to the Kootenay lake for \$20 a ton. For this purpose they have built a scow for the upper lake to carry 10 tons a load. On the Duncan and Lardian rivers they will use batteries.

A man by the name of Roberts was killed on the 10th instant by a snowball at the Ivanhoe mine, in Slooan district. Roberts was of Welsh descent and for a time lived at Alnsworth, and at the time of his death was foreman of the Ivanhoe. He expected to realize \$3,000 or \$4,000 in the spring from mining property he owned in Slooan district.

A deposit of low-grade ore on Seven-mile creek, near Nakusp, is attracting no little attention. Its owners claim that it is fully fifty feet wide and that it shows up for a distance of over 500 feet. The ore goes about \$5 in gold to the ton and is free milling. The owners are Messrs. Duhamel, Revebeck, Peterson and Campbell.

SLOOAN. (From the Slooan Times.) The fame of the granite hills has brought in Mr. Kile and his partner from the Black Hills. Both are experienced prospectors, and propose to spend the winter in here and prospect next summer.

Trail creek is a very fair example of a typical mining camp. There was a rush to the site it was first discovered. Then it was looked at as no good. All of a sudden Trail creek becomes a producer and everyone is full of faith and confidence in it. It is now producing 70 tons of ore on an average a day, and the approximate value of the ore shipped between December 23 and January 5 is given at about \$18,000. The War Eagle, in which Mr. J. A. Finch has a one-eighth interest, is said to be in a position to pay a net dividend of \$20,000 a month for two or three years to come. Between the Le Roi, the War Eagle, the Joste and the O.K., Trail creek is now producing \$100,000 worth of gold a month. There appears to be a steady and good profit in working ore of the value of \$40 a ton. The mines have been well tested, and show colossal bodies of ore on the lower levels of even better grade than on the surface.

The agitation begins some months ago looking to the establishment of a money order department in connection with the local post office has achieved the desired end, and the institution has become a success. Morgan was selected to superintend operations, and those John Duos and B. Bologni to assist him. A hole was prepared, and Bologni was tapping it when the charge exploded, scattering the face rock in all directions. Bologni's head was badly shattered and he was picked up unconscious. Duos was badly cut and shaken up, and Morgan severely bruised. Bologni was

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TROLLEYMEN'S STRIKE.

Its Back Is Believed to Be Broken—Additional Suspended Lines Resuspended.

Death of a Man Who Was Shot by Soldiers—Important Legal Decision.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 24.—The trolley strikers played their last card yesterday in ordering out the electric workers in all the lines affected. Wholesale wire cutting took place during the night, and many line-men obeyed the order to quit work. Several lines which have been operated for several days were closed up this morning. They were started after rain had fallen, and the companies also started new lines, and while the normal traffic has not yet been restored, wire cars are operated on all the main arteries of travel. Green Point saw its first car for ten days, and its citizens, who yesterday demanded the forfeiture of the charter of the companies, were somewhat mollified. Law and order has not yet been established, though it has been definitely decided that no more troops are needed.

Reports received this morning show that the roof of 4th street was damaged by the soldiers of the Thirteenth regiment, died at Long Island College hospital at 2:35 o'clock this morning.

Thomas Carney, who while working on the roof of 4th street was shot by soldiers of the Thirteenth regiment, died at Long Island College hospital at 2:35 o'clock this morning.

Reports received at police headquarters this morning show that the city was quiet all night. The line-men of the trolley roads are out on strike this morning, and a number of depots not a single line-man reported for duty up to 8 o'clock. The only company claiming to have any of the old line-men at work is the Brooklyn City railway company.

William McGrath, a conductor, and Richard Lyman, motorman, were arrested for pulling down trolley wires at Broadway and Stewart street early this morning. The wire cutting last night was more extensive than at any time since the strike began.

Col. Appleton, of the Seventh regiment, said this morning that last night was the most peaceful of any since the regiment has been in Brooklyn. There was no trouble of any kind and the soldiers had a good night's rest. Cars are running under the protection of the police and militia, and there has been no change in the assignments of the various military companies in the eastern district.

Alpine received a telephone message from the mayor of Brooklyn this morning to the effect that three hundred lines were running and that everything looked promising for early and peaceful settlement of the trouble.

The Flushing and Graham avenue line of the Brooklyn city railway began operations this evening, the first car since the strike began having run on the road at 2:30 o'clock of the city, and it was generally expected that bloodshed would follow the opening of the line. No militiamen were placed along the streets through which the cars ran, but a strong force of police were ordered out and they kept the crowds from congregating in companies.

At 3:45 some excitement was created about the corner of Broadway avenue and Fulton street by the throwing of a number of barrels of ashes on the tracks and the pulling down and burning out of a number of street wires, two blocks away in each direction. A detachment of troop "A" appeared a few minutes later the street was comparatively free of people.

The opinion has been freely expressed by the militia and police officials that a half dozen regiments will be required to pass the cars through certain sections. The toughs have for the week past openly declared that no car will ever be operated through the city unless the strikers are broken.

Behind fences and out-of-way corners, piles of stones, bricks, barrels and lumber to be used as missiles and barriers are to be found.

The forceful expression in Judge Gaynor's opinion as to the responsibilities of the trolley railroad companies seems to have infused new spirit into the leaders of the strike, who declare they are now as determined as ever in their struggle, and believe that the company will not give up until they are willing, as they have been in the beginning, to submit the questions at issue to arbitration. Representative New York and Brooklyn line-men met in conference with the executive committee of District Assembly No. 75, this evening. Representatives of organizations in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Elizabeth, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse and other cities were present. The situation was discussed, and the conclusion arrived at that, notwithstanding all the obstacles presented and the mighty efforts put forth on the part of the city, the strike has progressed thus far satisfactorily and with every assurance of ultimate success. Judge Gaynor's ringing words, arraigning the companies for attempting to strike and ignore their responsibility to the public. The president of the "big six" assured the executive committee, on the part of the printers of New York, that financial aid would be given to continue the fight on legitimate lines. The conference seemed to appreciate that statement very much, recognizing the fact that the types have always been most generous and prompt in helping their working brethren in every emergency.

The men who have been in operation for several days, the Seventh avenue, the Ninth avenue and the Fifteenth street lines were closed up this morning. The wires on these lines were found to be on this morning, and the line-men refused to repair them. The places of the men were not filled during the day and the roads could not be opened. The cutting was done in a thoroughly scientific manner and inflicted a greater knowledge of electrical affairs than is possessed by the uninitiated. Several attempts were made at the car house to start cars, but the cars did not run for two or three blocks away. None of the lines attempted to run cars late at night. The Check street line shut down about

4 p. m., and the 13th regiment returned to their armory for the night. The cross town lines stopped before dark. The cars on Broadway, Gates avenue, Myrtle avenue and Flushing avenue stopped about 7 o'clock. The last lines operated were the Courts street, the Fulton avenue and the Flatbush lines. They stopped at 9 o'clock. The companies apparently did not care to invite trouble by operating at night.

The decision by Judge Gaynor, of the Supreme court, against the companies in a mandamus proceedings, severely scores the Brooklyn Heights Co. for failing to operate its lines. Justice Gaynor declared that the whole matter is a question of wages, that the companies have not the right to suspend operations one week or one hour in order to obtain men who will take lower wages than have been paid. He said that a railroad had the right to replace men gradually, or to discharge all its employees at one time provided they have enough men to operate their lines continuously.

STRIKERS ON TRIAL. CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The trial of Eugene V. Debs and his associates of the American Railway Union on a charge of conspiracy, was begun before Judge Grosscup in the United States circuit court to-day. The trial is on the indictment found against the strikers on October 1st, and which is known as the omnibus indictment. The indictment contains four counts, the first being a general presentation and the other three are a grouping of offenses occurring on the lines of railroad upon which the alleged crime was committed. The third count was dismissed because it failed to set forth that the act was "willfully and knowingly committed." There were originally sixty-nine persons named in the indictment for conspiracy to obstruct the mails, but the government's counsel subsequently notified the grand jury that only four were dismissed at the opening of the trial. When the case was called nearly one half of those named in the indictments failed to appear, and bench warrants were issued by the court.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, Jan. 24.—(Special)—The fur store of Joseph Rodgers & Co., on Main street, was badly gutted by fire this morning, the stock being almost entirely ruined by water and smoke. The firemen confined the blaze to the interior of the building, which is not seriously damaged. The total loss on the stock is about \$25,000. The insurance is carried as follows: Commercial Union \$5,000, Phoenix of Hartford \$5,000, Lancashire \$4,000, Liverpool and Globe \$1,500. Total \$14,500.

Madame Royal, mother of Hon. Joseph Royal, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, is critically ill at the St. Boniface hospital.

Word has been received of the death at St. Louis, Mo., of Donald Ross, formerly a member of the House of Representatives and manager of the Canada Life Assurance Co., at this point, to succeed the late Mr. Hutcheon.

It is leaked out that some hotelkeepers on Pacific coast points in British Columbia and south of there have put hotel runners on the coast. The C.E.R. Co. have taken steps to prevent it and to prevent the hotel owners of their advertising privileges. Special instructions have therefore been issued to all conductors and trainmen.

TORONTO TOPICS. TORONTO, Jan. 24.—(Special)—A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest on the death of fireman E. Bowery. The jury in answer to a question of questions submitted by the coroner, stated that the Globe building had not been properly constructed; that the water pressure was insufficient, and that the appliances used by the fire department were not sufficient to cope with the fire.

Stapleton Colcord has been elected president; G. B. Oler, first vice-president; Edward Quinoy, second vice-president, and J. L. Spink, treasurer of the Board of Trade union men.

Goldwin Smith had declined to reply to the toast of Canada at the Press Association banquet here on the plea of ill-health, but Dr. J. H. Denison, who published the "Anti-Socialist" in the Empire, has taken the toast, has decided the latter to waive the ill health plea and he has asked that he be permitted to carry out the original programme.

The grand jury of assizes to-day, in making their presentation, urged that the city should deal liberally with firemen, both in salary and in the hours of work. An increase in the number of the firemen, the police was urged, and it was recommended that the penalties for robbing and pocket-picking and similar crimes be made more severe. The prohibition of the liquor traffic was also strongly urged.

The fight for the presidency of the P. E. A. has changed considerably and is now between James Brown, an Owen Sound contractor, and ex-Mayor Esary of London. Mr. Madill withdrew from the contest last night and the Toronto delegates, who were his chief supporters, have thrown in their lot with Mr. Brown. The delegates from Western Ontario, where Mr. Madill lives, are strongly opposed to him, while his backers are from Toronto. Mr. Esary had the support of Western Ontario.

J. P. PLANTA. SEATTLE, Jan. 24.—Joseph P. Planta, the Nanaimo defaulter who was arrested in this city the night before last by Detective Hart, yesterday refused to say a word. He is still in the city jail awaiting the arrival of an officer to take him back to British Columbia.

A Vancouver dispatch announces that Governor Moreby left on Wednesday for Seattle to take charge of the prisoner. Superintendent of Provincial Police Hanesey arrived at noon yesterday from Nanaimo, where he has been looking up the case, and left last night for the Sound. He speaks in warm praise of the Seattle chief of police and his officers who had so heartily cooperated with the local authorities, and said that he did not expect that the defaulter would raise any objections to or cause any delay in his immediate return to Victoria.

CABLE ITEMS.

M. Bourgeois Falls to Form a Cabinet in France—Italian Elections.

Conservative Gains in England—Launch of a New Cunard—Explosion of Ammunition.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The large Petrol, loaded with government stores consisting chiefly of ammunition for Nordenfled and Gatling guns, blew up near Gravesend this morning. She had a crew of five men and no trace of a single one of them is to be found.

The new Cunard freight steamer Styria, 10,000 tons, was launched to-day in the Clyde. She was built for the Boston service, which will enter in April. The Cunard Cyrenthia, a similar vessel for the same service, will be ready in June.

It is highly probable that before the parliamentary elections in Italy an armistice will be granted to the prisoners condemned by the military courts in Sicily. About 1,500 men were found guilty of sedition in connection with the revolt of last winter and more than a thousand of them are still serving sentences. The summary manner in which they were tried and condemned has been one of the chief subjects of agitation against Premier Crispien, and a general pardon is regarded in government circles as the best means of mollifying the Radicals. It is thought that the amnesty decree will be published on March 14, King Humbert's birthday.

M. Bourgeois, to whom was entrusted the formation of a new French cabinet, this morning notified President Faure that there were no prospects of his success, and asked to be relieved of the task.

The bark Harvester, from Port Elizabeth to Port Elizabeth, Africa, is ashore near Lorenzo, Marquesas islands.

The result of the election for member of parliament to represent the South West district of Worcestershire is in succession to the late Sir Edmund Leach, Bart., Conservative, was as follows: Col. Long, Conservative, 4,760; F. Impey, Gladstonian, 3,833; Conservative majority, 1,176. The Conservative majority was increased from 680 to 1,176, a gain of 585 votes.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The executive committee of the Armenian society has summoned a conference to consider the steps to be taken in parliament in view of the increasing gravity of the situation in Armenia and the refusal of the Porte to allow reporters in the province. The Constantinople correspondent of the Central News says: "In consequence of Mgr. Imbrillina's declaration that he will send a delegate to Sassoun and his conferences with the Russian, French and British consuls, and Sultan has sent Munier Boy, his private secretary for foreign correspondence, to ask him to explain his attitude and to formulate his grievances."

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says that after her concert on Tuesday, Madame Fiedl had a chill and since then has been confined to her bed with influenza. She is at the Hotel Munich and has telegraphed to Leipzig, cancelling her engagement to sing there on Saturday. If she makes good progress she may leave Vienna on Saturday or Sunday.

The first chamber of the Swedish riksdag yesterday debated on the reply to the speech from the throne. Many members abstained from voting. The Swedish press is very much opposed to dividing the joint consular system.

Count Kanitz, agrarian Conservative, spoke in the German Reichstag to-day against the government's policy of reciprocity treaties as inaugurated by Count Caprivi. Freiherr von Marshall, replying for the government, admitted that the commercial relations between Germany and Russia had almost stagnated, as Russia had not realized the expected advantages and her farmers found the exportation of rye to be bare of profit. The agricultural depression had been felt in the other treaty countries more severely than in Germany.

Hon. Winston Churchill, says his father's death was peaceful and painless. On Thursday morning a private funeral service for the family was held at the residence of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, in Grosvenor square. The mother of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, Frances Ann Emily, Duchess of Marlborough, widow of the seventh Duke of Marlborough, is seriously ill.

The Hungarian police yesterday charged a mob which started for the reletag building. There was a stiff fight and many rioters were arrested before the mob were dispersed.

