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The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1892. VOLUME XXXIV., NO 9.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Hard to Distinguish Them from the Natural.

What an idea! Bless you, florists bad enough, but they have not yet ped so low as to hire out flowers funerals." Thus spoke a dealer in y nosegays the other day.

ut you loan doves to undertakers times?"

es, and to the churches on special sions; but loaning flowers for a ral, why, it is simply preposter-

t is said to be done every day in city."

es, there are dealers in artificial ers who do that business, but not sts."

isited a large artificial flower and ge concern.

great many poor people," said ber of the firm, "order potted ers and tropical plants of us for rals. We charge ten per cent. for use, and in many instances the ers might better have been pur-ed out and out. Take our foliage uets, composed of begonias, col-geraniums and ivy—they come p, and it is poor economy to hire . But people of small means like mmediate saving, and the long run t taken into account. For church rals we sell large quantities of santhemums, roses, tiger and calla , hyacinths, etc. Natural flowers ometimes represented on the same and it is impossible to tell which hich. The imitation of common rs has been reduced to a fine art. can hardly believe how rapidly cial plants have sprung into favor, among the rich. They are used in rooms, theaters, restaurant win-, stores and almost everywhere. have some well-known varieties illfully made that they would de-the most learned botanist at a distance.—N. Y. Herald.

BIRDS AS SURGEONS.

Intelligent Manner in Which Snipe Treat Their Wounds.

he interesting observations relat-o the surgical treatment of wounds rds were recently brought by M. before the Physical society of va. He quotes the case of the which he has often ob-d engaged in repairing damages. its beak and feathers it makes a creditable dressing, applying r to bleeding wounds, and even ing a broken limb by means of a ligature. On one occasion he a snipe which had on the breast ge dressing composed of down from other parts of the body and ely fitted to the wound by the ulated blood.

ice he had brought home snipe interwoven feathers strapped on e site of the fracture of one or limb. The most interesting ex-was that of a snipe both of e legs he had unfortunately n by a misdirected shot. He re-ed the animal only on the day fol-g, and he found that the poor had contrived to apply dressing sort of splint to both limbs. In ing out this operation some ers had become entangled around eak, and not being able to use its to get rid of them it was almost from hunger when discovered. In e recorded by M. Magnin, a snipe h was observed to fly away with a n leg was subsequently found to forced the fragments into a paral-osition, the upper fragment reach-o the knee, and secured them by s of a strong band of feathers and intermingled. The observers particularly struck by the appli-n of a ligature of a kind of flat d grass wound round the limb, of al form and fixed by means of a of glue.—Medical Record.

A Valuable Voice.

ere are heights to be reached in profession, and it is not to be ered at if those of his own profes-are considered superior to those y other by the enthusiastic artist. in, the popular French singer, l food for reflection in an experi-which he had with a cab driver. incident is related by the author ouvenirs d'un Chanteur:" Martin voice of great compass and most able sound, of which he was de-ly proud. He had a weakness for ing out compliments upon it. One as he was being driven through treets of Paris in a cab he saw one passing carelessly in front of ab and in danger of being run "Whoa!" he cried, in his most rous tones. The coachman turned nd excitedly. "O! monsieur!" he , "what a beautiful 'whoa!' Ah! nly had a voice like that!" "Well, would you do if you had?" asked in, with a smile, believing that he been recognized, and pleased at dea that his reputation extended to the drivers in the streets. at would I do, monsieur? Faith, uld become the first coachman in s!"—Youth's Companion.

Weight of the Body.

artelet obtained some weight rec-of note, but no reliance can be ed in them in the light of modern rvation. He concluded from such stics as he could get that a new-infant was, on the average, one-ntieth the maximum weight in lle life; that during the first year birth the increment of weight is t one-tenth of all that is added equently, and that between the enth and twentieth years more is d to the weight than during any r five-year period of life. How-, individual instances differ ely that very little reliance can ed in the results he obtained. Quartelet's statistics of weight e incomplete and unsatisfactory is n by the fact that he did not de-the interesting law recently rec-zed, viz., that the weight increases rly, or even diminishes, when the ht is increasing very rapidly, but eases rapidly when the height re-s nearly stationary.—Detroit Press.

WITZERLAND's new law sends drunk to inebriate asylums.

AMERICAN NEWS.

War Against the Trusts—Kentucky Distillers Ask Favors from Congress.

Arrest of U. S. Customs Officers in Montreal—Mexican Revolutionists Preparing for War.

Dakota's Divorce Colony.

SIOUX FALLS, S. Dak., Jan. 27.—Baron Destuers, minister for the Netherlands, whose wife is in this city applying for a divorce, yesterday charged the baroness with infidelity. The charge came up in a motion to amend the baron's answer to his wife's complaint, made by his attorney, J. L. Glover. The arguments on the motion to amend will be heard to-day. The baron states his case as follows: At the time my answer to the complaint was made, I had heard from various sources that the baroness had behaved improperly with one Elliott Zbooroski, alias William Elliott, but I had no proof. Since the depositions of Jeremiah McGrath, Lionel L. Powell and Leonora Lawday, witnesses for the baroness were taken in London December 29, 30 and 31, I have discovered that she joined Elliott Zbooroski a few days after she left her home in Paris, and has since continually and openly lived with Elliott Zbooroski. Between June 20 and 27, 1890, she occupied lodgings in Catherine street, London, next door but one to the house on Russell square. Thereafter the baroness and Elliott Zbooroski embarked on a steam yacht and sailed to the island of Ceylon, and from there went together to India. They returned together to London and went to the Caledonia hotel, Adelphi terrace, where they registered as Mr. and Mrs. William Elliott, February 10, 1891. They were also living together at Tunbridge Wells, England, March 18, 1890. The baroness lived with Zbooroski at the Chateau de Fontenoi in the department of the Cher, France, in the months of September and October, 1888.

Central America and Chili.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A special cable to the Herald from Panama says: "The feeling here is favorable to Chili in the controversy between that country and the United States. The isthmian survivors of the Preston rebellion openly denounce the Americans and advocate the co-operation of all the Southern Republics in Chili's defence in case of hostilities. Many Colombians of all classes are anxious to leave immediately as volunteers in the Chilian service. The Spanish press believe that Uncle Sam's present move is a death blow to Mr. Blaine's dream of a Pan-American union. In official circles the feeling is that Colombia in isthmian transit holds the key to the situation. It is understood that in case of trouble the vessels of the South American Steamship Company will be placed at the service of the Chilian government. The Itata belonged to the same line. These ships ply between Valparaiso and Panama and intermediate points. El Pavenir, of Carthagena, the organ of the president, expresses surprise at the sudden warlike preparation of the States, and thinks Mr. Blaine cannot consistently decline the Chilian proposition for arbitration. The Panama El Cronista, the Veleslista and Liberal organ on the Isthmus, think the position assumed by the United States unjustified, and that the ultimatum menaces not only Chili but all South America. The Panama Star and Herald has no editorial comments on the Chilian affair."

To Suppress the Trusts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The sub-committee, having in charge the preparation of a plan for the suppression of trusts, will be glad to have information from all quarters of the country, giving the names of articles of general consumption, the manufacture, distribution, sale, or price of which, is controlled by trusts, combinations, associations of any character. Information so furnished should be addressed to the sub-Committee on Trusts, care of the Committee on Manufactures, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Whisky Trade Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A delegation of Kentucky whisky distillers, composed of Messrs. Walthen, Atherton, Shirley, Humphreys, Stother and Monarch, had an audience with Revenue Commissioner Mason, this afternoon. The delegation desired to have the regulation, which prohibits the same firm from trading under different names and different firms trading under the same name abolished. The matter was discussed at some length, but no conclusion was reached by Commissioner Mason.

Customs Complication With Canada.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—There is much indignation felt at the Treasury Department over the arrest of two of its officers at Montreal upon a charge of conspiracy preferred by a tailor of that city. Strong intimations are given that unless the Canadian authorities can protect the United States customs officials who are stationed there for the convenience of the Canadian railways, these officials will be withdrawn and the examination of baggage and other services rendered by them will be performed at the frontier, requiring the delay of trains for that purpose.

Death of a Manufacturer and Philanthropist.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 28.—Thomas A. Tasker, one of the founders of the great Pascal iron works, and of the firm of Morris, Tasker & Co., died last night of pneumonia. He was born in Knottingly, Yorkshire, on May 12, 1799, came to the United States in 1809, retiring from active business 35 years ago, and devoting himself since then to religious and benevolent work.

One of Stanley's Comrades.

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 28.—One of the companions of Stanley, in Africa, was J. L. McKish, a German by birth, and a man of fine education. After his return from Africa he came to this place, and for two years has been employed as a draughtsman in the Houston & Texas Central Railway office, and was highly esteemed. For some time, however, his mind has been unsettled, one of his delusions being, that all the rulers of Europe were to be dethroned, and that he was to become dictator of the continent. He was before the County Court, yesterday, on a writ of lunacy, and was declared insane.

Garza Means Fight.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 28.—A despatch was received here this evening from Del Rio, Texas, stating that Catrine Garza is now on the Mexican side of the river, near that place, and that he is at the head of an army of from 4,500 to 5,000 well armed and mounted Mexican revolutionists. Bands of from 25 to 100 are journeying here every day. It is further stated in the despatch that Garza means fight, and that the most desperate war Mexico has ever known, will be opened about February 1st, by an attack by Garza men on the town of Las Vegas, located just across the river from Del Rio.

Swift Skating.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Joseph F. Donohugh, the champion skater, to-day skated a half mile straight away in one minute five and two-fifth seconds, beating the best previous record of one minute twenty-four and four-fifth seconds. He made the first quarter in 35 seconds. James Donohugh, his brother, skated a quarter of a mile in 36 3-5 seconds, and S. C. Hammett covered the same distance in 44 2-5 seconds.

A Detected Thief Drowns Himself.

MARYSVILLE, Cala., Jan. 28.—Early this morning, J. Ford, a young married man, was discovered at the home of Mrs. Keetley in this city, armed with a railroad pin and disguised as if bent on robbery. He escaped to his home, where he was arrested several hours after. Through the stupidity of the arresting officer he escaped through a window. A party just in from Feather river says his coat was found on the bank and that Ford has drowned himself. He has been in several shady transactions, but avoided arrest.

Pugilistic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Tim Driscoll and Jerry Riordan (lightweights) fought for a purse at the Pacific Athletic club, to-night. Driscoll won in seven rounds. Joe King and Jack Kiernan (middleweights) also fought for a purse of $1,050. Kiernan won in four rounds.

A Husband and Wife's Quarrels.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The charge of abandonment made against William C. Bolton, ex-president of the Bolton Drug Co., by his wife has been dismissed by Justice Walsh, of the Adams street court in Brooklyn. Mr. Bolton a few months ago obtained a divorce from his wife in South Dakota, and a few weeks afterwards married a young woman in New York. His first wife instituted bigamy and abandonment proceedings, both of which have now been quashed.

Serious Train Wreck.

POTTSVILLE, Jan. 23.—A serious wreck occurred to-day at New Boston Junction. The Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania trains use the same track, north of that place, and during the noon hour to-day, while a Pennsylvania train was running from Wilkesbarre, at this point, the engineer saw a Lehigh passenger train approaching at a high rate of speed. He reversed his lever but it was too late, and in a moment the two engines crashed into each other. Both engines were badly wrecked, and the engineer of the Pennsylvania train was instantly killed. His fireman jumped from the cab as soon as the Lehigh train came in sight, and received probably fatal injuries. J. J. Blakeslee, who was riding on the tender of the Lehigh engine, had both legs broken. Several of the passengers were badly bruised, but none seriously.

A Bank Swindler.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Henry C. Yard, the agent of the Seagart land negotiations in the Keystone Bank complications, was arrested, to-day, and placed under bail for a hearing, next Thursday. The warrant was supported by the affidavit of Albert R. Barrett, one of the experts of the Treasury Department engaged on the books of the Keystone Bank. The charge is "aiding and abetting" Charles Lawrence and Gideon W. Marsh, during the period from March, 1889, to January, 1891, in misapplying $65,990 of the funds of the Keystone bank. For months, the experts, under the direction of Inspector Barrett, of the secret service, have been at work on the books of the Keystone bank, tracing out the numerous ramifications through which its funds had been put, and now have evidence which, it is believed, will result in Yard's conviction.

A Bank Resuscitated.

JAMESBURG, N.Y., Jan. 28.—The stockholders of the Jamesburg bank, which was victimized to the extent of $50,000 by T. Willon Hill, deceased, decided to pay 50 per cent. of the $50,000 assessment levied to make good the shortage. The balance they agreed to make good to-morrow, which will restore the capital stock to $75,000 and permit the bank to resume on a solid basis.

Singular Cause of Failure.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The failure of A. Peabody & Co., wholesale jewelers, of No. 184 Broadway, which was announced this morning, created a sensation, on account of the cause to which it was attributed. The firm claim they were forced to suspend, because thieves had robbed them of their assets. Their liabilities are placed at $75,000, and there is little left for the creditors. Five weeks ago Mr. Peabody says his son, while in St. Louis on a business trip, had a valise containing $25,000 worth of precious stones stolen. The thieves were arrested, but the gems were not recovered.

A Murderer Lynched.

OWENTOWN, Ky., Jan. 28.—Lee Gibson, colored, twenty years of age, was taken out of jail by a mob and hanged, for the murder of Frank Leggars, last Friday.

Lost and Found.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Four of the eighteen men driven to sea on scows, during the gale on Tuesday, were rescued yesterday, and brought back here by the tug Luckenbach late last night. The four scows and the tug Webst have not yet been found.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Gratifying Conservative Victories in Kingston and Halton—Satisfactory Financial Condition.

Another Claim for Goods "Looted" at Batoche—Prospective Government Successes in Nova Scotia.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—The record of the Kingston, Halton, and Lincoln bye-elections to-day is considered by the supporters of the Government as being highly satisfactory. Kingston was the critical point, and Mr. Metcalfe's majority of 97 over so strong a man as his opponent, is really a great one. Sir John carried the seat, five years ago, by only 17 votes. his majority of 480 at the last election, having been materially influenced by personal regard for the old man. On account of a large number of considerations there was really considerable ground for uncertainty as to the results. In Halton, Mr. Henderson's success was almost remarkable, indeed, it was never anticipated that he could defeat a patron of Husbandry by as many as 462 votes. It was evident that Lincoln would not go back on Gibson, who is personally very popular, and one of the most popular Grits in the House. Why he had not more than a majority of 150 is matter of note.

The public accounts of the last fiscal year were issued, to-day, and show an expenditure of $36,343,567, with receipts, $38,579,310, leaving a surplus of $2,235,000. The rate of interest on the gross debt is 3 35 per cent., .02 less than a year ago. The net rate fell from 2 99 to 2 92.

Capt. R. G. Tatlow, of Vancouver, interviewed the Adjutant-General, to-day, and urged that authority be granted to form a brigade of garrison artillery at Vancouver.

The exports of Canada for the six months show a net increase of $8,897,000, the imports manifesting a decrease of $832,000. The duty collected was $2,280,000.

Emanuel Champagn, of Batoche, has entered suit against the Government for $18,000 for the loss of goods alleged to have been looted by the militia in 1885. The defence is that Champagne was under arms as a rebel and the loss of goods was due to the rebel forces and not to the Government troops.

One hundred and fifteen millions of fish ova were propagated at the Government hatcheries last year.

Sir John Thompson thinks the Government will carry three Grit seats in Nova Scotia.

The Canadian Sealing Commission Leave for Washington—Robert McGreevy Will Return.

Montreal Not Satisfied With Newspaper Postal Rates—Comments on the Elections.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—Sir George Baden Powell and Dr. Dawson went to Washington to-night to meet the State Commissioners on the Behring sea question, compare notes and see on what points the Commissioners of the two countries agreed preparatory to the meeting of arbitrators.

Application is to be made to charter a company to build a line from the Southern boundary of British Columbia on the Columbia River to Robson.

Robert McGreevy writes from New York that he will return to Canada to face the courts and then prosecute all those who libelled him in the press.

On all parliamentary publications now going out the price is marked.

The Post Office regulation, adopted six months ago, imposing a rate of eight cents per pounds on newspapers for England when mailed from the office of publication, was not enforced in Montreal until this week. Now the Montreal newspapers are kicking, although they escaped while other papers had to pay.

Two C. P. R. freight trains came into collision at Papineauville, this morning, and two tramps stealing a ride were killed.

The Civil Service commission has almost concluded taking evidence.

The Dominion Land Surveyors' board will meet to examine candidates here in February next.

The appointments of the new ministers will be gazetted to-morrow.

Speaking of the elections the Toronto Globe says: "On the whole, while there was no cause for frantic jubilation, the results of the three contests were highly satisfactory to the Liberal party."

The Empire says: "The Government can, with perfect safety and composure, await the verdict of other constituencies. We doubt, if, in the long list of reverses which unrestricted reciprocity has met with since it first began its ill-starred career, a more disastrous defeat has been encountered than the verdict in Halton. It is useless to deny that Lincoln was disappointing. The cause was that Gibson was a very popular candidate."

The Mail says: "The net result of the elections is that the party strength of the house remains as it was. There can be little doubt that the Quebec revelations handicapped the Liberals."

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON GILSON DEAD.

One of Victoria's Pioneer Ministers Gone to His Last Home.

The last mail has brought news of the death, at Leamington, England, of the Ven. Archdeacon Gilson, at the age of 75. Mr. Gilson was the last survivor of the able men who were brought to Canada by the late Metropolitan Fulford, after he was made Bishop of Montreal. Mr. Gilson returned to England after a residence of some years in Canada, in consequence of the ill-health of his wife, but he kept up until the eve of the day of his death a correspondence with some of his old friends, whom he had known in his Cathedral days in Montreal. He always retained a very lively interest in the welfare and progress of the Dominion, which he served, as the occasion afforded, with both tongue and pen. He was a frequent contributor to the press. All his articles were marked by ability and high culture, which he was known to possess. The announcement of his death will be received with very deep regret by many of his old friends and parishioners in Canada. The letter containing the sad intelligence states that on New Year's Day he went to dine with a friend, and on his return to his home he went to bed as usual. In the morning his housekeeper went to waken him and found that he had gone. His medical attendant, who was then called, stated that he had passed away quietly and painlessly early in the night, thus passing unconsciously from the sleep which he sought to obtain here, to the rest beyond this earth. The deceased gentleman will be remembered by pioneers of Victoria as he was Archdeacon of Vancouver Island and rector of St. John's Church, here, from 1864 to 1867. He was a man of many sides, and one of the most talented ministers ever sent out to the province. During the time of his pastorate here he lost his eldest son, a young man universally liked. The second, and only remaining son, is now in the Northwest provinces, stockraising.

