



THE MAIN ISSUE.

Col. Prior and his advocates object to the school question being made an issue in this campaign, which shows that they are afraid of the school question. They cannot prevent it being an issue; it has necessarily forced itself on the front. Victorians must say whether or not they approve of the coercion of Manitoba. It must be remembered, by the way, that the very first word on the school question in this contest was spoken by Mr. H. D. Helmcken, who appeared his party and Col. Prior a service.

A FALSE PRETENCE.

Col. Prior made a rather amusing attempt last evening to correct Mr. Jeeves on the school question. Unfortunately for the Colonel, Mr. Jeeves is too clear-headed to be convinced by a garbled extract from the privy council judgment that the privy council ordered the Dominion government to re-establish separate schools in Manitoba. No man could believe that who has honestly looked into the question. The government are putting forward a false and wicked pretence, and are wantonly insulting the highest court of the realm when they thus distort its judgment.

THEY WERE SUPPRESSED.

In the most obscure corner of the Colonist this morning appeared the following "explanation": "Through an inadvertence, on Tuesday morning last, the Colonist omitted four of the names appearing on Mr. Templeman's nomination papers. Opportunity to again examine the original document was not obtainable until yesterday, when it was found that these names had been overlooked. Capt. John Irving, T. W. Paterson, J. H. Falconer, T. Rowley and G. R. Giscombe. The Colonist aims to state facts, and hence this explanation."

No doubt very many readers of the Colonist failed to read the item owing to its obscure position, but we desire to give it the utmost prominence. Probably never before in the history of journalism in this province has a newspaper circulating among intelligent men stooped so low as has the Colonist in deliberately suppressing the names from Mr. Templeman's nomination paper of those gentlemen mentioned in the "explanation."

What are the facts? The three most prominent, most conspicuous, most striking signatures upon Mr. Templeman's nomination paper were those of Capt. John Irving, T. W. Paterson, and W. A. Dier. The Colonist says they were "overlooked." They could not be overlooked. If the nomination paper were displayed at the Colonist window the one signature that would first attract attention would be that of Capt. John Irving, and the other signatures were quite prominent. This is the truth. The Colonist deliberately and purposely omitted the names of the gentlemen above mentioned. It was done in the hope that Mr. Templeman's nomination paper might appear less formidable from an influential standpoint. The action of the Colonist in this regard was a contemptible, dirty trick, and that a paper supposed to have at least not lost all sense of honor should stoop so low is a disgrace to journalism. We repeat, the Colonist deliberately suppressed the names mentioned. There can be no mistake. We are prepared to prove this assertion by exhibiting the paper to any one interested.

MR. ROBINSON'S OPINION.

It is not surprising that the howlers at last night's meeting were averse to the reading of Mr. Christopher Robinson's opinion on the school question. Mr. McPhillips' reluctance to hear it is quite natural, for it completely dispels of the contentions which Mr. McPhillips as a legal light has been putting forward. Mr. Robinson's opinion is as follows:

"The restoration of the privileges of Roman Catholics in Manitoba is a question left open by the judgment, in the same sense that it is entirely in the discretion, both of the Governor-General in council and of the Dominion parliament, to what extent, if at all, they will act upon the appeal or upon the order in council, respectively, in affording a remedy. "It cannot, I think, be said that the mere fact of the right of the Roman Catholic or Protestant minority in relation to education having been affected by provincial legislation, entitles them, in every case, and all circumstances, to the restoration of such right, or to any relief. Their right is to appeal, but the result of such appeal must depend, as I have said, upon the judgment of the Governor-General in council and of the Dominion parliament, whose course would no doubt be determined by a sense of justice and right, and by a due regard to the letter and spirit of the constitution, in view of all the surrounding facts and circumstances in each particular case. "The expressions of opinion of the judicial committee in this matter are in no legal sense binding upon the members of the Dominion government, or of the parliament of Canada, so far as any action to be taken by either is concerned. "Both are at liberty to exercise their own discretion, and not the less because it is declared that a grievance exists. As I understand the judgment, it cannot be said, strictly speaking, to decide more than that the appeal will lie."

Of Mr. Robinson's rank as a lawyer we need not speak, for almost every Victorian knows that there is no member of the bar in Canada with a higher reputation. He is peculiarly well qualified to pronounce on this subject, for the reason that he appeared as counsel

for Manitoba when the question was argued before the supreme court at Ottawa. The supreme court's decision was in favor of the province, and when the privy council judgment was announced Mr. Robinson was asked for his opinion as to the effect of that judgment. The opinion is clear, and entirely disposes of the fraudulent pretence that the privy council judgment or the constitution obliged the government to take its present course. Let no one be deceived; the Dominion government is voluntarily proposing to coerce Manitoba. The privy council findings and the constitution are all against that course.

HOPELESSLY WRECKED.

Let Lt.-Col. Prior and the Colonist try to gloss over the matter as they may, they cannot hope to conceal the fact that the Conservative government is hopelessly wrecked. Neither Sir Charles Tupper nor any other political conjurer can restore the debris to any semblance of a ministry. Nobody knows better than Sir Charles himself that the task would be utterly hopeless. The seven men who have gone out will not go back on the old basis, and the men who have stayed in will stay no longer on no other basis. There are no others who can take their places with the slightest prospect of support from the people. It must be remembered that the duty is expressly laid on the Governor-General of requiring a stable government to be formed; he can accept no man as premier who is unable to give him some tangible assurance that he can find the necessary assistance to carry on the business of the country. One thing the people of Canada may depend upon with certainty—that Lord Aberdeen will stand no trifling with the country's interests in such a crisis. If the Conservative cabinet trouble is not patched up with reasonable promptitude His Excellency is bound to call upon the leader of the opposition to form a government. Hon. Mr. Laurier will in that event be quite able to show that he has a sufficient following and a sure prospect of support from the country, to prove that he is an eminently fit and proper person to become the head of the new government. The cabinet of which Col. Prior supposed himself to be a member has practically disappeared, and the Colonist himself will disappear to-day as a member of parliament.

"BECAUSE HE WAS A FOOL."

Col. Prior was asked last night why Clarke Wallace resigned, and he answered: "Because he was a fool." The Conservatives of West York, Mr. Wallace's constituency, have spoken very differently. The Col. was terribly indiscreet, but he no doubt gave his opinion honestly.

A CONTRAST.

Contrast these two statements: "I will not support any measure, I care not by what party introduced, which aims at interference with provincial rights; and, further, should I be elected and my endeavors to secure a measure of justice to my constituents and the province of British Columbia be ignored, I shall withdraw my support from that party."—William Templeman. "Whatever measure the Bowell government may see fit to bring down I am going to support."—Col. Prior.

DISHONEST, AS USUAL.

Col. Prior and his friends have tried to comfort themselves by circulating a garbled report of a speech made by Mr. Laurier in Montreal in reference to separate schools. Of course they are dishonest enough to suppress what Mr. Laurier said in regard to the relative positions of the Dominion and the province. Mr. Laurier has said distinctly and emphatically that he does not believe in the coercion of Manitoba, and would not propose any such course. Mr. Tarte has pronounced himself equally opposed to coercion, pointing out at the same time that it would be impossible, even if they desired, to force separate schools on Manitoba against the will of the people there. He said that would mean civil war, which nobody wanted to see. Yet the course which would in Mr. Tarte's opinion lead to civil war is precisely the course which the government has decided on, and which Col. Prior endorses blindly. If the Manitoba people are ready to restore the separate school system of their own free will, then no outsider will try to prevent them. The point is simply that Manitoba must not be coerced, and on that point Mr. Laurier has expressed himself so plainly that his words cannot be successfully represented.

LIKE MASTER LIKE MAN.

Such a dirty combination as the Ottawa ministers have shown themselves to be (see Ottawa Journal, Conservative) is well served by such a dirty organ as the Colonist. Nobody could have expected that paper to face inevitable defeat with any marked degree of magnanimity, but even its past record could hardly have led the public to expect that it would descend to such a depth of meanness as it has reached. Witness its brutal attack upon Mr. Archer Martin, whose sole "offense" was an attempt on Friday evening to exercise a privilege

which Mr. Chairman Baker had announced would be freely accorded, namely, the asking of questions. Mr. Baker saw fit to repudiate the promise, and Mr. Martin in protesting against the unfair treatment was well within his rights. His letter, published to-day, makes that point perfectly clear. Mr. Baker was the only man whose conduct could be found fault with, and it need only be said in reference to it that he showed the peculiar characteristics of Mr. E. Crow Baker. As for Mr. Martin, he should congratulate himself on having been in the first place the victim of Mr. Baker's offensive unfairness, and in the second place on having become a mark for the Colonist's vulgar malevolence. The man marked out for obloquy by the dirty Ottawa combination's dirty organ is sure of the respect and esteem of the public.

MR. LAURIER CALLED IN.

To-day's news from Ottawa is in complete harmony with the predictions in this morning's issue. It was plain to every person at all acquainted with constitutional usages that almost insuperable obstacles stood in the way of either Sir Mackenzie Bowell or Sir Charles Tupper forming a new ministry. The Governor-General's plain duty in that case was to call upon the man who had the best prospect of being able to carry on the government of the country. That man was, of course, Mr. Laurier, and no one will be surprised to find Lord Aberdeen firmly proceeding in the manner prescribed by the constitution. There need be no doubt as to Laurier's ability to perform the task which he has apparently undertaken. His party is united and harmonious, ample material is at hand for the formation of a ministry, and there appears to be no serious obstacle in his way.

CAUSE FOR GOOD FEELING.

The result of to-day's election is yet unknown, but whatever it may be the Liberals have good reason to congratulate themselves on the fight they have made. It has been on their side a conspicuously clean and honorable one, and they have been fighting for a principle that must have been dear to the heart of every public-spirited Canadian. They have taken the stand that the rights of the provinces must not be trampled on by any body of men for the purpose of furthering selfish interests, a position of which they could well afford to feel proud, no matter whether victorious in this particular contest or not. The men who supported Mr. Templeman have nothing to reproach themselves with either in the position they took or in their manner of conducting the contest.

MR. PRIOR THE FRIEND OF THE FARMERS.

To the Editor: A short time ago there was a plowing match in Saanich, B.C. Messrs. Nicholles and Prior were asked to donate a plow each as prizes. Both agreed. Mr. Nicholles won the first prize in the professional contest and secured a first class Canadian \$25 plow from the former firm. Mr. Meunier, Jr. won the first prize in the amateur event and went to Mr. Prior for his plow. Mr. Prior offered him an inferior American short-handled Oliver chilled plow, fit only for use in circus rings. Mr. McMilloy protested, and said he wanted a more modern plow, whereupon Mr. Prior said he could either take it or leave it. Mr. McMilloy said he would leave it, as it was not worth freight from Victoria to Saanich. Another illustration of Mr. Prior's real opinion of the farmer and workingman. SAANICH.

BROKEN UP.

The developments at Ottawa as narrated in our dispatches to-day have sealed the fate of the Bowell government. They are but the outcome of a long-standing feud in the administration, which the ministers have contrived to keep partially hidden. The crushing defeats suffered by the government in the bye-elections have caused the open outbreak of hostilities. The Ontario wing, led by Mr. Haggart and Dr. Montague, have never taken kindly to Sir Mackenzie Bowell's leadership, and they have only passively approved of the proposal to coerce Manitoba. When the Quebec constituencies, which were expected to support the government on the strength of its coercion programme, went against it, the Ontario men practically said: "It is useless to sacrifice us in Ontario for the sake of Quebec, which is going against us anyway. Better give up the coercion programme and get a new premier, unpledged to any such course." Their choice was Sir Charles Tupper the elder, Sir Mackenzie Bowell has the support of the Quebec contingent, and his particular friend, Sir Adolphe Caron, retaliated on Dr. Montague with the story which appeared in the Toronto World, as the dispatches show. Dr. Montague says this is the end of the Conservative government, and he is no doubt right in that. What Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his wing of the party will do remains to be seen, but it is obvious they can do nothing that will save the government. It is now too late for them to drop the coercion programme, even if they had a mind to break through their pledges to Quebec. Judgment has come upon the administration for its crooked course.