The trouble growing out of the attack made upon Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., by Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, N. Y., has been the subject of inquiry by the Vatican. It has been held by the superiors of the Archbishop that the sermon preached by Bishop McQuaid, of the Rochester diocese, was subversive of church discipline. In this sermon Bishop McQuaid condemned Archbishop Ireland for what he alleged was improper interference in behalf of the Republican party in the last state election. Scarcely the conclusions of the Vatican are known to the north of the harbor, where she sank, blocking the entrance.

BLOW IN THE CHANNEL. LONDON, Jan. 23.—A high north-west wind is blowing over the Channel. Tugs sent out from Dover are helping many vessels in distress. The night mail boats are not making their usual trips. French fishermen are loading a derrick back of Calais today and towed her to the north of the harbor, where she sank, blocking the entrance.

PACIFIC TELEGRAPH SERVICE. TORONTO, Jan. 24.—(Special)—Sandford Fleming, who arrived in Toronto last evening, said that could the United States determine to lay a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu and the same line across to land a British cable on one of the Hawaiian Islands the general interests of commerce would be greatly benefited.

was in law an should be paid foundation to a reasonable used to name, On the other, to be per- subsequent agreement as terms of that namely, that ld determine t was entitled an agree- no reward or

molition on and to keep the agree- should be the college (L.R. 6 this, the present plaintiff has defendants, but has been of and one that a certain cir- advantage of, had expressed jury have ex- plaintiff's ser-

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WALKER, J. HE DRAKE. against the judg- of a verdict of tion for a new case was twice as a result of a illusory con- the plaintiff had acted for assistance prior to the date of 1892, and in the jury have d in respect of the of the mines

This action is tented Winslow neys to nego- pown as Silver ther specified be paid to mine for his

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es he renders before or after tion, are to W. Hall is in sold, the resolution services, but ther is does or and dependent as in Win- further allowing.

very fact that rings the case M. and W., on an agree- hereby agree seeky manager and the amount leave entirely to the majority of the in the sub- nith, 4 H., where future the defendant upon which and B. Martin called upon to Brewer, and could say that hly decided, that as regards a succeeded in to hold his ver- W. Hall as the action, and Mr. This may be it is not th regard to ad claim and to treated as ot think he is right to some the resolution. be accepted as an existing, ple only and taken in satis- 16 Q. B. 380, a discharge of promise bind- debt must be

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for a new trial. The motion, which is in union, without objection rolled v. Smith, 12 dland Railway

to refusing to mitted by de- nce to the ap- pre practically the refusal to tion of the re- pper. Having- gence in sup- port help-fled in obtain- or practically and argument against the costs and, therefore, not applica- entitled to

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SIGNIFICANT SILENCE.

It is wonderful how dreadfully stupid the organ of the Opposition is when it suits its purpose to be obtuse. Yesterday evening it pretended to think that we expected it to have a full report on Wednesday or Thursday of the Hon. Mr. Laurier's speech delivered in Montreal on Tuesday evening. We never suggested anything of the kind. What we did was to express our surprise that not the "faintest echo" of the speech had reached the Liberal organ of this city. There is a very great difference between a report of a speech and a faint echo of it. It is the next thing to certain, if Mr. Laurier had made a speech which pleased the Liberals of Montreal and was thought to be satisfactory to the Liberal party generally, the substance of it and some of its most striking passages would have been telegraphed to every Liberal paper in the Dominion. If, for instance, the Liberal leader had said something calculated to take from him the reproach of ineffectiveness and ambiguity with respect to the policy of his party on the trade question, would not the zealous Liberal newspapers give his utterance the widest circulation possible? Would they not expect that such a deliverance would carry consternation into the Conservative camp and do a great deal to raise the spirits of the despairing Grits who are getting tired of being fed with the "east wind"? They are longing for something more substantial and satisfactory than what their leaders' speeches have of late contained, but since they have no news from Montreal it is but reasonable to conclude that they have been sadly disappointed. The conclusion to be drawn from the silence of the Liberals with regard to that speech is that there was usual "nothing to it."

PROHIBITION.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court has made it clear that the provinces do not possess the power to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of spirituous liquors. The efforts, therefore, to introduce prohibition into some of the provinces has been in vain. Prohibition, if it ever becomes law, must extend over the whole Dominion. In this the Dominion of Canada differs from the United States. Each State has the power to make the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks within its limits illegal. But it cannot prevent them being taken into or through the State. It seems to us that the law of the Dominion is in this respect preferable to the constitution of the United States, for there is little chance of establishing prohibition in one province when liquor can be freely imported into the country, and when it can be manufactured and sold in the neighboring provinces. From what we can learn prohibition has not been successful in any state in which it has been tried. In the State of Maine, which has had a strict prohibition law more than forty years, alcoholic beverages can be obtained by those who want them. If, however, the law was such that no intoxicating liquor could be comparatively easy of enforcement. The chances of getting such a law, either in this country or in the United States, seem at this moment to be very few and very remote. The provinces, however, have power to regulate the liquor traffic in the interests of order and good government. How far that power extends has not been made clear by the recent decision, which is said to be contradictory. There seems to be some doubt as to whether a Provincial Legislature can enact a local option law. There is no doubt about the constitutionality of such a law if enacted by the Dominion Parliament. The law known as the Scott Act is such a law. Under it every county and incorporated city in any part of the Dominion can have what, if it could be enforced, is in effect a prohibitory law, as prohibitory as the most rigid advocates of teetotalism could reasonably desire. But experience has proved that there are but few places in Canada in which the Scott Act can be enforced. Would a provincial prohibitory law be in any respect more effective? We think not. Here, we have a notion, only one way in which the sale and manufacture of intoxicating drinks can be effectually prohibited; that way is to stop drinking them.

A WEAK BROTHER.

The Ontario Patron is the political puritan of the time. They denounce politicians of both parties as corrupt, and they reproach them with attempting to debauch the electors. They themselves are—by profession—very rigidly righteous in a political sense. They have no political sins to answer for, because hitherto they have not had the opportunity to transgress. They are young in politics, and have not been much in the way of temptation. But young as they are as a party, one of them has already fallen. A Mr. Tucker, who was at the last Ontario general election returned in the interest of the Patron, has been before the election court and has not only been unseated but disqualified. His offence was, he says, to say, in treating, He tried to corrupt the electors in what many of the good people of Ontario consider the worst of all possible ways. He caused them to stray from the straight and narrow path of political righteousness by treating them to alcoholic stimulants. We can easily understand how the wickedness of this double-dyed offender has shocked his brother Patrons in and out of the Legislature. A hardened Tory or an abandoned Grit could not have done worse. Their faith in human nature must be grievously shaken when an uncompromising hater of corruption and a stern denouncer of bribery has been

ABD-UL-HAMID.

When people of the West hear of the terrible outrages that have been committed on their fellow-Christians in Armenia, they naturally wonder what kind of a man the Sultan can be under whose rule such atrocities could possibly be perpetrated. They have heard that the Sultan is a despotic ruler and that his word is law in every part of his dominions. He is, therefore, considered to a greater extent responsible for crimes committed by his servants than are constitutional sovereigns who reign but do not rule.

MONTRÉAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

The alleged unemployed have been making demonstrations in Montreal. The appearance of the crowd did not impress the true friends of labor favorably. The cloven hoof of the demon of political agitation was too clearly seen by the discerning. The politicians were not skilful enough to hide their true design, which was not to excite sympathy for the unemployed or to add them in any way, but to produce an impression unfavorable to the Corporation and to the Dominion Government. The Montreal Witness, whose leanings to the Liberal are well known, was not duped by the schemers, neither were the labor delegates, whose sympathies are wholly with deserving men out of work. The Witness in a vigorous and well-timed article exposed the dishonesty of the agitators, and the labor delegates severely rebuked the men who were endeavoring to make capital for themselves and their party out of the distress of their unfortunate fellow citizens. This is part of what the Witness said:

From the speeches made by the Mayor and members of the Trades and Labor Council at the City Hall yesterday, we gather that professional agitators were at the bottom of the recent labor demonstrations, which were so greedily taken advantage of by professional politicians to arouse rancor against the defenders of the civil service. In reproaching the course of the latter, the Mayor plainly mentioned certain aldermen whose names are odious in connection with many other matters, as being the cause of the discontent existing among workmen in the city to-day. In pathetic words the labor delegates pointed out how cruel it was of them to have more of this world's goods than they knew what to do with, for pure greed's sake, to make the lot of the poor harder to bear by nursing their discontent and striving to sow among them the deadly seeds of hatred. How different were the words of the delegates who have the cause of the poor really at heart from those of Alderman Hurlbut when he addressed the working men on Tuesday! The whole strain of the delegates' remarks was in favor of moderation both in speech and action, while Alderman Hurlbut's aim seemed to be directly the reverse.

It is pretty clear that the Montreal schemers will fail to accomplish their object. They have arrayed against them the good sense and the good feeling of the community. The real friends of the workmen in Montreal are doing what they can to relieve the existing distress, and we venture to say that in this good work they get very little help indeed from the agitators and the speakers. These men are always ready to excite discontent and to create an uproar, but when it comes to making sacrifices to help their needy neighbors they show no disposition to come to the front, or rather they shrink off and leave to the man they traduce and vilify to give substantial help to those who are in need.

A LIBERAL DEFINITION.

The Hon. Edward Blake, the foremost man of the Liberal party, did not, when his party was in power, see his way to the establishment of British free trade in the Dominion of Canada. He knew that this system requires for its successful operation direct taxation to no inconsiderable extent. He knew, too, that direct taxation was impossible in Canada, and he was honest enough to say so. A revenue must be raised by imposing duties on imports, and he believed it to be right when framing the tariff to regulate the duties so as to benefit the home producer. What is this but protection? The following is an extract from a speech which he delivered in Toronto on the 4th November, 1875:

Direct taxation of the present condition of the country, and we must for many years pursue the practice of deriving our revenue from indirect taxes upon articles which were largely capable of being produced in the country. That policy would necessarily afford a large benefit to those engaged in domestic production. He had always thought that while dealing with the question of laying the taxes consistently with the general principles he had mentioned they ought to use their opportunity as far as they legitimately could do so to distribute the taxes so as to give benefit to the home producers. He agreed with those who had said that various forms of industry were, if not essential, certainly most important to the true growth of a nation. The trade policy clearly and distinctly outlined in the above passage does not leave even a remote resemblance to British free trade, yet it was the only policy which Mr. Blake, when he was a Minister of the Crown, believed to be possible for Canada. Mr. Blake then held that varied forms of industry were most important to the true growth of the nation, and he also believed that in the distribution of taxes the home producers should be considered. It would be difficult to state the principles of moderate protection more clearly or more accurately than Mr. Blake did in the few words we have quoted.

Heart Disease Believed in 20 Minutes.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease, whether of 20 minutes or 20 years, cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

LAST YEAR'S DEFICIT.

The cause of last year's deficit has been the subject of interesting discussion between the Halifax Chronicle and the Halifax Herald. The former being of the Liberal persuasion, maintains that "the deficit of last year was due, not to reduction of duties but to declining imports and consequent falling off in revenue, and to increased expenditure permitted in the face of Minister Foster's declaration in his budget speech that the expenditure would be curtailed in order to keep it within the income."

The Herald, in reply, shows that since 1890 the tariff has been so altered that a given amount of imports yield a very much smaller revenue. It says: "In the fiscal year ended in June, 1890, the value of imports entered for consumption in Canada was \$112,765,584, and the amount of duty collected thereon was \$24,014,938. Four years later, in the fiscal year ended in June, 1894, the value of imports entered for consumption in Canada was \$113,093,983, but the amount of duty collected thereon was only \$19,379,822, or \$4,635,086 less than had been collected on even a somewhat smaller importation four years previously! This affords a striking proof of the vast reduction made in the tariff rate during 1890-94, and if the comparison be made between the tariff rate in 1889 and the new revised tariff of 1894, the reduction will be found to be fully 30 per cent, as we before stated. Now then, as to the effect of this great reduction in the rate of the tariff, in producing the deficit last fiscal year of \$1,210,322. Had the same tariff rate been in force in the fiscal year ended in 1894, as existed four years previously, we have seen that the revenue from customs would have been over \$4,635,086 more than it was under the reduced rates, and consequently instead of there being a deficit of \$1,210,322 there would have been a surplus of \$3,424,000! Let us place the same facts in tabular form:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Imports, Duty. 1890: \$112,765,584, \$24,014,938. 1894: \$113,093,983, \$19,379,822.

Reduction resulting from lowering the tariff: \$4,635,086. Deficit for year 1894: \$1,210,322. Surplus prevented by tariff reduction: \$3,424,000. The whole case is now too plain to need further comment. The deficit was not caused, in the slightest degree, by a falling off in the importation, as alleged by the Chronicle, for there was no falling off in importation as compared with the fiscal year 1890. The great difference of \$4,635,086 in the customs taxation in the two years was due solely to the reduction in the tariff effected during that period, and to that extent the country owes the deficit of last year instead of the large surplus which there would have been at the old rates of duties. As the Herald's figures are correct the conclusion is incontrovertible. That so large a reduction in the average rate of duties as is here shown has been made since 1890, will be a surprise to many persons. The general impression is that the reduction has been inconsiderable. It is supposed that with the exception of taking the duty off sugar very little indeed has been done of late years towards lowering or lessening the customs duties. But the figures of the Herald tell a very different tale. The changes in the tariff must have been very considerable when \$113,094,983 worth of imports in 1894 yielded \$4,635,086 less revenue than \$112,765,584 worth did in 1890.

URGENT NEED.

We are grieved to learn that there is distress in this city. There are many who cannot get employment and who are consequently in need of the necessities of life. It is our duty to obtain means to help the unfortunate unemployed. The Mayor, we are glad to learn, has taken upon himself the responsibility of aiding in the relief of distress. As hungry people cannot wait until contributions are collected he has availed himself of the services of the Salvation Army, whose officers and soldiers are always ready to engage in any good work that their hands find to do. Adjutant Archibald is to open a room on Tuesday where those who want food and have no money to buy it can get a comfortable meal. This is, as we understand, independent of the "food and shelter" scheme, for which money has been collected and which it is hoped will be put in operation without much further delay. The food is to be given to deserving persons in the interim gratis.