BYE ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS

Yesterday's Results—Kingston and Halton Conservative with Good Majorities—Great Victory in Halton.

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 28.—Mr. Metcalfe, Conservative, has been elected to represent Kingston in the House of Commons, to-day, by 68 majority over Mr. Gunn.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Jan. 28.—The returns indicate the re-election of Mr. Gibson, Liberal, in Lincoln by about 150 majority.

TORONTO, Jan. 28.—Henderson, Conservative, was elected in Halton, to-day, for the Commons by 462 majority. This is a great gain for the Conservatives.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—The Conservatives of the county of Soulanges have nominated their former member, J. W. Bain, for the Commons, and Liberals Dr. Mousseau, who was unseated. The election takes place February 11th.

WELLAND, Jan, 28.—The Conservatives have nominated Arthur Boyle for the Commons. The Liberal candidate is John Brown, the unseated member.

"DR." LADY BROOKE.

Disgusted Because Her Prescription of Brandy for La Grippe is not Appreciated.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Lady Brooke's scheme to furnish stimulants to the poor working people of Essex, who are weakened from the effects of influenza, continues to be a subject of severe criticism in many quarters. The statement is made, on the authority of the local authorities, that healthy men have been caught shamming as victims of the grippe in order to obtain some of the brandy intended for the sick. The newspapers are full of abuse of the scheme and its originators. Lady Brooke is said to be very much grieved at the outcome of her benevolent project. She has, according to a friend who has been interviewed, had a good cry over the situation and is discouraged at the reception of her initial efforts as a philanthropist. She is half inclined to return to the donors the £700 already collected, and abandon the idea of raising any more. Some of the newspapers suggest to her that, as the doctors have pronounced against brandy as a help towards convalescence, it would be proper for her to devote the remainder of the fund to the furnishing of medicine and food to the sick people in whom she shows so commendable an interest.

SIMEONI'S SUCCESSOR.

Speculations as to its Significance—Papal Liberty—A non-Italian Pontiff.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Times publishes a long dispatch from Paris, relative to the appointment by the Pope of Cardinal Ledochowsky, to succeed Cardinal Simeoni as prefect of the Propaganda. The correspondent, who is in a position to speak knowingly, regards the appointment as a most significant act, and marks Ledochowsky for the attentive observation of the diplomatist. The correspondent says that the group of which Ledochowsky is the head, aims at the preservation of Italian unity, but with concessions guaranteeing the absolute liberty of the Pope and the concessions of Rome to the Vatican by Italy. The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: The appointment of Cardinal Ledochowsky, as prefect of the Propaganda, is supposed to signify that the Pope wishes to provide for the possible election of a non-Italian as Pontiff, a very remote eventuality, as the Italian Cardinals predominate.

THE IRISH FACTIONS.

The Parnellites Will Neither Surrender to, nor Compromise with, Their Rivals.

DUBLIN, Jan. 28.—United Ireland, in today's issue, says: The week has been fruitful of rumors of efforts being made for peace, and it is possible that some have taken these rumors seriously. We therefore think it well to declare that the Parnellite party is ignorant of such intentions as have been attributed to it in the way of compromise. It holds the same opinion today as when it rallied around its leader in room 15, as when it followed him to the grave, as when it marched from Glasnevin to re-conquer rebellious Cork, as when it returned triumphant from glorious Waterford. The Parnellites desire peace as eagerly as any one, but it must be peace with honor. There is no need to sacrifice principle or strike the flag that our great leader nailed to the mast, so long as the party has a single seat in parliament. Ireland must endeavor to justify Parnellite confidence." This article doubtless indicates that the negotiations between the leaders of the faction for a settlement of differences have failed. It is undeniable that such negotiations were afoot.

The Port Townsend Chamber of Commerce has received letters from General Miles, Senator Allen and Elijah Halford, secretary to the President, favoring coast defences for Puget Sound. General Miles writes: "I shall be glad to do everything I can for the interests of that section of country and the protection of the vast interests involved."

CABLE NEWS.

The Irish Factions Continue to Squabble—Ovation to Gladstone in France.

Dublin Freeman's Journal Fined for Libel—Lady Brooks' Cure for the Influenza.

An English Paper on Egan.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Post comments upon the inability of the United States to fight Chili, except by a prolonged struggle, upheld by superior wealth. It condemns Egan and says: "It is incredible that congress will support Harrison, whose message was most interesting as marking an epoch in the history of democracy in its natural home. Surmise without evidence and suspicion which refuses to be allayed form a bad foundation for a declaration of war. If Harrison is serious he is scarcely mindful of the extreme responsibility imposed by power. If he is merely thinking of the elections, he cannot be said to consult the dignity or the interest of the country by thus playing with fire."

An Irish M. P.'s Vindication.

DUBLIN, Jan. 28.—Mr. David Sheehy, M. P. for South Galway, was awarded £150 damages to-day in an action for libel, which he had brought against the Freeman's Journal. The libel complained of appeared in the Freeman's Journal of June 2nd, in which it was stated that Mr. Sheehy, at the funeral of O'Gorman-Mahon, M. P., made the following observation to Charles Stewart Parnell: "This is shameful, you ought to get into the man's grave."

The "Times" Will Use Hoe Presses.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The London Times has decided, after careful consideration on the part of the business management to abandon the use of the Walter press in printing the paper, and has ordered Hoe presses for the establishment.

Mr. Gladstone Honored in France.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Mr. Gladstone had a cordial reception to-day at Hyeres, in the South of France. When he arrived there with Mrs. Gladstone and his son, Herbert, and other members of the family, the Saint Raphael band, from the little maritime village of that name, played "God Save the Queen" and the "Marseillaise," and the mayor of Hyeres delivered an address, highly eulogizing the distinguished visitor. Mr. Gladstone made a courteous reply.

The Minister Not to Resign.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—At the American legation in Paris it is denied that the minister intends to resign.

Chili Buys a Cruiser.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 28.—The purchase of a new cruiser now in Armstrong's yard has been effected by the Chilian government.

The Limits of Chili.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 28.—There is talk to-night of trouble between Chili and Argentine on the question of delimitation. The Chilian members of the commission say Argentine wants ports on the Pacific side of Patagonia territory, which it is doubtful if Chili will grant.

In the Event of Arbitration.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A dispatch to the Times from Santiago, published this morning, says the Chilian Government has expressed its willingness to accept the mediation of Spain or Brazil. The Chilian public, the correspondent says, is in favor of arbitration by the United States Supreme Court. The same correspondent says the United States has not yet replied to Chili's suggestion as to arbitration. The Times correspondent also says Chili is not popular in South America, but that she is now receiving professions of sympathy even from the U.S. In closing, the Times correspondent assures his newspaper that the American residents of Santiago and Valparaiso publicly demand the cancelling of the exequatur of the American consulate at Valparaiso, adding that "Americans here have spread the report that President Harrison will recall Mr. Egan, if the Chilian answer to the note from Washington is satisfactory, which he says would cause a revulsion of feeling in favor of the United States."

The Mafia Lynchings.

ROME, Jan. 28.—It is stated that the Italian Government has sent to Washington a list of the families that, according to the Italian claims, are entitled to compensation for the loss of relatives, by lynching at New Orleans, and that Secretary Blaine has promised the Italian Government to submit the matter to Congress, with the expectation of a favorable result. Most of the bereaved families are residents of Sicily, and it is stated, that several were left destitute, who were in the habit of receiving funds from their relatives, who fell victims to the lynchers. The amount of compensation in each case is to be left to the American Government.

A Million Marks Fire.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The Schoppman Petroleum Works and the Hellke Bottle Works, at Dortmund, have been destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to a million marks.

An Alarming Report.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The Germania, an Ultramontaine organ, supposed to have special facilities for Vatican news, states that the Pope is again growing worse.

INFLUENZA'S EPIDEMIC.

Lady Brooke Raising Funds to Distribute Stimulants to Patients Suffering from La Grippe.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Lady Brooke is not receiving a very warm support in her project to raise a fund to relieve the operatives in Essex who are ill with influenza. Her idea is to distribute about 2,000 bottles of brandy among the sick, on the theory that stimulants are needed to throw off the effect of the depressing malady. The British Medical Journal turns its weighty batteries upon the lady's theory and apparently demolishes it, by declaring that brandy is of no benefit in such cases, and, in fact, is likely to be more harmful than the disease itself. Even when given under their advice, stimulants are doubtful remedial agencies. When distributed, as proposed by Lady Brooke, they must lead to indiscriminate drinking and untold harm.

"UNDERBRED SWAGGER."

How the Saturday Review Characterizes the Attitude of the United States Towards Chili.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Saturday Review, in an editorial, apparently inspired by a friend of Lord Sackville-West, says: "The conduct of the United States in the Chilian matter is only another version of the Sackville-West incident. In characterizing it as cheap and wanting in dignity, we recognize that its charges have point, and would be felt if made against statesmen or gentlemen. But we are not aware that the machine politicians of the United States are either. They have acted towards Chili as they have repeatedly acted towards us, when they knew that bounce and bluster were without danger. It must console Chili to know that the dime museum heroes of President Harrison have since been made to look utterly ridiculous. We have often suffered from having to endure this same underbred swagger, and certainly learn with unqualified amusement that Chili's apology was received before the President's thundering message was issued. The so-called American honor is too often as dull as it is vulgar; but Americans have enough sense of the ridiculous to see the absurdity of the situation. It is like the story of the gentleman who announced boldly that he would kick the door open or die, when he had every reason to believe that it was already open, and that there was no enemy behind it."

AMERICAN HONOR VINDICATED.

President Harrison's Cabinet Satisfied with Chili's Expressions of Regret—Montt Likely to Go.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—At the Cabinet meeting, to-day, the Chilian matter was discussed. It was decided that Minister Egan should be instructed to say to Senor Pereira, the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that his reply to the note of Secretary Blaine, of the 21st, indicated a desire on the part of the Chilian government to satisfy the United States of its feeling of regret over the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore in Valparaiso. The replies as to the Matta note of December 11, and the request for the recall of Minister Egan, the latter will be directed to say, are also entirely satisfactory. Such being the case, the United States will leave the matter of reparation to the sufferers by the assault for Chili to initiate according to her sense of justice and right, and, with a salute of the United States flag, the incident will be considered closed, by this government. Until Chili makes some offer of reparation, of course, there will be nothing to arbitrate, as no points of difference exist. The offer may be so satisfactory that arbitration on that score will not be necessary. The contents of a dispatch received from Minister Egan confirmed the story reported from Santiago that members of the Chilian Government had stated that Senor Montt, the Chilian Minister at Washington, had misled his Government by the advices he had dispatched to them, which had the effect of seriously compromising the Government in their dealing with the controversy. A report was current, to-night, that Senor Montt had intimated his intention of leaving Washington, but it could not be confirmed. Inquiries at the residence of Secretary Blaine and Senor Montt were met with the statement that there was nothing to say. It is believed that if the Chilian Minister has not already given notice of this intention, he soon will do so.

THE SYSTEM OF TREATING.

An Open Letter to Business Men and Commercial Travellers.

TO THE EDITOR:—The Travellers' Circle of Canada wish to call your attention to the system of treating and being treated to intoxicating liquors when transacting business. We are pleased to note that this custom is now by many entirely avoided; yet some are led to continue it, perhaps fearing that to discontinue a practice they have followed for some time might affect the success of their business. We believe no merchant will allow himself to be biased in the placing of an order by a treat from the traveller who visits him; but we feel the practice in the past has sometimes been adopted in the hope of so influencing a customer, and some travellers who have practised it have been gradually led into the use of intoxicants to such an extent as to injure themselves, while in some cases it has resulted in the loss of their situations and suffering to their families.

In these days of keen competition a traveller sometimes finds his sales not equal to his anticipation, a spirit of despondency is apt to take possession of him, and if he is susceptible to the influence of alcohol, has taken some with his customers during the day, he is likely to indulge further at night when he meets his fellow travellers, after his customers have gone home.

We ask retail merchants to give the matters their careful consideration, remembering that many of these young men have come from homes where parents, sisters and brothers are anxious about their welfare, or perhaps a young wife who has confided her all in him has high hopes of his success on the road, trusting he may soon secure promotion or establish a business for himself, and continue for her a comfortable and happy home. Kindly abstain from being a party to any course which, if indulged in, will wreck all these high hopes, and leave the victim a nuisance to society.

It is individual effort that counts, and every man should recognize that he has a responsibility on this question.

Signed on behalf of the Commercial Travelers' Circle of Canada.

R. M. STEWART, President.
E. FIELDING, Secretary.

El Tiempo, the organ of the church party in Mexico, commenting on the Chilian news attacks the people of the United States, calling them an execrable race of cowards who, because they are powerful, would attack a small nation.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Liberal Opponent of Hon. Mr. Ouimet Fined for Violating the License Law.

A Minister Retracts Charges Rashly Made Against the Navy at Halifax.

A Minister Retracts Rash Statements.

HALIFAX, Jan. 28.—Rev. Mr. Adams, who created a sensation by his charges of gross immorality against British officers and men in this garrison, published an apology, to-day. He says that his statements were made on hearsay, and that he had no facts, adding, "In the meeting I became excited, and, without thinking of my grounds, uttered rash words involving the reputation of many persons."

Another Victim.

STRATHROY, Ont., Jan. 28.—D. L. Leith, who succeeded Dr. Sparling as principal of the High school here, on the latter's death, a few days ago, succumbed, yesterday, to an attack of la grippe.

Baie des Chaleurs Report.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—Judge Jette has almost entirely recovered from his recent serious illness, and is reported as being now engaged with his colleagues, Judge Baby and Davidson, in completing the final report of the Baie des Chaleurs Commission.

Ottawa Citizen Sold.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 28.—The Citizen has been sold to Mr. Shannon, of the Kingston News, for $31,000. The paper belonged to to Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, M.P., for Ottawa. It is not known what Mr. Mackintosh intends doing.

A Liberal Candidate and the License Law.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—Cyriac St. Axmour, the Liberal opponent of Hon. Mr. Ouimet in Laval, pleaded guilty yesterday to the charge of selling liquor without a license and was fined $120.

The Lottery in Quebec.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—In the police court to-day the action taken against the Province of Quebec Lottery by the Citizens' League, on the ground that it was illegal and immoral, was dismissed with costs.

Largely Increased Death Rate.

TORONTO, Jan. 27.—The number of deaths reported here for the first days of this week are 74, of which nine are attributed to la grippe, while 20 others are credited to pneumonia, bronchitis and lung disease generally. The number of deaths for the present month to date is 25 per cent. above the average.

Vacancies in Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO, Jan. 29.—The death of Mr. Dunlop, of Renfrew, and the resignation of Mr. Metcalfe, elected yesterday to the House of Commons, have created two vacancies in the Ontario Legislature. The Conservative majority in Renfrew was 88, and in Kingston only 29. The Reformers of North Renfrew have nominated Henry Barr for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Dunlop.

Unseated for Corrupt Practices.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—Mr. Dugas, Conservative, M. P. for Montcalm, has been unseated by the courts for corrupt practices by an agent.

Three Generations of Grandmothers.

QUEBEC, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Euclide Herbert, of Trois Pistoles, has given birth to a son representing the fifth living generation. Three grandmothers were present at his birth.

Davin's Accusations do not Hold Water.

REGINA, N.W.T., Jan. 29.—The charge against Commissioner Herchmer of interfering in the Dominion election with the object of defeating Davin, which was closed to-day, was favorable to Herchmer. Independent witnesses testified in the Commissioner's favor, and the witnesses for the prosecution, who were subjected to severe cross-examination by Mr. E. P. Davis, gave very contradictory evidence. On the whole the investigation, so far, has been a dead failure, and if the other charges are shown to have no more real foundation, Commissioner Herchmer will come out with flying colors.

The "Citizen" on Kingston.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—The Citizen regards the result in Kingston yesterday as a great moral victory. It says, editorially: "It is a distinct repudiation of the Liberal policy, or want of policy. It speaks with no uncertain sound against dangerous anti-Canadian sentiments, and establishes one thing, namely, that politicians and aspiring statesmen must offer tangible measures for approval rather than debasing methods, nauseous offal, hunting and contemptible personalities."

McMullan Banquetted.

TORONTO, Jan. 29.—The Liberals of North Wellington gave a banquet to Mr. James McMullan, M.P.

Carling Will Run in London.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Hon. John Carling has been again chosen as the Conservative candidate for London. Mr. Meredith refused to run.

The Montreal Herald Sold.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—The Herald newspaper has been purchased by unknown parties for $18,000.

The First "Morse" Cable.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The first ocean cable to be worked by the Morse system will begin between New York and Nassau, New Providence, as soon as Patrick Burns, the Morse operator, can get to Nassau. He left New York yesterday. The new cable was landed at Nassau last Saturday. It lands in the United States on the Florida coast. The wire will run from New York to Nassau via Jacksonville.

A Well Known New Yorker Sick.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Colonel Dan Lamont has been suffering from an attack of the grippe for nearly two weeks, and has been confined to his residence.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1892.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The speech with which the Lieut.-Governor opened the Legislature yesterday will, we are sure, be read with pleasure by British Columbians generally. It shows that the affairs of the province are in a flourishing condition, and it also shows that the Government is determined to do what it can to aid in its advancement.

There are very few in the province who will not concur heartily in what is said in the speech about the late Premier of the Dominion. Canadians of all parties now agree that Sir John Macdonald was a faithful servant of the people of Canada, and that he devoted his talents and his energies in strengthening the union of the provinces which he did so much to bring about. The people of the province, too, approve of the expressions of sorrow and sympathy in the speech which the early death of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales has called forth. Loyalty is much more then a mere name in British Columbia.