PROTECTIONIST CONSISTENCY.

To the Editor: Mr. James Angus in a letter to the Colonist this morning commences by saying: "It seems Mr.

Templeman and his friends are free traders in talk and monopolists in reality." Now, Mr. Editor, it is a fact that many prominent Conservatives, including a close relative of Col. Prior, while preaching protection against China and Japan are the Chinamen right here in this city. I can give you the names of prominent military men, some leading lights in the legal profession, E. & N. railway officials, and many other rank Conservatives who shout for protection, yet when they want a suit of clothes or a lady's jacket they make a straight shoot for Cormanor street. Why? Because the can save, or think they can save, a few dimes on a suit of clothes. Hurrah for protection. KUMTUX.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—John L. Sullivan has been knocked out for the second time in a fair fight. It happened at La Salle, Ill., on Saturday night. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan are travelling with a dramatic company, another member of which is a large billy goat named "Dan." Sullivan had great delight in bantering the goat and watching the frantic efforts of the latter to resent it. John would slap Dan, pull his whiskers, and other indignities that fairly drove his goat into a rage. When he could think of nothing worse, Sullivan would turn Dan over on his back, where the goat would lie helpless. His spreading horns preventing him from turning over. Then Sully would spit in his face. "Dan's feelings toward the ex-champion became such that he would snort with rage at the sight of John. But his day of reckoning came. When the show was at LaSalle Sullivan was seated in a dressing room near the stake, putting on his shoes, when the door opened, and Dan, who was standing near by tied to the wall, as usual made a plunge and snapped the rope. Before Sully realized that he was in any danger, Dan had struck him with the force of a trolley car and the big fellow was knocked into a heap in the corner of the room. Sullivan tried to rise, and the goat gave him another bump so hard that the big pugilist could not even call out. He lay on the floor and gasped. A member of the company walked in at that moment and Dan says him one in the stomach that laid him completely out. Sullivan by this time gained his wind and he let out a lusty bawl that brought reinforcements to subdue Dan. Sully for a time was wild with anger, and nothing short of murder of the goat would satisfy him. He finally changed his mind, however, and now says that Dan can whip any goat on earth and he is ready to back him.

Kerguelen's Land, or the Island of Desolation, in the Antarctic ocean, has this claim to distinction, that it possesses a kind of cabbage found nowhere else in all the world. If you want to donate a cabbage to the committee for Kerguelen's Land for it. This, in point of fact, the crews of whalers and other ships are only too pleased to do, for boiled with beef or pork it is useful as a preventive of scurvy. The root-stock has a horse-radish flavor, and the heart of the leaves tastes like mustard-andress, only coarser. Captain Cook called attention to it. Fortunately it flourishes in abundance on its lonely rock.

The city marshal of Biddeford, Me., broke into a room in that place a few days ago for the purpose of arresting some one in the act of committing a horrible murder with an axe. He almost frightened to death two stars of an amateur theatrical troupe of the town who were rehearsing for Christmas the principal scene in a thrilling border tragedy.

Bar Harbor, Me., seems to be willing to be virtuous when it comes ashore. Since all the summer visitors left, which means pretty much the whole population, the saloons have been closed and the law enforced, and now the stockpiles of every kind to shut up shop over Sunday.

The governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Healy Hutcheson, telegraphs upon Boer authority that 130 of Jameson's followers were killed and 27 wounded. On the Boer's side, it is added three were killed and 5 wounded.

Cape Town, Jan. 6.—Hon. Sir George Gordon Sprigg, treasurer of Cape Colony, succeeds Cecil Rhodes as premier. London, Jan. 6.—The statement circulated to the United States by a news agency that Dr. Jameson has been released from custody at Pretoria is officially stated to be without foundation. All sorts of rumors are in circulation, due to the delay in receiving accurate news from Cape Colony. It is reported the British government is hurrying troops from India to Cape Town, but there would seem to be no necessity for such a step, as the concentration of military forces from the other British-African colonies could be quickly made there if necessary.

A NOTEABLE CENTENARIAN. A Guernsey Woman Who Can Work at the Age of 103. One of the oldest subjects of the Queen is Margaret Ann Neve, who lives in the island of Guernsey, and who has attained the age of 103. A relative who contributes an account of the veteran to the Leisure Hour tells that she was born on May 18th, 1792, and every day goes through more than many only half her age. She has travelled a good deal in her time and her last long journey was taken when she was 82. She then went to Croyce to see Kosciuszko's monument and also to Russia. On her long journey to Poland her only companion was her sister, who was then 80 years of age. Once a week Mrs. Neve has a luncheon party, and one of her favorite guests is her great nephew, not quite three years old, and rather more than 100 years younger than she. Mrs. Neve walks about the house and ground entirely by herself, and not long ago went up a steep ladder into a loft to look for something she wanted, and to see what was there. She frequently goes out to the meadow to see the cows, and calls them all by their names and feeds them out of her hand. Quite recently a photo of this interesting old lady was sent to be shown to the Queen, who asked if she might keep the likeness as that of one of her oldest subjects. When visited recently, Mrs. Neve was in the garden weaving and pulling out butter-cups, a task which she continues for an hour and a half. After gardening she generally goes indoors and reads for an hour and a half, history, as a rule, often in French or Italian, both of which languages she knows as well as English. Milton and Dante, have been and still are, her favorite books, as well as the Bible, a little German or Spanish, and she reads her Greek testament frequently. When the light is good in the morning she reads without glasses of any sort.

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RHODES RESIGNS.

Cape Colony's Premier Out of Office in Consequence of the Trouble.

Particulars of the Struggle Between Dr. Jameson's Force and the Boers.

The Uitlanders Preparing to Fight in Defence of Johannesburg.

Cape Town, Jan. 6.—It is learned that on Wednesday night Dr. Jameson's column, originally about 700 men, moved southwards fighting hard all the way throughout the night, and eventually reached Vladovontein, six miles from Johannesburg, on Thursday morning, when the column was completely surrounded by 4,800 Boers. In spite of this Jameson's followers fought stubbornly until noon, when all their cartridges were exhausted. In addition to this they had not tasted food for 24 hours and were worn out; but the white flag was not hoisted by Jameson's orders. It is known that Jameson expected 2000 Uitlanders to join him at Krugersdorp. The Dutch press is jubilant at this lowering of the British prestige, and advocates the incorporation of "Rhodesia" with the Transvaal.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—Emperor William today received from W. G. Lybs, secretary of state for the Transvaal, a cable from Cape Town, Jan. 6.—The news that Hon. Cecil Rhodes, premier of Cape Colony, has resigned is confirmed. It is not known whether his resignation has been accepted by the governor, Sir Hercules Robinson.

London, Jan. 6.—On the stock exchange to-day the tendency of Kaffir securities was to go up. Charters, however, were the exception.

London, Jan. 6.—Delayed dispatches from Johannesburg arriving to-day show that Thursday last there was intense excitement there. People were hurrying into town from the outlying country. The central committee men constituted themselves a provisional government for the town, and announced that ample provision would be made to defend it against any body of Boers. The provisional government was established in the consolidated gold fields building, and three maxim guns placed in advantageous positions about it. The new government then sent an ultimatum to the government of President Kruger, who proposed a conference at Pretoria on the following day, Wednesday. The committee hesitated to go to Pretoria without a safe conduct. Dr. Jameson at that time was hourly expected at Johannesburg. Crowds surrounded the consolidated gold fields building and the work of recruiting was in full swing. Numerous people left the town during the night, in bands of fifty each. Later the committee sent the following communication to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony: "We have the absolute information that a large body of Boers has been commanded immediately to attack Johannesburg and shoot on sight all who have been concerned in the agitation. Affairs are so critical that we ask you to intervene to protect the lives of Citizens, who have long agitated legally for their rights."

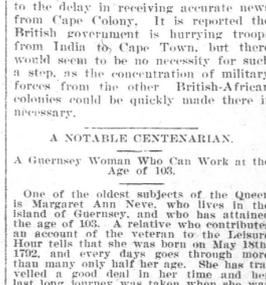
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THE CUBAN PATRIOTS

Nearing the End of Their Long Fight for Freedom—Havana in Arms.

People Are Flocking to the Insurgents, Who Are Pressing the Spanish.

The advance bodies of the victorians are misleading the end of the Cuban insurrection is to hand, and the result, it would seem, must be in favor of the insurgents, whose armies, under Maximo Gomez, Antonio Maceo and Quintin Baldera, are nearing this city from three different directions. This fact, so frequently denied in official circles in the past two weeks, is now generally admitted, although all sorts of lame explanations of the triumphant advance of the Cubans are put forth in the hope of quieting public excitement. The advance bodies of the victorians at Tapaste, eighteen miles from Guaynabaco, practically a suburb of this city, last night, and it is said that Cuban scouts have been sighted to-day from the lines defending Havana. Step by step General Canales has been driven back before the advance of the victorians army, until here preparations are being completed on both sides for a final and decisive struggle. General Baldera and his column camped last night at San Jose de Las Vegas, a short distance from Tapaste, and his forces were said to be on the Guamo, to take up a position assigned them for the siege of Havana.

Another report has it that Baldera will try to pass Mount Bejucal to Kincon, and from there to Santiago de las Vegas, to cut the railroads leading into Havana. It is claimed that Baldera will attempt to capture the outposts of the Spanish, within rifle shot of Vento farm, Spaniards. The main body of the insurgent column, under General Gomez, was reported this morning to be at Duran, moving in the direction of Gira Melana, the head of the railroad leading from the province of Pinar del Rio into Havana. Other portions of Gomez's column, now said to number 800 men, were sighted to-day at Guaynabaco and San Felipe, only slightly to the eastward and northward of Gira Melana. The third insurgent column, under General Maceo, was announced this morning to have passed Geiba Mocha, and should now be in the vicinity of San Antonio, Yegua, or between these points. The insurgent column, under Diaz, Juliar la Gira, Mercedes and others, plantations in the Guines district, through which the insurgents have just passed, have been completely wiped out by fire. The most consternation prevails in government circles, and the military authorities seem to have fallen into a complete state of helplessness. The government officials are blaming the different Spanish generals for the condition of the city, but it is very generally held that it was the "Campos" plan of campaign—the wild scattering of his forces all over the island—which is mainly to blame for the crisis. Incapacity and treachery, supplemented by sickness and desertion of Spanish soldiers, who, in spite of all details, have deserted in considerable numbers. Stories are afloat here of a wholesale republican movement at work among the soldiers from Spain, which, it is claimed, will yet bear fruit.