Mr. Archibald, who has charge of the relief work, will be greatly obliged to any one for contributions of food or money. The object is to find those who are suffering for want of nourishment at once. The work is a good one, and we trust that the citizens generally will do what they can to aid and encourage those who are doing it. We do not ask aid of those only who have enough and to spare, but we confidently appeal to those who are themselves feeling the pressure of the hard times to make sacrifices to help those who are worse off than themselves. It is easy to give what one does not want and cannot use, but it is some comfort or some relief to relieve the sufferings of a fellow creature. The time has come in which to make sacrifices of this kind, and we are very sure that when the extent and nature of the distress are known, many sacrifices will be cheerfully made by us. The officers and soldiers of the Salvation Army will, we are satisfied, be glad to give the charitably disposed any information they possess relative to the existing distress. Let us help one another.

Obstinate Coughs.—Obstinate coughs yield to the grateful soothing action of the Eucalypti. The quickening persistent cough of consumption is quickly relieved by this revived throat and lung remedy. Price 50c and 25c.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, induces cure in 24 hours. Its action upon the system is remarkable and permanent. The cure is entirely beneficial. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

"TAX ALL PROPERTY."

To THE EDITOR:—A very moderate and thoughtful letter on the above subject appeared in Sunday's issue of your paper. Your correspondent, Mr. Amor DeCosmos, who is a man with large interests in Victoria, must of necessity have great weight with those of our citizens who give serious and honest thought to the question of taxation. He approaches the question in a spirit of fairness, because he does not leave out of his calculations any portion of the community, whether their interests be great or small. All citizens should pay taxes, he says they receive equal protection. He says that the State of Washington introduced here, and made "all property the basis of our fiscal system, instead of a part." This change would embrace the millionaire as well as the man who owned or rented a cottage, and in this respect it would be just, and the only way it could work injustice upon any citizen would be in its application. I lay down this proposition as a basis for my remarks: All taxation to be just must be equal; not that one man should pay an amount equal to that of his fellow, but that their diplomas should pay in proportion to the privilege he enjoys from the community in its corporate capacity. Let justice hold the balance between those who have and those who have not, and all inequality will disappear. Neither the rich nor the poor will complain, and the tenth commandment of DeCalogue will only be violated by the avaricious and the greedy.

In deciding upon a proper method of taxation there are two considerations which must influence all thoughtful minds, viz., economy in collection and the desire to make all fiscal burdens bear equally upon all classes of our citizens. To give effect to the first simplicity and not complexity must be the distinguishing feature of the method; while the second can only be attained by making the object of taxation something upon which there can be no dispute as to value, and upon which the amount of the tax can be fixed by a law which will command the respect and consent of all concerned. Whatever views we may hold on the question of taxation there is one fact we cannot question, and that is, that all taxes are in the last analysis paid by those who perform the actual work. It is impossible to conceive of a tax levied upon property, or upon a man who extracts taxes from any person whose only asset is the mere ownership of that commodity upon which you decide to levy tribute. Money and land must be bought and sold before the merchant can pay taxes out of the profits of trade. Capital must be invested in enterprises of a productive character before the capitalist can give any portion of his income to the tax collector. The landholder must sell or rent a portion of his land and pay his taxes from the proceeds, if he wishes to retain lawful possession of the land, and he has been obliged to do so since he must have free access to the raw material of nature before he can exercise his labor and skill in the production of that wealth from which all taxes are paid, and which ministers to the necessity and enjoyment of all classes of the community. Upon this last proposition the whole fabric of society rests as does the pyramid upon its base.

It is in this connection that we are struck by the fact that the tax collector, the landholder, and the capitalist, must have free access to the raw material of nature before he can exercise his labor and skill in the production of that wealth from which all taxes are paid, and which ministers to the necessity and enjoyment of all classes of the community. Upon this last proposition the whole fabric of society rests as does the pyramid upon its base.

Let us now turn to the question of the distribution of wealth-favor one class at the expense of another, and in so doing we shall find that the most serious danger to the community is not the tax collector, but the man who has the power to free property as it does in our own taxes are imposed and collected. In our own city taxes are levied in eleven or more different ways, and if an act of association which of those taxes can be shifted (and in some cases) to the shoulders of those who have to bear the burden of their own taxes, it is a most serious danger to the community. Let any man who questions this take off his coat and earn ten dollars, and then be approached by the tax collector, who says to him, "I will take five dollars of that man who has any spirit left in him, and if that man has any spirit left in him, he will be a reformer. 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The Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

A GOOD MOTION.

The motion of which Dr. Walkem has given notice is an excellent one. The Dominion Government needs to be reminded of its duty with respect to the deep-sea fisheries of this Province.

THE PHARMACY BILL.

It should not, we think, require much reasoning to convince intelligent men that the person authorized to carry on the business of druggist and chemist and those whom he employs should be properly qualified to do their work.

The Legislature in our opinion should be particularly careful that the applicant for a license to sell drugs should not be permitted to evade the examination which is indispensably necessary for the safety of the public.

CONFIDENCE ABUSED.

The people of Newfoundland are, it appears to us, the victims of misplaced confidence. Their political condition was complicated and not very pleasant, but they could easily have surmounted all their political difficulties and disentangled all their political complications without being required to face hardship or to endure suffering.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Return of the Steamer "Mischief" Bringing the Seized Schooner "Annie."

More About the Wrecked "Aureola" - Arrivals and Departures at Victoria.

After a cruise on the West coast to the Northern end of the Island the steamer Mischief, Captain Foot, returned to port yesterday morning, having in tow the sloop Annie, which had been seized by Constable Finnigan a few weeks ago for trading without a license.

THE BARK "AUREOLA."

No additional news of the wreck of the bark Aureola could be learned yesterday on the arrival of the steamer Mischief.

SIGNIFICANTLY SILENT.

The Hon. Mr. Laurier delivered his long-expected speech in Montreal on Tuesday, but not the faintest echo of it has yet reached the Liberal organ of this city.

FIRE IN WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 31. (Special.)—The Bird block, on Main street, occupied as an office building, was entirely gutted by fire tonight.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

THE AUROLA, the wreckage found indicates that she has been lost or well nigh so.

The ship L. J. Morse arrived at San Francisco from Nanaimo with coal yesterday morning.

THE BENCH SHOW.

Active operations were started at the market hall yesterday, in preparation for the annual bench and poultry show of the British Columbia Poultry, Dog and Pig Stock Association.

THE SOLDIERS' ANNIVERSARY.

A great deal of interest appears to be taken in the annual meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association, which is to be held this evening.

THE CHINESE NEWMORNING WITH THE

YESTERDAY'S GASTINGS OF THE EXHIBITION AT VICTORIA ON THE VANCOUVER ON THE

REV. DR. CAMPBELL united in marriage of Latah, Wm., and formerly of Almon, a year a resident of W. McCarter, G. McCarter being a

THE Union and has been incorporated of the hospital are James Abrams, v. renee, treasurer; Andrew McKnight, Clinton, Wm. Mit together with the pointees, who abt three months, or appointed.

THERE was a kee in the school evening, the attract lowed by a com Rome." Toward evening, Mr. W. Richardson, Mr. R. Mrs. E. A. Pauline contributed, the c Richardson's comit whistling solo. Mr. Richardson im blessed with a good and good humor, at "stage business" from Rome" prov quaint dialogue and loping ladies and g Champ—A collector Capt. Smith—A won Chipe—Another of Arabella—Chump's Julius—Allis "Hero Bow—Allis "Ajax"

BOWELL & INVI P. N. Company, ye \$500 against Capt. Anlie, being the at by the company their steamer, the The sloop attempt Cove is said to have rapidly drifting ash when the Maude oc reposed to distress the time of Capt. and Finnegar, who wa toria. It was unde day that the selz trading without a against her seen qu ter, James Woods, the West Coast ye the afternoon scoo police court, Capt. with selling liquor vessel while she lay with having sold li other occasion. At the accused entered Magistrate deferred day. It is said the legality of seiz charge.

"THE Duchess of one act comedietta, All in a Fog," a one very enjoyable bill, large audience by a people of St. James hall, last evening. Jeremy Joles (a va sustained by Mr. A. acted the country ge following with com W. Hinton, as the M. C. A. Goffin, wh the evening, first secondly, as a mode a good understanding emy's attendant, in A. Cornwall, in the farresting character were not so strong r tlemen but were eq characters. Mrs. R to the Dank and le Jeremy's daughter, with ability. The s as Rambleton's dae Wolfenden, who too for a housemaid, abt faroe.

YESTERDAY morn officers Perdue and they were passing the Prince of Wales Cormorant and the tried the door but it as they got to the oc of two Chinamen w street with a sack. down dropped the s separated. One, fo stable Mount, red disappeared into an Chinaman, with a down Cormorant str panton, made the s before he could be bles followed as qu roused up the innu which the Chinese h was of no avail; st The sack contained silverware and liquo of the Prince of Wa the burglars had br and gathered up a liquor in the bar is doubt, to carry it of festivities of the Chi begins to-day.

YESTERDAY the Snowden came up Drake in the Divisi off, Alexander F. I the defendant N. I passed on his claim, Leaf mineral claim, Kootenay on the lit ing east, about a mountain from Mt that the claim was f May, 1886, and he o the sum of \$1,000 ant Snowden denes contradiction that the railway belt, and, m has lost any right hadowing to his an nions of the miner native, the defendat the plaintiff had any was an adverse claim has been waived by having prosecuted at gence in accordance the statute, and he s from any right of a up for trial before M Kamloops, who mad

THE annual meeting of the Kaelo and Slocan railway company is to be held at the head office here on February 15 at 11 a.m., for the election of officers and the transaction of other general business.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND SPRING BOTTOM PANTS EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton. ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE--20,000 ACRES FARMING LAND

In contiguous Blocks; Beautifully watered; forming one of the finest estates in the Province; house and farm buildings, 2000 cattle; 50 to 80 horses, easy approach; good roads; railways projected to property and the estate is in close proximity to some of the best developed, most promising gold mines in the District. The price of the whole is extremely moderate. Principals only treated with.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 100 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

- 120 Head Cattle 1 pedigree Hereford Bull. 12 Horses. Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Wagon, Slids and usual Farm Implements. Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies and gent's), Bridles, etc. Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools. 9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc. 7 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, &c. Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

These localities are rapidly settling up and as farm land is limited great inducement is offered to any person or corporation having capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work these estates. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Electric Light Committee Report Regarding Progress of Work on the New Plant.

Proposal to Get Power to Make a Redivision of City Wards.

All the members of the city council were present at the special meeting held last night.

Munroe Miller wrote suggesting that the city should ask power from the legislature to issue policies of insurance on all improvements in the city and to charge such premiums as the exigencies of the time may demand.

A complaint was read from six married men complaining of not receiving employment while single men got the work at higher wages.

The local branch of the Women's National Council suggested that as they represented many charitable societies, they were well fitted to dispense any funds the city might vote for charitable purposes.

The Mayor remarked that this referred to the fund usually dispensed by the Mayor. He thought the suggestion a good one.

A letter from T. C. Sorby re the first prize for designs for the James Bay causeway, was read.

ALD. HUMPHREY held that the old council had settled this matter and it should not be taken up again.

ALD. MCELLELLAN took the same view, but Ald. Macmillan suggested that the matter be referred to a committee to report.

This was agreed to, the committee to be appointed by the Mayor, who named the Messrs. Gordon, H. E. A. Robertson, A. M. Blair, Ridgway Wilson, L. Crease, T. S. Fletcher and A. W. Jones.

Mr. Gordon explained that the general reception including that at the outer wharf cost \$222.50 and the citizens' hall cost \$1,120.85.

ALD. WILSON brought up the question of the unsatisfactory condition of the Yates street hall. The report of a proper floor would cost \$650, and to put the whole place in proper repair would amount in all to \$1,100.

He spoke of the need of fire protection in the outlying parts of the city. It was for the council to decide on the best plan to make the repairs to the hall or carry out the idea of a former council of which he was a member.

ALD. PARTRIDGE was against spending any money on the Yates street hall. It would be better to sell it instead and put up a proper building on the old electric site and get another fire engine.

ALD. MACMILLAN also objected to repairing the old hall. Outside districts should have some protection.

ALD. WILLIAMS believed it would be better to lease the hall instead of selling it. The proceeds of the rent would pay the interest on other necessary improvements to the department. The question was referred to the wards.

The electric light committee brought in the following report: ELECTRIC LIGHT COMMITTEE'S REPORT. VICTORIA, B.C., January 24, 1895.

poles you want? A. Yes; all the poles are in town. I have used some old poles in places when they were sufficiently good.

Question by Ald. Bragg—Was not first arrangement to lay floor in concrete? Now you require wood. A. When plans were drawn for concrete we did not expect to get same style of heater, the one sent in consisting of the change, and which wooden floor can get at the wiring more readily.

Question by Ald. Williams—When was the extra blasting done, after building was constructed? Could it not have been done before the building was put up? A. It was caused by extra size condensers and heater and excessive size of lift; the apparatus received is more efficient, and even if it cost extra to blast out the rock, it is a saving to the city, as the machinery is even better than constructed for.

A complaint was read from six married men complaining of not receiving employment while single men got the work at higher wages.

Question by Ald. Bragg—Do I understand that the doing away with the concrete floor is no loss to the city as the extra timbers will make up for the change.

Question by Ald. Bragg—Will the \$3,100 cover the whole cost from last January, A. Yes.

Question by Ald. Bragg—Did I understand that it is less dangerous to have a wooden floor than concrete. A. Yes it would have been absolutely necessary to have the floor dry to avoid shock; a concrete floor would require expensive rubber mats, and if steam plant came as originally arranged this change would not be necessary.

Question by Ald. Bragg—Did you give council estimate for the whole work? A. Yes, and I would have had \$3,500 over my estimate if it had not cost \$7,300 over my estimate in my original estimate I got estimate on all plant and there was no guess about the thing.

Question by Ald. Bragg—I want to ask you a question about the fire alarm. The party who put it up did his work correct? A. No, your fire alarm wire is in bad shape and requires an overhauling. Four or five miles of insulated wire should be purchased to put the system in order.

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for the year by borrowing \$125,000 was put through the committee stage and reported.

ALD. WILLIAMS moved: "That a select committee of three be appointed to confer with the president and members of the British Columbia Board of Trade with a view to devise means whereby the city of Victoria may have direct telegraphic communication with the American side, thereby giving our citizens telegraphic facilities by an alternative route, and making us independent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's telegraph line."

The speaker thought that he did not consider it necessary to say much about the matter as it was already very well understood.

ALD. WILLIAMS took exception to the amount as too high. As a private individual he could have had the same work done for less.

ALD. MCELLELLAN thought it was too late to object, as the old council had made the arrangement. It might be changed for the next election.

The finance committee asked for \$228,12 out of general revenue. Adopted.

ALD. WILLIAMS hoped that the committee would have a good report to make.