We are told in the speech that the revenue for the year has exceeded expectations. We were quite sure that this would be the case. Last year was a prosperous one for the province. Its industries were thriving, and it received large accessions to its population. A stimulus has been given to mining industry by the discoveries in Kootenay, and the revival of mining interests in Cariboo. These, it will be said, are improvements for which the Government deserves no credit. They have been brought about by the energy and the enterprise of private individuals. This is quite true, but the Government did right in bringing them to the notice of the Legislature, in order that the representatives of the people may be prepared to do what they can to aid the development of the mineral resources of those districts. Something has already been done in that direction by encouraging railway enterprises and by opening up roads; and, no doubt, much more will be done in the not distant future. It is proposed, we see, to make amendments to the Mineral Act. The object of these amendments, we have no doubt, will be to clear the path for the miner, and to make his position in the province better than it has been hitherto. We say this, not because we are in the secrets of the Government, for we are not, but because we know that this has been its object in all the amendments it has proposed to the Mineral Act. The amendments made, last year, were at the suggestion of practical miners, and we are quite sure that in its efforts to perfect the mining laws, it has used all diligence to obtain the information it required from the best and the most reliable sources.

Amendments to the Land Law are also promised in the Speech. The direction of the amendments proposed is also indicated. It is to preserve agricultural lands for actual settlers. This is progress in the right direction. Hitherto, the actual settler has not been sufficiently considered. Speculators have found means to evade the provisions made in the law for his protection. The consequence has been that much good farming land is now in the hands of speculators, and those who want it for the purpose of cultivating it are forced to pay for it high prices. It is the policy of the present Government to reserve the farming land for the men who intend to reclaim it and make a living out of it. Something was done in this direction last year, but the amendments made, it appears, do not go far enough. It is to be hoped that the measure which the Government will bring down this year will accomplish the intended purpose. This and other measures should convince the people that the Government is most desirous to extend to the actual workers, both in the mine and on the farm, all the facilities in its power. It is showing by its acts that it is bound to give the men who by their labor are engaged in developing the resources of the province, "a good show." It is proving itself to be, in spite of all that its enemies are saying against it, a working-man's Government.

The surveys and explorations which the Government has caused to be made during the past year will, we hope, have the effect of opening for settlement large tracts of agricultural and pastoral land in good situations. It is evident that it is its determination that the lands so opened up shall not be grabbed by speculators before the immigrant in search of a farm on which to settle has an opportunity of finding out that it exists.

It is to be hoped that the proposals for the settlement of crofters on lands bordering the sea will be such as can be favorably received by the Legislature. The development of the deep sea fisheries of the province is greatly to be desired. The sea that washes its shores abounds in food fish of various kinds and will one day be a source of wealth to its inhabitants. But these treasures of the deep have, so far, been hardly drawn upon at all. If the hardy Highland fishermen settle here and are encouraged to pursue their avocation, they will be a most valuable accession to the population.

The bill of fare which the Governor has set before the Legislature is both varied and wholesome and the Assembly, we are pretty sure, will deal with it in a way that will satisfy both the Government and the people.

MR. WARD'S REPORT.

Mr. Robert Ward's report on the stranding of the San Pedro is well worthy the attention both of the authorities in Ottawa and the business men of the province. Mr. Ward saw that the divison of authority over the pilots of the province does not make for an efficient pilot service, and is inconvenient in other ways. British Columbia is not so large as to render such a division of authority necessary. It would naturally be supposed that a pilot holding a license for the whole of British Columbia would be responsible for the way in which he performed his duty to a British Columbia authority. But this, it seems, is not the case, for Mr. Christensen, though piloting a vessel outside the jurisdiction of the Nanaimo Commission, was called to account by the Nanaimo Pilotage Commissioners. This is not a little singular. A British Columbia pilot being responsible for the wrecking of a vessel in the Victoria Pilotage district ought, it might be supposed, to be called to account by either a British Columbia tribunal or the Commissioners of the Victoria Pilotage district. Why it is not so, is one of those things "which no fellow can understand."

Mr. Ward tells us, too, that the existing regulations in the three different districts are conflicting. This, in a matter of such great importance as pilotage in which uniformity, is most desirable, if not necessary to the proper performance of the pilotage service, shows that reform is required. If the districts are maintained, as Mr. Ward recommends, the system applicable to the whole province should be uniform. There should not be one set of pilotage regulations for Nanaimo, and another for Victoria, and a third for Burrard Inlet. The qualification of the pilots should be the same in all the districts. Mr. Ward's suggestions with regard to proper pilot craft are valuable. It is surprising that the pilots, in their own interests, do not own boats in which vessels could be met out at sea in almost any kind of weather. As the pilots are very well paid, it is not too much to require them to go to some expense and to run some risks.

A CONTRAST.

It is not pleasant for a patriotic Canadian to observe that wherever the words "America" and "American" are used in a British newspaper, or other periodical, the United States or United States citizens are invariably meant. Never by any chance is the term "American" applied to a Canadian, and the word "America" never seems to suggest "Canada" to an Englishman. For instance, when Mr. William Roberts, who is no lover of the United States or its institutions, headed his article for the Fortnightly Review "The Administration of Justice in America," it did not occur to him that his strictures might be taken to apply to Canada as well as the United States, for Canada is quite as much a part of America as the United States is, and, leaving Alaska out, is quite as large if not larger. But Mr. Roberts does not include Canada in his criticism on the administration of justice in America. On the contrary, he takes very good care to let his readers know that when he says "America" he does not mean Canada. He, in fact, draws a striking comparison with respect to the administration of justice and the enforcement of law between the two countries.

Mr. Roberts uses the word America in a very restricted sense, for, with him, it means California, the State in which he lived some years, and with which he was best acquainted. To those who take exception to his making California a sample State, he says:

"I will also ask the reader to cross the border into British Columbia, a much wilder and more sparsely populated country than any of the American States on the Pacific Coast. I will then challenge him to point out any one of the Western States of the Union where life and property are as secure as they are there, where crimes of robbery and violence are as infrequent, where the law is administered as firmly, where punishment as surely follows conviction, and where, in consequence, lynch law is unknown. The Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific Railways were built at the same time, both transcontinental lines, the one in British the other in American territory. Why was it that on the former, murder and shooting scrapes, as they are called, when men fire at each other with pistols, were unknown, while on the latter they were of daily occurrence? I am told, perhaps, because men carry revolvers in America and not in British Columbia; but, I ask them, why men carry revolvers in America and not in British Columbia, when it is equally against the law in both countries to do so?"

The picture, which Mr. Roberts draws of the way in which justice is administered and the law disregarded in California, is not a pleasant one, but, from the facts he adduces, it cannot be said with truth that it is not true to life. The corruption of the courts in California disgusts him utterly. He saw in that State justice—or rather injustice—bought without hardly a pretence of concealment. He says: "In England it was said at one time, and may be true to some extent now, that there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. In America this has been greatly simplified, there is only one law, a law for the rich and none for the poor." This is bad enough, but it is not worse than some Americans themselves say of the administration of justice in their own country.

Instances are given in the article in which men guilty of grave crimes have been able to get off scot free. The reviewer tells of lynchings that were carried out in open day and without disguise, and of atrocities committed with impunity on defenceless persons. The article is not written in a dispassionate tone and the reader may be apt to suspect that the writer is prejudiced against the United States, but those who during the late attempt to bring the boodlers to justice in San Francisco read the newspapers published in that city will see that he says nothing worse of the courts of law than has been said, over and over again, by United States citizens who believed that the public interest required an exposure of their rottenness.

A. E. McPhillips, barrister and solicitor, a brother of Mr. L. G. McPhillips, of Vancouver, has opened an office on Langley street, opposite the courts.

A CORRUPT TRANSACTION.

Revelations are being every day made which go to show that corruption was rank in Quebec under the Mercier regime. The people were robbed right and left by the men with whom they entrusted the administration of their affairs. Much of the money thus stolen was used to debauch the constituencies. It will be hard, we think, to find a parallel in any country to the Langlias robbery. These are the facts: About a year ago Mr. Mercier made what purported to be a bargain with a stationer named Langlais for some books and stationery. Before he had done any work or delivered a dollar's worth of goods, he was paid $85,000 by letters of credit, which he discounted. A few days afterwards he drew, by cheque, $56,000. Of this sum he handed over to Mr. Ernest Pacaud $25,000, which Pacaud did not keep for his own use, but deposited in the Banque Jacques Cartier to the credit of the Hon. Mr. Mercier, then Premier of Quebec. Mr. Mercier was not in Montreal at the time; he was electioneering in Richelieu. Mr. J. A. Mercier, brother of the Premier, who did business for him when he was absent, came to find out, in some mysterious way, that this neat little sum had been deposited to the Premier's credit, and he forthwith drew it out and gave it to Mr. C. A. Geoffrion, who was treasurer for the Liberal Party in Montreal District during the general election campaign. Mr. Geoffrion did not know where the money came from. It now turns out that this transaction with Mr. Langlais was wholly unauthorized. It was not discussed in the Executive Council, for no record of it appears on its books. Of course, no order in Council, authorizing the contract, was issued, the arrangement was altogether a private one between Mr. Langlais and Mr. Mercier. Now that the murder is out, Mr. Mercier pleads ignorance of the way in which the $25,000 came into his possession. Three affidavits are published, one made by Hon. Honore Mercier, one by his brother, Mr. J. A. Mercier, and one by Mr. Geoffrion. Mr. J. A. Mercier declares that during the Federal elections he was told by some one whose name he has forgotten, that there was deposited in the Banque Jacques Cartier to his brother's credit $25,000, that having blank cheques signed he filled two of them for $12,500 each, and that he remitted the money to Mr. Geoffrion. He went to Quebec and told his brother what he had done, who appeared very much astonished. The Hon. Honore Mercier declares that he was at Sorel and at Routhierville at the time, that he had no knowledge of the deposit of $25,000, or of the payment of the same to the Jacques Cartier bank. Mr. Geoffrion, for his part, declares that on the 23rd of February last he received $25,000 from Mr. Joseph A. Mercier, and that he did not know where the money came from.

There is not a word about Langlais in these affidavits. According to their own story, neither of the Mercier brothers has the least idea where the $25,000 came from. It may have fallen from the sky for aught they appear to know to the contrary. Mr. Joseph Mercier's memory is so very bad that he cannot recollect who it was that told him that the $25,000 was waiting for him in the bank. He had been so used to handling large sums of money that he could not burden his mind with a trifle like that.

But this $25,000 was not all the plunder. The amount raised on the letters of credit was $56,400, the convenient Pacaud got $24,000 more, and the balance, which was a tidy little sum when the bank's discount was paid, went to Mr. Langlais.

It is no wonder that Mr. Laurier is dreadfully embarrassed to find himself in such company. We are not at all surprised to hear that he is indisposed and unable to stump Ontario in favor of the Liberal candidates. He has touched pitch, and he must feel that he will be looked upon by honest men, of both parties, as being, to a greater or less extent, defiled. He is a sensitive man, and most probably feels humiliated at having kept such company and having benefitted, politically by such corrupt transactions.

THE BACILLI.

The famous Dr. Koch's son-in-law believes that he has discovered the influenza bacillus. In these days it is the fashion to say that every particular disease has its own peculiar bacillus. The number and variety of bacilli are, therefore, very great. The microscopists have ways of distinguishing them, which are necessarily unknown to the unprofessional multitude, and, indeed, to a great part of the professional world, for they are, as far as the great body of the people is concerned, absolutely invisible; so that, in this matter of the bacilli, as in many others, the great body of mankind must walk by faith and not by sight.

There are some sceptics who believe that the bacilli are mere creations of the imagination, or that, granting their existence, it is most difficult to tell whether there is any necessary connection between them and disease. There are some, too, who say that it is impossible for any one, even the most learned and closest observers, to pronounce whether these infinitesimally small plants are the cause or the effect of maladies.

But admitting that bacilli do exist and that each kind of bacillus is the cause of some particular disease, we are, it appears, as far as ever from discovering a cure for that disease. When the bacillus is caught and classified and christened, the doctors as yet do not know what to do with it. Dr. Koch thought that he had discovered a way to fix the flint of the consumption bacillus, and a great deal of noise was made and a great many hopes were raised by the discovery. But Dr. Koch's wonderful lymph has been pronounced a failure by the great majority of physicians. Some of them have gone so far as to say that it is positively injurious to those who are inoculated with it.

A great deal, too, is said to be known about the bacillus that causes typhoid fever, but we hear of people of all ranks in all countries dying of typhoid fever. A knowledge of the existence of the bacillus has not helped the doctors to cure typhoid fever, or apparently done much by way of preventing it.

It will, we fear, be pretty much the same with the discovery of the bacillus of la grippe, provided it has really been discovered. It is just possible that its discovery may be the first step towards finding a remedy for the disease it causes. But the step between discovering it, and finding a way to put an end to its ravages, will, we fear, be a pretty long one. This has been the case with cholera, typhoid fever, consumption, and we do not know how many other diseases, and it will, most likely, be the case with la grippe. It will therefore be best for the sick and the suffering not to place too much faith in bacilli, but promptly to resort to the old-fashioned means, both to prevent and cure the diseases that are supposed to be caused by these mischievous microscopic growths.

THE ELECTIONS.

The results of Thursday's election contests must have convinced the Liberals that the bye-elections will not yield them any increase of strength. Last spring they boasted, that, when those elections were over, the Government's majority would be whittled down to the small end of nothing. They believed that the course they were pursuing, would so weaken the Government in the country, that it would lose many seats. So far, this has not been the case. The Government has held its own in all parts of the Dominion in which elections were held.

The Liberals made a dead set on Kingston. They placed in the field a good candidate, one who had beaten Sir John Macdonald himself, and they used every effort, and all the arts of which they are masters, to ensure the return of their man. They made Kingston the test constituency. If they could beat the Government, there they believed that victory in other constituencies would be comparatively easy. They abused and ridiculed the Government candidate, forgetting that if he is what they describe him to be, having such a poor candidate would accentuate the Conservative victory if he should happen to win. He has won. The Conservative candidate whom the Liberal spouters and scribblers declared was beneath contempt, has beaten the very best man that the Grit Party could bring out. Yet, in the face of this, to them, disgraceful defeat, they are so foolish as to brag about the diminished majority, while they continue their vilification of Mr. Metcalfe, the member-elect. They have not discernment enough to see that if the circumstances of the Kingston contest are as they represent them, the victory gained by the Government is one of principle. Admitting that the difference between the two candidates is as great as they declare it to be, it is easy to see that, if the Kingston electors voted according to their personal feelings, they would have voted for Mr. Gunn, who is on all hands allowed to be an estimable man of more than average ability, rather than for Mr. Metcalfe, who, according to them, is not qualified in any respect for the position to which he aspired. The victory, therefore, in Kingston is, the Grits themselves being the judges, a signal one.

We did expect that the electors of Lincoln would have done what those of Kingston did, voted on principle and not from personal motives. Mr. Gibson is no doubt a very popular man, and from all that we can learn he deserves his popularity. But he is on the wrong side. Lincoln is, in principle, Conservative. It returned Mr. Rykert, who was considered a Tory of the Tories. Even after his conduct had been declared corrupt and scandalous by the House of Commons the people of Lincoln elected him to represent them in Parliament. Why they should have turned round and elected a man the direct opposite in politics of their old favorite passes our comprehension. The Liberals have retained Lincoln and will no doubt make the most of their solitary victory.

In Halton the Government candidate has been returned by a greatly increased majority. At the general election it was 104, and on Thursday it was more than quadrupled, being 462. This does not indicate a revulsion of feeling in Ontario. It shows that in Halton, at any rate, the Conservatives have greatly gained ground, and what has taken place in Halton may, to a greater or less extent, have happened in other Ontario counties. The results of the elections on Thursday are most encouraging to the Abbott Government.

The bye-elections, the dates of which are known, are:

Laval, P. Q.	February 1
Soulanges, P. Q.	February 3
Lennox	February 4
Prince Edward	February 4
North Victoria	February 4
South Victoria	February 4
Peel	February 4
Queen's, N. S.	February 9
East Simcoe	February 11
East Bruce	February 11
Halifax	February 11
East Middlesex	February 11

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, JAN. 30.

The number of vessels that cleared from the port of Victoria during the first month is 202, and the number of entries 183.

It is understood that the sailors of the wrecked bark Dominion will be at once sent home to Christiana.

Str. Maude left on her regular monthly trip to Barclay Sound, this evening, with several passengers and a medium cargo.

Str. Walla Walla sailed for San Francisco, this morning, with the following cabin passengers on board from this port: James Cash, F. Hoffmaster, W. P. Garrison, E. J. Palmer, J. H. Vernon and wife, B. LaGuimer and child, Misses Summer, Frank Summer, T. W. Godsal, W. Cassidy, and J. H. Innes and wife.

The whaleback Bartlett, it is now expected, will leave the lakes as soon as the weather permits in the spring, for the Sound, though whether her voyage will be made via the Suez canal or through the Straits of Magellan is as yet undecided. Her cargo will consist largely, if not wholly of machinery.

THE QUEBEC CRISIS.

The Montreal Star, which is by no means friendly to the Abbott Administration, is energetically opposing the return of Mr. Mercier to power. Ordinarily the Star is a kind of journalistic Laodicean. It is in politics neither cold nor hot, and it is in consequence not very greatly admired or feared by either of the great parties. But now it has taken a side—and the right side—and is fighting manfully the battle of honest government. In an article in a recent number on "The provincial crisis," it says:

"That the province has been robbed systematically, shamelessly, cruelly, nobody doubts. That millions of dollars that should have gone to promote the prosperity of the merchants, farmers and workmen of the country have been stolen, is only too probable. At any rate, while the debt of the province has been rolling up by millions, beggars have suddenly become rich and money has been poured out like water to provide for the luxuries and debaucheries of men who, a few years ago, found it hard to beg or to borrow, let alone to earn enough for their wants."

This is refreshingly vigorous writing, and it will, no doubt, have its effect upon the English speaking inhabitants of Quebec. If the electors of that province go wrong—if they support a party headed by shameless boodlers—it will not be for want of earnest and forcible warning. Commenting upon the apparent apathy of the people, the Star goes on to say:

"Or is their apparent apathy the patience of despair? We warn the electors of this country that whether or not the province is rich enough to stand four more years of plunder, no country in the world is rich enough or mighty enough to endure a system of government under which theft is legalized and honored. If the offences of the Mercier Government are condoned by the electorate, henceforth no man's property is safe, and the name of Quebec will become a scorn and a by-word on this continent. Already the ordinary financial resources of the province are nearly exhausted, and the *habitant* who votes to restore the reign of corruption and extravagance is simply inviting the direct tax collector to his door."