New York, Jan. 4.—A special to the Herald from Key West says: "Startling advices have been received from the city of Havana to the effect that the whole of the province of Havana is up in arms against the government. While no details are given of actual engagements, the report says that the government troops are falling back everywhere in the disaffected western region before the triumphant rebel army. To allay as much as possible the panic excited by this condition of affairs, the chief officials in the capital are sending out in every direction, false dispatches about the situation. That these attempts at stifling facts are far from successful is shown by the wide circulation which has been given to the rumor that the general crisis in the revolution has been disclosed and that, far from holding the insurgents back, they have been organized. In fact, the Spanish military authorities have been organized, have allowed their foes to turn the flank of the main portion of their forces, and have thus found themselves in a military dilemma of the most humiliating character. Not only are highly imaginative reports of Spanish victories disseminated, the Havana advices state, but the vigilance of the censor has been redoubled and all telegrams and cables and messages are subjected to rigid examination that the news furnished by the authorities at the peace may not be alarmingly contradicted by the reiteration of actual facts relating to the crisis."

Another report received is that a conspiracy to destroy the government buildings in Havana by dynamite has been disclosed and the plot and conspirators frustrated. Havana, Jan. 6.—Havana has spent a day of nervousness and anxiety, and has been in hourly apprehension of an attack by the insurgent army, or a part of it. Yesterday the bands commanded by Nunez and Hernandez were seen at Marangua, a village not more than 12 miles from Havana.

Ours is the densest planet of the lot, if Dr. Backlund, who has made a new determination of the mass of the planet Mercury from the motions of Encke's comet, is right. The result is that Mercury is only two thirds as dense as the earth instead of being denser, as hitherto supposed.

A countryman went to a lawyer, laid before him a case in dispute and then asked him if he would undertake to win the suit. "Present—So you really think it is a good case?" "Lawyer—Undoubtedly. I am prepared to guarantee you will get a verdict in your favor." "Present—Well, then, sir, I don't think I'll go to law this time, for you see, I have just given you my opponent's case, and not my own."

Miss Annie Buckley, with the Joe Caverton Company, appears at the theatre this evening. She is the daughter of E. J. Buckley, an old time Victorian.

THE SH

Gene Completely Rocks of Dis

Ontario Cabinet a Body Ag

Col. Prior's Seat Any, is Gon

He Could Not Re to Attend

The Eyes of the Arc on Vie

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THE SHIP WRECKED TORY GOVERNMENT

Gone Completely in Two on the Rocks of Selfish Aims and Dissensions.

Ontario Cabinet Ministers Out in a Body Against Manitoba's Coercion.

Col. Prior's Seat, if He Ever Had Any, is Gone Down With Premier Bowell.

He Could Not Reach Ottawa in Time to Attend the Government's Funeral.

The Eyes of the Whole Dominion Are on Victoria in This Election.

Will She Protect the Principle of Provincial Autonomy and Independence?

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—The Bowell government is a thing of the past.

Last evening the following members sent in their resignations: Haggart, Foster, Montague, Tupper, Ives, Dickey and Wood.

The great question before the other, there one controller and one solicitor-generalship.

Two of these, with Premier Ferguson, have no portfolios, Smita and Ferguson, while there are six men with portfolios on the other side and controller Wood.

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There never was so much excitement in this city since the days of the Pacific scandal.

What the Haggart-Montague party want Bowell to do, is to call in Tupper senior, for premier.

Prior has been asking in the past for Victoria to support the government.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—The Toronto World's extra to-night says that Tupper, Ives, Montague, Haggart, Foster, Dickey and Wood have all resigned.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—The Journal, which supports the government, has a two column article headed "Peanut Politics, Etc."

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 4.—The first rumor concerning the possible loss of the Canadian-Australian line steamer Miowera, which after towing the disabled steamer Strathveis to a place of safety, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, received partial confirmation to-day.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Laurier was telegraphed for last night and will reach here at noon on his way to the governor-general.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Mr. Laurier has arrived and will meet Lord Aberdeen this afternoon.

Washington City, Jan. 3.—In the house to-day Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, introduced a bill identical in all practical respects with that reported from the committee in the last congress.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 4.—The Venezuelan authorities have received no information of the reported energetic steps of President Crespo in arresting rebellious suspects.

Lopez was president of the federal council under President Guzman Blanco, and when the latter resigned Lopez succeeded to the presidency.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Mr. Costigan was telling everybody this afternoon that Col. Prior was likely to be defeated.

Vancouver, Jan. 5.—Word has reached here of a desperate fight which took place at Okanagan Mission.

Yokohama, Jan. 6.—A serious uprising in Formosa occurred on January 1st.



HON. WILFRID LAURIER.

Our Future Premier To-Day Consulting With Lord Aberdeen in Regard to Formation of New Cabinet.

MAY BE WRECKED. LAURIER IS CALLED IN

Life Buoy From Steamer Miowera Picked Up at the Mouth of Neah Bay.

Purser McDonald and two Men from the Strathveis Undoubtedly Perished.

Boat in Which They Attempted to Make Shore is Found on Wahdi Island.

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GREENWAY IS CERTAIN

Of an Overwhelming Majority in the Manitoba Legislature at These Elections.

He Will Have Thirty-Five Out of Forty Seats—Conservatives Are Not in It.

Their Opposition at This Time is Unpatriotic, and the People Know It.

Winnipeg, Jan. 6.—The cabinet crisis at Ottawa has come at a most inopportune time for the opposition cause in the Manitoba provincial general elections here put on a bold front.

Premier Greenway said to-day that he expected ten government supporters would be elected on Wednesday by acclamation; that ten others would have merely a factious opposition, and another ten were absolutely certain of election.

It is worthy of note, too, that not one opposition candidate, except three Frenchmen, have dared to uphold the federal government's policy of remedial legislation.

Hon. Dr. Harrison, ex-premier, in speaking of the present situation in the province, said it was one of the greatest pieces of folly for the Conservatives to take any part in the provincial elections.

Conservatives here realize and openly admit that Premier Bowell's attempt to coerce Manitoba has turned the whole of Western Canada against them.

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Albertine Stockton, the pretty grass-widow, continues to talk about the divorce.

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THE SEALERS' CLAIMS.

London, Jan. 5.—Referring to the Chronicle's statement that the proposed treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain, providing for a commission to assess damages sustained by Canadian sealers under the Bering sea award, was being intentionally delayed by the Government in London, one of the high officials of the Foreign Office to-day declared the proposed treaty did not reach the Foreign Office until the second week in December, and that it was impossible to duly consider such an important matter in the midst of the holiday season, especially when more pressing affairs were occupying the attention of the government.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The senate finance committee has decided to report to the senate the substituted bill of the house bond bill, the measure agreed upon by the silver majority.

New York, Jan. 6.—The Evening Post says: "The call for a government loan caused the premium on gold to disappear this morning, and it is said persons who bought gold last week, especially those who ordered gold from the other side, would lose considerably."

Shannon, Pa., Jan. 6.—While four workmen were being lowered into a shaft in the Lake Fiddler mine this morning, the "billy," which balances the elevator and the weights, 1000 pounds, fell upon them, without warning.

Port Angeles, Jan. 6.—A severe easterly gale was blowing off Cape Flattery this morning, and the following vessels sought refuge in this harbor: Ships Yosemite and Gallager; barkes Norfolk Island, Richard III, and Columbia, and Schooner Spokane.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF COURAGE. The tale was elicited by a question whether Lord Wolsey knew Charles Gordon in the Crimea, and what he thought of him.

"Oh, yes, I knew Gordon—knew him very well. We were subalterns, together, young fellows, just beginning life, full of spirit and before us seemed bright, interminable road before us in spite of all the hardships we always leading upward."

TARIFF DECISION—DUTY ON FISH. In the matter of DeLong et al. United States Circuit court at Boston affirmed decision of the board of general appraisers which sustained the imposition of a duty of 1 cent per pound on frozen herring.

REV. DR. BROWN'S KISSES. Mrs. Stockton Declares the Preacher Made the Advances.

When she was a child, she cried for Custoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Custoria. When she had children, she gave them Custoria.

RISE IN FORMOSA. Ten Thousand Rebels Attack a Japanese Position.

Yokohama, Jan. 6.—A serious uprising in Formosa occurred on January 1st.

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

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BRITAIN IS ALARMED

Emperor William's Interference in the Boer Affair Keenly Resented.

Britons Are Prepared to Fight All Comers, With Their Backs to the Wall.

New York, Jan. 5.—The very serious nature of the position in which Great Britain finds herself, with respect to more than one of the European powers, and particularly Germany, as a result of Dr. Jameson's raid in South Africa, forms the leading topic of the cables, letters of the London correspondents to the New York papers. The strange silence of Cecil Rhodes is also commented upon.

Ballard Smith cables the following to the World from London: "As the night darkness came down upon the world, it seems indeed the blackest hour for England in all her eventful history. The hand of the whole civilized world is against her at this moment. To-morrow, the day after, next week, or even before the week is published, it may be that the armed band of Germany or of Russia may strike. These are not the mere words of a newspaper correspondent. What I have said is the quotation in brief of the expression of every moving and unmoving power in London from the earnest and urgent conversation in the streets, at the clubs, in every gathering. It is impossible for an American descendant from the people not to sympathize with them in this day of their great tribulation, not to fail to admire their dogged acceptance of isolation and danger.

"The Telegraph, the organ of the masses, thus bluntly phrases their determination, referring to this morning's chorus of various threats from Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and St. Petersburg. 'We may prove in the long run dangerous sport to bait John Bull too hard and too manfully.' That is the disposition of all England to-day, a baited bull, forced to the wall, dying in his tracks, but fighting till the last. Even Italy counted upon as steadfast in any crisis, turns upon her ally. The English policy, telegraphs the Times correspondent from Rome to-day, discussing Premier Crisp's known friendship for England, is at this moment at a discount and if a serious disaster in Africa should occur, and its could be traced by public opinion to the interference of England where she might have helped Italy, that policy will go overboard completely and Baron Blane will have to retire. President Cleveland's message two weeks ago, was called everywhere 'a bolt from the blue,' but it came no more suddenly, more unexpectedly to England than the Kaiser's telegram to 'Oom Paul' yesterday. It is not one of his impulsive utterances, but a deliberate message framed at meetings of the German cabinet. It is everywhere accepted by the press to-day as an insulating challenge to the English.

"It is," says the Times, "an unqualified recognition of the independence of the Transvaal republic, and it replaces the suzerainty of Great Britain. It intimates German readiness to respond to the appeal of the Boer republic for help." This evening's St. James' Gazette, the staunchest of Lord Salisbury's newspaper supporters, says of it: "The Emperor's message is nothing but a bitter insult to this country after a naval council of war. Let us understand that, and understand also that the dispatch in which the Kaiser exults over the defeat and death of Englishmen was absolutely unneeded for not only that, but we shall conclude that there is a matter here which may well give every Englishman something to ponder over in the Sabbath lull of the next forty-eight hours. Austria has again plainly intimated her hostility by her declaration of Turkey, which seems only the logical result of Lord Salisbury's policy if carried out. Russia's readiness to seize upon any favorable opportunity to make headway to the ocean by way of Port Arthur, the Russian Gulf of the Dardanelles, as thoroughly recognized as being her definite purpose that England has armed herself against it for half a century. While six months ago England seemed safe in her secret understanding with the triple alliance, its most powerful member to-day openly mocks her, and the other two members are lukewarm towards her, if not hostile."

France's enmity is avowed, and she obviously is restless of restraint. But threatening as is this isolation and the almost unanimous hostility of Europe, England is confronted to-night with the possibility which she dreads perhaps more than any other. It is not talked about in the press, but it is discussed everywhere else in London.

This is the fact that Cecil Rhodes may have declared the United States of South Africa independent of the mother country. Up to this hour nothing has been heard for five days from Rhodes at Cape Town. A week ago the London mining market was receiving hundreds of telegrams daily from Johannesburg. For five days not a single word has come to their followers from anywhere in the Rand country or from the Cape.