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WORK THAT WILL PAY

NEW OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN WHO SUPPORT THEMSELVES.

Housekeeping for a Short Time—Home Millinery and Baking—Specialties in Sewing—Mending and Washing Curtains. Everyday Work For Bright Minds.



IN THESE days, when it is necessary for so many who have never before been wage earners to turn their talents into marketable commodities, many women are asking and asking with terrible earnestness, "But what is my talent?"

A very great many of these women have only the ordinary education of the home, so far as preparation for work is concerned, with the special training in any given line, and to them the question is a serious one.

The woman who is skilled with her needle can nowadays develop a few specialties, and advertising these can attract notice which an ordinary advertisement for sewing would not attract.

For making infants' outfits some careful preparation is necessary, but it may be easily acquired and without expense.

The woman who is good at her needle can nowadays develop a few specialties, and advertising these can attract notice which an ordinary advertisement for sewing would not attract.

Hand work is now given the rightful preference over machine made embroideries and laces in the wardrobe of the little folks, and the greater your proficiency in this line the more highly will your work be prized.

A dressmaker might add to her advertisement for sewing, "Making over of dresses a specialty. That we have to make over our dresses, we all acknowledge, with a sigh—nearly all of us at least—and the sewing girl who would courageously volunteer for such work would be duly rewarded with the work."

There are methods and methods in every occupation, and this applies even in the making over of dresses. You may not be able to reach the extreme of economy gained by the individual who advertised, "Large sleeves made from small ones without the expense of new material," but you will gain many economical and useful ideas when you turn your attention to making over.

Another equally profitable branch of this work is the making of suits for little boys from the partially worn and discarded suits of the older members of the family. This, with a good pattern, is an easy matter to do well, despite the prevailing belief to the contrary. The very homeliness of the work commends it to practical women of all classes.

An advertisement to this effect would serve as a good beginning: "Wanted—Sewing. The planning and making over of clothes for women and children a specialty."

Many persons send their curtains away to be cleaned or laundered, and when ready to hang them are in despair because of the undreamed of rents in their surface. These they repair with what skill they may, but the mended spots are always conspicuous—to themselves at least.

As the cleaning or laundering of curtains brings a good price, a woman at home could afford to wash and mend them at the usual rate for cleaning unless the curtains were so old as to require a large amount of mending. The curtains should be mended before washing and looked over again after washing for additional rents. They should be dried by stretching and not ironed.

Holes should be mended by replacing the place gone with net or whatever material is nearest like the body of the curtain, and upon this darn, embroider or braid the missing pattern with as exact a reproduction of the original as possible. Practice will make perfect.

To be able to do one thing and to do it well is becoming more and more the test for obtaining work in our modern civilization. Let that one thing be what it may, if it is useful and well done it is sure to meet with success.

Scrapbook For a Child. Here is the Household's plan for a scrapbook for a child: Cut from sheets of various colors leaves that are about 12 inches one way and 24 inches the other, and either bind them or pink them with a pinking iron.

One of Man's Ways. Why is it that a man cannot sit in his office any length of time without elevating his feet on his desk or sticking them on the rounds of his chair? Women who do office work and have to sit longer at their desks never resort to either, not even where there are no men.

HAWAIIAN MATTERS.

Admiral Irwin Says the U. S. Must Have a Navy Yard at Pearl Harbor.

Secretary Gresham Thinks the Revolt Was Advantageous to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In response to a day-to-day sent to that body the reports of the preliminary survey of Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, commenced in April last by Rear-Admiral Irwin, and completed in July by Rear-Admiral Walker.

The report contains much of a technical nature. Concerning the importance of a station at Hawaii, Admiral Irwin, in a report dated May 10, 1894, says: "I most respectfully submit to the department that the acquisition of a naval station in the Hawaiian Islands is an absolute necessity, as it would give our government the command of the Pacific. It would not profit much to have simply a coaling station. We should have a navy yard and the position commanding the bay should be strongly fortified and a perfect torpedo system completed."

Secretary Gresham, being asked "Does the government have any fear that Japan will aid the rebels?" replied, "So far as the Japanese government is concerned, I have nothing to say. As the Japanese on the islands are concerned, they have shown themselves most zealous in behalf of good order. I have more or less apprehensions as to the action the Chinese residents may take."

In conclusion, the minister said he did not anticipate any foreign intervention in the present crisis.

If it had not been on account of the death of Mr. Carter, said the minister, "the whole thing might be considered a decided advantage to the government. No greater aid is necessary to demonstrate that the government is able to stand on its own feet."

The Philadelphia, which will reach the islands to-morrow, carries on board a crew to put down the biggest rebellion of the Hawaiian Islands since the overthrow of King Kalanikouli'opi'oni, and on arrival at the islands will immediately proceed to land troops for the protection of Americans and the property of Americans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—W. A. Aldrich, who came from Honolulu coast in a barkentine several weeks ago, says he and other royalists plotted to blow up Dole, members of the cabinet and troops, with dynamite brought from Vancouver. The plot was told to the government by Claude Wetmore, a newspaper adventurer who was in the plot.

CHINESE FORTRESS SEIZED.

Japanese Budget Passed—Marines Landed at Yung Chuen—The Fortress Seized.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A Central News despatch from Tokio says: "The ordinary budget has passed the imperial diet."

Prince Arisugawa, chief of the general staff, is dead. The cause of his death was typhoid fever. Field Marshal Prince Komatsu, of the imperial guard, will succeed him.

General Sankma reports from Yung Chuen under date of January 21 as follows: "Upon the first arrival of the transports the landing of marines began. The snow was very heavy and deep. The Chinese earth batteries began firing upon the landing party, but after observing the formidable array of ships in the bay the Chinese troops retreated westward. The first troops that were landed pushed forward and seized the Yung-Chuen fortress. It was a splendid rush. Field Marshal General Oyama and staff will join us at once."

The Central News correspondent at Chefoo telegraphs that the Japanese have landed at Ningshan, twenty miles from Chefoo, and intend surrounding Wei Hai Wei. The British gunboat Redpole has gone to Wei Chow at the request of the British consul at that place. It is reported that a missionary woman has been eaten there by the natives and that the Chinese officials display a bitter feeling against the foreigners. The flagship of Admiral Fremantle is lying off Wei Hai Wei watching operations.

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Chefoo says that the Chinese claim to have repulsed the Japanese in the vicinity of Wei Hai Wei, capturing nine guns. The British, American and German warships landed marines at Chefoo to protect the citizens of their respective countries, who are greatly excited over the situation. Foreign residents of Wei Hai Wei are leaving the place.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—(Special)—The Privy Council's decision on the Chignote ship railway, cables that a statement in the Financial Times that the Chignote Co. had failed to provide the necessary capital is incorrect. Capital is ready to proceed with the building of the railway directly the Canadian government grants the necessary extension of time to complete the work.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRACE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, JANUARY 29. BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Many Important Matters Receive Consideration at the Usual Weekly Meeting.

Filter Bed Plans to Go East—Water Works Matters Again Discussed.

Sanitary plumbing, water improvements, ward distribution, and protection and several other important questions were extensively discussed at last evening's meeting of the city council, the session lasting until a late hour. The Mayor presided and all members of the board were present, the order of communications being taken up at 8 o'clock.

A letter from the secretary of the B. C. Dog and Foultry Association, asking for a refund of money paid for lights at their annual exhibition, was read and the request refused. A letter from Findlay, Durham & Co. from England of iron pipes ordered from there was placed on file, and a communication from C. B. Ake of Devonshire road in reference to a tree removed from in front of the premises owned by the above committee. W. Jackson & Co. asked for a share of the corporation drug patronage, the request being referred to the Old Men's Home committee; the statement of the long standing Bost claim was read in the hands of the finance committee; and M. J. Conlin, sanitary inspector, asked for an increase of his salary to \$75 per month, the application being tabled until the consideration of the estimates.

The Master Plumbers Association, through their secretary, Mr. J. H. Warner, and the Journeymen Plumbers Association directed attention to former communications on the same subject, and that the by-law with reference to sewerage connections be vigorously enforced; the early appointment of a competent plumbing inspector was also urged, and the Master Plumbers advised that a committee be named to consider working plumbers and determine as to their competency. These communications produced a brief but interesting debate and then went to the hands of the finance committee, the Mayor advising that certain alterations be made in the by-law in the direction of making it less stringent in its requirements.

The Water Commissioner, James L. Raymond, addressed the council in reference to the communication being tabled for future reference:

"In accordance with your instructions, dated November 11, 1894, authorizing me to purchase engine works, was referred to the waterworks of Elk and Beaver lakes, I beg to report that the following lands have been acquired by the city:

L. Pusey, pt. sec. 110, 99 ac. and imp. \$ 600.00
Mrs. Pusey, pt. sec. 110, 10 ac. and imp. 280.00
J. Pusey, pt. sec. 110, 10 ac. and imp. 618.78
A. Griev, pt. sec. 48 and 110, 119 ac. and imp. 6371.00
G. W. Anderson, pt. sec. 48 and 47, 81.10 ac. and imp. 10,800.25
\$17,068.03

All of these were settled without objection, with the exception of that belonging to Mr. Griev, which was referred to arbitration and the owner awarded a less sum than had been offered to him, thus throwing on him all the costs. The same remains the tenant of Mr. Anderson's property to be settled with, and to enable the corporation to do so Mr. Anderson has allowed \$1,000 of the price of the land to be retained, your instructions as to proceeding with the purchase of the balance of the land required."

Tenders for the supply of building were opened from Spratt & Gray, \$360; E. G. Prior & Co., \$740; and \$1.15 for 10 inches; F. C. Holden, \$235; Nicholles & Renouf, \$234.25; and James Free, \$273.46. The bids were referred to the sanitary light committee, to award the contract to the lowest tenderer. Offers were also opened from a number of carpentering firms for some small amount of shelving in the city treasurer's vault, the work being awarded to Naakivell & Northcott, at \$24.50.

Appropriations totalling \$15,892.83 were reported by the finance committee and passed for payment, and a report was received from the streets committee, which tenders be invited for the construction of the new sidewalks to be laid during 1895.

Ald. Macmillan objected to the adoption of this report, arguing the advantages of the day labor or casual system in the work was in former years. The discussion was terminated by the presentation of a resolution in amendment, by Ald. Macmillan, that the work be done by day labor. Upon this amendment the council divided for the first time this year, the amendment being rejected and the recommendations of the report endorsed. Yeas and nays being called for by Ald. Macmillan they were yeas—Ald. Macmillan, Bragg, Williams and Cameron—4.

Nays—Ald. Humphrey, Wilson, McLehlan, Partridge and Hall—5.

The names were simply reversed on the motion to adopt the report of the streets committee. The water committee reported that having paid a visit to Elk and Beaver lakes they had in preparation an alternate scheme with the object of giving Victoria a plentiful supply of good water; upon this subject the committee promised a further report at an early date. The committee advised that the caretaker be employed during his spare hours in clearing the lakes, and commented that the money recently spent at the source of the city's water supply had not in their opinion been spent to advantage. Value had not been received. The committee advised that no more watershed land be acquired at present—until the cost of the filter beds and other improvements could be ascertained.

Ald. Humphrey objected to the censure upon the previous council contained in the report, nor did he think that the chairman of the water committee, coming out of his bookbinder's, was capable of giving an expert opinion upon work of the class that he now undertook to criticize. The work in question had been carried out under the supervision of city officials who were looked upon as competent and careful men.

Ald. Wilson resented the personality of Ald. Humphrey's remarks, and endorsed the comment in the report of which the complaint was made.

Ald. Williams did not desire to reply to the personality which Ald. Humphrey had inhaled in. He would say, however, that he knew the value of such work as had been referred to in the report, and was not afraid to say that he could have had the work done for fifty per cent. less.

The Mayor explained that the work had been done by day's labor.

Ald. Williams—Then the men were not

THE CITY.

The Rugby match between Vancouver and Nanaimo on Saturday ended in a fiasco; the Terminal City men lay the blame at Nanaimo's door.

A POCKETBOOK containing a railway ticket and papers evidently belonging to County Commissioner James B. Dick, of Dungeness, was left in the car of the owner at provincial police headquarters.

PREPARATIONS are rapidly advancing for the establishment of a Congregational church in Victoria. There are already between thirty and forty applicants for membership in the new congregation.

SUNDAY'S steamer from the Sound brought six days' San Francisco mail. The railway lines upon which traffic had been interrupted for some time were again running on schedule time.

The congregation of the Victoria West Methodist church held a meeting this evening to arrange for a supply during the absence of the pastor in Southern California. The reverend gentleman expects to be away about two months.

SIX candidates were put for the law examinations conducted in Yates & Jay's office, at the residence of Mr. A. M. Beattie, on Saturday afternoon. Three of them are Mr. White presiding and the following immediate examinations, only one of each belonging to this city. The examiners are Messrs. Richards and Edwards.

THE many friends of Mr. Henry Kesler, who, with his family, left for San Francisco some ten days since, will regret to hear of the loss which he has sustained in the death of his fifteen-year old daughter, Mary, which took place at the City of Puebla, while passing between Race Rocks and the Cape. When the family left Victoria it was feared by many that she would not survive the journey which was being taken on the advice of physicians so as to give her the advantages of a warmer climate. The body was taken to San Francisco, where it was interred.

THE Brokers and Masons' Union held a "free and easy" social last evening, at the residence of Mr. A. M. Beattie. Mr. White presiding and the following programme being presented with gratifying success: Overture, Messrs. Brown and Ball; song, Mr. Dooley; song, Mr. A. Willis; song, Gr. Osborne; song, Gr. Ayton; song, Spr. Spang; selection, Messrs. Ball and North; stepdance, Messrs. Rainbury and Rutty; whistling, Mr. A. H. Bryant; song, Mr. J. Phillips; whistling, Mr. F. G. Twigg; the Golden Gate Hotel, Grandville street, was held up by two men as he was putting his horse in the stable and relieved of \$200 and his gold watch. In the struggle the watch was broken and the watch, which was found afterwards, was returned to the owner.

ERROR PERMANENT was unfortunately recovered to the service at the cathedral Sunday morning, and the following hymn, Canon Beaulieu conducted the Bishop from the vestry to his chair within the altar rail, and proceeded to deliver the sermon. The Bishop, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Howland, after the collection of the day, a special collection was used in thanksgiving for the Bishop's recovery, and praying that he might be spared for the service of his church and the good of the people.