We are greatly inclined to believe that the apathy which the Star deplores is more apparent than real. Our contemporary will, we hope, before the election takes place, be surprised to find the people alive to the importance of the crisis, and uniting, as they never united before, to punish the men who have so shamelessly abused their confidence, and made their province a by-word, not only in this Dominion, but throughout the whole British Empire. We refuse to entertain the fear that the people of Quebec will disgrace themselves and the Confederation of which they form a part by returning Honore Mercier to power.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

The truth of the saying that really great men are the most modest was illustrated most forcibly in a letter from Sir Lyon Playfair to Sir Henry James, that was published in the London Times in the beginning of the present month. Some of Sir Lyon's constituents had directed his attention to correspondence that had appeared in the Leeds Mercury upon judgments that had been delivered in regard to crimes committed under the influence of drink. These judgments were contradictory, some judges looking upon drunkenness as an aggravation of an offence, while others seemed to regard it as a mitigating circumstance. The perplexed electors, knowing that their representative is a very able man as well as a very honest one, asked him what his opinion was on the subject. Sir Lyon Playfair, instead of giving an opinion off-hand, as many a country justice would, thought the matter carefully over and came to the conclusion that he "was not qualified to form a just opinion upon it."

This diffidence was, no doubt, sincere. The subject is, besides being interesting and important, exceedingly difficult. Wishing to get an opinion on which his constituents could rely, Sir Lyon wrote to his friend, Sir Henry James, one of the most eminent lawyers in Great Britain, to find out "whether there is any principle which is accepted by judges to regulate their decisions in cases when drunkenness seems to be incentive of crime."

Sir Henry James admitted that the question is full of difficulty and interest, and admitted that he "was unable to quote any general or definite rules affording a solution of it." He, however, gave his own opinion at considerable length, an opinion, we may add, which is not likely to be at all satisfactory to persons who think they know all about the matter, and have come to definite and, indeed, positive conclusions with regard to it.

"Of course," wrote the great lawyer; "it is repugnant to all right reason that drunkenness should confer immunity upon, or produce benefit to, any one; and the effect would be most disastrous if drunkards are ever encouraged to believe that they will, when drunk, be treated with greater consideration than if they were sober. Therefore, I think it necessary in the interests of the public that when magistrates are from day to day determining cases of assault, accompanied, after, with brutal violence, they should give no heed—certainly none in the direction of mitigation—to the constant plea of drunkenness. In such cases I doubt if the reasoning faculty is ever totally absent, and the man who chooses to drink to excess and, when drunk, from time to time commits acts of brutal violence, must be taught that he is answerable both for being under the influence of alcohol and for the acts such influence produces."

Having set forth the general principle Sir Henry James makes some exceptions. If a person, suffering from *delirium tremens*, commits a crime, though he may have, by his own self-indulgence and intemperance, brought himself into that state, he must be regarded as insane. He says "if once insanity is found to exist, it will be scant justice to ignore it on account of the cause that has produced it." It may be asked if an intoxicated man can be properly regarded as sane. The direct effect of his drinking is to disorder his mind, and, if his condition becomes permanent, there would be no question as to his insanity, and, consequently, as to his responsibility for his acts. Is not *delirium tremens* but the effect of a continuation of a voluntary process?

The more of Sir Henry James' opinion the enquirer reads, the more perplexed he is likely to become, and he sees that Sir Henry had some premonition that this would be the case, for he concludes by saying, "I am afraid I have done little to solve the problem you have placed before me."

The Times, commenting upon Sir Henry James' letter, says that "fanatics may, perhaps, contend that as drunkenness is always the result of the drinker's own act, he should always be held responsible for the crimes it may induce him to commit. But such a theory is repugnant to the instinctive common sense of the community, and its advocates will do well to remember that consistency requires them to apply it to many crimes of passion as well as to crimes of drink, for, in the former as in the latter cases, the mental condition which predisposes to violence and crime is frequently the creation of the criminal's will."

Our readers see from these opinions, diffidently expressed, that a subject which is regarded by many persons, not at all distinguished for their learning or their ability, as exceedingly simple and easy, is considered by men of deep thought and great capacity to be full of difficulties and perplexities. Sir Lyon Playfair's confession that he is not qualified to give an opinion as to whether drunkenness is to be considered an aggravation of a crime committed under its influence, or can be pleaded in mitigation of the offence, and Sir Henry James' diffidence in giving an opinion of, what appears to many, an exceedingly simple question, should teach men of ordinary ability to hesitate before they pronounce positively on subjects which, in their opinion, are as clear as the sun at noonday.

PEACE ASSURED.

When we said a few days ago that there would be no war between the United States and Chili we had no idea that our prediction would be verified so soon. We based our surmise not on the wisdom or the forbearance of President Harrison, but on the prudence and good sense of the Chilian Government. We were morally sure that the Chilians would not be so rash as to go to war with the United States if it could by any possibility be avoided, and the event has proved that we were right.

It is now leaking out that there was a serious disagreement between President Harrison and Secretary Blaine about this Chilian business. Mr. Blaine counselled patience and forbearance, while Mr. Harrison was for haste and prompt action.

These are circumstances which give rise to something more than a suspicion that Mr. Harrison knew before he sent his message on the Chilian difficulty to Congress, that an ample apology had been made, or would soon be made by the Government of Chili. It would be interesting to know why it was that Mr. Breckenridge, the day after the message was read, moved a resolution requesting the President to inform the House "whether any answer is received either from our Minister to Chili, Egan, or from the Government of Chili, to the despatch sent by the Government of the United States to the republic of Chili, January 21, and if so, from whom such answer was received and at what time, etc." This was evidently considered by the friends of the Administration a very inconvenient and impolitic resolution, and a vigorous protest was made against its being put there and then. It was shelved by the mover's consent by being referred to the Foreign Affairs committee. But Mr. Breckenridge did not make such a motion without having some inkling that the President sent his message to Congress *after* he knew that Chili had made or was about to make ample satisfaction for any offence it had given the United States. It is said now that Chili's reply was not received until the day after the President had sent his message to Congress. It will perhaps be known one of these days whether or not the message was drawn up for election purposes or whether it was intended to inform Congress officially of the relations that at the moment existed between the United States and Chili. If the latter was the case, the change that took place in those relations, almost instantaneously, was very great, indeed. The message had hardly been read when the war cloud broke as if by a miracle. No one supposes that it was the message that caused the wonderful change.

We are told that the President and Mr. Blaine are not on good terms. Was it the Chilian difficulty that caused the misunderstanding or was it one of the effects of their rivalry for the nomination for the Presidency?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The appointment of Mr. Lovell to the vacant seat on the Board of City School Trustees, was, from what we know of that gentleman, very judicious. We think that it matters very little whether the Trustee is an Alderman or not, but it does matter that he be an intelligent, fair-minded and public-spirited man. Mr. Lovell, or we are very greatly mistaken in him, posesses all these qualifications, and we will be greatly disappointed if he does not prove an admirable trustee.

THE Times, last evening, refers to the resignation of school trustees in the several cities. Outside of Victoria there have only been two, one each in Vancouver and New Westminster. Mr. J. M. Browning resigned in Vancouver for the good reason that he had no time to devote to his duties as trustee. Mr. A. E. Rand resigned in New Westminster because of his election to the Aldermanic board.

THE following paragraph applies to the Dominion of Canada as well as to the United States. The waste of timber that has been long going on in this country is melancholy to witness:

"The shameful waste of the forests of the country has attracted much comment in the past few years. Millions of acres that might have been made a perpetual source of revenue in wood, have been cleared of saleable timber, and burned over till bare desolation now shows over the region once covered by noble forests. This is peculiarly the case in mountain regions, where the cleared land could not be put to any other use than the growing of trees. It is the inevitable fate of timber lands given over to private ownership."

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood. CURES Constipation, Biliousness, all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

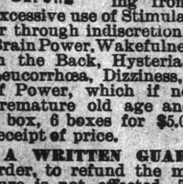
WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. MRS. HOPPERON

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted to cure APHRODITINE or money refunded.

IS SOLD ON POSITIVE [GU]ARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.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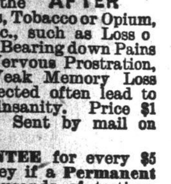
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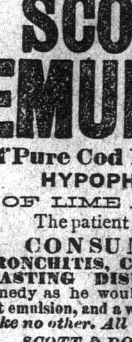

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The disagreeable taste of the COD LIVER OIL is dissipated in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

The patient suffering from CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR WASTING DISEASES, takes the remedy as he would take milk. A perfect emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer. *Take no other. All Druggists, 50c., $1.00.*

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

WE TELL THE TRUTH about Seeds. We will send you Free our Seed Annual for 1892, which tells THE WHOLE TRUTH. We illustrate and give prices in this Catalogue, which is handsomer than ever. It tells NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

Write for it to-day.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

ja15-w-13t

SIXTY—Days after date I intend making application to the Hon Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres, more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at W. H. Wood's northeast corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.

R. H. B. COLLISTER

Dated January, 18th 1892. ja22.2m

NEWS OF THE P

Probable Settlement o
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Vancouver

Funeral of the Late
The Wellington
Affray.

VANCOUVER

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had been paid, of $1,431.9
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has been declared. Th
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L. Behnsen, A. B. Forre
R. J. Hamilton, W. E.
Calhoun, W. F. Wilson.

Last night, at a joint C
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also spoke. The company
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A meeting of the co
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VANCOUVER, Jan. 29.—
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Lieut., P. G. Fenton; S
Farley; S. K. Treasurer
K. Recorder, F. W.
officer, A. J. Patterson.

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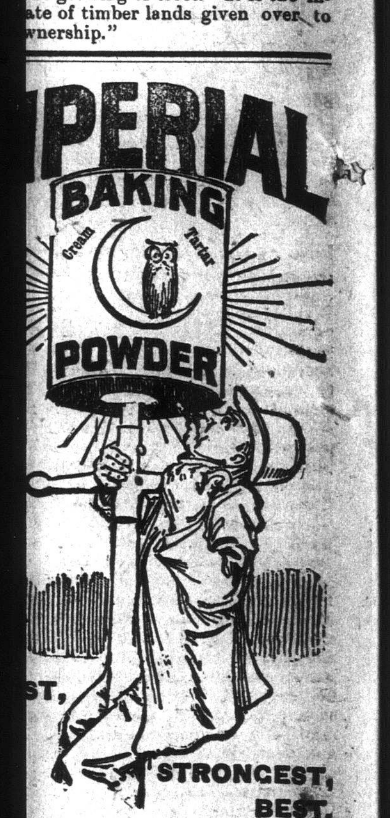

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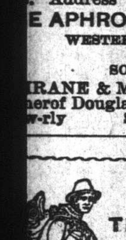
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R. H. B. COLLISTER
January, 18th 1892. ja22.2m

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Probable Settlement of the Difficulties of Christ Church, Vancouver.

Funeral of the Late R. P. Cooke—The Wellington Shooting Affray.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 28.—The public school teachers meet, to-night, at the Central school, at 7.30 o'clock.

Thos. Mighton, a rancher at Maple Ridge, was found dead in bed on Friday morning. He was in good spirits the previous evening, but had been ailing for some time.

The funeral of the late R. P. Cooke, C. E., takes place on Friday at 12:30 o'clock from his residence on Oppenheimer street to the Catholic church, whence, after the services, to the railway station. The remains go to Brockville for interment.

At this writing the father of the Rev. Father Fay is said to be rapidly sinking. Death is but a matter of a few hours.

Travelling Auditor Manson, of the C. P. R., formerly of Winnipeg, has been appointed on the C.P.N. staff, with headquarters at Vancouver. Manson may bring his household here. It is a remarkable one, comprising four generations, the oldest member being 90 years of age.

The Chinese have applied for special police protection in Chinatown during the Chinese New Year.

Negotiations are in progress to bring the Andrews Opera company to Vancouver.

The Nanaimo Amateur Dramatic company gives a performance in the opera house February 10th entitled "Neck or Nothing."

The annual financial statement of the Pacific Building Society, showed that the total receipts, since the organization of the society in June last, amounted to $5,644.34, and that $3,500 had been loaned out, leaving a balance in hand, after all expenses had been paid, of $1,431.99. Although the society has only been in existence for seven months, a dividend of 30 cents per share has been declared. The following were elected directors for the ensuing year: C. L. Behnsen, A. B. Forrest, A. McAllister, R. J. Hamilton, W. E. Johnstone, W. A. Calhoun, W. F. Wilson.

Last night, at a joint Convention of Granville Lodge No. 3, and Rathbone Lodge No. 7, Knights of Pythias, Grand Chancellor James Crossen, spoke of the progress the various lodges in his jurisdiction were making. Several of the Past Chancellors also spoke. The company then adjourned to Scott's restaurant for supper.

A meeting of the committee who are forming an organization with the object of removing the Chinese from Canada, was held in one of the rooms of the Alhambra hotel, last evening, Ald. Franklin in the chair, Mr. Locksley Lucas, secretary. It was resolved to call the organization the Canadian Anti-Chinese League. A travelling secretary and organizer will be employed on salary, branches will be formed in all the leading cities and every legitimate means adopted to make this an unpleasant and unprofitable country for the Chinaman to live in. The members of parliament will be petitioned to place an entrance fee of $500 on each Chinaman coming into the country, and everyone urged to have nothing to do with them. The fees were fixed at 25 cents per quarter. A public meeting is to be held in the Market hall on the evening of Thursday, February 5.

A strong effort is being made now to clear up some of the debt of Christ Church, which has been hanging over the heads of the congregation. There are two large sums away overdue, one of them a promissory note to the Bank of British Columbia for $3,500, and the other a sum of $3,600 due the C. P. R. for the lots on which the church is being built. Since these liabilities were incurred, the congregation has fallen away considerably and a number of prominent citizens, who were foremost in organizing the church, have now withdrawn their support, owing to personal antagonism to Rev. H. P. Hobson, the rector. The present place of worship is the basement of the proposed building, and it is now thought that present difficulties can be patched up for a time to permit the work to proceed. At a meeting of the vestry, held on Tuesday evening, a report was received from the Building committee, which, after some discussion, was adopted. The committee was then strengthened by the addition of two members. Another meeting of the vestry will be held in the near future, when a further report will be presented by the Building committee.

Some daring burglar broke into Policeman Grady's house on Tuesday night. "O'Grady" was in bed at the time and was wakened up by the noise. Clad only in his night shirt he gave the intruder chase for two blocks, but owing to his scanty apparel was forced to go home without having made a capture.

The balance of the census money has been received from Ottawa, and paid over to the officials to whom it was due.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 29.—A game of football takes place on Thursday afternoon between the crew of the Empress of Japan and Vancouver lacrosse team.

The tenders for the supply of water pipes are coming in from all sources thick and fast. Three agents of tendering companies are in the city.

The world is strongly objecting, through its columns, to the action of the Council in refusing reporters admittance at committee meetings. It says they are affected with megacephalitis.

Further particulars are received here of the death of Wm. Burnett, which took place in San Francisco. It was caused by typhoid not by accident, as was supposed. He was 27 years old, and had been three years in B. C. The remains will be sent to England.

The officers for the ensuing term for No. 4 Lodge, Uniformed Knights, K. of P., are: Sir Knight Capt., H. J. Anstie; S. K. Lieut., P. G. Fenton; S. K. Herald, W. F. Farley; S. K. Treasurer, A. M. Tyson; S. K. Recorder, F. W. Dowling; installing officer, A. J. Patterson.

The British India was towed in, this morning, with a full cargo of sugar for the B. C. refinery.

At Thursday night's meeting, the amount asked by the school board from the city was $143,292, made up as follows: Teachers' salaries, $26,250, less one half paid by the government; incidental expenses, $3,341; permanent improvements, $126,600.

Yesterday morning, a telegram was received here from San Francisco, stating that Mr. Wm. Bunnett, of this city, had been injured there, but not seriously. Later on, however, another telegram was received, stating that he was dead. He had gone down to San Francisco, on a pleasure trip, about three weeks ago.

A new division of the Sons of Temperance was organized, last night, at a meeting held in the hall on Oppenheimer street. The new lodge will bear the name of Welcome Home Division, No. 6, and starts out with 25 charter members. The following officers were elected and installed: W. P., Robert Lickie; D. A., Miss A. Brow; R. S., D. P. Findlay; Asst. R. S., Miss M. Leslie; F. S., J. C. Wells; Treasurer, J. W. Leslie; Chaplain, J. R. Curry; Conductor, S. W. Allen; Asst. Conductor, Miss Jennie McNeil; I. S., Thomas Straiten; O. S., E. E. Hunter; P. W. P., Angus Secord.

The collectors appointed at the annual meeting of the First Presbyterian church, held last week, met, on Wednesday night, to arrange how they would proceed. A committee of two were soliciting subscriptions, yesterday, and within three hours had about $2,000 on their lists, payable in two years. The committee are now confident of being able to raise the required $10,000 in a short time.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Jan. 30.—A large section of the city east of Granville and south of Pender street, for some time held for a rise by the C.P.R., is to be put on the market on February 8.

The 18th year of the reign of Tong Suey was royally celebrated, yesterday, in Chinatown. European visitors were liberally received, abundantly treated to sweets, fruit, fire-crackers and songs of glad kien lin.

The Anti-Chinese league meeting has been indefinitely postponed, on account of the Salvation Army having secured the market hall for the date advertised for the meeting.

A new lodge, L.O.L., will be organized at Mount Pleasant, next week.

The next Assembly of the Midnight Adieu club will be held on Tuesday evening.

The swarm of microbes which have been hovering over the coast are leaving Vancouver. The hospital is not full, for the first time in a year, and the doctors are complaining of hard times.

A new building, 44x55, for Archer & Co., is going up at Mount Pleasant, on Westminster avenue, corner Seventh avenue.