Barney Barnato said this afternoon, that he has had no word from South Africa in that period. His rival and enemy, J. B. Robinson, protests alike absolute ignorance. The latest editions of the afternoon newspapers, like the great morning dailies, have not a scrap of news from the troubled country, except meagre items from the colonial office or through Berlin.

Yet there is a cable to Cape Town, where Rhodes is supreme. Silence seems inexplicable, unless it is indeed a part of a settled plan of the South African director, whose hand is everywhere from the Cape to the Zambesi, and whose intimate friend and trusted agent is Dr. Jameson.

Two years ago, when Mr. Gladstone's government showed a disposition to check the plans of Rhodes and Jameson in Matabeleland, Rhodes threatened to establish a seceding government of all the South African colonies and to bring into the confederation the two Dutch countries. The situation now, with Rhodes having far greater power than

then to execute his threat, is the same except that Rhodes may now be fighting for very excellent reasons.

The correspondent of the Sun says: "It is great and inspiring news which England gives to the world to-day. It is the news of the recovery of the national vitality, the revival of the national valor. It is the epoch-making imperial telegram from Berlin to Johannesburg which has aroused Great Britain as nothing has stirred British patriotism in this generation. Nearly a hundred of England's bravest, though criminally misguided, sons paid the highest mortal penalty for their folly, while the lives of five hundred more are forfeited under the law. It has been a grievous blow. For once she admits that, though Justice may be always right, it is not always wise to be so. And yet her chief and shame are almost swallowed up in her indignation over the sting of a rebuke from the German Emperor and the unanimous savage hostility of all Europe."

"This remarkable availing of the nation is certain to greatly enhance the embarrassing situation which confronts the government. It is more than ever evident that public opinion, neither in South Africa nor in England, will tolerate the sacrifice of Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, and other leaders of the invasion as victims of the law which they violated. If the Boers insist upon executing any of these men, as they have a right to do, and the Salisbury government fail to interfere, popular opinion in England would cover the Boer ministry with odium, and would require the whole British army to prevent the South African colonies from becoming an independent republic. On the other hand, if Lord Salisbury undertakes to forbid the Transvaal republic from executing its laws against English offenders, he can reckon with interference from Berlin, which will not be confined to the telegram to President Kruger. The dilemma of the British government is so serious, in fact, that it amounts to their being practically at the mercy of the Boers.

"There is no doubt President Kruger is shrewd enough to appreciate the situation, and he is certain to demand a good price for mercy and moderation. Speculation is already rife as to what these demands will be. The feature of Emperor William's message to President Kruger most widely discussed in this country is the fact that his language distinctly ignores the British suzerainty of the Transvaal republic. This is regarded, both in official and private circles, as a direct menace, which, if followed up, would speedily be made a casus belli by Great Britain. It is insisted by such men as Sir Charles Dilke, who regards the situation as extremely grave, that England can on no account permit herself to be supplanted by Germany or any other country as the protector of the Transvaal. It is already announced in semi-official form that the British naval force in the neighborhood of Delagoa Bay is immensely superior to the two German cruisers which have been ordered there.

"Grave rumors and wild speculation regarding the general South African situation are flying about London to-day. Many persons having important relations with Capetown are beginning to attach serious meaning to the fact that the government have been in sole possession of the available telegrams since Tuesday, and refuse to allow it to be used for any ordinary business.

"It should be remembered also that not a word has yet been uttered to explain the mysterious disappearance of Dr. Jameson's invasion and the plot which unquestionably is back of it. The whole of Cape Colony may have risen. The Eastern-Telegraph company promised to give a second cable working to-morrow, but it is by no means certain that the government will allow the public to use it."

Berlin, Jan. 5.—President Kruger of the Transvaal, has sent to Emperor William the following congratulatory telegram of congratulation upon his success in repelling the invasion: "I testify to your Majesty my very deep and heartfelt thanks for your sincere congratulations. With God's help we hope to win every thing possible to hold our dearly bought independence and the stability of our beloved republic."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. An Interesting Announcement for Readers of the Times. We have secured for the exclusive use of the Times a series of articles on the Sandwich Islands by the distinguished historian and novelist, John R. Musick. These letters are being prepared by the author on the spot. He is now at Honolulu, and will visit each of the islands of the Hawaiian group. They will have the peculiar living freshness that can only be given to such when written at the place on the very days the writer beholds them. They will be a series of descriptive and historical articles, or letters, about that country. Mr. Musick will furnish us therefore articles rich in descriptive scenery, filled with authentic history and facts, and lightened by incidents of travel and adventure, making them more fascinating than a novel.

The Sandwich Islands are to-day attracting considerable attention, and yet, much as they are talked about and much as they have been mixed in American politics for the last forty years, the masses of Canadian readers know but little of the social life and customs of the Islanders, and could not tell off-hand whether they lived in modern houses, in huts, wigwams, or caves.

It will be the object of these letters not only to briefly sketch the past and present of the Hawaiian Islands, but to carry the reader directly into the private life of the people who inhabit them; their past and present government, the overthrow of the monarchy, and the setting up of a republic, to be narrated from a non-political standpoint. These letters will contain hundreds of items of great interest, all told in a highly entertaining, instructive and unbiased manner. In short, we have a rich treat for our readers for the entire winter. We urge you to get your neighbors and friends elsewhere to subscribe for the Times. The articles alone will be worth much more than the subscription price of the paper. Then always remember that the letters are exclusive, and no other paper in this vicinity can furnish them. They are for the Times.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and River (Continued from a Condensed Form.)

From Friday's Daily. The B. C. Medical Council examinations are to be held here on the 14th instant.

The steamer Aladdin, which loaded lumber on the Sound for Delagoa Bay, arrived at the Outer wharf to-day. It is expected that she will go into the dry dock to have a new propeller put in position.

J. H. McGregor, P. L. S., and Miss F. G. Walker, late of the teaching staff of the north ward school, were married last evening at the residence of Mrs. H. Lawson, Cook street. Miss Maud Walker acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. F. Wollaston supported the groom. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor will spend their honeymoon on the Mainland.

The wife of Joseph Shepherd became the mother of twins at the Mater-nity home on New Year's morning. The first advent of twins at the Mater-nity Home; and as the parents are entirely destitute the charitable of the community are appealed to contribute clothing for the babes and such comforts for the mother as cannot be provided from the slender resources of the institution.

According to reports, Miss Maud Overman, whose alleged intimacy with Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown, of San Francisco, has caused her to leave this city, is no other than Mrs. Dubois, who resided in Victoria for several years. One thing is certain, she is either Mrs. Dubois or her sister, Miss Overman, or Mrs. Dubois, as she was known here, lived at the Queen's hotel, claiming to be a dressmaker. Miss Overman went from Victoria to Vancouver.

According to the statement of passengers who came over from the Sound on the steamer City of Kingston this morning, that steamer came within an area of going on Trial Island during a blinding snow storm. They say that the boat was very near to the rocks when the steamer was discovered. Some go so far even as to say that she struck. However, as soon as the vessel's position was ascertained the engines were reversed and the steamer was taken out of harm's way. Agent Black-wood said he heard nothing of the narrow escape from the officers.

An adjourned meeting of the city council was held yesterday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Tait's claim for \$50 for injuries received by falling into a hole on Herald street was referred to the street committee and city solicitor. The water commissioner reported that Mr. Steinberg had agreed to accept \$1500 for eleven acres of land on the Sound, and the commissioner was empowered to close with him on that basis. Several of the annual departmental reports were received and read. On Tuesday the council will discuss the proposed agreement with the telephone company for the joint use of their poles.

Geo. Klopf, who has secured the franchise for the fourth team in the newly organized Northwest Baseball league, is in the city, accompanied by his attorney, James Ross. Either Spokane or Victoria is to have the much in view of Victoria. Although Mr. Klopf has played on Spokane for his team, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the managers of the recreation grounds, he will come to Victoria to organize the Victoria team. Mr. Klopf has been playing professional baseball for twelve years, playing on such teams as Minneapolis, Charleston, Milwaukee, Spokane, Sacramento and Stockton. He has been playing for Milwaukee for next year. Mr. Klopf promises to give Victoria first class baseball and will give local players the opportunity of joining the team.

From Saturday's Daily. The steamer Princess Louise leaves on Tuesday evening for Alberni and West Coast points.

The Dominion government steamer Quadra is again at the Customs House wharf as she came around from Esquimalt yesterday after being thoroughly repaired.

The members of Hope lodge, Degree of Honor, gave a leap year ball in the A. O. U. W. hall last evening. Those who enjoyed the dancing and excellent supper provided.

The partnership existing between Messrs. F. F. Haynes and Geo. W. Haynes under the firm name of Haynes, man & Co. was yesterday dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Haynes retiring.

Chief among the kind donors to the Chinese Girls' Home is Mr. Hall, of the Rice Mills, who regularly supplied the rice, which is kindly appreciated. Also gratuitous services kindly rendered by Drs. E. Hall and McKeechie.

A week of prayer will commence on Monday. The first meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms at 3:30 on Monday and every other afternoon during the week at 3. The evening meetings will be held as follows: Monday, R. E. church; Tuesday, Calvary Baptist church; Wednesday, First Presbyterian church; Thursday, regular prayer meetings; Friday, St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Three ministers will speak at each meeting.

Constable John Smith of the city force was beaten into insensibility this morning by R. Marwick on Herald street. Marwick and his friends claim that Smith was the aggressor, but Smith has not been able to tell his story. He was not out of the time, but for some purpose. Smith's face is terribly battered. Marwick was charged in the police court this morning with having committed an aggravated assault. The case was remanded until Tuesday. Marwick being allowed out on bail.

A distinct shock of earthquake was felt in Victoria about ten o'clock last night. The shock was sufficient to shake the Institute Hall, and for the moment some of the immense throng of Liberals who were there became alarmed, thinking the Tories in their desperation, were following the lead of the well-known Guy Fawkes, and were endeavoring to blow Mr. Martin back to

Winipeg. One of the cross pieces supporting the roof of Bray's livery stable was displaced by the shock, but no further damage was done.

From Monday's Daily. Hon. Joseph Martin will to-morrow evening address a public meeting in the market hall at Vancouver, on political matters.

Candidates for the offices of Mayor, Aldermen, and School Trustees can be supplied with the necessary nomination forms on application at the office of the City Clerk.

J. S. Judge Hanford at Tacoma has instructed United States Commissioner Worden to take testimony in the salvage case of the Strathnavis, and it was commenced to-day.

Voters lists for 1896 can be obtained at the city hall for five cents each. Those, however, who only wish to ascertain whether their names are on the list can do so by applying at any office at the city hall.

Arthur A. Rhodes, fourth son of the late Henry Rhodes, died yesterday at the Jubilee Hospital of inflammation of the lungs. The funeral will take place at 10 a. m. on Tuesday from Maplehurst, Blanchard street.

W. F. Bullen has commenced an action for libel against Mr. Wm. Templeman. It arises out of the statement made by Mr. Templeman at Victoria West in connection with Mr. Bullen's treatment of ship carpenters at the Esquimalt marine railway.

The First Presbyterian church was crowded last evening at the farewell service to the sailing of the Steamer The favorable weather prevailing this fall has enabled the builders to bring nearly all the buildings under roof before the cold season set in, so that the part of the work which will not be impeded by the cold weather will be finished in the coming months. This ensures the completion of the structures at an early date, and the fact that the exhibition will be quite ready on the opening day, the 1st of May next.