RESOLUTIONS providing for the offering for sale of the Deigne engine house, Yates street; for the invitation of tenders for the supplying of necessities for the Old Men's Home, and authorizing the City Assessor to proceed with the preparation of the 1895 assessment roll, were in turn adopted, and council took up the consideration of the delayed report of the legislative committee, the proposal to reorganize the waterworks being for a long discussion. The subject was debated at length by Ald. Macmillan, McLehlan, Cameron and Wilson, the delay being the subject of a lengthy and interesting discussion by Ald. Macmillan and McLehlan, who both voted for a whole city.

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AN EVENING OF DELIGHT

Provided by the Members of the Pacific Club at Their Second "At Home."

The members of the Pacific club held another of their most enjoyable "At Home" in the spacious parlors of the Pacific club last evening, when nearly two hundred guests were entertained with music, dancing and all the choice edibles best known to the voracious connoisseur of the dinner table. Festoons of flags of all nations, fancy lanterns, innumerable brilliant lights, and charming music lent an indescribable charm to all the surroundings, while old and young kept the heavily danced orchestra busy far into the morning hours. Ladies indulged in the fascinating billiards and pool, and pronounced them lovely. The card room was filled with the devotees of whist and other games of science.

Not the least attractive amongst the many and varied delights of the evening was the all-night refreshment room, which received, perhaps, the most constant attention of the guests. The programme of the concert was under the direction of Mr. W. Edgar Park, which alone was a guarantee of its sterling musical merit, encores being numerous and applause general.

THE GRAMME.

Male Quartette—"Lullaby".....Bragg, McLehlan, Wilson and Cameron.
Song—"Angels' Serenade".....Bragg, McLehlan, Wilson and Cameron.
Duet—"Dove Friends".....Mozart.
Song—"A Leaf from the Spruce".....Auguste Mey.
Violin Solo—"Cavatina".....Kauf.
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Accompanist—Mr. J. K. Bridgman.

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B. C. BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting Held Yesterday Afternoon—Interesting Reports Submitted.

Money Ahead for Emergencies—The Society's Work for the Year Reviewed.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon in Pioneer hall, those present being ex-President T. J. Burns in the chair, and Messrs. W. H. Mason, G. S. Russell, Beaumont Boggs, Alex. Wilson, Capt. J. D. Warren, Wm. G. Stevenson, Geo. Douglas, G. S. Mason, Allan Graham, J. F. Fell, and H. Mansell. The annual reports were presented as follows:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—We have now reached our twenty-third anniversary, and I have once more the honor of submitting to you a report on the work of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver's Letter Carriers Being Instructed in Their Duties—Work for the Unemployed.

Trouble With Chinese at Union—Interesting News From the Mining Country.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, Jan. 28.—Early on Sunday morning a daring burglary was committed at the residence of Mr. A. M. Beattie. About three o'clock Mrs. Beattie woke up to see a strange man disappearing from the bedroom. She at once roused Mr. Beattie, who gave chase. The robber, however, escaped by jumping out of a window. He had ransacked Mr. Beattie's clothes with the result that he had taken away a watch, Beattie's trousers pockets on Saturday night, changed ownership. The burglar left no trace behind. Only a few hours before, Saturday night, Mr. F. G. Twigg of the Golden Gate Hotel, Grandville street, was held up by two men as he was putting his horse in the stable and relieved of \$200 and his gold watch. In the struggle the watch was broken and the watch, which was found afterwards, was returned to the owner.

The Vancouver letter carriers began today learning their duties for the city postal delivery, which will commence on Friday. An unexpected attempt was made yesterday morning to burglarize the store of J. Douglas, Gordon street. The thieves were frightened off by a man who sleeps on the street.

News has been received of the safe arrival of the ships Linnore and Balanclun; the former at Buenos Ayres, the latter at Valparaiso, both lumber laden from this port and expected to arrive here tomorrow. The city council to-night voted \$5,000 to give work to the unemployed. Ald. Beattie's motion to give \$500 to the Salvation League home was voted down by six to four after a somewhat spirited discussion. Ald. Thomas fearing that the wood yard in connection with it would compete against the men making their living that way, and Ald. Macmillan feared that the wood yard would be a detriment to the city.

An offer has been received from the Vancouver Electric Light Co. to light the city on a seven-year contract for 31 1/2 cents per night per lamp for 175 lamps. A delegation consisting of the Mayor, Ald. Collins, McCraney and Gallagher and other members to be chosen by the Mayor will go to Victoria to wait on the government and legislature in opposition to the proposed amendments to the city charter requiring the city to indemnify the gas, electric light and other corporations before embarking in similar undertakings.

UNION.

UNION, Jan. 28.—On Saturday evening a Chinaman named Cariboo won \$225 in a lottery and some other Chinese wanted him to lend them some of it but he refused. They then tried to force him to lend them the money and he fled before the police and then laid a complaint before the police and a justice of the peace and they arrested the man Cariboo had accused. When the arrest was made the other Chinese attempted to rescue their brother and the sentimentality of the Chinese fell back on the ground that they were twenty-two specials and went to arrest his man. When the police arrested the Chinese fell back on the ground that they were twenty-two specials and went to arrest his man. When the police arrested the Chinese fell back on the ground that they were twenty-two specials and went to arrest his man.

GOAT RIVER.

The Alberta and British Columbia Exploration Company have completed their dyke as far as the Indian camp on the west side of Kootenay river (below Goat River landing) a distance of over ten miles from the commencement at Boundary line. The engineers and other employees of the company are expected in about the end of February, and after some alterations in machinery have been effected they will start right in to dig.

WELLS.

Average temperature for the month of December, as per D. McLaughlin's government apparatus, 48 degrees.

J. B. McArthur, of Kaslo, returned from Rossland on Tuesday, having been successful in arranging the sale of the Columbia and Kootenay claims in the Trail Creek camp.

Recent Disease Believed in 10 Minutes.—All cases of specific syphilis, whether disease believed in 10 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Ointment for the Skin. One dose convinces. Sold in Victoria by Dr. Campbell.

B. C. BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting Held Yesterday Afternoon—Interesting Reports Submitted.

Money Ahead for Emergencies—The Society's Work for the Year Reviewed.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon in Pioneer hall, those present being ex-President T. J. Burns in the chair, and Messrs. W. H. Mason, G. S. Russell, Beaumont Boggs, Alex. Wilson, Capt. J. D. Warren, Wm. G. Stevenson, Geo. Douglas, G. S. Mason, Allan Graham, J. F. Fell, and H. Mansell. The annual reports were presented as follows:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—We have now reached our twenty-third anniversary, and I have once more the honor of submitting to you a report on the work of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

The year just passed has been an eventful one, inasmuch as we have had to struggle through what I believe has been the very bed-rock of depressed times. The relief orders in January and February of the past year you will recollect the cold snap, the death of work and the large number of people in Victoria having had the matter brought most forcibly to their attention, called public meetings, adopted ways and means, and appointed a citizens' relief committee, who, in a commendable spirit, acted with commendable promptness and efficiency, and many generous subscriptions collected through the valuable advocacy of the press of Victoria, relieved the pressing necessities of the needy. The said committee also made a strong appeal to the mayor and city corporation, and the mayor entering into the spirit and justice of the appeal, called the aldermen together and an appropriation of \$2,000 was at once passed to give temporary work to the unemployed men. It was a most happy circumstance that these measures were carried out promptly, with but trifling expense, thereby helping the society to tide over the winter and to have the grateful satisfaction of knowing that no one needed help had been left unaided. January and February were in consequence heavy months, \$831.65 being the amount of the society's money, which was at the time—besides large quantities of clothing donated by the public being distributed.

In March we had a setback in the failure of Green, Worlock & Co., bank, where \$400 of the society's money had been deposited, and we soon received aid in support of our funds from a number of ladies who, with ready sympathy as soon as our case was made known to them, held, at our request, a meeting to see if they could not help us in any way. They succeeded in getting a sum equal to that tied up in the estate of Green, Worlock & Co. I need not say how thankful I was for this aid when I tell you that it saved the society from closing a step for want of funds and enabled us to get through the year.

The total subscriptions, donations and receipts from all sources in 1894, and the amount expended for relief \$1,774, both being the largest income and outgoing that the society has ever had.

The expenses of printing, advertising and other minor matters have been larger than usual in consequence of the extra measures that have been found necessary to raise funds.

There is, however, a balance of \$387.52 to commence the year 1895, and I am grateful and happy to say no debt.

Now about the school children's donations. About a week before last Christmas a suggestion was made in the press that the school children's donations might be repaid by the public schools, but the public schools by each one bringing something to their respective schools towards making up a stock of provisions and other necessities for the poor. This was a very laudable suggestion, but it was not possible for the public schools to do so, not only by the public schools, but by private schools, and by twenty-four hours a free grocery store was established on Government street, where everything from the most valuable assistance to the poor was to be had, and the various steamboat companies, the Northern Pacific Railway Company and their agents for granting reduced passages to destitute persons returning to their friends and homes.

I have the honor to remain, Yours very truly, (Sd.) T. J. BURNS.

Secretary and Treasurer's report B. C. Benevolent Society: By balance from 1893.....\$ 705.52 By subscriptions donations, etc., from Dec. 1894 to 31st Dec. 1894, from Dr. 9.53 Minus balance forward..... 2,825.25 \$2,834.78

By balance down.....\$ 387.52 Subscriptions received since annual meeting..... 25.00 Colonist Printing Co..... 5.00 Robt. Homrath..... 5.00 Balance sheet for the year 1894..... 2,837.52

EXPENDITURE: Relief for January, 1894.....\$468.00 " February..... 375.95 " March..... 44.65 " April..... 105.00 " May..... 139.25 " June..... 111.75 " July..... 73.25 " August..... 55.75 " September..... 31.50 " October..... 20.50 " November..... 308.60 " December..... 3,274.00 Meals and milk omitted..... 3.20 Cash on hand..... 21.45 Printing and advertising..... 44.45 In connection with Citizens' Relief Committee in February..... 48.65 Labor..... 37.00 Sundry expenses and express hire..... 18.39 P. Sylvester, auditor for 1894..... 150.00 Secretary's salary for 1894..... 150.00 Balance on deposit account..... \$225.00 On current account..... 375.48 Balance down..... 400.48 \$2,837.52

To cash in hand.....\$ 21.45 " B. C. N. O. 284.00 " Dominion Savings Bank..... 49.97 \$ 355.42

Secretary-Treasurer W. H. Mason addressed the society as follows: In presenting my cash report I have felt

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Thus far the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's agents here have not been advised to make any cuts in freight or passenger rates, and they are not expecting any such instructions, as the Mayor and other men liners which are now in active competition with the company's vessels do not call here. On Sunday afternoon the P. C. S. S. Co.'s steamer City of Poughkeepsie arrived from San Francisco, being the first of the competing ships to reach here. She had on board a little over 44 tons of cargo for Victoria and all told 32 passengers—27 cabin and 5 steerage. The Unalakleet, which calls for California, last evening, carried away as season passengers: M. C. Mayo, George E. Hower, Dr. Paul Herberg and Miss M. Brown.

CHAMPAGNE IMPORTS. Pither & Leiser, wine merchants, of this city, have been supplied with a complete list of champagnes reported into the United States for the years 1893 and 1894, which may be interesting to some of the wine drinkers of this country. The list following was compiled from custom house records by S. Y. Allaire, No. 3, St. Wm. Hotel, New York City, to December 31, 1894:

Case. G. H. Mumm & Co. Ex. Dry.....17,751 80,778 Sonoma & G. Mumm.....45,800 35,014 G. M. & Chandon.....40,425 2,024 Piper Heidsieck Soc.....33,310 30,505 Heidsieck & E. Heidsieck.....18,134 30,305 Dry Monopoli & Club Dry.....11,339 9,225 V. Chateau.....11,339 9,225 Louis Roederer.....8,390 6,748 Geo. Scott &

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

A Long and Important Meeting—The Estimates for 1895 Prepared and Passed.

Case of Teacher Heath to be Investigated—Ladies Seek Appointment as Trustees.

Last night's meeting of the Board of School Trustees was the most protracted, as well as the most interesting, in months. It was the first meeting of the board since the re-election of Trustees Hayward, Saunders and Lovell, and before proceeding to attend the business of the evening the appointment of Mr. Hayward as chairman was in order; the choice was unanimous and was made upon the motion of Trustees Marchant and Glover, each of whom paid a high compliment to the chairman for impartial and capable discharge of the duties of presiding officer in the past. The chief business of the evening came early in the proceedings, and was in connection with the serious charge against First Assistant Master Heath of the High School—that he had in the course of the history lesson held up to ridicule the Roman Catholic religion.

The subject was introduced in the presentation to the board of a number of documents, the most important of which are appended. The first communication, which purports to be a copy of a letter written by Mr. Heath to a correspondent, bears the signature of Principal E. B. Paul, and reads as follows: "I have the honor to report that a complaint was brought to me on the 17th instant to the effect that on the previous day Mr. Heath had while lecturing on English history made use of improper expressions in explaining the doctrine of transubstantiation. As the charge was one of much gravity I called on you for information for a written statement of his complaint against Mr. Heath. I then pointed out to the latter gentleman verbally that such expressions as were attributed to him were contrary to the rules and regulations. No written complaint having reached me on Friday, the 18th instant, I on that day addressed Mr. Heath a letter, of which I enclose copy, in which I quote the words alleged to have been used by him, give my opinion of their propriety, and call on him for a report of his actual words on the occasion in question. To this letter Mr. Heath replied on the 22nd instant, in terms of one would be heartily in sympathy with the spirit of article 16 than himself. Nothing should be introduced in the schools that would have a tendency to ridicule any faith or creed; there should be no denominational and no creed in the schools. In the reports of this case there were, however, conflicting statements to have been made by the teacher denying it. Under these circumstances it was but fair that a full investigation should be had. Personally I am not guilty of any departure from the happy compromise touching religion in the schools, of the most severe penalties. Still he was to believe Mr. Heath guilty of a charge of deliberate disregard for the necessary rules in this respect. It was a question whether the Council of Public Instruction or the board should deal with this subject; if the latter was one in connection with the latter school, and in this course the board had nothing to do with it. If, however, it was otherwise, the board should act thoroughly. Too great haste was not desirable. If the Council of Public Instruction found Mr. Heath guilty, they would not doubt suspend his certificate or punish him in some other way; or if they found him innocent they would no doubt exonerate him. Certainly the board should not hasten to convict on what was practically hearsay evidence. He offered the suggestion that a committee of the board thoroughly investigate the whole matter.

CHAIRMAN HAYWARD could not unfortunately put the same favorable construction upon Mr. Heath's conduct that Trustees Marchant had. Though the teacher in question had explicitly denied using the words imputed to him, it was clear in his (Mr. Hayward) opinion that Mr. Heath's own letter that he had endeavored to impress his own religious views upon the class, and had spoken in a manner most offensive to one large and important body of the community. No language man would have spoken ignorantly of the "water" as Mr. Heath had. That teacher had convicted himself in his own letter, unintentionally corroborating the charge.