The house of Martin Smith, Hastings street, was burned last night. A quantity of furniture was saved. Total loss $400.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 28.—On Monday next, the new metallic system, put in by the Telephone Company, will be completed. This will result in a better service, and, some say, more burning of instruments by crossing telephone-tramway wires.

Argument in the Ward Three contested election case was heard this afternoon. A decision will be given in a few days.

John Sprott, superintendent of Government work, is preparing plans for a new bridge across Vedder Creek.

A skeleton was found on W. H. Keary's Pitt River ranch, a few days ago, by a workman employed in clearing land. It was lying ten feet from the surface, covered with dry vegetable matter, and had probably been there for some years. Another skeleton was found two months ago, under the root of a tree, not 100 yards from where the present one was discovered.

Several Indians are out hunting for Baluce, the murderer of Moses Younkins at Whatcom, last week. They are anxious to get the reward.

Joe Hess, the reformed prize-fighter, will hold a revival here shortly.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 29.—The city enumerators have finished the house to house canvass, but the census returns will not be completed for six weeks.

Wm. Noot, city engineer, has completed elaborate plans for a new sewerage system, to be put in this year.

The rain fall from midnight until 10 o'clock this morning was 2¼ inches, the heaviest for some years.

The football match between Vancouver and Westminster, to-morrow, has been declared off, owing to the failure of the former to make up a team.

Inspector McNabb says 5,500,000 young salmon were sent out from the Fraser river hatchery this spring.

A report has reached here that J. R. Polley, formerly a real estate dealer who left some months ago under a cloud, has committed suicide at Hongkong.

The funeral of the late R. J. Armstrong took place this afternoon, and was very largely attended. Bishop Sillitoe officiated.

Some time ago Thomas E. Ladner forwarded to the Agricultural Department at Ottawa a same of fish guano, manufactured last season at his Delta cannery, and has now received word from Prof. Saunders that the value of it as a fertilizer is $32 50 a ton. To introduce it among the farmers it is being sold at $25 a ton. Mr. Ladner is having some experiments made in refining fish oil, of which he will turn out in the neighborhood of 1,000 gallons for lubricating and tannery uses this year.

Next week a meeting of the property holders of South Westminster will be called to consider the advisability of prospecting for coal on their lands. Old coal miners have always maintained that the indications on the south side of the river are most favorable for coal, and a year ago John Douglas had a tunnel run 200 feet into the hillside for the purpose of prospecting, but, though indications continued of an encouraging nature, he dropped that scheme in the fall. Several experienced miners from Nanaimo have examined the tunnel generally and have come to the conclusion that coal can be found. Arrangements are being made to secure a diamond drill with which to prosecute the work, and the expense will be comparatively slight distributed among a number of proprietors. So sure are the Nanaimo men that coal will be found, that they have purchased several pieces of land in the vicinity.

Armstrong, Eckstein & Gaynor, of this city, will open a branch office in Vancouver at an early date.

Mr. Thos. Cunningham, jr., and Mr. H. M. Cunningham, have left for Toronto, and will become students at Toronto University. The former will take a course in arts, and the latter will study medicine. They were given a hearty send-off by a host of warm friends.

Capt. Pittendrigh has made enquiries into the case of Henry Hardiston, drowned in Vedder Creek a month ago, and is satisfied that no efforts were made to keep the affair from the public. The body, when recovered, was taken to the Town Hall, at Chilliwack, and, on the facts of the case being made known, a doctor's certificate was granted, and the body buried.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 30.—The steamer Blonde, almost destroyed by fire last month, will be ready for launching in a few days.

It is reported here this evening that Baluce, the murderer of Moses Younkins, near Whatcom, has been captured and sent to Seattle to prevent the infuriated populace lynching him.

The Salvation Army is preparing the greatest reception on record for Commissioner Rees, who reaches here next Wednesday.

A pigeon match, for $50 stakes, between two teams of three persons each, takes place Monday afternoon.

The Bishop of New Westminster, chairman of the Convocation of the University of British Columbia, has received a requisition from ten members of convocation requesting him to call a special or extraordinary meeting of convocation, according to clause 26 of the act. In accordance with this, a meeting of convocation is called for Monday afternoon, in St. Leonard's Hall, the business of which will be to elect a member of convocation in place of Hon. C. F. Cornwall, resigned, and also to consider what action shall be taken in view of the Government's refusal to submit the validity of the adjourned meeting of the senate in July last to the Supreme Court for a decision thereon.

The new steamer City of Nanaimo will begin a regular service between this city and Nanaimo on Wednesday next.

Rev. David H. Reid, son of Rev. Dr. Reid, arrived by the Great Northern to-night from California.

The case of Peter Orford, of this city, vs. Dr. Praeger, of Nanaimo, has been withdrawn from the Supreme Court. The case was brought by the plaintiff to set aside an agreement for the sale of an island in the Fraser river, opposite Annacis island, on the ground of fraud and misrepresentation. The defendant admitted that there was a mistake but denied fraud. The plaintiff withdrew the charge of fraud, and the case was settled amicably out of court, each party paying his own costs.

The Ledger says: "The action of the Vancouver World in publishing matter given it in strict confidence, namely, the Lieutenant-Governor's speech, a day ahead of its delivery, is being severely criticized. It shows rather a pitiable state of affairs on that journal that the members of the staff glory in the deed, as something very smart and enterprising. It will, probably, be some time before the World is again trusted with confidential matter."

Capt. Cooper's new steamer, which is being built at Sapperton, will be ready to launch in a few days. Capt. Cooper, is sanguine of having a vessel that will fairly run away from anything on the river.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Jan. 28.—After a long spell of very pleasant weather, which was much enjoyed by residents of this city, we have a rainy spell again, but hopes are entertained that it will not last.

It is understood that the works of the Hamilton Powder Company at Northfield will soon be enlarged to meet the requirements of their increasing business.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Mahrer took place this afternoon from her late residence, Comox road, and was largely attended. Dr. Davis, who was called to the house as soon as it was discovered Mrs. Mahrer was dead, says that the cause was apoplexy.

Following are the officers elected for the ensuing year for the Nanaimo Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Bucks, viz: President, E. W. McNeill; vice-president, Thomas Millar; grand seignor; H. McLure; vice seignor, A. C. Swayne, secretary, J. McPherson; master of ceremonies, Capt. J. Bigney; inside guard, Robert Carter; outside guard, Patrick McGhran; chaplain, W. R. McKenzie. These officers were installed by Past President Harley.

A dance given in one of the Northfield boarding houses to celebrate the anniversary of Robert Burns broke up in a nasty row. Several men were hurt, one of them having a couple of fingers nearly chewed off, while another one is laid up with a broken head. Some of the interested parties are making enquiries to find out who were at the bottom of the scrap, and some prosecutions will likely follow.

Supt. F. Hussey, of the Provincial Police, was in town yesterday nominally on a visit to inspect the jail and new court house, but it is understood he had also another string to his bow. From what meagre news is obtainable the two men Ericeson and Johnson, who were wounded at South Wellington last Sunday, are not by any means out of danger yet. Notwithstanding the continuous efforts of the physicians in charge, they are unable to find the bullets with which the men were supposed to have been shot, and the supposition now is that it was a case of stabbing, not shooting. It is learned, on good authority, that Mr. Hussey made careful enquiries into the circumstances of the assault, and further developments of a somewhat startling nature are expected within the next few days.

Wilson Pyper went down to Victoria to-day for the purpose, it is understood, of consulting his lawyers in connection with the perjury cases.

A petition is now being circulated for signatures, relative to the employment of Japanese in the coal mines. It is addressed to the Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly, and prays for the passing of stringent laws preventing employment of all other than white men, underground.

The boat race between A. McLean, of New Westminster, and C. Martin, of Nanaimo, came off to-day in Nanaimo harbor, Martin winning easily.

There was a large attendance at the Building Society meeting last evening. The report of the auditors show a defalcation amounting to $5,700. John Shaw was elected secretary. It was unanimously decided that the society continue the same as if nothing had happened. A committee was appointed to revise the by-laws so that in future the secretary will not receive money except at the meetings, when at least one of the directors will be present.

Steamer Wellington sailed to-day; ship Tacoma arrived.

NANAIMO, Jan. 29.—A new industry is soon to be started in this city. Mr. E. H. Cole will soon have in working order a steam dye and cleaning works. He has secured a first-class dyer, and expects to be in operation next week.

The perjury case which has been so long adjourned will come up for hearing to-morrow morning, before J. P. Planta, S. M.

The Northfield Soap Company is now getting into good shape, and it is expected work on a new building will be begun in the course of six or eight weeks. What remains of the stock is being rapidly subscribed.

W. McGregor and party have returned from Alberni, where they have been doing some survey work.

There will be another wax-work exhibition here on Tuesday next at St. Paul's Institute. Mr. Harry Forester has the affair in charge.

The officer commanding the Nanaimo Infantry Company has been pleased to make the following promotions, viz.: To be Color Sergeants—Private G. Williams and Private A. Hart. To be Sergeant—Private G. A. B. Hall. To be Lance Sergeant—Private A. Gibbs. To be Corporals—Private T. Wilson and Private T. Flack. To be Lance Corporals—Private J. Galloway and Private E. W. Freure. To be Bugler—Private E. W. Runnings. All drills of the Company, in future, will be in uniform.

The balance of the machinery for the Electric Tramway being built in No. 1 shaft, by the New Vancouver Coal Company, has arrived, and the work will now be completed at an early date.

A quoit match, between Thomas Anderson, of Nanaimo, and Bob Robinson, will take place at the Half-Way House, on Saturday next, commencing not later than 2 p.m. Stakes, $50 a side, 10 yards, and 31 points.

NANAIMO, Jan. 30.—Wm. Quinlan was arrested, this morning, by Constable Stephenson, at Wellington, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain valued at $45. He was arraigned before J. P. Planta, J. P., this afternoon, and remanded till next Tuesday.

The adjourned hearing of the Wellington stabbing affair came before the Wellington magistrates, this afternoon, on the original information, laid for felonious wounding, but the magistrates considered that there was no felonious intent, and dismissed the case. A new information was immediately laid for malicious and unlawful wounding. The case was adjourned till Tuesday next.

The perjury cases came up this afternoon again, and were adjourned till this evening.

In Nanaimo city and district, for the year 1891, there were 221 births, 106 males and 115 females. There were 136 deaths, 84 males and 52 females. Also 77 marriages.

The Church of England building at Northfield is to have a tower put on it, and the edifice, when finished, will be a credit to the minister and his associates on the building committee.

There is no sign yet of the discontinuance of the church scandal caused by the criticism by Rev. D. A. McRae of Evangelists Hunter and Crossley. The ease with which these reverend gentlemen and their supporters refer to each others as liars, evil-doers and mischief makers, is truly startling. The doctrines of Christian charity which they preach seem to be most awfully hard to practice. The general trend of feeling, though, seems to be decidedly in favor of Rev. Mr. McRae. The disinterested onlookers think that a wholly unwarranted attack was made upon him.

Says the Free Press: Numerous complaints are made by visitors to Comox at the dirty state in which the wharf at Comox is at present. It is covered with dirt and rotten hay which makes it almost impassable. This should be rectified at once.

The choir of the Church of St. Albans the Martyr have secured the services of Prof. Harry Stoel as conductor, and now bid fair to become one of the best choirs in this end of the Island. Regular practices will soon commence.

The new leader of the Opposition in the Nanaimo Mock Parliament is lawyer Fred McB. Young, of Simpson & Young. His advent in the Parliament will do much to keep up the interest already resulting from the efforts of F. C. Potts, the premier.

The excavations for the new boiler house at the Moodyville mill have now been finished, and, in a few days, the S.S. Capilano, the new steamer belonging to the Union S.S. company, will go over to Victoria to fetch the boilers, which have been made at the Albion Iron Works. They are twelve in number, and when the alterations are completed the mill will have a daily capacity of between 100,000 and a 150,000 feet. It is expected that the mill will start running again by about the 1st of April.

AINSWORTH.

(From the Hot Spring News.)

Tuesday night a party, made up of Joe Streit, Tom Devlin, Ed. Becker, Ernest Harrop, and Harry Slayton, were enjoying themselves on Ainsworth's perpetual motion toboggan slide, when an accident occurred that resulted in a sprained ankle for Tom Devlin and a broken leg for Joe Streit. The toboggan flew the track and collided with a stump; hence the accident.

The steamer Surprise is out of the dry-dock, and once more is plowing the waters of Kootenay lake.

The men who were at work removing obstructions from the Columbia river, at points below the mouth of the Kootenay, have been laid off pending further instructions from the government engineers at Victoria.

The weather during the week was mild, the thermometer registering from 16 degrees of frost to 40 degrees above zero. Six inches of snow fell. The outlet is closed between Nelson and 7-Mile point. There is about two feet of snow at Ainsworth and eight feet at the Skyline mine.

William Lynch and Price McDonald returned to Ainsworth this week from the outside, and confirm the oft-repeated report, that is, that there is going to be a great rush into the Kootenay Lake country in the spring. Mr. Lynch came from Spokane and Mr. McDonald from Seattle.

The Sunday law is strictly observed.

NELSON.

[From the Miner.]

One of the latest companies organized to work mines in the Kootenay Lake country is the Duluth & St. Paul Mining Company. The capital stock is divided into 2,000 shares of $100 each. The incorporators are George C. Howe and John H. Upman of Duluth, N. C. Thrall, E. C. Long and F. W. Wilsey of St. Paul, John Graham of Minneapolis, and James McNaught of New York. The claims owned by the company are located near Coffee creek in the Ainsworth division, the Fourth being the best known.

Charles Dundee, employed at the Le Roi mine, Trail creek, arrived at the town of Trail on Thursday, and reports that a volcanic erupti n occurred near the head of Sheep creek. As a result of it, the snow for several miles has disappeared. James Johnston, Joseph Morris and H. Price have left Trail for the scene of the eruption, with the intention of investigating it. The report is confirmed by George Smith, who arrived at Trail several hours later than Mr. Dundee.

The contractors are putting in the foundation posts for the Barnard building, at the corner of Baker and Stanley streets, and so soon as plans are completed work will be commenced on the Houston & Ink block, at the corner Baker and Josephine streets. The Bank of Columbia will occupy part of the Barnard building, and local firms the three stores in the Houston & Ink building.

The steamer Lytton, which plies between Revelstoke and Nelson, has been laid up for the winter on account of the low stage of water on the upper Columbia river. The Dominion mail now comes around by Colville over the Spokane & Northern railway. The passenger traffic for the Kootenay mines also comes by this route.

J. E. Boss has returned to Spokane from Montreal, where he succeeded in placing the Silver Queen, the south extension of the Kootenay Bonanza, on Toad mountain. The new company is known as the "Silver Queen Mining company," and its stockholders are among the solid men of Canada's greatest commercial city.

ALBERNI.

The first meeting of the Mutual Improvement Association was held on Tuesday last, at the school house, where a large gathering attended to debate the subject of "Marriage versus Single Life." The lead in the affirmative was taken by Mr. C. Taylor, who delivered a very able address on the subject, carrying conviction to many of the bachelors present. The other speakers were Mr. J. Thomson and Mr. G. A Huff, for the affirmative, and Rev. J. A. McDonald and Mr. A. Carmichael for the negative. The debate was decided on the merits of the points scored, and resulted in a victory, by a small majority, for those upholding single blessedness. This association is yet in its infancy, and is, as its name implies, for mutual benefit and the bringing into closer association with one another the residents of this scattered district.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Belgrade, Servia, is ravaged by diphtheria. Two children of one of the ministers died in one night.

It has been proposed to put jinrikshas, the Japanese sedan chairs on wheels, drawn by men, in the streets of London.

For an assistant mistress in a school in Wiltshire, for four months, there is offered a salary of five shillings a week.

The Shah of Persia has more than $35,000,000 worth of ornaments, gems and precious stones in one strong room, 20x14.

A ricochet shot from the new magazine rifle adopted in England, broke a cottage window four miles distant from the firing point.

British railways were the cause in various ways of the death of 913 persons, and of injuries sustained by 8,424 more in the first nine months of 1891.

The trolley system in the suburbs of Leeds, England, has proved successful and popular, and the line will soon be extended to the centre of the city.

The attempt of the new management of the Paris Grand Opera House to have cheap opera, beginning at 5 p. m., has been a failure, although it promised well.

The Antarctic expedition which was to have been out next year, seems about to be a failure, owing to the lack of the appropriation from the Australian authorities.

One-fifth of the 10,000,000 families in France have no children. As many more have only one child, and of those who have as many as seven children, the number is only 230,000.

The South African Mining Journal, published at Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, says the miners on the famous Witwatersrand expect to make a fine exhibition at the World's Fair.

Small Caucasian nuts are in great demand in Germany, Austria, France and Italy, and the prospects are that they may be among the principal articles of the Russian trade in foreign countries.

The skeleton of a man was found by workmen engaged in excavating for a new building at San Bernardino. It was three feet below the surface, and had probably been buried over ten years.

All through the Northwest the deer are being driven from the mountains by the severity of the recent storms, and hunters find them more plentiful in the foothills and valleys than ever before.

The Russian Government some time ago passed a law that peasants from the famishing districts travelling in search of employment should be entitled to a considerable reduction (about 75 per cent.) of the railroad fares.

The Bishop of Chester will prohibit Rev. Malcolm Forbes from preaching in his diocese because of the latter's refusal to discontinue religious services at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brighton.

A peculiar animal was captured in Oregon recently. It is not a coon, polecat, a wildcat or a cougar, but it looks like a combination of all four. Its teeth are long and sharp, and its tail somewhat resembles a hog's ear.

Sharpers have been working the bogus check game in Northern California. The swindler rushes into a store with a check bearing the signature of a well-known firm and asks for cash on his employer's check, after banking hours.

Bishop Herbert Vaughan, of Salford, regarded as the most likely successor to Cardinal Manning as Archbishop of Westminster, is the son of a Lieutenant Colonel in the British army, and is editor of the Tablet and Dublin Review.

The attachment of a gun between the fore legs of a cavalry horse, so that a squadron might fire while charging, an invention of Captain Peel, was carefully studied under the directions of Lord Wolseley, but the verdict was unfavorable.

The Tiflis papers report that the Khan of Bokhara has, at the instance of Russian physicians, resolved to establish a large hospital for lepers and to engage the best medical authorities to treat patients who are afflicted with leprosy.