The fisheries exhibit, which will comprise all Germany, will contain displays of everything pertaining to the fish industry, from the breeding and catching of the dunnets of the deep to their preparation as food, and will devote itself to the object of promoting the consumption of fish food by the people to a more extended degree than has been the case heretofore. And not only this exhibit, but all the other main exhibits will be on a grand scale, as every fish and taken to display not only the finished products, but to show the process of manufacture, so that the beholder can watch the articles as they grow from the raw material until they are ready for use.

The grand master of the I. O. O. F., W. E. Holmes, will install the officers of Victoria lodge No. 1, this evening; also on Wednesday night, Jan. 8th, Calcutta lodge No. 2, on Friday night, January 10th, Peerless lodge No. 35; and on Monday, January 13th, Acacia lodge No. 4. The members of the grand lodge are requested to attend to assist in the installations.

Mr. F. J. Wheeler has been appointed general agent for the Great Northern railway in Victoria. He will have charge of traffic in Victoria and all points on Vancouver Island, as well as Vancouver, New Westminster on points on the Fraser river west of Mission, B. C. His headquarters will be at Vancouver. Mr. J. H. Rogers has been appointed agent at Victoria, vice H. Martin, general agent, resigned.

Officers of Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., were installed last evening by Grand Patriarch R. Rivers, assisted by an efficient staff, as follows: C. P. R. A. Anderson; H. P. A. Sherriff; J. Pilling; J. W. J. T. Huff; Scribe, A. Graham; Treasurer, H. Waller; O. S. W. H. Huxtable; I. S. Wm. Carse; Guide, F. A. Billingsley; First Watch, C. A. Porter; Second Watch, George McLeod; Third Watch, D. McIntosh; Fourth Watch, B. Cameron; First G. T., L. S. Smith; Second G. T., A. J. Beckner. After the installation there was a banquet at the Clarence Hotel.

Joe Cawthorn, who possesses in a marked degree the faculty of keeping audiences in a roar, will be seen at the Victoria theatre to-night. As a vehicle for his powers the comedian has chosen the comedy farce entitled "A Pot for Luck," with new songs, new business, and everything else new. The comedy is said to embrace an interesting plot interspersed with extremely funny situations and a variety of new and catchy musical display. The supporting company is Mr. John W. McWade, the renowned baritone singer, who plays the part of Capt. Monsoon, and will have a tendency to create no little merriment.

DOESN'T LOOK LIKE WAR. A Million and a Half of English Money Invested in Mines. Chicago, Jan. 4.—Charles E. Tracey announces the sale of a ring of nine Leadville mines to an English syndicate for \$1,500,000. Mr. Tracey was one of the law partners of President Cleveland when the latter was a private citizen in New York. This trade is considered a clear indication that the financial men in London are not expecting war between the British empire and America. All the mines were fully investigated by experts from London before the transaction was closed. The purchaser is the Elkhorn Mining Company of London.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY. No Trouble on the Yukon.—The Ten League Dispute. Washington City, Jan. 4.—Gen. Duffield, the chief of the coast and geodetic survey, on Saturday presented to the secretary of state the joint report on the Alaska boundary, which was agreed upon by him and the Canadian representative, Mr. King, at Albany, this week. The report will probably not be made public until it is transmitted to congress, but it shows a practical agreement between the surveys of the two governments, and may have the effect of partially quieting the apprehension of trouble over the boundary.

The greatest difference between the lines run by the engineers of the two governments is but 6 feet 7 inches, or 2 seconds of longitude. In view of the two surveys, Gen. Duffield does not hesitate to express the opinion that there can be no serious dispute between the United States and Canada over the boundary. He said: "The line is as plain from the treaty as though it had been recorded by deed and considered by the two commissioners who met at Albany, but only to recommend from the surveys which have been made the line is definitely established. The satisfaction of both works remains for another joint committee, and Secretary

Olney will doubtless recommend to congress an act for the appointment of a commission to represent the United States for this purpose.

Gen. Duffield is confident that the British can find no grounds upon which to base a claim to the gold fields of the Yukon river, since British Engineer Ogilvie, in 1863, after a careful observation, marked the banks of the Yukon and Forty Mile creeks, where those streams are crossed by the 141st meridian, and his marks were verified by the United States survey.

The only possible ground for contention which Gen. Duffield foresees is furnished by that phrase of the Russian-British treaty that at no point shall the boundary be more than ten marine leagues from the shore. The United States government interprets this to mean continental leagues, while England might contend that ten leagues from the island shore was contemplated; a construction that would deprive the United States of a valuable strip of territory if sustained.

EXHIBITION OF 1896. Berlin Expects to Have a Great Attraction This Year. Progress has been made lately in the preparatory work for the Berlin Industrial Exposition of 1896. The entire exposition grounds, including all parts devoted to entertainment, as well as the great halls of the main building will be radiant with light until a late hour at night, and a uniform rate of admission of 50 pfennig will be charged; only on one day of the week an additional fee of one mark will be charged up to five o'clock in the afternoon. The favorable weather prevailing this fall has enabled the builders to bring nearly all the buildings under roof before the cold season set in, so that the part of the work which will not be impeded by the cold weather will be finished in the coming months. This ensures the completion of the structures at an early date, and the fact that the exhibition will be quite ready on the opening day, the 1st of May next.

The fisheries exhibit, which will comprise all Germany, will contain displays of everything pertaining to the fish industry, from the breeding and catching of the dunnets of the deep to their preparation as food, and will devote itself to the object of promoting the consumption of fish food by the people to a more extended degree than has been the case heretofore. And not only this exhibit, but all the other main exhibits will be on a grand scale, as every fish and taken to display not only the finished products, but to show the process of manufacture, so that the beholder can watch the articles as they grow from the raw material until they are ready for use.

The colonial exhibition, which is under the special patronage of the imperial authorities, and is supported by all Germans who have done good service in the exploration of Africa, is devoted to the purpose of increasing the enthusiasm for colonial enterprises in Germany. The exhibition, as it is planned, will not only display all that the fauna and flora of the German colonies possess that is worth seeing, but it is the intention of bringing natives of different parts of Africa to Berlin, and show them in their household occupations, not in the form of a mere idle entertainment, but to demonstrate their adaptability for culture and civilization.

In the chemical department popular scientific lectures will be arranged, and attention will be developed in a separate pavilion to the struggle between electrical light and the incandescent gas burners, so that the visitors can get their "inwardness" of the mysterious industries of the day, who try to cover their manufactures by impenetrable patents.

In the clothing exhibit, the history of fashions will be elucidated in a museum of costumes, in which the visitors can study on hundreds of artistic figures how our ancestors used to dress on all possible occasions.

The horticultural exhibition, preparations of which had to be made on an area of about ten acres, a year ago, in order to be enabled to make a creditable display, will, doubtless, demonstrate that the gardeners of Berlin keep even pace with their townsmen devoted to other pursuits, and to their colleagues in other countries.

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A few months later a clew to the fellow's hiding-place was given by the imprint in the dust of a peculiar shoe that his horse wore at the time of a new stage robbery. The Yuma Indians, the most famous of their class in the world, were called upon. They can follow for miles a fairly good trail of a man while riding at break-neck speed through the brush and over desert wastes. A Yuma Indian went to work to trail Keeler. In two days he tracked the bandit right in to Benson, and to a Mexican sheepherder's adobe house. It was known that Bill Keeler and the Mexican were formerly chums, and later it developed that Bill Keeler had \$16,000 hidden at the house.

Then the sheriff made up his mind that Bill had an accomplice, and that he had his headquarters at the Mexican. Suspicion fell upon a Sonora Mexican named Vejar as the Mexican's associate. Vejar was inveigled to a hamlet a few miles away and handcuffed and hung to a meat-hook for hours until he agreed to help get Keeler. He stipulated, however, that the highwayman was to be shot dead, because he said, Keeler would not rest until he had killed anyone who had betrayed him. Vejar said that, while he had fed and watched

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But the sheriff did not let the picture that Keeler made get the best of him. In a second he called "fire!" and seven rifles sent lead through "the highwayman's" chest. Keeler never spoke, but threw up his hands and pistol and his horse fell back on his horse dead. The body of Keeler was taken back to Benson and was braced up against a mud house, while a photograph was taken of it. The pictures were in great demand for the territory for a year or so. They are still to be seen in many a miner's cabin or ranchman's home, and a morose tiger-like expression is seldom seen than that of Bill Keeler's face in death.

CONQUERING NATIONS HAVE FAIR SKINS. The world has decided, without much evidence, that the Greeks proper were a dark race. We do not believe it, but their idea of "fair" is a fair one. There is no need to speak. It may be answered, however, that each of these instances proves that only one rule—that such conquering people came from the north; more than that, if the "Aryan" theory is true, it amounts to one stock. It came to this, in brief: the Indo-Koesh ages ago, was destined to conquer the world, under the names of Aryan, Persian, Celt, Teuton, Slav, and the race was fair. This is so, pace Canon Taylor and his followers, but it does not touch the main fact that the dark complexion nowhere held its own against the light, though it triumphed for a while often enough. It is seen the reasons for this, one is obliged to say, are pre-Celtic, and are not in Darwinian phrase—lofty stature, and great muscles, advantages of the last importance until war became scientific. But it is by no means certain that the dark races of the early time were small. There is trustworthy evidence, however, in this island and elsewhere, which can probably be assigned to the pre-Celtic era; are very large for the most part. It is not disputed that the skeletons discovered by M. Riviere at Menton are pre-Celtic; the females average six feet and the males are no less gigantic. The present Turanian race remaining in Europe is the Basque, and nobody could assert that it is smaller or less adapted, morally and physically, for war than any existing. Those who have emigrated in unhealthy climates receive another cause for the supremacy of the fair. They are better fitted on the average to resist disease and hardship. Negroes of the West African coast declare that they never seek the shade, as Darwin did not overlook the fact, and he questioned Dr. Daniell, who had lived many years on the West Coast, without inconvenience. Dr. Daniell was "very fair." An old negro told him on arriving as a boy, that he would even Mr. Daniell's hair in the Anthropological Review," declares that he had to choose men for service in Africa, he would have them all red-haired. The explanation is, no doubt, that such a less subject to liver complaints. And the same is true of campaigning, such as desert-errantry, are connected with the liver.—London Spectator.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMONDS. The London Financial News says: The Reuter's telegram from the Cape should prove to be a correct forecast of the De Beers share, as the shareholders will have every reason to be pleased with a satisfactory result. For some time the gem mine has paid dividends of 25 per cent, but such a spring up as 35 per cent, for 1895. For the half year the dividends were more than the most sanguine lookers-on would have expected. Whether the diamond mine will continue to rise, or whether the boom will come to an end and complicate a good many years to sell their diamonds is a doubtful point. It will not surprise us to learn that the drought has affected the production. Still the shares are always likely to be bought on any material fall, as long as general trade conditions are favorable.

Cable News. Barcelona, Jan. 6.—News most unfavorable to the Spanish government has been received from Cuba. It is understood the insurgent forces are pressing around Havana.

Cable News. Cape Town, British West African Jan. 6.—Scouts sent forward to Ashantee territory have returned to the British outposts and report that King Prempeh had sent a messenger with proposal of peace to meet the expedition now on the way to Coomassie.

London, Jan. 6.—The British steamer Monimia, Capt. Duck, from New York for Leith, is ashore off Marwick head near Kirkwall, Orkney, Scotland.