TRUSTEE LOVELL explored the unfortunate circumstances that had arisen. Whether intended or not, Mr. Heath's remarks had evidently been taken as offensive by the adherents of the Roman Catholic faith. It was possible that there are so many beautiful churches in the city it could only be a coincidence that could hold the new church together.

Rev. G. Clement King then read the report of the work done for the year, in which capacity as Bishop's assistant and rector of the new church. The financial report showed the total revenue to have been \$417.40 for the year, as against the expenses of the mission, and the balance \$373.90, the total of Rev. Mr. King's report.

Rev. Mr. King expressed confidence that the work will go on until the mission grows into a church with proportions equal to those of any of the city churches. He advised a few words of encouragement, commending upon the contents of the report and referring especially to the study of economy necessary to make a salary of \$373 spread over a year in Victoria.

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that of the period being studied. I am very sorry indeed that my method has been misapprehended."

Attached to these letters was a transcript of the notes taken at the inquiry held by Superintendent of Education Dr. Pope, on the 23rd instant, when Mr. Heath denied the charge that had been laid against him and seven of his pupils gave evidence.

Mr. Duross (aged 15), Charles Jones (aged 17), Miss E. B. Paul (aged 15), Alfred Huxtable (aged 18), Lillian Sutherland (aged 17), and Mary McGraw (aged 15), agreed that Mr. Heath had used words to the effect that he "never knew" that the body of Christ was large enough to supply bread to all the world. They agreed that his remarks could not be offensive to Roman Catholics, Thomas Hickey (aged 15) did not hear the remarks at all and did not notice anything wrong during the history lesson. Superintendent Pope, in addressing Mr. Heath on this occasion, said: "That the testimony is here in black and white that you made the statement to the effect that you did not know that the body of Christ was large enough to supply bread to all the world. I am satisfied, if made to the class, was wholly unwarranted. Not only so, but I must say that it is a reflection upon the intelligence of the teachers of the province. There was no necessity for you to discuss the subject more than that of immolation, and you know that such discussions can only result in giving offense. No man has a right to improve upon the thoughts or religion on the school children of this province; it is the duty of the public instruction not under any circumstances to tolerate anything of the kind. The school law demands that the highest standard be maintained, and no religious dogma nor creed shall be taught. For the very fact of your giving an explanation of transubstantiation in accordance with your views you were trespassing on that part of the school law."

"But," said Mr. Heath, "I explained transubstantiation because it was part of my lesson."

"It is not the teacher's duty," Dr. Pope replied, "to enter into such an explanation under any circumstances."

THE CHAIRMAN, Trustee Hayward, when the secretary had concluded the reading of these documents, remarked that the matter dealt with was of the most serious possible character. The aim of the past had been to keep the schools of British Columbia absolutely non-denominational, and any movement in the direction of introducing religion into the schools would require to be summarily made an end of.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT agreed that the public schools should be kept free of all denominational influence, and said that one could be more heartily in sympathy with the spirit of article 16 than himself. Nothing should be introduced in the schools that would have a tendency to ridicule any faith or creed; there should be no denominational and no creed in the schools. In the reports of this case there were, however, conflicting statements to have been made by the teacher denying it. Under these circumstances it was but fair that a full investigation should be had. Personally I am not guilty of any departure from the happy compromise touching religion in the schools, of the most severe penalties. Still he was to believe Mr. Heath guilty of a charge of deliberate disregard for the necessary rules in this respect. It was a question whether the Council of Public Instruction or the board should deal with this subject; if the latter was one in connection with the latter school, and in this course the board had nothing to do with it. If, however, it was otherwise, the board should act thoroughly. Too great haste was not desirable. If the Council of Public Instruction found Mr. Heath guilty, they would not doubt suspend his certificate or punish him in some other way; or if they found him innocent they would no doubt exonerate him. Certainly the board should not hasten to convict on what was practically hearsay evidence. He offered the suggestion that a committee of the board thoroughly investigate the whole matter.

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Mary Lucas, Miss Lillian R. Kenwick and Dinah Graham. Principal E. B. Paul reported the result of the vote on the proposal to extend the midday recess, and his communication was received with thanks and placed on file.

Edith H. Heath, corresponding secretary of the local Council of Women of Victoria, enclosed a copy of a resolution of that body, and expressed the hope that the board would accede to the wish therein expressed. This resolution read: "Whereas the necessity of an inspector of our public schools has become so apparent that our school trustees contemplate the appointment of such an inspector at an early date; and whereas women are not eligible for school trustees in this province; and whereas, contrary to the law of our land, quite a number of children of school age in this city are not attending the schools provided for their education; and whereas there is a very large attendance of girls at the public schools in this city; and whereas in many places in this country and England women are appointed both on school boards of management and as inspectors of schools; therefore be it resolved that we ask the trustees of this province to appoint a woman who is capable of filling the position as inspector of Victoria's public schools."

TRUSTEE LOVELL did not think that the ladies quite understood the nature of the matter. He stated that the board would accede to the wish therein expressed, and that the board would accede to the wish therein expressed, and that the board would accede to the wish therein expressed.

The cost of the recent trustee election was next discussed at length, the trustees being agreed that several items were far too high, and holding that the city had no right to pay for the services at a good rate and also supply their luncheon. In this connection Chairman Hayward explained that legislation would be introduced during the present session of the legislature to enable the trustees to make their own arrangements for school trustees. A great saving would thereby be effected. He had also suggested that the number of trustees in Victoria city be increased from six to seven. The secretary having in hand the re-arrangement of the divisions in the Victoria West school, asked for further time in which to report, and it was granted.

TRUSTEE MARCHANT reported construction of the North Ward school, already commenced by the contractors, Perry & Turner, for the plumbing, and H. E. Nutt for all the remainder of the work. The total contract price was \$1,000.

A resolution was adopted asking for a sidewalk at the South Park school; the chairman was authorized to investigate the matter of the new church, and to make arrangements for the supply of water to the school during the year named by the charter. The regular meeting night of the board was also fixed for the second Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock.

The estimates for the year were then taken up, and it was finally decided to ask the city council to appropriate \$50,000 for ordinary school purposes during 1895, this sum being charged to the city council. The figures being shown in contrast with the previous year's expenditure under the several heads:

Table with 2 columns: Item, 1894, 1895. Rows include Teachers' salaries, Janitors' salaries, Fuel, School furniture, School supplies, Insurance, Sundries, and a total for each year.

The question of asking for \$2,000 for the establishment of a school at Oaklands, in response to the petition of B. H. White and 36 others, was tabled for further consideration.

Before the adjournment, Trustee Marchant gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting of the board that the salaries of teachers in the High School shall no longer be graded, as at present, but that should be the principal receive \$120 per month and each of his three assistants one hundred dollars.

THE KING'S ROAD MISSION. The first anniversary of the King's road (R.E.) mission was celebrated Tuesday night, the meeting being preceded by a substantial tea, entirely provided by the members of the congregation, and reflecting credit upon the energy of the ladies. A very interesting meeting followed, the Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Ordge, presiding. The Bishop gave a brief opening address, in which he reminded those present that the Reformed Episcopal body had no funds with which to help the new movement. He also noticed the absence of any influential people as members of the congregation, and from the fact that there are so many beautiful churches in the city it could only be a coincidence that could hold the new church together.

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CHINESE VICTORY.

Japanese Driven From Wei Hai Wei With Serious Injury to Their Ships.

Peace Commissioners Hooted in Kobe—Conflicting Reports of Military Movements.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Times correspondent in Kobe says: "When the peace envoys from China landed the mob hooted and menaced them and it was necessary to protect them with a large force of police. The foreign secretary received them. The press admits that this embassy shows a more sincere desire for peace than Commissioner Dering, but believes it would be fruitless, as China is not yet likely to accede to Japan's demands."

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says the Chinese military and naval commanders telegraphed via Choofoo that at 1 o'clock on the morning of January 26 the Japanese fleet advanced upon Wei Hai Wei in two divisions of nine steamships. The searchlights betrayed their presence, and the guns of the Chinese fleet and shore batteries opened fire on the first division when they were within 1,000 yards of the Chinese fleet. The fastest Chinese man-of-war torpedo boats made a dash at the enemy, and after firing heavily drove them off. The first Japanese division went to the northwest and the second division southward. The Chinese claim to have inflicted several of the enemy's ships. At the same time the Japanese made an attack upon Wei Hai Wei from Ninghai. This was a surprise from the west. The alarm was given, however, and the Chinese repelled the attack. The Chinese lost twenty-seven sailors. The Japanese loss amounted to more than 300 killed and wounded. Several foreigners are said to be assisting the Chinese.

The Central News correspondent at Tokio says: "Gen. Nogri reports from Hantai that there are ten thousand Chinese near Newchwang and that 11,000 Chinese are advancing from Hantai towards the coast."

The Paris correspondent of the Standard quotes as follows, a dispatch received by the Paris edition of the Herald from its correspondent at Wei: "We met the enemy upon landing. They consisted of Kung troops and were repulsed with a loss of 300. Some Chinese troops retreated without fighting northwest towards Kan-tai-shan. The Chinese appear to be concentrated in large force on the coast road near Yinghsinghah. Our field guns can only be transported three miles, as the road beyond is in a bad repair."

Japan has offered to buy H. McCalmont's yacht Giralda for a dispatch boat. The government is willing to pay \$50,000, plus the original cost for it, but Mr. McCalmont would not close the bargain. The Giralda is partly armored, carries quick-firing guns, and recently made a record of 21 knots.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The European editions of the Herald contain the following dispatch from Shanghai, dated Jan. 29: "The Herald's special correspondent with the advanced troops of the Japanese second army on the Manchurian frontier reports that the Chinese forces near Hantai on Monday evening. Scouts reported that the enemy's forces in the vicinity of Yinkiao have been materially increased. The scouts are unable to proceed beyond Lapang. The Chinese appear to be advanced along the whole line."

HIROSHIMA, Japan, Jan. 30.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the Japanese army says that the Chinese forces near Hantai, which retreated from Yinghsinghah, are now in the vicinity of Kashiung. Large numbers of the enemy are reported along the coast from Yang-ching.

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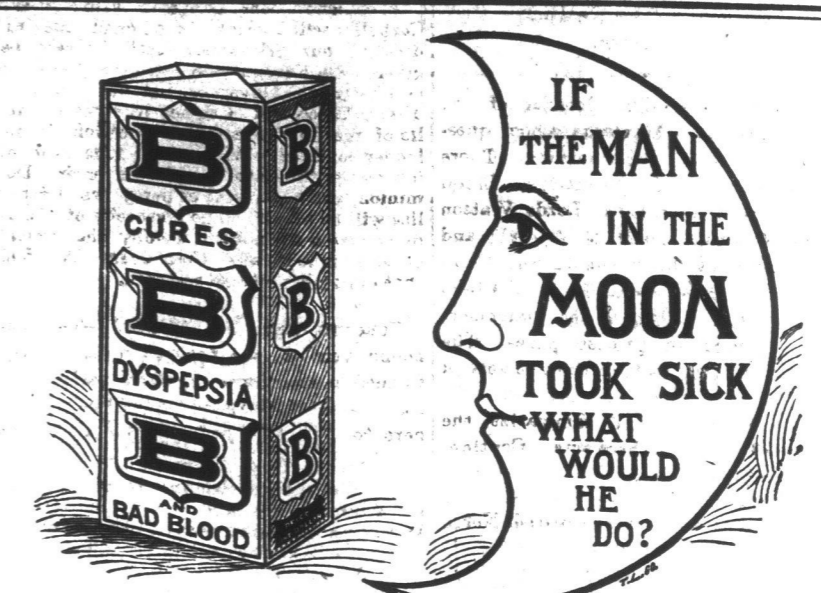
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JUST SPEND HIS FOUR QUARTERS FOR A BOTTLE OF BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS AS ALL SENSIBLE PEOPLE DO; BECAUSE IT CURES DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, BAD BLOOD, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

LEA AND PERRINS' SIGNATURE SAUCE. OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. and URQUHART & CO.—MONTREAL.

PLOWS, HARROWS, SEEDERS. E.G. PRIOR & CO. LIMITED (LIMITED LIABILITY) VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and KAMLOO, B.C. The deposits in shorter canals and at much less expense than is possible in California. In California there is invested one hundred millions of dollars in hydraulic mining enterprises, and prior to the inhibition of the industry, on account of damage done by debris to agricultural lands and navigable streams, the annual product in gold amounted to about twelve millions of dollars, about one-half of which resulted in profit. The auriferous deposits of California remaining unworked are estimated at 2,108,875,000 cubic yards. The gold tenure of these deposits varies from one to thirty cents per cubic yard, and the total gold content estimated at about \$500,000,000.

THE gold output from the auriferous placers of British Columbia will not only surpass that of California, but will astonish the civilized world.

Relief in Six Hours. Dismissing Kidney and Bladder diseases by Messrs. in six hours by the "GAMAR SOUTH AUSTRALIAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and relief on account of its speed in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back, and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing urine immediately. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

Mechanics' Institute Burned. MONTREAL, Jan. 30.—The Mechanics' Institute, an extensive five-story building, bounded by St. James, St. Peter and Notre Dame streets, has been seriously damaged by fire. The loss amounts to \$50,000, covered by insurance.

After La Grippe. After la Grippe, combine cough, lung trouble, etc., frequently follow. There is no remedy so prompt, and at the same time effective and pleasant as Millburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites, which is the latest and best combination of anti-consumptive remedies. Price 50c and \$1.00 per bottle.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the most scientific principles of food preparation, Epps's Cocoa has been produced, which is a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape a feverish attack by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure Cocoa and pure milk. Sold in half-pound tins, by grocers. JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homespoken Chemists, London, England. 0016

MANITOBA.

Decision That ment Has Rem

How the Judge Winnin

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Privy Council in session was delivered by Lord Halsbury, who, and MacNaught Lord Shand, a member of the Privy Council, which comprised the legislature of relating to education litigation arising in the judgment of the Manitoba subject as section 7 of the Manitoba Act in the present case. The Manitoba Act and the Manitoba Act in the present case. The Manitoba Act and the Manitoba Act in the present case.

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MR. JOHNSON'S PETITION.

Text of the Document Which in Printed Form Was Distributed in the House Yesterday.