In Warsaw a society has been formed for the encouragement of good servants. Every servant who can produce testimonials showing that she has performed her duties to the satisfaction of her employers for a term of two years will get a prize given by the society.

A wealthy old rancher named Pinkerton, living near Benson, A. T., was lost on the plains recently. It was supposed that he had perished. A few days ago a hunter found the unfortunate man almost dead from exposure and privation. He had made his will on a piece of paper and then lay down to await the end.

The progress of death was uniquely reported by the dying Dr. Richet to his son, a professor of physiology and his physician. As his end approached he carefully described to them every perceptible sensation. At the moment when they observed unmistakable signs of immediate dissolution, he surprised them by saying: "You see I am dying."

The lack of rain at Santa Barbara, Cal., is causing much suffering to cattle on the range. It is reported that several hundred head have recently died from starvation in the upper end of Santa Barbara county, and it is feared that the loss of stock will be serious unless rains soon come. Reports received from cattlemen in portions of Arizona report a similar shortage of pasturage and loss among cattle.

The Bureau of the American Republics is informed of the final adjustment of the debt of Ecuador, which has been pending for several years. An arrangement was entered into with the foreign bondholders, by which 10 per cent. of the custom dues collected will be paid to the agent of the foreign bondholders to the amount of £33,570 per annum for five years.

The United States bureau has issued a bulletin on irrigation in Montana. It is shown that, in that state there are 3,706 farms that are irrigated out of a total of 5,664. The total area of land upon which crops were raised by irrigation in the census year ending May 31, 1890, was 350,852 acres, in addition to which there were approximately 271,000 acres for grazing purposes.

Springfield, Mass., society is in something of a stew because twelve of its loveliest girls who had been selected to take part in a "Ben Hur" entertainment for charity, refused to don the tights and abbreviated skirts provided by the management. There were to be 150 persons in the cast. The most important parts had been assigned, and the young society buds had gone to much expense in furnishing costumes of their own, which they wore at the first rehearsal. One day the Boston director shocked the girls by saying that their home-made costumes were not suitable for the presentation of the play. Then he hauled forth some gauzy creations of the costumers' skill, which one piquant miss described as "a cross between a full-dress costume and a bathing suit." They positively refused to appear before the public in such garments.

The Baltimore Herald publishes a story to the effect that during the time that the cruiser Baltimore was lying in the harbor of Valparaiso, prior to the success of the congressional party, an executive officer of that ship was sending daily telegrams to a New York paper, uniformly in favor of the Balmaceda government. As soon as Captain Schley learned that one of his officers was acting as a paid correspondent he suspended the officer in question for ten days, but after that time he was reinstated.

A terrible railway wreck occurred on the New York Central freight track, a mile west of De Witt, yesterday morning. A freight train, drawn by engine 485, slowed up at Messina Springs crossing to pick up a flag, and just at that time a freight train, drawn by engine 483, which was following, crashed into the rear end, spreading the wreck on both sides of the track. A number of people were killed and wounded. Three cars were burned.

Railroad Commissioner Taylor, who has charge of the Government exhibits from the Interior Department at the Columbian Exposition, has perfected plans to secure a section of one of the large sequoia trees of California. He will go in person on the next tour of inspection over the Pacific roads and attend to the preliminary arrangements for transporting the tree to Chicago. The work of cutting down the tree and working it up into sections will cost about $2,500. The entire cost of getting the tree to the road and then to Chicago will be fully $5,000.

A new and startling disease has broken out among the horses in the southern portion of La Salle county, Illinois. Nine horses have died upon one farm, five upon another, and the death of one or two on a farm is general. The disease first manifests itself in the frogs of the horse's feet, the frogs swelling and becoming much inflamed. The disorder then travels up the legs, which swell as it advances, and when it reaches the body the animal dies in great agony. Veterinary surgeons say that the disease is blood poisoning.

Gold mining, while still an important industry in California, according to the San Francisco News Letter, is no longer a leading one. "They have found a surer, safer and better way of extracting gold from the soil than that of washing the yellow metal out of it." During the past year, in wheat and fruit alone, the farmers of California have taken from the soil more money than was ever produced in the same time from the gold mines. The exports of wheat alone will reach the value of more than $37,000,000, while 20,000,000 gallons of wine will be exported. This has not alone a material bearing, but it has a political one as well.

The January number of the Manitoban, the new magazine published at Winnipeg, is an improvement upon the first issue. An article under the heading of "Manitoba Thirty Years Ago," shows the free and easy way in which public matters were looked after in those days. A paper by Dr. Bryce, which tells of some of the early movements of immigration to Manitoba, is especially attractive. "The Red River Expedition," by an officer of the force, is continued. Other leading papers are, "An Arctic Landscape," and "British Columbia Mountain Scenery," the latter with illustrations.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has approved of the Belgian-German and the Belgian-Austrian commercial treaties.

The foreign fishermen continue to take out the necessary papers to permit of their plying in the waters of Washington state.

Governor McKinley is seriously ill. For some days he has been gradually succumbing to an attack of neuralgia of the stomach.

Returns show the election, in Austria, of 173 Liberals, 46 Nationalists, 49 Independents or Ugronites, while three Neutrals are known to be elected.

At a meeting of the French Cabinet Council the Minister of Finance announced that France had concluded commercial arrangements with all the powers except Spain.

The Supreme Court of Colorado has granted a writ of supersedeas in the case of Dr. Graves, convicted of murder, who will now be released on bail. It may be two or three years before the case is reached.

London newspapers join in saying that President Harrison has been guilty of "double dealing," and was aware of Chili's apology before his message was sent to Congress. They predict a Republican defeat next November.

Frank Schieder and wife Rosalie, of Vienna, charged with having decoyed eight young women from their homes on the pretext of employing them, and then murdered them for their money and effects, have been sentenced to death.

The Lively brothers, who have two nail factories in Ohio, propose to erect a factory at Port Townsend. All but about $3,000 of the $100,000 capital stock has been subscribed, and work is expected to begin in less than a month.

THE OLD BEAVER.

Mr. John Jessop Recalls Interesting Reminiscences of Her Silvery Bell.

Apropos of the article appearing in yesterday's COLONIST, Mr. John Jessop writes as follows:

"Anent the pioneer steamer of the Pacific Ocean and her bell, allow me to state that that bell called together the pupils of the first non-sectarian school established in British Columbia, on the lines of the school system of Ontario, then Canada West.

"The old Central school building was erected in '61, on the site of what was afterwards Philharmonic Hall, on Fort street, and now a double tenement, Nos. 28 and 30 View street. From the little turret of that dwelling-house the Beaver bell gave out its silvery tones, morning and afternoon, during '61 and '62; and so careful was the principal of the school to keep accurate time, that the one o'clock bell did good service in calling people from 'refreshment to labor.'

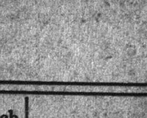
"When the naval authorities engaged the staunch old vessel for hydrographic surveys, the bell had to be replaced on her deck, much to the regret of the pupils particularly, as Alderman and Richard Hall, Napier Gowen, Fred. Carne, jr., Aaron Lewis, and others, who, with their brothers and sisters, were then attending school, can testify.

"I take this opportunity of again thanking my old-time friend, and afterwards associate for several years on the B. C. Board of Education, A. Munro, sr., Esq., for the esteemed favor he did me, more than 30 years ago, in loaning the old Beaver bell."

A rich gold strike is reported in the Tyro mine, near Coulterville, Mariposa County, Cal.

The Pittsburg flint-glass workers, who struck at seven factories, have returned to work, pending investigation of the trouble by a joint committee of workmen and manufacturers.

MISCELLANEOUS.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Their Nursery Business is still carried on in the same premises, St. Charles St., Cadboro Bay Road, the frontage only having been sold.
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52 DOUGLAS STREET,
Grass, Clover and all other kinds of Seeds, best quality. For further particulars see Priced Catalogues, which will be sent post free on application. oc20 6m d&w

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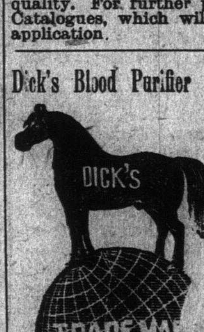

will ... remove all signs of ... and consequently prevent any disease that may be going about from taking a firm hold on their constitution; will be found infinitely superior to any Condition Powder now used, as it loosens the hide, enabling the animal to cast his hair, and is also an unfailing eradicator of Bots and Worms. For sale everywhere, 50c.
DICK'S BLISTER, for spavins, ringbones, &c. 50 cts.
DICK'S OINTMENT, for sores, scratches, &c. 25c.
DICK'S LINIMENT is most excellent for swellings, bruises, scalds, sores, &c. in man or beast, and a most wonderful cure for Rheumatism.
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I CURE FITS!
When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.
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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12 1885.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. au14 6m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make an application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of land situated and described as follows: From a stake marked H. R. R. on the north coast of Moresby Island, ("Queen Charlotte group,") on the shore of Gumshewa Inlet. Thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence west 40 chains along the coast line to place of commencement.
PETER ROSMUSSEN.
Victoria, Nov. 30th, 1891. de6

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Jan. 29.

THE CITY.

A Blank Sheet.

Yesterday was a complete blank in court business. There was nothing done in Chambers, and none of the courtrooms were occupied judicially. There are several important cases listed, but from one cause and another they are not ripe for hearing.

Civic Economy.

There is considerable uneasiness among the official staff at the City Hall in consequence of the motion of Ald. Styles to consider their efficiency, and the advisability of reducing the staff so as to curtail expenses. The Alderman hopes to effect an annual saving of something over $3,000. An all-around cut down is expected, and the dismissal of a few officers now on the civic permanent staff.

"The Dallas, Victoria."

Under the above heading the Pacific Coast Railwey News says: "This hotel is in every respect a model caravansary, being strictly first-class in its every appointment. The proprietor, Mr. W. Jensen, who has reduced the management of this hotel to what we may call an exact science in home elegance and gastronomic enjoyment, has established a reputation for the Dallas that few, if any, hotels in a city of the size of Victoria has ever enjoyed. It is one of the leading hotels of the Northwest."

Government Appointments.

The British Columbia Gazette published to-day contains official notice of the following appointments, viz: Terrence H. Giffin, of Nelson, to be Deputy Registrar, under the Marriage Ordinance Act; Adam Lothian Russell, of Vancouver, to be a notary public; James Cunningham, J. P., of New Westminster, to be School Trustee, vice A. E. Rand, deceased; John S. Clute, J. P., and James Cunningham, J. P., to be members of the Licensing Board, for the City of New Westminster.

C. O. O. F., M. U.

Lake Lodge, the newest lodge of this flourishing order, met last night at the Royal Oak, and several candidates were initiated, the ceremoney being conducted by P.Gs. Wade and Stewart, N.Gs. Smith and Tilton, and V.G. Pearce, of Dauntless and Waverley Lodges, Victoria. It is the intention of the members of the new lodge to erect a hall of their own, and it is hoped it will be in readiness for the formal institution of the lodge by D.D.G.M. S. J. Wade. Judging from the zeal of the members, Lake Lodge will become a most prosperous one.

Pedlar's Licenses.

Of recent date the pedling propensities of the Chinese have developed, but their aversion to paying taxes is the more clearly demonstrated. John will go from door to door with his pole and baskets, selling dry goods, fish, vegetables, curios, or anything that a few cents can be made out of, but he objects to take out a pedlar's license, and when detected evading the law, "he no sabbe." However, when told that a pedlar's license is necessary he pays the few dollars. Within the past couple of weeks several Mongolians have been pulled up by the police and obliged to take out licenses.

The Official Gazette.

Notice is given in to-day's B.C. Gazette that the Legislature will be asked to amend the New Westminster and Vancouver Short Line Railway Company Act.

Official notice is given by the president and secretary of the British Columbia Steamship and Stationary Firemen's Association of the intention of the Association to form a society under the Benevolent Societies Act of 1891.

The municipality of Langley gives notice in this week's Gazette of having passed a by-law for enforcing the observance of the Lord's day.

Alberni Ahead.

The people of Alberni are rejoicing in a mild winter and the prospects of better times to come. The place is not being boomed, but settlers of the right class are coming in and mean to stay. Three or four town sites are attracting attention, and their projectors claim they will in the near future be important business centres. Railway facilities are also to be provided, three different routes being surveyed from Victoria to Alberni—from Duncan's on the E. & N., through Sereta Valley; from Nanaimo, and from Comox. That route which is most advantageous will, no doubt, be adopted, and as each of the proposed lines runs through a rich country, any of them ought to pay. Application will be made at the present session of Parliament for a charter.

They Will Send Them Home.

News from Seattle says that U. S. Commissioner Emery has ordered the deportation of Ah Sing, one of the twenty-eight recently captured Chinamen who left from Victoria last week and who were so cleverly captured by the authorities. When the cases of the nine "Ahs" captured in the same haul were called before Commissioner Keifer, Ah Nay was missing, and a bailiff was ordered to go to the jail and "find somebody that answered to the nam of Ah Nay." The bailiff obeyed, and the contraband with the negative cognomen was duly brought before the bar of justice. All acknowledged being illegally in the United States, having been unable to obtain work in Victoria, and as a consequence will be returned to their native heath.

For Obstructing a Thoroughfare.

Mr. H. S. Fairall, proprietor of the E. & N. brewery at Russell's station, appeared at the police court, yesterday morning, to answer to a charge of obstructing the Esquimalt road with a wooden runway, contrary to the statute. Mr. Mills appeared for the defence. On the evidence of Constable Taylor, the prosecutor, it appeared that Mr. Fairall was in the habit of laying the runway out on the road whenever he had to haul bags of grain into his brewery. The defence was, in the first place, that the whole of the land which the runway covered, Esquimalt road and all, was the property of the defendant, and, secondly, that, even if the land were not his own, he was not acting contrary to any by-law, inasmuch as the runway was there for a legitimate purpose. Mr. Belyea dismissed the case, but solely on the latter claim, saying that he did not take into consideration the claim of title, one way or the other.

Mr. Dewdney's Last Moments.

A private letter received at this office, last night, gives some additional particulars concerning the lamentable death of Mr. Dewdney, at Vernon. It appears that he had been slightly out of health for some days, and that he was a good deal worried by an accumulation of small troubles. In addition to this, he received bad news of some nature from England last Friday. At 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon he called Mr. C. Sims in to witness his will, and an hour afterwards his son, Edgar, hearing the report of a revolver in the office, ran in and found his father lying against a chair with a bullet through his brain. Death must have been instantaneous. The letter goes on to say that Mr. Dewdney was liked and respected by everybody who knew him. He was a perfectly honest, just and straightforward man, and no one in the district was better liked than he. He leaves three children by his first wife.

Did not go Far Alone.

Mrs. Bedell, the young lady referred to yesterday as having been obliged to start for England on her wedding trip without the company of her husband, did not go far alone. As soon as the Islander was well away from Victoria Mr. Bedell emerged from his hiding place, somewhere on board, and joined his bride in their stateroom. They left Vancouver by yesterday's express.

AN EXPERT'S OPINION

Of the Work Estate Gold Quartz and the Best Method of Working It.

Mr. Henry Siepmann, who resides on lots 10 and 11, Lake Hill Estate, Victoria District, has been very much interested lately in a ledge of rocks which traverses his property, and which he has for some time believed to contain a good percentage of gold. Not being a mining man himself, he employed Mr. James C. Anderson to examine the claim, and that gentleman, who has had considerable experience in Alaska, reports as follows:

"I prospected the lode of gold quartz, which is located on lots 10 and 11, Lake Hill estate, Victoria district, and found it to be about free milling; it will assay from $3 to $20 per ton. The lode is capped with gneiss, composed of the same minerals as granite, but containing fine layers of quartz in parallel streaks. Beneath this layer is granular gold quartz, which I had traced for about half a mile along the lode or vein, across the road, and up the hill, where it is heavily capped with gneiss rock. There is a good mill-site in the bottom, only one hundred yards or so from the city water main, giving an ample supply of water, at a low cost.

"The lode should be worked like a quarry, open cut work, no mining being required. The operations would be similar to those on the Treadwell mines, Alaska, thus costing much less than regular mining operations. An ordinary quarryman could work the mine. Considering the improved machinery which can now be had for mining, and the accessibility of the deposits, the property should prove a very valuable one. This being granular quartz, it will drill well, and the common explosives will be found to give good results in working this mine. Black powder will be the best, as it will always be dry and requires no cartridges, besides being the cheapest.

"This body of quartz has the gold evenly distributed through the rock, and there is sufficient ore to run a mill for many years, at a profit, as the mine can be worked easily and cheaply; it is easy of access, water and coal are close at hand, and the ore is about free milling. I trust I shall soon see 100 stamps at work upon this vein of gold. Yours, very truly,

[Signed] "JAMES C. ANDERSON, "Mineralist."

THE VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Report of this Body to be Presented To-Morrow Night.

The fourth annual meeting of the Victoria Building Society will be held to-morrow night at the Sir William Wallace hall on Broad street, the business being the reception by the shareholders of the secretary's report of business transacted during the year, and the election of officers and board of management of the society for the coming year's work. The following is a synopsis of the report that will be laid before the meeting:

The authorized capital stock of the society is $400,000, the subscribed stock $375,200, and paid up $60,189. The balance to credit of management account, after deducting outstanding liabilities will warrant a dividend of $2.05 per share for those in good standing. This last dividend will not appear on statements furnished each member as it does not go to credit till after the general meeting.

The receipts for 1891 are: Subscriptions, $24,762.50; management dues, $973.50; subscription fines, $294.50; repayment fines, $161.60; entrance fees, $110.00; transfer fees, $104.00; withdrawal per cent., $645.95; withdrawal fees, $128.00; forfeitures, $56.00; returned dividends, $335.00; repayments on loans, $7,176.00; bank interest, $91.38; repayment books, $5.00; repayment management, $17.00; subscription books, $1.00.

The balance to credit of the management account still continues to be large, amounting to $2,246 88, largely due to withdrawals, returned dividends and repayment fines. There were 11 loans made during the year; two completed from last year, and $1,568 paid back to the society and reissued on other security, making the total loaned $25,744. The society has during its career of three years and four months loaned to the members the big sum of $71,300, which is a very creditable showing. The re-payments under this heading show an increase of $192 per month compared with last year.