COWICHA'S ENDORSATION. To William Templeman. Dear Sir,—We, the executive of the Cowichan Liberal Club extend to you our heartiest sympathy in your noble fight in behalf of Liberal principles in the present by-election for Victoria. All lovers of their country and their country's good will certainly give you their moral support in your fight for preventing rights and honest government. The grand old name of Conservatism has been dragged through the mire by the present Ottawa government until it has become a by-word of corruption and reproach to all loyal subjects of the British crown.

Teacher—And what is meant by keeping the Sabbath day holy? Ethel—It means to think of something you would do on a Sunday, and then not doing it, 'cause it's Sunday.

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

WHAT TUPPE

Most Victorians will Victoria theatre meet

Hilbert Tuppe, who appointed quay between the city and Keith Wilson.

Ald. Keith Wilson asks the hon. gentleman first, why did these not get the money this year? (Great cheering of this place agreed with a serious grievance should not be deprived justly due them, and one of those ancient gods on a horse.)

But the sheriff did not let the picture that Keeler made get the best of him. In a second he called "fire!" and seven rifles sent lead through "the highwayman's" chest. Keeler never spoke, but threw up his hands and pistol and his horse fell back on his horse dead. The body of Keeler was taken back to Benson and was braced up against a mud house, while a photograph was taken of it.

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WHAT TUPPER SAID.

Most Victorians will remember the Victoria theatre meeting at which Sir Hilbert Tupper spoke, and the colloquy between that gentleman and ex-ayudant Keith Wilson. The question and answers were as follows:

Ald. Keith Wilson—I should like to ask the hon. gentleman three questions: First, why did these postoffice officials not get the money that was voted for them? (Great cheering.)

Second, why did they not get the money that was voted for them? (Great cheering.)

Third, why did they not get the money that was voted for them? (Great cheering.)

At Tracey quarter sessions, before Judge Shaw, a farmer named Thomas Marshall, of Mount Nicholas, Ballymacdonald, sued Thomas McEllistrim a farmer of Abane, in the same parish, for £100 on foot of a marriage agreement.

Mr. O. H. McEwen, J.L.B., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Thomas Huggard for the defendant.

Thomas Marshall, plaintiff, deposed that in March, 1892, he got his son married; his brother-in-law came to him and said, "I would like to join with you, and I have a girl worth £100 for your son."

Witness—Well, then, there was a share of the £100. (Laughter.) We had some public house and sold him on (laughter) and they couldn't "draw out" the money (laughter), and had to put it back till the next day. By all accounts we were all satisfied, if the girl liked the girl and the girl liked the boy. (Great cheering.)

THE DISAPPEARING GUN.

Successful Tests of the Gordon Disappearing Gun Carriage.

Present day experiments with modern artillery have furnished nothing more wonderful than the disappearing gun carriage, which affords protection to both gun and men from hostile projectiles and at the same time deprives the enemy of a target to fire at.

The old form of earth forts with large embrasures through which the guns are fired, are now useless on account of the storm of projectiles that would be hurled against them by the small-calibre rapid-firing guns.

Masonry is worse than useless, for it would easily be shattered by well directed shots of the modern heavy artillery, and the flying fragments of stone would be as dangerous and deadly as the fragments of a bursting shell.

England has some fortifications of stone covered with armour plates of sufficient thickness to keep out the projectiles. If guns fire through small embrasures, and the field of fire each is limited to comparatively few degrees, a large number of guns are required to defend the works.

How Whitechurch Won the Victoria Cross, at Chitral.

When everyone else had come in it was found that Baird and Whitechurch were missing, and it was supposed that they had been cut off and killed; but, sometime afterward, they made their appearance in the garden, and not at the main gate of the fort, poor Baird being in a dying condition.

As they crossed the polo ground, three of the men who were carrying the stretcher were killed by successive shots. As each man fell, his place was at once supplied by another, and when a fourth was hit, it was clear that the stretcher could no longer be carried, so Whitechurch partly carried and partly dragged Baird along the ground.

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ORCHESTRAL CURIOSITIES.

Some Queer Instruments Used to Produce Realistic Effects.

The orchestra attached to a theatre which is in the habit of playing realistic drama, thus introducing upon its boards steam engines, ships, race-horses, and similar objects, uses, besides some very queer instruments, whereby certain sounds necessary to the surroundings of the scene may be success fully produced.

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A HOME-MADE AVIARY.

Women Who Love Birds Can Rear Them at Small Expense.

It is the manner of keeping pets particularly the French canaries in cages that are roomy, decorative little bird-houses; built of this ground glass, wood and wire; provided with syphon water-cups, self-cleaning seed boxes, and spacious to keep the small prisoner content and healthy. Such cages, however, must be specially imported, and who ever may wish to keep a half dozen birds happy, hearty and sweet of voice, can as easily as not, build for them an aviary at small outlay.

The person who reared how easily and inexpensively this might be done devoted to this purpose the space of one very small balcony, jutting outside one of her long drawing-room windows. It extended to the south side of the house, and for a few dollars a carpenter enclosed in it a wooden skeleton frame and it fastened into this a roof and three walls made of common window glass set in cheap sash frames and brought from a house about to be pulled down.

Its building was the work of two days, and when the woodwork was painted a nice sober green, the neighbors conclude that the unoffending aviary was a new plant; but instead the proprietor of the aviary had had the floor of the one time balcony covered with pebbles. Then she moved in two wooden tubs, containing flourishing little dwarf fir trees, here and there she stuck in a few ferns, and, swinging a couple of big doorless cages from the ceiling, and in one corner hung a wire sponge rack, filled with a mixture of cotton, thread, paper, and dried grass. Into this glass-enclosed space she turned after three o'clock in the afternoon for two days covered in fear of the strange freedom allowed them.

Within a week mother nature asserted herself, and they deserted their cages, first to spend their nights and then to begin nesting in one of the fir trees. After a bit was added a couple more of these birds to the aviary, then introduced to the canaries were a pair of bullfinches and a pretty chaffinch, a pair of pretty Java parakeets and lastly a mocking bird. By this sweetest singer of them all brought discord into the otherwise happy company, and had to be removed. There in the fir trees and boughs nests are regularly built from the bundle of material in the sponge rack, the gravel is scratched and picked over for tasty seeds, of which a handful is strewn every morning; liberal bathing is indulged in and enjoyed in an old china jardiniere standing in a corner; juicy worms are apportioned from a long box filled with fresh sods every week, and from the dozen birds turned into this twelve-dollar aviary two years ago there are now some twenty-five vigorous and happy warblers.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

ROMAN LAW IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

In a recent lecture in the Edinburgh University Mr. Cameron, advocate, in treating of the Roman law from the conquest of Gaul by the Franks to the fall of the Frankish empire, dealt first with the legal system of the Franks before their invasion of Gaul. After narrating the circumstances which led to their union with the Popes and so to their conquest of Italy, he describes in detail the administrative and judicial organization of their vast empire, which embraced the most of western Europe.

The legislative power lay with the king and the council of the Franks, but the legislative assemblies in the modern sense of the term. The government was an absolute monarchy, and was, in fact, modelled on the Roman system of the late empire. The ordinary judge was the count, who was sometimes a Frank and sometimes a Gallo Roman, but the two races were on the whole, treated almost equally. The personality of the law was the outstanding feature of the judicial organization of the Frankish empire.

The Transvaal Trouble Causes Some Excitement in Stocks.

New York, Jan. 4.—Bradstreet's says: Mild weather and the usual clear sky today interrupted the Canadian Dominion gold market, but the market was generally quiet and prices are firm, collections being fair only. From the region tributary to Montreal has been checked by lack of snow and bad country roads. Business is the same as the market in New Brunswick. There are 38 business failures reported throughout the Dominion of Canada, 16 in Ontario, 12 in Quebec, 10 in New Brunswick, and 10 in Nova Scotia. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax, for the calendar year 1895 amount to \$87,254,000, as compared with \$91,854,000 in 1894 and \$92,700,000 in 1895.

NOVEL LOVE ROMANCE.

Began With a Stupid Man Who Damaged a Woman's Nose.

Here's a curious story of love and courtship, says the Athens, Ga., News: About two weeks ago a young man of this city, while in Savannah, got into a street in the sponge rack, the gravel is scratched and picked over for tasty seeds, of which a handful is strewn every morning; liberal bathing is indulged in and enjoyed in an old china jardiniere standing in a corner; juicy worms are apportioned from a long box filled with fresh sods every week, and from the dozen birds turned into this twelve-dollar aviary two years ago there are now some twenty-five vigorous and happy warblers.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Still Trouble in Turkey.

Constantinople, Jan. 4.—The recent massacre at Orfah is stated to have been a terrible affair. Official dispatches declare that 900 Christians were killed, but, according to a private account, about two thousand Christians were killed. No further details of the massacre, however, have been received. The trouble occurred at Birs-djik, an important town on the Euphrates, which is believed to have been committed by Kurds and the Hamidid cavalry. The foreign embassies have received information to the effect that the bloodshed was exceptionally serious.

Railway Business.

The Great Northern's Complaints Against the Canadian and N. P. Roads.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Trouble has broken out amongst the trans-continental lines over the east-bound steamship business, and the chances are there will be serious trouble before the matter is adjusted. The Great Northern complained to the chairman that the C. P. R. had excessive commissions in trans-Atlantic business, and he has no power to grant the Great Northern any relief. The Great Northern also claims the Northern Pacific is paying excessive commissions on the same class of business.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Bradstreet's reports for the week the total bank clearings of Canada as: Montreal, \$9,722,528, increase, 10.4; Toronto, \$8,572,485, increase, 6.4; Halifax, \$1,622,000, increase, 5.5; Winnipeg, \$1,250,530, increase, 1.6; Hamilton, \$671,697, increase, 14.1; total, \$19,855,803; increase, 7.0.

New York, Jan. 4.—The speculative movement was sluggish on the stock exchange. A reported increase in the premium on gold as a commodity to 1 1/4 per cent. bid and 1 1/2 per cent. asked.

New York, Jan. 4.—The evening Post special financial cablegram from London to-day is as follows: Three hundred and ten million pounds in American eagles was withdrawn from the Bank of England today by a German house, and the bank has raised its selling price of the coins to 47s. 5s. 8d. and bar gold to 47s. 8s. 1/2d. Speculation is believed to be made for the use in connection with the American bond issue. Intense excitement prevails in regard to Transvaal affairs, and the widespread rumors are afloat, but all lack confirmation.

SAHARA OSTRICH FARMS.

A Frenchman Advocates the Starting of These in the Great Desert.

A Writer in La Revue Scientifique suggests that the French Sahara, upon the southern edge of Algeria, may be profitably used for the breeding of ostriches. The Barbary ostrich was once greatly prized for its plumage, and the ostrich feather houses of Paris made their reputation, so that there are no more plumes of the sort to be had, and the Parisian houses have lost their monopoly of ostrich feathers curling. Indeed, a large part of the business has been transferred to other countries, notably the United States. It is estimated that the world uses annually about twenty million dollars' worth of ostrich plumes, and the writer in La Revue scientifique says that in view of the early adoption of the European dress in the east, especially in China and Japan, the demand for this sort of personal adornment is likely to increase. He urges, too, that the increased value of ostrich feathers through-out the civilized world is likely to protect other birds of fine plumage from destruction, and he call upon the various societies interested in the protection of such birds to aid in making ostrich plumes more fashionable than ever.

It is believed that there are now in South Africa at least three hundred and fifty thousand ostriches domesticated and bred for their plumage, and the writer says that there is no reason why Northern Africa should not become quite as important a region in this industry. The Sahara, it is explained, is by no means the exclusively arid and sandy waste that the popular imagination makes it. The French ornithologist in the absolutely dry portions of the Sahara, but there are large areas which are not, properly speaking, oases, but they do produce vegetation in considerable quantities. It is upon these areas that the French in people are urged to undertake ostrich farming.