VICTORIA, B.C., December 18, 1895. To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, in parliament assembled:

This is the humble petition of me, Edward Mainwaring Johnson, of the city of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, land agent, and I hereby ask that proper and effectual proceedings may be forthwith taken to protect me from unjustifiable persecution by the Hon. The Hon. Justice, Attorney-General of the Province.

In support of my petition I say: That I have been resident in the said city and province nearly eighteen years. About five years ago, in a certain civil action in the Supreme Court of the said province, commonly known as "The Gray v. McCallum," in which the said Attorney-General acted as counsel for the defendant, I was a witness for the plaintiff, and was subjected to cross-examination by the said counsel for the period of nearly four days, without result as to breaking down my testimony; and the said counsel, in taking cover under his position, and in the most cruel and cowardly way, questioned me upon events which had transpired about twenty-one years ago, which had no bearing in any way upon the issues in the said civil action, and could only have been intended to be the means of making public charges which would do me injury and disgrace.

A special jury, after a trial lasting about sixteen days, declined to find any justification for the charge of conspiracy or in any way to assess any damages against me, and I received the personal sympathy of the jury for the manner in which I had been treated by the said Attorney-General at the said trial.

Not content with the result of the proceedings, and a short time after the termination of the last-mentioned civil action, in fact of the finding of the said special jury the counsel for the defendant, the said Attorney-General, acting then in his public and official capacity for the protection of the public interests, without notice or warning to me or preliminary inquiry of any kind, procured my arrest on a special warrant obtained on his sole representation, placed me in a jail, caused me to be submitted to every indignity, including the search of my pockets and locked up in a prison where I was detained until I could obtain bail. When I was released on bail the said Attorney-General, although he knew I was represented by counsel, again arrested me and made me parade the streets of the city, accompanied by a constable in uniform, and I was obliged to obtain bail a second time.

The course pursued by the said Attorney-General is one which is only resorted to in cases of desperate criminals, who are an immediate danger to the public peace and safety, and if the usual preliminary investigation in cases of a like nature had been made, as far as I was concerned, the said Attorney-General would have been unable to use his office to detain me in the custody he did. The whole of the proceedings as to my arrest and imprisonment were cruel and cowardly, out of the usual manner of the administration of justice, and altogether unjustifiable and unnecessary.

In addition to these proceedings, instead of being ready to go on with trial of the charges, I was, on the application of the said Attorney-General, removed from time to time, and it was over twelve months from the time of the initiatory proceedings until the matter was brought to trial.

During the twelve months of my detention, I could do nothing but wait, and I was done by the said Attorney-General to me. The proceedings were delayed, and delayed in the hope, I am informed, that my business and prospects would be ruined, and I was compelled to leave the country. So atrocious were the proceedings conducted, and that it was only about six hours before the closing of the last available mail to use the information, that my counsel could obtain information of the names of the counsel employed by the crown to take evidence on a commission, and I then found that the lawyers had retained to watch the case for me were those employed by the said Attorney-General to act for the crown.

The effect, if I had not been able to thwart this unwarranted and most unfair treatment, would have been that I should have been obliged to go to trial without being able to procure evidence in time to be of any use, and in consequence I should no doubt have been, in accordance with the wish and endeavor of the said Attorney-General, imprisoned, ruined financially and socially, and my children forever disgraced and ostracized.

The country has been put to a large expense, as appears by the public accounts, in carrying out the designs of the said Attorney-General; nevertheless when delay could be no longer obtained, and the case came on for trial, the said Attorney-General, in his misadventure and the Attorney-General was, in accordance with the instructions of the late Chief Justice, then presiding judge, obliged to enter a *note prosequi*, and discontinue and abandon the proceedings.

It is needless to say that I have been put to much expense, none of which can I recover, and all this I have to this time suffered and borne in silence. The shield of office, so far as the said Attorney-General is concerned, has, in the present state of the law, been a bar to any redress for me.

Not content with what he has already done, the said Attorney-General has again, without notice to me or consent on my part, procured me to be joined with others as party defendant in a civil suit commenced against N. Fitzzubb, gold commissioner for the district of West Kootenay, by E. Cooley and others. I am made use of, as what will be to me considerable expense for legal services, to uphold a certain lease, dated the 10th day of June A.D. 1893, granted by the said Fitzzubb, on the advice and with the approval of the said Attorney-General (to me among others), for the term of twenty years, one and one-half miles of the bed of McCallum creek, in the Big Bend, Kootenay district, aforesaid, by 500 feet wide on each side of the centre of said creek, and that I am made use of under the "Pacer mines act 1891," and the terms and purposes thereof are *ultra vires* of the crown or the said Gold Commissioner. The granting of such lease has deprived me of my rights under a previously existing grant from the crown, and so placed me in the power of the person for whom the said Attorney-General is acting as counsel that I have been obliged to sell my property to dissolve the partnership and wind up the business of the Ophir Bed Rock Flume Company, Registered, the late grantee or owner of said property, *inter alia*, included in the said unlawful lease.

I am unaware how long these Fitzzubb proceedings will continue, and can form no

idea of the costs thereof, except that I am informed, as the Attorney-General is acting in his official capacity for the said Gold Commissioner, and in his private capacity for E. McCallum, one of the defendants, I can in no case recover costs I may incur.

In view of what I have stated, I beg that all correspondence, reports, applications of grants, leases, or other papers or writings in the possession of the government of the said province, or any member thereof, or under their or any of their control, in any way relating to McCallum creek, Big Bend, Kootenay district, for an area extending one and one-half miles in length, following the bed of said creek from a point near the canyon, and extending one-half mile on each side of the centre line of said creek, and in any way included in any grant or lease, may be brought down to the members of your honorable assembly, and that this my petition be referred to a committee thereof, with power to administer oaths and call for persons, papers, and that which may have such redress and protection as after wise discretion, deem necessary or expedient in the premises.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc. E. M. JOHNSON.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Seventh Parliament. FORTY-FIRST DAY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1895.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. Macleod. Mr. Ebbett presented a report from the private bill committee, recommending the bill to incorporate the Stave River Electric Power Company. Received.

A petition presented by Mr. Williams in relation to a bill for the purpose of awarding a bonus on shipbuilding was read in order as calling for an expenditure of public money.

A petition presented by Hon. Col. Baker, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, with respect to the privilege asked by the Stave River Electric Power Company, was ruled out of order, because it was not addressed to the house.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved that the house proceed to the orders of the day. (Government business.) Debate on the motion to receive the petition of E. M. Johnson.

MR. SEMLIN, as a question of privilege, asked why a stranger was occupying the seat of the Law, and he was told that he was a reporter, but would like some ruling on the subject, so that if any member wanted the same privilege on another occasion he might do so.

HON. MR. DAVIE said that the stranger was a reporter—an official stenographer here for the purpose of taking down the debate which might occur this afternoon. He had no doubt that if any hon. gentleman asked the same privilege on a future occasion it would not be denied.

MR. KIRKHOFF, also as a question of privilege, asked to see the petition, which he had been unable to obtain, as he was told that it had been sent to the printing office.

THE SPEAKER said he believed the petition was being printed and almost ready for distribution.

HON. MR. DAVIE said the question then was, whether the petition should be received. Until a petition is received it is not the usual course to have it printed, so that the result would be a good cause for delaying this debate.

PETITION OF E. M. JOHNSON.

HON. MR. DAVIE:—Mr. Speaker, the substance of Mr. Johnson's complaint is that he has been pursued as a criminal by myself and others in my official capacity as Attorney-General, but by using that high office for the furtherance of the private advantage of a personal client whose business it was to make, and the purpose thereof of gratifying my own spleen and malice against him. He complains also that he is being pursued civilly in the courts and unjustly made a party to a lawsuit for the purpose of obtaining the right to which he is not a party, or if he is a party, which ought not in justice to him to be attacked; and he prays that the house will appoint a committee to inquire into the facts, and to show to be sub-judice, into his own hands and deal with them in such manner as the house in its wisdom may see fit. As regards the prayer of his petition, it is needless to do more than to state that the petition answers itself, for he shows that he has been added as a party and that the addition is in due time will be adjudged upon his rights. It would therefore be his highest right to see what he is being shown, improper for this legislature to interfere, when its interference could only have the effect of stopping an inquiry into the rights of a citizen, and exposing to a large amount. The speaking of Mr. Johnson to these proceedings was not my doing, although the proceedings necessary to be done were instituted by me. It was the order of the court which did it, not of one judge, but of a bench of judges. Here is the order:

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.—In the Divisional Court:—Coram: The Hon. Mr. Justice McCreight; the Hon. Mr. Justice Douglas; the Hon. Mr. Justice Walker, on the 22nd day of December, 1894.

Between Henry Cooley, John Gray, Harry V. Cooley, John P. Elford, Alexander C. Ewart and Edward Leason under the name of the Victoria Bed Rock Flume and Hydraulic Company, plaintiffs; and Edward Mainwaring Johnson, gold commissioner for the district of West Kootenay, in the province of British Columbia, at the town of Nelson, defendant.

Upon motion made to the court on the 13th day of December, 1894, by Mr. Charles Wilson, Q.C., of counsel for the plaintiffs, for an order setting aside the order made by the court on the 30th day of July, 1894, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Walker, postponing the trial of this action to await the decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Crease upon a summons heard herein on the 10th day of May, 1894, as to what parties should be added as defendants. Upon hearing Mr. Arthur G. Smith, of counsel for the defendant, upon hearing read the affidavits of Alexander Stewart Potts, sworn on the 1st day of August, A.D. 1894, as aforesaid. And the said motion coming on again this day, upon hearing Mr. A. L. Belyea, of counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. H. Belyea, of counsel for defendant, and said counsel consenting that this court should make an order such as might have been made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Walker, upon hearing of the said summons to add parties, and upon hearing what was alleged by counsel as aforesaid:

That the order doth order that the said appeal be dismissed; And this court doth further order that Arthur Edward McCallum, Edward Mainwaring Johnson, Latham Blakely, Hamilton Arthur Chalmers, and Edgar Crow Baker be added as parties defendant to this action, and that all parties do have leave to

amend their pleadings in such manner as they may be advised; And this court doth further order that the costs of this order be costs in the cause. By the Court.

ARTHUR KRAST, Deputy Registrar.

"As to the accusation (Hon. Mr. Davie continued) that I am using my office for the purpose of gratifying my personal malice and spleen against this gentleman, why should I single out this lowly individual of all others for the purpose? Those who know me—see as well as friend—will acknowledge that mine is life of activity; that I have no idle time on my hands; and therefore no time for the gratification of personal whims and spleen, even if I entered into them. But the facts which I shall allude to further on, will show that so far from making an effort to injure this man, when I had the opportunity of fully exposing matters damaging to him I refrained from doing so. And to the charge that I used my office in launching a criminal and public prosecution—employing the public money in aid of private litigation in which I was concerned, I have nothing to say, and some documents to quote, in support of what this trouble commenced with, so far as relates to the direct conflict between Capt. McCallum vs. E. M. Johnson. An action was commenced in 1890 by three men, James Gray, John Gray and Samuel Gray, against McCallum, claiming their right to redeem certain mining property and stores. Here is their statement of claim:

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.—Between Samuel Gray, John Gray and James Gray, plaintiffs; and Arthur E. M. Johnson, defendant. Amended.

1. The plaintiff Samuel Gray is a hotel-keeper at Chemainus and a freer miner.

2. The plaintiff John Gray and James Gray are free miners at present residing at Victoria.

3. On the 14th day of May 1890 the plaintiffs Samuel and John Gray commenced an action against the defendant.

4. On the 5th day of June 1890 the plaintiff James Gray commenced an action against the defendant.

5. On the 20th day of June 1890 the three said actions were consolidated by an order of this court.

6. On the 17th day of April, 1889, the plaintiffs were members of a mining company known as "The Ophir Bed Rock Flume Company," which company were the owners and lessees, operating a mineral claim situated at McCallum's creek, in the Big Bend of the Columbia river, Kootenay district, British Columbia.

7. On the 17th day of April, 1889, the plaintiffs were divided into three shares, to-wit: The defendant, one-tenth; John Gray, one-fifth; Samuel Gray, one-fifth; Edward M. Johnson, one-fifth; L. B. Hamilton, one-tenth; E. Crow Baker, one-thirtieth; F. L. Bourchier, one-thirtieth; and James Gray, four-thirtieths.

8. On the 17th day of April, 1889, the defendant agreed with the plaintiffs to advance to them the sum of \$1000, which were and should become due as aforesaid upon their said respective shares in the said Company during the year 1889 upon having made to him an assignment by way of mortgage of the said mining property in the said Company and of certain stores at the mine owned by James Gray.

9. In pursuance of the said agreement the plaintiffs on the said 17th day of April, 1889, duly executed and returned to the defendant the said shares and of the said stores to the defendant.

10. The said assignments were made absolutely to the defendant, but it was distinctly understood and agreed by the parties thereto that they were only to operate by way of mortgage and that the plaintiffs were to retain the right to their respective shares and the said stores, and to pay in a reasonable number of years upon paying to the defendant such sums as he should have advanced on their behalf respectively in pursuance of the said agreement.

11. The plaintiffs are now, and for some time past have been, ready and willing to redeem their said shares and stores, and by repaying to the defendant such sums as are due as aforesaid, but he refuses to render to them any account and denies their right to the said shares and stores, and to them to redeem, but claims to be the owner of the said shares by virtue of the said assignment by way of mortgage. The plaintiffs claim:

(1) To have it declared that the said assignments of the 17th day of April, 1889, are mortgages;

(2) To have an account taken of what if anything is due to the defendant under the said mortgages;

(3) An order that the defendant upon payment to him of such sum (if any) as may be proved due, do re-convey to the plaintiffs respectively their said shares and to James Gray his said stores, and to set aside any payment to the said stores;

(4) Such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

Delivered this 30th day of July, 1890, by C. C. Pemberton, of the firm of Walker, Pemberton & Dunlop, 18 and 20 Chancery Lane, Barristers at Law, solicitors for the plaintiffs. To Messrs. Davie & Bodwell, solicitors for the defendant.