Six drawings for appropriations were held during the year, amounting to $24,000, of which $4,700 remain to be loaned. This is accounted for by the last drawing having taken place on the 30th of December, but $1,000 has since been issued, and the balance, with the exception of $1,700, applied for. A considerable number of shares were withdrawn, viz.: 128, amounting to $6,459 50, but left with the society the sum of $645.95, withdrawal per cent., $128 withdrawal fees, together with $335 dividends returned. The number of shares vacant at the end of the year was 62, but there is little doubt that all the shares will be subscribed for later on in the year.

Delinquent members contributed to the general fund $294.50 subscription fines, and $161.60 repayment fines, making a total of $456.10. Garesche, Green & Co., bankers, have placed to the credit of the current account $91.38 interest, much below last year, but it speaks well for the society, money not being allowed to lie, loans having been promptly applied for.

The greatest satisfaction exists among all shareholders regarding the manner in which the affairs of the society have been conducted during the past year, every item of revenue being a substantial increase over last year's figures.

REMEMBRANCES.

Tobacco, O, tobacco, when we were first acquaint,
And had our introduction in the barn so old and quaint!
I, a boy again, in fancy see that hot and sultry day,
The first time that I tackled you in the hayloft grim and gray.

How I struggled to be master of thee, brown narcotic weed,
That wrangled with my stomach in order to be freed;
How at last you came off victor, as is generally the case,
And still your gentle poison helps contaminate our race.

SILVER TIP.

WITH ALL DUE HONOR.

Brilliant Display at the Opening of the Provincial Legislature.

Speech from the Throne, and the Prospective Business it Outlined.

The second session of the fifth parliament of British Columbia was duly inaugurated at 3:30 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the presence of a distinguished assembly of representative British Columbians, who filled not only the floor of the House, but both side and end galleries. Outside, a cheerless, misty rain descended gently, darkening the white helmets of the guard of honor from "C" Battery, and turning to mud the newly-laid gravel on the drive.

The military, in full winter uniform, took their position on the lawn between the treasury building and the legislative hall, 53 rank and file, not including the fine band of 21 musicians, who made the opening of the House the occasion of their first appearance. His Honor arrived shortly after 3 o'clock, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Herbert Stanton, and attended by the following staff: Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D.A.G.; Capt. Benson, R.C.A.; Capt. Palmer, R.C.A.; Capt. Wood, R.N.; Capt. Jones, District Staff; Lieut. Martin, R.N., and Lieut. Kingsnorth, R.N. After a brief call at the treasury building, the Lieutenant Governor passed the saluting soldiers, and the squad of provincial and city police on guard, at the main entrance to the House, and proceeded to the throne, the band playing one bar of the Nantional anthem.

The progress to the dais was through the crowd of visitors, which was never larger in the history of the province. The Senate, the Commons, the Bench, the Bar, the Clergy, and, last but not least, the fair sex—each was well represented; nor was the Mock Parliament lacking members present.

The invitation list was a long one, and the great majority of those asked to take seats on the floor of the House graced the occasion with their presence. Of those who were bidden the following are the best known: J. A. Mara, M.P.; D. W. Gordon, M.P.; G. E. Corbould, M.P.; F. S. Barnard, M. P.; Lieut.-Colonel Prior, M.P.; Thos. Earle, M.P.; Sir M. B. Begbie, C.J.; Hon. Justice McCreight, Hon. Justice Crease, Hon. Justice Walkem, Hon. Justice Drake, D. Oppenheimer, the Mayor and Aldermen of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo, Major Peters, Capt. Ogilvie, officers H. M. S. Daphne, J. H. Innes, T. S. Dobbin, H. C. Beeton, Senator McInnes, Wm. Wilson, W. T. Marvin, W. C. Ward, Robert Ward, Robert Irving, James Angus, R. P. Rithet, J. H. Todd, S. Leiser, Capt. John Irving, Gus Leiser, B. Gordon, H. Saunders, Charles Hayward, Thomas McConnan, George Gillespie, Gavin H. Burns, J. C. Prentice, A. L. Belye, J. H. Worlock, J. L. Raymur, Charles Kent, P. Leech, Wm. Lynn, J. McB. Smith, C. Booth, Col. Wolfenden, E. C. Reddie, D. P. S., W. S. Gore, T. S. Gore, James Dunsmuir, Mrs. R Dunsmuir, B. W. Pearse, E. G. Matthews, Tom. Kains, Dr. S. D. Pope, D. Wilson, J. Fannin, A. R. Milne, Capt. Shears, A. C. Tilton, A. B. Gray, M. T. Johnston, H. S. Mason, C. A. Holland, H. V. Golpin, P. R. Brown, H. Carmichael, W. P. Sayward, W. S. Chambers, B. H. T. Drake, H. D. Helmcken, J. W. Taylor, H. B. W. Aikman, F. G. Walker, C. C. Pemberton, A. S. Dumbleton, Lindley Crease, W. H. Langley, Hon. J. S. Helmcken, Dr. J. D. Helmcken, J. S. Yates, Geo. Jay, A. P. Luxton, A. J. Langley, N. P. Snowden, D. R. Harris, R. S. Byrn, W. R. Clarke, George Byrnes, Joshua Davies, H. F. Heisterman, Jos. Lœwen, E. L. Erb, Francis Bourchier, C. J. Leggatt, H. Coombe, J. C. Prevost, Sheriff McMillan, F. Hussey, E. Crow Baker, R. B. McMicking, Dr. T. J. Jones, P. H. Marshall, Dr. McNaughton Jones, Dr. Powell, Dr. Duncan, Capt. Curwin, F. C. Davidge, Capt. McCallum, Wm. Dalby, F. J. Claxton, Wm. Wilson, D. Spencer, H. Young, H. K. Prior, Sir Joseph Trutch, John Trutch, A. Keast, Jno. Steavenson, J. H. McLaughlin, Major Nicholles, Hon. P. O'Reilly, A. Begg, G. M. Sproat, P. Dunlevy, T. Lubbe, Dr. Davie, Capt. Power, Mrs. J. Morley, A. Boyd, Major Clarke, U. S. Consul Myers, F. B. Gregory, L. Goodacre, N. Shakespeare, T. A. Cavins, E. H. Fletcher, A. J. W. Bridgman, F. C. Gamble, Wm. Fisher, Jr., E. Baynes Reed, Dr. Richardson, W. H. Ellis, A. G. Sargison, Dr. Pearson, Wm. Templeman, Henry Lawson, W. J. Gallagher, J. C. McLagan, J. M. O'Brien, Geo. Kennedy, James Vail, H. McCutcheon, Geo. Norris, D. M. Carley, A. C. Flumerfelt, J. Salloway, H. M. Dumbleton, C. P. Woolley, Col. Haughton, A. J. C. Galletly, Captain Gaudin, G. Morkill, E. M. Bovill, S. P. Tuck, W. H. Branson, Major Dupont, Hon. A. N. Richards, Forest Angus, J. J. Austin, Wm. Ward, jr., Cecil Ward, J. Oliver, Capt. Devereux, J. D. Pemberton, Fred. Pemberton, Arthur Smith, C. E. Redfern, J. T. Fell, Hy. Moss, Thos. Shotbolt, the Revs. Townsend, Bishop Lemmens, Bishop Hills, Archdeacon Scriven, Dr. Smith, Jenns, Watson, White, Macleod, Cridge, Lipscombe, Gardner, Paddon, Schofield, Barber, Brown, McRae, Dobbs and Arden; Messrs. John Russell, Wm. Goepel, Jas. Hutcheson, Capt. Gerrard, Thos. Nicholson, John Doran, Thos. McInnes, W. Bullen, W. Monteith, R. Erskine, S. Dueti, S. P. Mills, J. H. Robertson, F. G. Richards, jr., C. E. Renouf, E. V. Bodwell, P. Æ. Irving, Miss Barber, Mrs. Raymur.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Having taken his seat on the throne, His Honor addressed the House as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"I am glad to meet you all once more for the purpose of devising measures for the public good, and making provision for the public service.

"Since we last met, death has deprived Canada of her greatest statesman, Sir John Macdonald, whose distinguished services had been given to his Queen and country for so many years, and who was so largely instrumental in binding together the scattered possessions of Her Majesty in North America, into one united Dominion, washed by two great oceans.

"And now the great nation, of which it is our pride to form a part, has been plunged in grief, by the sudden and untimely death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, presumptive heir to the throne. I am sure your hearty sympathy goes out to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, to the bereaved parents, and to other members of the Royal Family, in the loss they, and the nation, have sustained.

"Turning to matters of local concern, I congratulate you upon the past year of solid prosperity, and the encouraging outlook for the future.

"The public revenue has far exceeded your expectations, with the prospect of a still more satisfactory increase during the year upon which we have entered.

"The principal industries are, for the most part, in a thriving condition, especially that of coal mining, the output having reached considerably over a million tons, or about 50 per cent. more than that of the previous year.

"The recent discovery of rich and extensive quartz ledges in the Kootenay District is attracting the attention of capitalists, and cannot fail to bring about a period of great activity in that promising district, while from the large hydraulic mining enterprises now being undertaken in Cariboo may reasonably be anticipated a revival of the mining activity of old days in that important gold-field.

"The Kootenay and Columbia railway has been completed and in operation for some time, and promises to become an important factor in opening up that part of the country.

"It is gratifying to be able to announce the practical completion of the Shuswap and Okanagan railway, and to feel assured that this important work has been accomplished without the probability of entailing any financial charge upon the public revenue.

"Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted in different parts of the province during the past season, and much valuable information has been obtained. You will be asked to make liberal provision for continuing this important work.

"Acting under the authority of legislation of last session, one of my ministers proceeded to London, and was successful in floating a three per cent. Inscribed Stock loan upon terms highly favorable to the province, and which it is believed will enable the public debt to be consolidated on a most advantageous basis. The papers connected with these transactions will be laid before you.

"Last session amendments were made to the land law, with a view to discouraging speculation in public lands suitable for agricultural purposes. You will be invited to consider further amendments in that direction; as it is deemed important that agricultural lands should be preserved for actual settlers.

"Measures for the following purposes will also be submitted for your consideration:—

"A Bill dealing with various matters of Municipal reform.

"A Bill in relation to the Magistracy.

"Amendments to the Mineral Act of last session, suggested by its actual working.

"A Bill dealing with Mining Partnerships.

"A Bill to amend the Public School Act.

"Certain proposals for the establishment of settlements of Crofters at various points along the seaboard, with a view to the development of our deep-sea fisheries, will be submitted for your consideration.

"Although long delayed, there is reason to anticipate an early settlement of the vexed question of our rights in the Behring Sea, and we can only hope that the terms may be such as will permit of our important sealing industry being prosecuted without further obstruction.

"The public accounts will be laid before you, and the estimates of revenue and expenditure will be presented at an early stage of the session.

"I now leave you to your deliberations, praying that the Supreme Ruler may guide you to such conclusions as may be most conducive to the public weal."

BUSINESS COMMENCED.

His Honor having retired, Mr. Speaker took the chair and the House was opened in the usual form, with prayers by the Lord Bishop of Columbia.

The preliminary routine motions were then presented and disposed of, and the Attorney-General introduced the first measure of the session—a bill to amend the Companies' Act of 1890. The bill is a very short one, being framed simply for the purpose of correcting a clerical error of section 49 of the act to be amended. It passed its first reading and was set for the second on Monday, to which day the House stands adjourned.

The usual list of "notices" were filed promptly on the adjournment of the House. All are to be dealt with at the next sitting. The Chief Commissioner announces his intention of introducing a bill to amend the Land Act, and the Attorney-General gives notice of bills to amend the Constitution Act, the Magistrates' Act and the Municipalities' Act.

Mr. Anderson has a long resolution on the paper, dealing with Samuel Greer and his celebrated claim. It reads as follows:

"That a Select committee be appointed, to consist of Messrs. Stoddard, Fletcher, Keith, Grant and the mover, to enquire into the circumstances connected with certain lands claimed by Samuel Greer on English Bay, and the adverse claims of Angus and Smith to the same lands; and what number of acres of land is claimed by Angus and Smith in Crown grants numbered 91 and 98 in New Westminster district, in the province of British Columbia, and by whom surveyed, if any one, and what price (if any) per acre was paid to the Government of the aforesaid province for the same; and what steps the Government have taken with respect to the report of a Select committee submitted to the House and appointed April 14, 1888; and also as to another report of a Select committee of the House, dated March 14, 1890, and to further enquire into a certain petition of right between the Government of the aforesaid province and Samuel Greer, with power to call for persons, papers and documents, and to examine witnesses and report to the House."

Hon. Mr. Beaven has also a short resolution on the list, asking for a printed copy of an act of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed during the 40th and 41st years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 59.

The only question listed is by the leader of the Opposition, and is addressed to the Minister of Finance. It reads:

"Upon what date or dates, to what amount and at what rate of interest have the Government issued and sold inscribed or registered British Columbia stock; upon what date or dates is the principal repayabe?

"What amount of the loan of £700,000, authorized by the 'British Columbia Loan Act, 1891,' has been placed upon the English market and at what rate of interest; what offers have been received and what accepted?

"How much of the money obtained under the 'Loan Act of 1891' has been applied to redeeming the debentures issued under the authority of the British Columbia Loan Acts of 1877 and 1887?'

"What sum (if any) has been set apart out of the consolidated revenue fund of the province to pay interest on stock issued under the 'British Columbia Loan Act, 1891?'

"At what date and in what amount (if any) has money been appropriated for the creation and maintenance of a sinking fund for payment of stock issued under the 'British Columbia Loan Act, 1891?' and what provision has been made for the investment of the same?

"What sum of money in Dominion currency has the stock issued under the 'British Columbia Loan Act, of 1891, netted the province, at Victoria, after deducting exchange, discount, commission, accrued interest, stamp duty and charges of all descriptions, and on what date was the money received by the Government?"

NOTES.

A remarkable feature of the opening was the large turnout of ladies, despite the rain. Mrs. Nelson, whose presence is always looked for, was in her accustomed seat, while another distinguished party occupying seats not far from her was composed of Mr. Cochrane and Lady Cochrane, Mrs. and Miss Brady and Miss Lizars.

The appearance of the House has been greatly improved during the recess by the substitution of handsome leather-cushioned chairs for the unsightly and uncomfortable seats of former years. Other alterations have also been made, and all in the right direction.

"C" Battery made a fine showing at the opening ceremonies, but the public were not given the opportunity they hoped for of hearing the new band play. The boys in uniform came and went, via street car, in silence.

FOR THE KING'S PRIZE.

Belgium's Magnificent Offer for a Very Valuable Work.

Mr. Ferd. Van Bruyssel, in the absence of a Belgian consul in British Columbia, has forwarded the following to the COLONIST for publication:

"By a decree dated the 14th of December, 1874, His Majesty the King of the Belgians has instituted an annual prize of 25,000 francs, with the object of encouraging intellectual work.

"The prize offered for international competition in 1897, will be awarded for the book affording the best realization of the following programme, namely:

"Expose from a sanitary point of view the meteorological, hydrological and geological conditions of the countries in Equatorial Africa.

"Deduct from the present state of our knowledge of these matters the hygienic principles appropriate for said countries and determine, with confirmatory observations, the best regimen of life, of nutrition and of work, also the best system of dress and of habitation to be applied there for the preservation of health and vigor.

"Show the symptomatology, stiology and pathology of the diseases characterizing the regions of Equatorial Africa and indicate their mode of treatment, both from a prophylatical and therapeutical point of view. Establish the principles to be observed in the selection and the use of medicines and in the creation of hospitals and sanitoriums.

"In their scientific investigations as well as in their practical conclusions, competitors will take particular notice of the conditions of life surrounding Europeans in the various parts of the Congo basin.

"Both manuscript and printed documents will be admitted for competition. The new edition of a printed work will only be admitted for competition if it contains extensive alterations and enlargements having appeared, as in the case of the other books, during the period assigned for the competition, namely, during any one of the years 1893, 1894, 1895 or 1896. The works may be written in any one of the following languages: French, Flemish, English, German, Italian and Spanish. Foreigners desiring to participate in the competition must send their works, printed or manuscript, before the 1st day of January, 1897, to the Ministry of the Interior and Public Instruction, in Brussels. Any manuscript work to which the prize may be awarded, must be published during the course of the year immediately following upon that during which the prize has been awarded. The judgment governing the competition will rest with a jury appointed by His Majesty the King of the Belgians; said jury will be composed of seven members, three Belgians and four foreigners of different nationalties.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Bark Dominion to be Sold February 11.—The Whaleback Wetmore Continues in the Coast Service.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, Jan. 27.

The little steamer North Star, which ran on a rock in Pedder Bay some time ago, will not be lifted from her watery grave, her owners having decided to wreck her and take all the valuable machinery out of her. The hull is so badly damaged as to leave it it a total wreck.

During the past spell of fine weather great progress has been made in the work on the new C. P. N. steamer which is being built in Turpel's ship-yard. The steamer is being built after the City of Kingston model, and when she is completed she will look much the same as the Kingston, the only difference being in size, in which the Kingston has the advantage.

A couple of new sealing schooners are to be built in Turpel's yard next winter, if the sealers are successful this year in securing good catches.

The steamships San Mateo and Costa Rica are on their way up to Nanaimo from San Francisco.

The new schooner Sadie Turpel, which was built on Turpel's ways, and which is named after the builder's daughter, was launched this morning, at 11 o'clock, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, a good many of whom were on board the boat as she slid into the water. The schooner is pronounced by all the marine men who have seen her on the ways to be a beauty, as well as promising to be a swift sailer and a good sea boat. Her keel is 173 feet long, her beam 21 feet wide, and her depth of hold eight feet. Her bottom is copper fastened up as far as the load line. She will be immediately fitted out for the spring sealing cruise, and will probably leave on the 10th of next month, with Capt. Currie in command.

It is understood that plans are being matured, in San Francisco, for the incorporation of a large steamship company, and while all the capital stock has not been subscribed, several subscriptions have been made in individual sums, ranging from $100,000 to $50,000 and down to $25,000 each, and the prospectus of affairs will shortly be issued. The Johnson, Locke Mercantile Company are working hard in the formation of the company, as representatives of several large shipping interests in the Bay City. The outlined proposals, so much as they are known, so far, are to run six big freight steamers, built with all the most modern appliances. Aside from this, it is expected that a large development will be made in the trade with South America, and it is proposed to have steamers stop at one point on the Pacific Ocean, and another on the Atlantic Ocean. In the event of a new line being started, the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company will be merged into that, and probably the steamer Mineola will be retained by the new company, the other steamers probably going into the coal trade.