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Here's a curious story of love and courtship, says the Athens, Ga., News: About two weeks ago a young man of this city, while in Savannah, got into a street in the sponge rack, the gravel is scratched and picked over for tasty seeds, of which a handful is strewn every morning; liberal bathing is indulged in and enjoyed in an old china jardiniere standing in a corner; juicy worms are apportioned from a long box filled with fresh sods every week, and from the dozen birds turned into this twelve-dollar aviary two years ago there are now some twenty-five vigorous and happy warblers.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Still Trouble in Turkey.

Constantinople, Jan. 4.—The recent massacre at Orfah is stated to have been a terrible affair. Official dispatches declare that 900 Christians were killed, but, according to a private account, about two thousand Christians were killed. No further details of the massacre, however, have been received. The trouble occurred at Birs-djik, an important town on the Euphrates, which is believed to have been committed by Kurds and the Hamidid cavalry. The foreign embassies have received information to the effect that the bloodshed was exceptionally serious.

Railway Business.

The Great Northern's Complaints Against the Canadian and N. P. Roads.

had never been age-robbing experience were piloted nine miles into canyon. Vejar gone to a cere had food or watched until up, pistol or prepared for his men brush and Finally Keeler revolver flashing ester across the As Keeler came morning, said the was the finest seen a-horse- world like ds on a horse. let the picture the best of him, and seven highway- ever spoke, but pistol and drop. The body back to Benson at a mud house taken of it. demand all year or so. They many a miner's me, and a more seldom seen a face in death.

TONS HAVE NS.

I, without much as proper were to believe it, but is unmistakably Germans, Slavs, nk. It may well, that each of hat only one rule come from st. If the 'Aryan' belonged to one in brief: a cer north-west of ago, was destin world, under the will, Cott, Teuton was fair. That and his follow the main fact on nowhere held it, though it triten enough. If this, one is chri, correlate, of stature and ges of the last became scientific, certain that the time were small, ly evidence, as have been, and elsewhere, assigned to the large for the disputed that the Riviere at the female, males are no less Turanian race the Basque, and that it is smaller and physically. Those who healthy lands per, or the supremacy a better fitted on these and hard- Africa conso- European is overlook this named Dr. Daniell, ears on the West nience. Dr. Dan- An old negro told boy, that he would erk in the "An- declares that if for service in Afem all red-haired, and returned to the British West Af, sent forward to returned to the report that King messenger with pro- nect the expedition boamissie. The British steamer son New York, of Marwick lead ney, Scotland.

ENDORSATON.

an executive of the Cow tend to you in our noble fight in beha in the present by-ele- covers of their com- 's good will certainly support in your fight and honest govern- id name of Conserva- t through the wire y government until it ord of corruption and subjects of the Brit-

king Powder.

all in leavening S. S. Government Report.

back.

back.

back.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

COL. PRIOR'S LITTLE REGIMENT OF ROWDIES

Disgraceful Conduct, Last Night, of the Colonel's Ubiquitous Bodyguard.

After a Distinctly Liberal Meeting Had Given Him and Others a Fair Hearing

They Refuse to Listen to the Truth - Conservative Rowdism Runs Rampant.

A Little Band of Government Employees and Contractors Made Much Noise.

But the Liberals Had Lots of Fun Too, and Stayed With it to the Very Last

Till the Young Boys Got Sleepy and the Older Rowdies Became Ashamed.

Col. Prior and his supporters, who have so far been skimming in the country districts, got so far into town as John's hall last night, and had a warm reception.

The meeting at the beginning was about equally divided between Liberals and Conservatives, so that there was just enough snap on both sides to make things interesting. Col. Prior admitted that he had had, but if the Liberals had not been there, the hall would have been half empty.

Hon. Mr. Martin, who had been speaking at a meeting at Talmie avenue school, had heard that Mr. Luxton was going to speak at the Conservative meeting, and he therefore came over after his own meeting, to listen to that gentleman.

Mr. Martin was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, and he took his seat quietly, and refused to respond to the repeated calls for a speech till the meeting had been formally adjourned, and then even till Col. Prior had given him permission.

Col. Prior was the first speaker, and he was received with applause. Some one proposed three cheers for him, which were given with a will by the Conservatives, followed, however, by a "tiger for Templeman." He commenced his speech by stigmatizing as unauthentic the dispatches in last night's Times.

The government, he said, was as strong as ever, with as many followers as ever (laughter), and the talk about the resignation of the premier was all rot. A great deal of the Colonel's speech was directed at the Times, whose utterances on every question he said were distorted and twisted to suit a certain purpose, while he claimed absolute fairness on the part of the Conservatives and the Colonist throughout the contest.

(Laughter.) He next took up the question of the cabinet ministers, basing his belief still on the statement of the premier. It was unmanly, he said, to doubt the word of the premier and this doubt he attributed to the small mindedness of the opposition. Probably there was not another instance where a cabinet minister had to stand up and prove that he was not a cabinet minister. (Laughter.) But the Times, he promised, would have to take back water on that, as well as other statements.

Coming to Ad. Macmillan's statements at the Spring Ridge meeting the evening before Col. Prior considered them libellous. The Colonel admitted that he was a member of the railway company referred to, having invested his money in it, and therefore he felt justified in making what he could out of his investment.

Awarded Highest Honors - World's Fair, DR. PRIOR'S BAKING POWDER

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

As to the result of the election, he had every confidence that it would be the same as last election. He thought this election should be run on the trade question and cabinet ministership, but the opposition, he said, did not dare to fight the election on the trade question (no applause); if they did they would be beaten out of their boots. (No applause.) Let him once get into that council, if only for a week, and British Columbia would forever have a cabinet minister. No matter if it is late now, the fact is we have the chance, and are we going to let it go? (A faint and scattered "no.") On the school question, which he thought had wrongly been made the issue, he supposed he would lose some friends. Referring to the school act, Col. Prior said that Mr. Bodwell, although a clever lawyer and good speaker (great applause), yet had steered clear of the real issue. That was the right of the minority. The Colonel proceeded to review the situation incidentally with which he mentioned an objection made to him by Mr. George Jeeves.

Mr. Jeeves and the Colonel had a little discussion over the wording of the decision of the privy council, the Colonel finally sending down the blue book containing the decision, for Mr. Jeeves' perusal.

Mr. Jeeves admitted having said that he would vote for the Colonel if the latter could show him that the privy council had ordered any grievance to be redressed. The Colonel read a few words from the bluebook to show that the word "grievance" was used, but this, of course, was not the necessary evidence.

Col. Prior considered he was taking the only manly stand that could be taken on this question. The government, he considered, was acting as much in the interest of the minority in Quebec as in Manitoba, and the government was strong enough and courageous enough to take hold of this question and dispose of it this very session. No one, he repeated, knows what the government is going to do.

A voice - Why did Clarke Wallace resign? Col. Prior - Because I think he was a fool; that's why. (Hisses and laughter.) Therefore, continued the Colonel, until this measure is brought down no one will be in the government, however confident in the government, however sure to know that they would not bring down an unjust measure. He next quoted Mr. Laurier's remarks at Saanich about the school question, but he stopped when Mr. Martin, who was seated to the right of the speaker, interrupted him.

Col. Prior said the opposition brought in this question to create discussion, when they saw they had no other chance. ("No.") Yes it was all right, Col. Prior held that the law and the constitution had to be upheld.

There were cries for Mr. McPhillips at the close of Col. Prior's speech, but the chairman insisted upon the programme being carried out, and Mr. T. Earle, M. P., took the floor. He fully endorsed the Colonel's stand upon every point, and held that the main, in fact the only issue was the cabinet ministership. Mr. Earle's speech was very short, being confined almost altogether to a request to the electors to vote for Col. Prior.

Mr. McPhillips followed. He regretted very much that Mr. Bodwell had constructed anything in his, Mr. McPhillips' pamphlet as meant to be a sneer on him personally. Mr. McPhillips placed a professional meaning on the word "fallacies," as applied to Mr. Bodwell's arguments. He said it was a common expression in the legal profession, and he quoted a statement of Herschell in the judgment of the privy council where the word is used. Mr. McPhillips resented as too personal Mr. Bodwell's contrast between D'Alton McCarthy and Mr. McPhillips.

The speaker then went into the history of the question, which he considered closed by the judgment of the privy council, and which he still maintained Mr. Bodwell, in his theatre speech, had not proved in this case that the Roman Catholics had a legal right, given them by the constitution of Britain, who at Quebec. (Applause.)

Mr. Jeeves at this point asked - Did the privy council of England tell the Dominion government to re-establish separate schools in Manitoba? Mr. McPhillips - I submit not, as they previously existed.

Mr. Jeeves - But that is what they are going to do. Mr. McPhillips proceeded to read the remedial order, but some one asked for the decision of the privy council, and he read the formal part after the order, following it up with the statement that one hundred years ago any one who said that that judgment should not be carried out would have been guilty of an infringement of the criminal law of the country.

A voice - Isn't that part in every order? Mr. McPhillips did not hear the question, as there was some applause following and he addressed himself to the question of the efficiency of the schools, quoting the letter of Mr. Clarke with reference to his daughter's education at St. Boniface, and also the letter of the high commissioner with reference to the educational exhibits at London.

Hon. Mr. Martin here entered the hall, and it seemed, from the reception extended to him, as though all present were Liberals. It was some time before the enthusiasm subsided.

Mr. McPhillips was glad to see Mr. Martin receive such a grand reception. Continuing, Mr. McPhillips paid a tribute to the authorities of the Presbyterian College in Winnipeg, where he received his education, and where he went because it was the most convenient to attend. The illiteracy of the people in the early times was due, he said, to the nomadic habits and pursuits of the first people, the half-breed hunters. Therefore this proved nothing against the schools, because those people never submitted themselves to school discipline.

Mr. McPhillips amid much derisive laughter, defended the action of Col. Oulmet, who he said had been compelled, according to a pamphlet from which he read, to return to Ottawa through illness, but the audience were not in a humor to listen to excuses for a man who deserted his regiment, and Mr. McPhillips could not consequently make himself heard.

Coming back to the school question, he said that if we were going to give Manitoba a constitution to-day, he would, for the sake of argument, give her everything that the Liberals say "Kodomo," but such the Liberals say "Manitoba got a constitution twenty years ago and it has to be lived up to.

There were cries for Mr. Martin, but the chairman again insisted on the list being followed, and Hon. Halmcken proceeded to speak. He denied emphatically that he had ever been an annexationist or ever favored annexation. An anti-confederationist he was, he was proud to say, and the result of the efforts of those anti-confederationists he claimed, was the building of the Canadian Pacific railway. The Doctor entered a strong plea for the return of Col. Prior in view of his being a cabinet minister and he protested against the introduction of "this rubbishy school question," which he considered was only a cloak for something else. The opponents of the Conservative party, he said, were virtual free traders, whose return would bring absolute ruin to the country. The Doctor insisted that British Columbia was not admitted in the school question, and in the course of his portrayal of the run that would follow the election of the Liberals, he was listened to with much good humor.

Mr. E. Crow Baker expressed his admiration for the school question, but he considered that the school question should not have been brought into this contest; but the real issue was whether or not the people of this constituency wanted a cabinet minister. (Laughter.) Although a conclusion on this school question, but he first gave a history of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, for which he claimed, the Conservative party deserved the entire credit. Coming back to the conclusion he had expressed, at Mr. Baker's invitation, he said that there was a right of appeal by the minority to the Dominion government. Mr. Baker closed with the usual request to vote for Col. Prior.