(Hon. Mr. Davie continuing.) To this McCallum replied that the sale was absolute and was made through the direct agency of Mr. Johnson, a land and real estate agent employed by Mr. McCallum. He drew up all the papers. Captain McCallum retorted alleging that he was being deceived by the Gray and had caused this action to be taken for damages, for having been kept out of his property, and for the waste and destruction of the mine at the time. He will endeavor to summarize the evidence in the case, occupying as it did twelve or fourteen days, and involving the consideration of about 187 documents. In the brief time which is at my disposal in laying the facts before the house, I will refer to the salient points and documents only. In support of the contention that the transaction was a mortgage, and sworn to in most distinctly and precisely, giving detail in such a way as to leave no alternative but that either it was a mortgage as he alleged or else that Johnson deliberately perjured himself. He was, as he says, subject to cross-examination for several days; and whether or not he was unimpeached is shown by the fact that the jury found, contrary to his positive oath, that the sale, absolute sale, and the documents which I am about to quote proved to the jury was a mortgage. The transaction of the 17th day of April, 1889, and resulted in the Gray—by formal documents drawn up by Johnson—transferring to McCallum sixteen-thirtieths of the Ophir Bed Rock Flume, and the purchase price of which as well as the stores was \$6,000—made up of \$3,500 already advanced on loan by McCallum, and \$2,500 which had been advanced by absolute bills of sale, which were recorded by Johnson in the usual way, the following receipt (an every day document) was drawn up by Johnson and signed by James Gray,

who held his brother's power of attorney and acted for them.

VICTORIA, B.C., April 17, 1889. Received of Captain McCallum the sum of Six Thousand dollars payment for the shares or interests in the Ophir Bed Rock Flume Co., Reg'd., sold by me and John Gray as to the Ophir Bed Rock Flume Co., assigned to him.

JAS. GRAY.

James Gray and John Gray had not a dollar in the world outside of what McCallum paid. He agreed to deal liberally with them if the mine turned out a bonanza, as he believed it would, and they agreed to work the claim for the season and that their wages should offset McCallum's assessments. But further than the document of sale (without worrying them with too many documents and attending only to principal facts) three letters which passed between Johnson and McCallum on the 22nd April, place the case beyond a possibility of doubt. They are as follows:

VICTORIA, B.C., EASTERN MOUNTAIN, 1889 (Say 22nd April.)

MY DEAR JOHNSON:—Would it not be advisable to send Mr. Samuel Gray by registered post a duplicate of the sale of his one-third share in the Ophir B. R. Fl. Co. by his brother to myself and to the other two partners?

I want for myself duplicate certified copies of the powers of attorney under which Mr. James Gray acted. Certified copies of his receipt of \$3,000 in the mine, and vouchers that all liabilities whatsoever of the company have been settled up to the 17th inst. these in due course. All the original documents in connection with this recent sale to me of the Gray's interest in the mine, and I retain in safe custody for me, furnishing me with a list of the same when in hand. Yours truly,

ARTHUR EDWARD McCALLUM.

P.S.—I want duplicate invoices of the goods bought of Strous, of Welch, Ribbet and Earle, and that the same are paid for in full.

April 22, 1889. Captain A. E. McCallum, Maple Bank, B. C.

DEAR CAPTAIN McCALLUM:—Replying to your letter of to-day I see no reason for sending any communication to Mr. S. Gray. I am unaware what purpose such a course would serve, and I have no vouchers for debts owing by the Company; Cheques have been sent and paid, and I have been entitled to these I am fairly sure—Company liabilities. Mr. Gray has retained his own vouchers for the private accounts he has paid. As far as I can ascertain, all his accounts are settled to the above effect. Mr. Johnson's brothers left town without settling. You could probably ascertain from anyone in town to whom Gray was indebted or from whom he might get, if these representations are true. You are at present in a very true way liable for Gray's debts. These people might furnish you with information and copies of the invoices you require. I engaged Mr. Brady as an expert to value the mine for me. I, the defendant, and under instructions, in interfering, as I do, occupied accounts in Gray's possession. All the money was paid out except \$302.13 which was Gray's. I received \$115 retained Dunn's claim is justly due to me, and either to Dunn or Gray. (I think John Gray is stranded in Vancouver; he telegraphed me \$50 on Saturday, but as I could not get it, I sent him the money on Friday evening to take him through to his brother to send to his brother if he wanted any more.)

If you come into town I have two deeds for you to sign to Campbell and one for the Spring Ridge lot. I think I may say that the whole matter of the mine by supposing that as far as I could ascertain, all the claims of the Grays and of the Company have been paid, my own being included. You are at present in a very true way liable for Gray's debts. These people might furnish you with information and copies of the invoices you require. I engaged Mr. Brady as an expert to value the mine for me. I, the defendant, and under instructions, in interfering, as I do, occupied accounts in Gray's possession. All the money was paid out except \$302.13 which was Gray's. I received \$115 retained Dunn's claim is justly due to me, and either to Dunn or Gray. (I think John Gray is stranded in Vancouver; he telegraphed me \$50 on Saturday, but as I could not get it, I sent him the money on Friday evening to take him through to his brother to send to his brother if he wanted any more.)

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P.S.—The money handed to Gray was to pay his way and that of his men into the mine, and to pay packing, etc., on \$350 worth of stores which Gray was to buy on his own account from Hume. The stores will ultimately have to be paid for by the Company. They will be sold to the men instead of the finding themselves, and they will pay Gray the balance of the stores. The duplicates you have show all the documents in the matter. E. M. J.

VICTORIA, B.C., Saturday, April 27, 1894.

MY DEAR JOHNSON:—It occurs to me that as James Gray has no longer any business interest in what are now the Company's stores and is only in charge of them as an employe, it will be only fair to write and let him see our shares to defendant, and let me receive a cheque for the recent expenditure he made on the Company's behalf at Revelstoke, should he be inconvenienced for want of this. Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR EDWARD McCALLUM.

P.S.—I leave as you know for the Hot Springs Monday next, but purpose to return to Victoria not later than the 30th of May.

The two Grays started for the mine on the 18th April, the day after the sale. Captain McCallum, being the sixteenth shareholder of the subject of the transaction of the 17th April, owned another three-thirtieths, which he had purchased from James Gray the year before. Captain McCallum found all the money for prospecting and working the mine during the season of 1889, some \$7,000, which fact was wholly incompatible with his being merely a mortgagee, but which was being merely his being the absolute owner of the majority interests in the mine, and a flood of correspondence produced at the trial, between the Grays and McCallum, which the Grays were working the mine, demonstrated in the clearest way that McCallum was the absolute owner. Johnson also had a one-fifth interest in the mine, which he had acquired from James Gray, nominally for \$2,000; but James Gray disputed the sale, claiming that Johnson had only loaned him the money and that the interest in the claim was turned over to him as security. But little gold was taken out of the mine that season in comparison with the money which McCallum put into it; yet McCallum fully believed as a mortgagee, and as a result of the fact that he had a one-fifth interest in the mine to Mr. Jeffrey, an English capitalist—who was also Capt. McCallum's trustee—for \$25,000 and expected to be able to sell the mine at the rate of \$100,000 per acre, or \$30,000 altogether. Mr. Jeffrey, who was a wealthy man, in purchasing the property, according to a letter which he wrote McCallum, said that McCallum was too good for the mine (the Jeffrey) bought the interest in the mine, and that he was better able to lose the money than was McCallum. This sale evidence, which the counsel of Johnson, who himself afterwards asserted that at one of the meetings of the Company that he could himself sell the property in New York for as much as \$100,000, and Johnson would not set his place from this out to the mine in July, 1889, and what took place is related in James Gray's affidavit of 30th

September, above quoted in the following language:

"In the month of July in the present year, the defendant, Edward Mainwaring Johnson, came to the mines situated at Big Bend and he told me that he had been sent by Capt. McCallum, Mr. Baker and Mr. Hamlin, the shareholders, and he wanted me to clean up the bedrock and give him the gold that could be obtained at that time. I refused to go to this expense, and upon his pressing I told him, the said Edward Mainwaring Johnson, that he had no interest in the mine and could not order me, and that I did not recognize him as representing the shareholders, and he had no written authority except that of the Captain. McCallum to bring down any gold which was already on hand, but which did not authorize him to call for the gold. Edward Mainwaring Johnson gave the said gold which was on hand, but I refused to do anything further. Before leaving Kootenay the defendant told me that the said Arthur E. McCallum had sold a tenth interest in the mine for three thousand pounds and was negotiating with other parties who were inclined to offer thirty thousand pounds for the whole mine, and he (the defendant) then proceeded to me to claim that the negotiation with McCallum was not an out and out sale but only a loan, and that by thus doing so he had secured the property back and made money instead of property lost. The said defendant wanted me then to return to Victoria with him and promised if I would do so to raise the necessary money to pay the balance of the mine, and I refused to do so. The said defendant and told him that he had sold out altogether to the said Arthur E. McCallum and did not intend to try and back out of it."

"I came to Victoria on or about the 20th September last, and on the 23rd September last I instructed my solicitor to proceed against the said Edward Mainwaring Johnson in this matter. On Friday, the 27th instant, after the sale was instituted, the defendant came to see me on Government street, and again proposed to me to claim the property from McCallum, and he, the defendant, said that he could swear that the transaction was only a loan, and that I could get me all the money necessary by a mortgage on the property, and that I would have McCallum fixed. He said that he was not quite sure that he had not a document in his possession showing that McCallum had only purchased a one-thirtieth share."

And although, as will be presently explained, James Gray afterwards went back on this affidavit we have the other testimony, and unimpeachable testimony, of James and John Gray to young Jeffrey, of the overtures of E. M. Johnson to the Grays to sell the mine, and the Grays, the purchaser, or proposed purchaser from McCallum of the one-tenth interest for \$3,000, sent his son out here in the summer of 1889 to see the property. Young Jeffrey went to the mine after E. M. Johnson had been there, and in his evidence given in England, taken on commission, and read at the trial, this is what he says:

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1895. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited Liability.

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

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

ADVERTISING RATES: REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAINLAND MATTERS: The cattle ranchers in the vicinity of Spence's Bridge have no cause to complain.

Opening Address—President J. Kirkland. "Ornamental shrubs and plants."

The fruit growers of the province met Tuesday in the Board of Trade rooms in London and Dillingham, there being a good attendance of persons interested in this important provincial industry.

STEAMER RATE CUTTING. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Manager Evans of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., stated this morning that Friday's rate cutting was just the beginning of a war.

BARREN, Jan. 28.—The Bishop Seawar, fireman, was attacked yesterday by three men and so shockingly kicked and beaten about the head that his recovery is doubtful.

B. G. FRUIT GROWERS.

Opening of the Annual Convention—Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

Important Papers Read and Interesting Discussions—Fruit Pests—Hints to Horticulturists.

Representative agriculturists, fruit growers and delayers from all parts of the province, with just a sprinkling, too, of visitors from the Sound, were in Victoria Monday for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association and the British Columbia Delayers' Association, which are to be held in the Board of Trade rooms to-day as 10 a.m. and to-morrow.

There is no time of the year when more attention will be given to fruit matters than just at the time when fruit is being handled, and especially at exhibitions where the different exhibitors are all anxious to excel each other and have their display not only the finest in appearance but made up of the best varieties of getting the most credit.

Another improvement is noticeable in the better class of fruits we find on the show tables. It used to be only the great large apples, regardless of quality or variety, that were the order of the day.

The report was by a unanimous vote adopted and filed. Mr. Henry, on behalf of the spraying association, said that his experiments not having been successful, he would next year take up the subject at greater length.

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When 1894 dawned on us again my pump was unsearched somewhere in New West. This year I determined to change my spray. The mixture I began to use was four pounds vitriol, four pounds sulphur, fifty gallons water, and began on April 11. I had just got nicely started when a young man from Napa valley came along of mind he told me I had not enough sulphate of copper, and kindly helped me to mix and apply the spray as they did in Napa valley.

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pointed, to which the annual report was submitted.

W. Henry, of Hazelton, then made the following report on exhibitions:

I was called upon by the association last autumn to visit the following exhibitions for the purpose of naming the different varieties of fruit and also to act in the capacity of judge thereon: Langley Prairie, October 3; Mission City, October 4; Surrey, October 5; Westminster, October 9 to 12; Chilliwack, October 17.

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growing markets here and thus retain the thousands of dollars now going out of the province for fruit.

Mr. Olson while observing that it was hardly time to report on the experiments made, recommended the use as a spray of white oil, soap and lime.

Mr. Todd, Cedar Hill, spoke of the good effect of the Bordeaux mixture on pear affected with fungus, showing samples which had been treated.

Mr. Palmer said that the old bark could be scraped off with safety, an opinion in which Mr. Renouf concurred.

Mr. Wells said that a good strong solution of lime applied with a broom when the bark and moss off and made scraping unnecessary.

Mr. Renouf knew of trees which had been rendered free of pests by spraying with a proportion of one of mercuric iodine to five of water.

Mr. Layritz said his experience in connection with the official formulas in British Columbia had been that the sprays were not strong enough.

Mr. Cunningham agreed with Mr. Wells that it was unnecessary to go to the extreme of scraping the bark, and advised special care not to injure the buds.

Mr. Palmer thought bi-chloride of mercury was dangerous, but the effect of spray on the bark depends on the degree of acid condition of the bark.

At 2 o'clock a meeting of the members for the election of the new board of directors was held. A majority of the members of the old board were elected for the ensuing year. The new board is as follows: President, G. W. Hendry.

Latham, W. J. Moggridge, S. Sberdahl and George Malinsh.

The business of the convention proper having been resumed:

HINTS BY A FRUIT PRESERVER. Mr. W. H. Price read the following paper entitled "Hints to Fruit Growers by a Fruit Preserver."

Mr. Anderson, when he requested me to read a paper, chose for me the subject of "Fruit Preserving." I thought that my impressions and observations of the fruit preserving trade and the difference in the quality and variety of fruits would be more for our advantage.

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most equal parts of the fruit named and preserved. For instance, if for every preserve, 100 pounds of fruit should be accompanied by 100 pounds of sugar, and I can conceive nothing worse to happen to the fruits of the province than that they should get into the hands of men who turn our mixtures called preserves which only contain 40 per cent. of the fruit from which the preserves are made.

Preserves are now being sold at a price we cannot get the fruit for, and it is for the fruit growers to take this matter up and have the name of the fruit of the province protected. You must take care of the character of your fruit, so that your products will be asked for. British Columbia fruits, (dried or milled) are in the fruit to be preserved or canned, and though perfection can never be attained, a high degree of excellence may be reached and better results got by close attention to the nature and condition of the fruit and sugar used.

Mr. Okell said that during the three years' existence of the Fruit Preserving Company they had been at an expenditure of \$9,000 for fruit, \$8,000 for salaries, and \$6,000 for sugar, and although the company had struck bedrock financially in running their business during the past year, yet the shareholders were willing to renew their stock in anticipation of good times. He condemned imported preserves as being unwholesome, and thought if an inspector were appointed the advantages to all concerned would be great importance.

Mr. Cunningham regretted seeing such a poor Mainland representation of the association, but attributed it to the Fraser river freshet last year. The exact conditions of those suffering from the calamity could hardly be known. He would be pleased to show to any member of the association the working of his establishment.

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