Mr. Cassidy, who was given a mixed reception, defended the position of Col. Prior as a cabinet minister on the ground that there was nothing in the act to prevent a minister accepting a controllership, and he instanced the case of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who was given an inspectorship in the cabinet with only £2000 a year, and a seat in the cabinet. Mr. Cassidy dealt at some length with the school question, making the important admission that the Canadian parliament is not bound to act in one way or the other by the finding of the privy council, but he said that so far secured only opened the doors of parliament, so that the question might be taken up. Mr. Cassidy contended that if the government were defeated on this question they would come back to office again.

THE EVENING'S PICNIC. There were two or three other speakers on the list, but as it was apparent that the audience, which had been growing restive for some time, was now beyond control of the chairman, both Mr. Cassidy and Mr. Martin were not present for the picnic, which was formally closed by the chairman amid a storm of uproar.

Hon. Mr. Martin was loudly called upon by the Liberals to address the meeting, and that gentleman, who was come only to hear Mr. Luxton, who was advertised to speak, was prevailed upon to go up to the platform. Here, however, the picnic commenced. The respectable element among the Conservatives present were anxious to hear Mr. Martin, and he accordingly, by touching the bell, collected about as many more boys around them and entered on a determined effort to carry out to the full their instructions to howl Mr. Martin down.

The ring-leaders in this small but noisy band were a government contractor, a servant in the government employ, an itche of Col. Prior, with a very loud voice (which was no doubt a factor in his engagement for the occasion) and without a vote: a road boss of the local government, accompanied by a boisterous and headstrong section, together with a couple of local government employees. This little band were for a while supported by the excitable element of the Conservatives, and as the Liberals retaliated in kind, pandemonium reigned supreme for a while, when they were cheered for Templeman and counter-cheers for Prior, with the weight of voice greatly in favor of the former.

Col. Prior eventually came forward and asked that, as the meeting had been closed, Mr. Martin be given a hearing, but it was afterwards stated that Col. Prior had said the Conservatives did not want to hear Mr. Martin, hence the organized opposition on their part. This was afterwards denied by Mr. Earle and the others of the leaders. Mr. Martin, however, was not to be cowed by half a dozen government employees and contractors, backed up by some young boys, and he held his post amid all the uproar, never once losing his temper.

The Liberals, seeing how things were going, also decided to see the programme through, and the affair developed into a thorough party contest, although not at any time did it get beyond the point of cheering and counter cheering with sharp shots from either side.

It developed afterwards that the Conservatives had been advised by one of their numerous spies that the Liberals had organized an attempt to capture the meeting, and that a lot of resolutions had been drawn up which it was intended to pass. The spy, however, had worked upon his imagination, for not only was there no such intention, but when the Liberals heard that such a story was in circulation a number of them made inquiries as to the truth of the story and gave out that they would not be parties to any such movement and organized a number of resolutions, but that a lot of resolutions had been drawn up which it was intended to pass. The spy, however, had worked upon his imagination, for not only was there no such intention, but when the Liberals heard that such a story was in circulation a number of them made inquiries as to the truth of the story and gave out that they would not be parties to any such movement and organized a number of resolutions, but that a lot of resolutions had been drawn up which it was intended to pass.

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

He - That was a queer freak of Price's - carrying a woman twice his age. I wonder how she - Naturally, though. He was without money and she was without price.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of our pills, and you will find relief, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

DR. TAYLOR'S ASTHMALENE CURES ASTHMA CONSUMPTION. Sufferers from Asthma and Consumption will find relief in Dr. Taylor's Asthmaleene. It is a pure vegetable preparation, and does not contain any of the deleterious ingredients of the nostrums.

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This was the signal for renewed enthusiasm on the part of the Liberals. Mr. Earle tried to bring the half dozen with their youthful and voteless following to reason, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Bodwell was called for and amid deafening cheers, ascended the platform. The little band renewed their howling, but but were deserted by the most self-respecting of their party, who had sat around and behind their hats had howled with the mob. They had reckoned without their host in their attempt to subdue Mr. Bodwell, who took all the fun possible out of the affair, and stayed with his men until he got a hearing, which was along about 3 o'clock. He wanted to read the following opinion of Christopher Robinson. The crowd would not let him. He asked that Mr. McPhillips read it, but that gentleman refused. Mr. Bodwell said he did not want to make a speech, or to reply to Mr. McPhillips, and he was greeted with a shout of applause when he declined to do so. Mr. McPhillips read the opinion as it was an unanswerable argument against all that the latter had said on this school question.

Finally the little band, being deserted by all but a few, was left in a small knot of boys, the older heads having become ashamed of their company, or tired of their effort, and things subsided into semi-quiet, and Mr. McPhillips, Mr. Martin and Mr. Bodwell explained their position. Mr. McPhillips referred to the reported organized attempt by the Liberals to capture the meeting, which was officially denied by the Liberal leaders. In the course of the turmoil Mr. D. R. Martin, who had been sitting in the front row, afterwards withdrew, and Mr. Bodwell apologized for not the leader of the Junior Conservative rowdies disowned connection with the Liberals and proposed a motion to adjourn, which the Conservatives, seconded by the Liberals, and the gathering dispersed at half-past three o'clock.

The following is the opinion of Mr. Christopher Robinson which Mr. Bodwell read:

The restoration of the privileges of Roman Catholics in Manitoba is undoubtedly left open by the judgment, in the sense that results from the decision, both of the Governor General in council, and of the parliament, to what extent, if at all, they will act upon the appeal or upon the order in council, respectively, in making a law.

It cannot, I think, be said that the mere fact of right of the Roman Catholic or Protestant having first noticed it one morning, having been affected by provincial legislation, entitles them, in every case and under all circumstances, to the exercise of such right, or to any relief. Their right is to appeal, not the result of such appeal must depend on the merits of the case.

The expressions of opinion of the Judicial Committee in this matter are in no legal sense binding upon the members of the Dominion Government, or of the Parliament of Canada, so far as any action to be taken by the Dominion Government is concerned.

Both are at liberty to exercise their own discretion, and not the less because it is the result of the decision of the Judicial Committee, to determine, in the exercise of justice and right, and by a due regard to the interests of the Dominion, the merits of the case, and the circumstances in each particular case.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power. - Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

A BROAD-MINDED DOCTOR. MR. WALLACE'S ADVICE. His Answer to a Query From Mr. Hugh Macdonald.

The Times has been informed that on December 23, Mr. Clarke Wallace, Grand Sovereign, received a dispatch signed "Hugh Macdonald, Victoria," asking whether an Orangeman and a Conservative should vote for Prior, who defended the government's school policy, or for Templeman, a free trader, but one who consumed the government's school policy. Mrs. Wallace replied: "No Orangeman and Conservative can vote for any one who endorses the government's school policy."

Mr. Hugh Macdonald, the well known contractor, was asked to-day whether he was the person who sent the dispatch to Mr. Wallace. He said he did not send it, and that there was another person of the same name in the city who might have done so. Inquiries show that there is no other Hugh Macdonald in the city or the province who is an Orangeman and a Conservative.

One Honest Man. Dear Editor - Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and many years after suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make known certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfectly assured. Address with stamp - Mr. Edward Lambert, P. O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont.

Her eyes consent. And must her nose, When I try to kiss her, Interpose?

The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.

Don't Worry!! Try SUNLIGHT SOAP THE TWIN BAR Sells for 6c ALL GROCERS

For every 12 "Sunlight" Wrappers sent to the Family Soap Co., 200 West Street, Toronto, Lever Bros., Ltd., will send postpaid a useful paper-bound book, 120 pages, "The Sunlight Soap." C. R. KING, Victoria, agent for B. C.

Revolution in Chewing Tobacco, Tuckett's T & B Mahogany

See that the T & B Tin Tag is on each pack. Manufactured by The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

The Improved KNITTER. The Family KNITTER. (Full) Knit 15 pairs of 4-5 day. Will do all kinds of knitting in a family. SIMPLEST KNITTER on the market. This is the one to use. Act in haste. We guarantee to give you a full trial of our Knitter. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

QUINDAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., QUINDAS, ONT. (Mention this paper.) Land Registry Act.

The South half of Section Ten (10) and Sections Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) of the District of Esquimaux, the portion of Section Twelve conveyed to Alexander Urquhart by indenture dated the 30th day of December, 1878.

Whereas the Certificate of Title of George McFarlane to the above hereditaments, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1884, and numbered 517A, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate thereof.

Notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing within one month from the date hereof.

S. Y. WOOLTON, Deputy Registrar General. Land Registry Office, Victoria, 31st December, 1895.

Twice-a-week. COL. 12.

ATLANTIC UPR

A Complete History and Course of Transvaal

Dr. Jameson Overcomes Ammunition and piles Ran

He is Thought a Man of Circumstances

London, Jan. 7. - Mr. J. M. delayed in transmission, burg, retoria and Cape ally, though slowly, some of the latest news before the earliest in the hands of the different points mentioned from January 1st onwards, giving synopsis of the Transvaal by the force of the Boers. The far outnumbering the compelled to contribute the revenue of the have no representation government. That is question.

On the other hand, that the very fact that are mainly Englishmen number them, and the main argument against the Boer republic nothing more British colony. On ill-feeling grew until made to Dr. Jameson the territory of the Company that the British were ripe for the would take the handers would rise and border. When the rived a letter, sent by landers of Johannesburg, him to go to the compatriots who were hands of the aroused ing about the streets day, Dec. 30, Dr. crossed the Transvaal on the knowledge, if the Tildeners of John the Boer government. It pushed on from Krug expected to meet rein- mitted Tildeners. ing into the town, excitement at John hurrying into the town and suburbs. The of Tildener citizens the town, a provisional provision would be against any body of The provisional lished itself in the Dr. Jameson had a fring guns placed in tions about it. The emment then sent a government of Pretoria. The latter forefared at Pretoria, Wednesday, but pointed by the new tated to go to Pret conduct. By this Dr. Jameson had a was in Johannesburg, that place was expected of people surrounded Gold Fields building on with rifles. The ried on with rifles. The sequent events show been idle. They fully aware of Dr. rid and met his force together with a force well mounted and huntsmen, whose rifle deadly earnest. The alarm among the of whom left town, bands of 50 each, a force to assist to melt away like snow. After the committee government sent the munication. The governor of Cape of formation that a la has been commanded all who have been a tation. Affairs are ask you to intervene rights of citizens w legally for their a hurried exchange with the home gov thing possible was d Jameson, but in val government of the President Kruger of ing. The President the complaints ma cers representation in

Don't Worry!! Try SUNLIGHT SOAP THE TWIN BAR Sells for 6c ALL GROCERS

For every 12 "Sunlight" Wrappers sent to the Family Soap Co., 200 West Street, Toronto, Lever Bros., Ltd., will send postpaid a useful paper-bound book, 120 pages, "The Sunlight Soap." C. R. KING, Victoria, agent for B. C.

Revolution in Chewing Tobacco, Tuckett's T & B Mahogany

See that the T & B Tin Tag is on each pack. Manufactured by The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

The Improved KNITTER. The Family KNITTER. (Full) Knit 15 pairs of 4-5 day. Will do all kinds of knitting in a family. SIMPLEST KNITTER on the market. This is the one to use. Act in haste. We guarantee to give you a full trial of our Knitter. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

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Twice-a-week. COL. 12.