Steamship Empress of Japan sails for Asiatic ports on the 10th February.

The sale of the condemned bark Dominion takes place on February 11th.

The whaleback Wetmore has been bought by the Pacific Steel Barge Company, and will engage permanently in the Coast trade.

REVIEWING THE GOOD WORK

Annual Meeting of the Cathedral Association for the Advancement of the Diocesan Mission.

Interesting Address by the Lord Bishop of Columbia—A Most Satisfactory Showing.

The annual meeting of the Cathedral Association for the Advancement of the Diocesan Missions was held on Wednesday evening in the school room, the Lord Bishop in the chair. Among those present were Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Revs. T. E. Lipscombe and J. B. Hewetson, Sir Joseph Trutch, Mr. Justice Crease, Hon. P. O'Reilly, Messrs. John Trutch, Vowell, Galletly, and Baynes Reed (lay secretary of the Synod).

The Lord Bishop said they met in obedience to the command of the Lord who had ordered them to preach the Gospel to every soul. Endeavoring to place the means of grace within the reach of all in this diocese was a solemn duty which should never be overlooked. The length of this diocese of Columbia was 350 miles, the width 120 miles, and it included, with Vancouver Island, the many islands between here and the mainland; as, for instance, Salt Spring, Gabriola, Valdez, Texada, some of which were over twenty miles long. As ordinary trade and business increased, so with the Church of Christ. We must look forward to the work increasing. In 1879 the dioceses of Caledonia and New Westminster were formed, the episcopal income of the latter of which now amounts to nearly $4,000. In that year (1879) there were only fifteen clergy in the then undivided province; now, in this single diocese, there were twenty-four clergy laboring for Christ, and in the three dioceses over fifty. This had all been accomplished with very little outside assistance. During the last year they had prospered greatly under God's blessing. Eight new missions had been opened and nine new churches. In addition to this two Indian schools were brought into operation and a Chinese Mission opened. Six thousand dollars had been added to the Clergy Endowment Fund during the same year, for which they had to thank many kind friends, who had come forward so liberally with their donations. Regular services had also been established at the jail and the hospital. The difficulties they had had to encounter on the coal fields were great, but they were being overcome by loyal and determined men and they had now over 160 children attending their Sunday schools there. Alberni, Union Mines and Englishman's River still required clergy, and ten parsonages were greatly wanted. The $5,000 given from the Mission Fund was met by $6,000 subscribed by the people themselves. This work must be blessed of God in the future as in the past. We need not be too anxious. He will provide. But every one must strive his utmost to help on the work. Young and old—all can assist in giving to others what they already possess. Nothing can weaken the promise of Christ, made to those who preach His word and administer His holy sacraments.

Sir Joseph Trutch said he wished to pass at once to the business view of the matter which was not inconsistent with his position as treasurer of the Synod. It was only by the adoption of business processes that the work could be carried on. The term "mission," he thought, was a misnomer, and it misled people. They thought it meant work only amongst savage races. Here, at least, this misapprehension seriously affected the contributions. It could not be too clearly explained that the help rendered was only to those districts unable entirely to supply themselves with the ministration of the gospel. This association had an opportunity of assisting the church *as a whole*. It was the only opportunity they had in joining in this general and larger work. The mission fund supplied others, and it was a first principle in their religion to do to others as we would they should do unto us. We had this duty separate and distinct, and beyond the simple one of supporting our own clergyman, the endowment fund—called the Bishop Hills endowment fund, as a slight testimony of their love and veneration for His Lordship in his upwards of 30 years work among them—was started only four years ago, and by contributions here and in England, and, with those voted by the S.P.C.K., now amounted to upwards of $30,000, yielding an annual income of about $2,500. This was regularly paid into the mission fund, which was assisted also by the Ladies' Auxiliary; $5,000 is looked for annually from these general sources; $1,000 less than this sum has been received during the past year, which ends, however, not till the 31st March next. This is attributed solely to the want of information among churchmen generally, who, if they derive a benefit should assist others to share the same. Regular annual subscriptions are wanted, and the outlying districts must co-operate more heartily with those who are anxious to render them all assistance. We must communicate freely information on these matters and awaken a lively interest in one and all in this fund—the only source by which we can contribute to the advancement of the church as a whole.

Mr. Baynes Reed gave an interesting account of the envelope system (as adopted so successfully in the east), which it is proposed to introduce in connection with the offertories for this fund, the object being to awaken an interest in the breast of every man, woman and child who attends and loves our services.

Rev. T. E. Lipscombe gave an account of the work recently begun among the Chinese in the city, and Ven. Archdeacon Scriven said, in taking courage from the past, that he had hope for the future, and the work of the past should be maintained and extended.

Experience by visiting these outlying places would change the tone and feeling of those who sometimes ask, "Is it wise to attempt so much?" The collection at the meeting amounted to $102.32.

LITTLE LOCALS.

Peter Curran was fined $20 for an assault, in yesterday's police court.

The shareholders of the James Bay Athletic Association hold a special meeting this evening.

The grippe has a firm hold on several members of the police and custom house brigades.

A specially important meeting of Far West Lodge, K. of P., is on the cards for this evening.

Maxim, the celebrated Australian horse recently brought to this country, is dying with pneumonia.

For the benefit of the uneducated public, it may be stated that the Grip Publishing Co., of Toronto, are not responsible for the circulation of the ruling epidemic.

A MUSICAL TREAT.

The members of the Young Ladies' Institute and of Seager's Council Y.M.I., gave a very successful performance in The Victoria theatre, last night, and, despite the inclemency of the weather, a large audience greeted the amateurs. The performance opened with the original comedy "My Wife's Second Floor," the scene being laid in a lodging house near Bristol, England. The plot is as complicated as it is humorous, the complications evoking the heartiest plaudits and in them lie the real humor of the piece. Capt. Topheavy, R. N. (Mr. P. H. Lang), is called from home, and his amiable wife (Miss A. Dolan), in pursuing him decides to economise and to let her house to any comer disposed to pay a respectable figure for it "as it stands." The resolve is confided to Jacob Close (Mr. J. Mellon), who proves a very effective agent. The house finds a tenant in Felix Toddle (Mr. T. Sehl), and Fanny Maylove (Mrs. C. Teporten) appears upon the scene and is the cause of some uneasiness to Mrs. Topheavy. Here comes in the humor between the landlady and her prospective tenant, each suspecting the other of interfering with the affections of her husband. The complications are well worked up, and not at all extravagant, and the fun is intense, as the artfully arranged collusions between the parties. The characters throughout were well sustained, and the stage effects and properties excellently adapted. After no end of blundering the exploration comes, and all are made to feel small by their suspicions and mistakes, and happy by the fact that everything is as it ought to be. Mrs. Dundrey (Miss A. Parnell) and Tim, the partner (Mr. H. J. O'Leary), played their parts well, and added not a little to the general success of the comedy. Mr. James Collins having distinguished himself as an elocutionist in his recitation, "The Blind Piper and His Dog," the curtain rose on Buckstone's Irish drama, "Presumptive Evidence." The plot of the drama and *caste* have already appeaed in the columns of the COLONIST, and so faithfully were all the characters depicted that it would be invidious to particularize. The leading characters were particularly well sustained, whilst in the minor parts the assignments were equally happy. Mr. T. J. Sehl made up well, and creditably acquitted himself as Deep Dragon. Mr. Joseph Mellon's Pryce Kincheld was a happy conception, while Mr. T. H. Lang's Lewy Madigan (with song) was a decided hit. Miss Kate McDowell's "Cathleen" was a very natural and vivacious representation of the original as conceived by the author. On the whole, the *caste* was a strong one, and that the performance was thoroughly appreciated was certified by the plaudits of the audience.

The combined lodges of the Sons of St. George made last evening a pleasant one for all who spent it with them in Harmony Hall. Their number was large, and the character of the entertainment was as varied as attractive. The lodge orchestra was present, under the leadership of Mr. W. H. Brown, and after contributing to the concert programme, furnished the music for the dancers, who took possession of the hall on its conclusion. Refreshments were not forgotten, and some idea of the excellence of the entertainment can be gathered from the concert programme which is appended:—

Overture—Boccacio (Herman)............Sons St. George Orchestra
Leader, Bro. W. H. Brown.
Song—Madeline............Mr. G. F. Watson
Song—Selected............Mrs. Rolands
Song—White Squall............Mr. H. Firth
Piccolo solo............Mr T. Gough
Recitation............Mr. W. J. Hall
Song (comic)............Mr. B. Wills
Remarks by Bro. W. E. Ottaway, D.D.G.P.
Overture—Algerine (Matre)............Sons St. George Orchestra
Song—Selected............Mr. H. Firth
Song—Selected............Miss B. Russell
Song—Selected............Mr. Rolands
Recitation—Selected............Mr. W. J. Hall
Song—Bugler............J. G. Brown
Slight of hand............W. S. Smith

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HEALTHY PLANTS, FRESH SEEDS, FINE TREES.

Everything of the Best. Remember the Address,

G. A. McTAVISH,

13-w Invertavish Nursery, Victoria, B.C.

SIXTY—Days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres, more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at W. H. Wood's northeast corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.

R. H. B. COLLISTER

Dated January, 18th 1892. ja22.2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, Barclay Sound, commencing at A. J. Jackson's N.E. corner post, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 west, 40 south, 40 east to point of commencement.

J. H. WARNER.

Dec. 4th, 1891. dell-w

A MUSICAL TREAT.

...mbers of the Young Ladies' In... ...d of Seager's Council Y.M.I., ...y successful performance in The ...theatre, last night, and, despite ...ency of the weather, a large au... ...eted the amateurs. The perform... ...d with the original comedy "My ...ond Floor," the scene being laid ...g house near Bristol, England. ...s as complicated as it is humor... ...omplications evoking the heartiest ... and in them lie the real ...f the piece. Capt. Top... ... N. (Mr. P. H. Lang), is ...n home, and his amiable wife ...Dolan), in pursuing him decides to ... and to let her house to any ...osed to pay a respectable figure ...it stands." The resolve is con... ...Jacob Close (Mr. J. Mellon), who ...very effective agent. The house ...ant in Felix Toddle (Mr. T. Sehl), ...y Maylove (Mrs. C. Teporten) ...on the scene and is the cause of ...siness to Mrs. Topheavy. Here ...he humor between the landlady ...rospective tenant, each suspecting ...of interfering with the affections ...band. The complications are well ..., and not at all extravagant, and ...intense, as the artfully arranged ... between the parties. The ... throughout were well sus... ...d the stage effects and properties ...y adapted. After no end of ...g the exploration comes, and all ...o feel small by their suspicions ...kes, and happy by the fact that ...g is as it ought to be. Mrs. ...(Miss A. Parnell) and Tim, the ...Mr. H. J. O'Leary), played their ..., and added not a little to the ...ccess of the comedy. Mr. James Col... ...g distinguished himself as an elocu... ...his recitation, "The Blind Piper ...Dog," the curtain rose on Buck... ...ish drama, "Presumptive Evi... ...The plot of the drama and *caste* ...dy appeared in the columns of the ... and so faithfully were all the ... depicted that it would be invid... ...articularize. The leading charac... ...particularly well sustained, whilst ...or parts the assignments were ...ppy. Mr. T. J. Sehl made up ... creditably acquitted himself as ...gon. Mr. Joseph Mellon's Pryce ...was a happy conception, while ... Lang's Lewy Madigan (with ...a decided hit. Miss Kate Mc... ..."Cathleen" was a very natural ...ious representation of the original ...ed by the author. On the whole, ...was a strong one, and that the ...ce was thoroughly appreciated ...ied by the plaudits of the audi...

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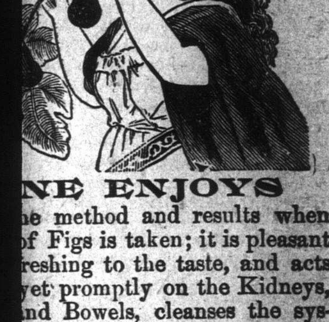
...YRUP of FIGS



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J. H. WARNER.

...h, 1891. de11-w

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Jan 30.

THE CITY.

Called to Calvary Church.

The congregation of Calvary Baptist Church, deprived of their pastor by the removal of Rev. M. L. Rugg to Seattle, have extended a call to Rev. Mr. Henson, of Moncton, N. B., a clergyman of great popularity and a powerful preacher.

Arrested in Vancouver.

Provincial Constable George Colbeck, of Moodyville, came over from Vancouver last night, accompanying Thomas H. Matthews, whom he arrested in Vancouver for obtaining $500 in this city under false pretences. The case will come up for hearing this morning.

"Too Much-e Noise."

Five Chinamen are summoned to appear in the City Police Court, this morning, to answer a charge of firing off fire crackers within the city limits, before a certain prescribed hour. During the past few days several teams have been caused to run away, in some instances doing considerable damage. This the police intend putting a stop to.

"In Rest, at Peace."

The funeral of the late Robert Dimma took place, yesterday afternoon, from the family residence, on Simcoe street, and from St. James' Church, where Venerable Archdeacon Scriven held the usual service for the dead. The pallbearers were E. B. McKay, F. E. Woolrich, S. Aspland, J. Joule, R. Robertson and F. Nickells.

In the Hands of the Government.

Hon. Justice Crease yesterday placed in the hands of the Government his report as Commissioner to enquire into the conduct of Mr. A. L. Belyea as police magistrate. The finding cannot yet be made public, not having gone through the proper channels. It will be presented to the Legislature during the present session by the Attorney-General.

Caught in the Act.

A man named John Bayle appeared before the police magistrate, yesterday morning, to answer a charge of stealing a pair of blankets from in front of a store on Johnson street. He was caught, the night before, by a couple of young men, who saw him deliberately take the blankets and go off with them. He did not go far, however, before a policeman arrested him. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labor.

Canada Western Hotel.

At the meeting of the Canada Western Hotel Co., held a day or so ago, there was a full attendance of shareholders, to whom the reports of the transactions of the company during the past two years, as well as the auditor's statement, were presented. The advisability of proceeding with the erection of the hotel at once was discussed at length, and an adjournment was taken to enable the directors to formulate a proposition to be laid before the meeting. This report of the directors will be presented on Wednesday, February 10th, to which day the shareholders adjourned.

An Upset.

A son of Neptune had a nasty cold bath, yesterday evening. He started in an open boat from Spratt's wharf, carrying a big sail, but no ballast. It was very squally at the time, and those who witnessed the man depart predicted for him an upset. They had not long to wait, for, about midstream, a squall struck the boat and over she went. The man on board acted as if this was not his first experience of a capsize, and, holding on to the keel of the craft, he coolly awaited the arrival of assistance. A boat was put off from shore and the tar taken on board, his capsized craft being towed in with him.

Football.

This afternoon, weather permitting, a match will be played at Beacon Hill, between an eleven of the Victoria Association Football Club and Corrig College; play to begin at 2:30. The College team will be as follows: G. Wilson, goal; A. Field and F. Green, backs; C. Wadhams, P. Higgins, and W. Pemberton, half-backs; C. Cartwright, R. Wilson, P. McLeod, F. Prevost, and J. McLeod, forwards. Their opponents are the following eleven of the Victoria Club: Goal, Foukes; backs, McConnon and Lorimer; half-backs, Archer, Miller, and Martin; forwards, Johnston, Goward, Muir, Punnett, and Dalby.

Returned for Trial.

In the Provincial Court, yesterday, before Mr. E. Pearson, J.P. the hearing of the case of Joseph Spencer against Justus E. Williams for malicious injury to property, was resumed. The injury is alleged to have been done to a sawmill on Malcolm Island, in which both plaintiff and defendant were interested. For the prosecution evidence was adduced to show that the property had been seriously injured. This was not denied by defendant, but he held that he was justified in his action, being a partner in the concern, and denied that he was actuated by any malice. Mr. Pearson, however, returned the case for trial, admitting defendant to bail—himself in $100 and two sureties in $100 each. Mr. J. P. Walls appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Eberts (Eberts & Taylor) for the defence.

Who's to Blame?

Suit has been entered against the city by William Bryce, who claims $100 compensation for a horse killed a couple of months ago on Birdcage Walk, by reason of the falling of an electric wire. Bryce sought redress at the time, and was shuffled about in turn from the Electric Light Co. to the Telephone Co., and from the Telephone Co. to the corporation—each denying responsibility in the matter. He has now decided to try issue with the city on the point, being advised that it is the duty of the corporation to enforce such laws as will protect citizens from danger and loss on public thoroughfares. On the occasion on which the horse was killed Bryce himself had a very narrow escape, and a man who came to his rescue was so badly injured that his removal to the hospital, where he lay for several weeks, was rendered necessary. It has frequently been suggested that the bylaw compelling the use of guards should be enforced where electric wires are used.

Shorthand and Typewriting.

This is the title of a new work by Dugald McKillop, which opens with a brief sketch of shorthand history, followed by practical suggestions to the learner of the art which will aid anyone acquiring it. Following this a chapter is devoted to the amanuensis, which should certainly be read by every person endeavoring to succeed in this work, for it shows how to be a successful shorthand amanuensis. The chapter following is for the reporter. The suggestions to the newspaper reporter are excellent, and one doing court reporting should have the points brought out by this experienced writer. Next is taken up typewriters and typewriting, and in connection with this is given fine illustrations of the leading machines and other appliances used in connection with typewriting work, with suggestions as to the proper use of the leading machines, the acquiring of speed, etc. In some respects he part of the work devoted to General Hints is the best, covering almost every phase of shorthand and typewriting work in brief and pointed suggestion which all in any way interested will appreciate.

The Thistle Club.

The regular dance of the above club was held in the Sir William Wallace Hall last night, and, as usual, was a thoroughly enjoyable affair. There were thirty couples present, and for several hours dancing was kept up, refreshments being served at midnight. The membership of the club is increasing every week.

Barclay Sound.

Mr. McGregor's survey party returned from the Alberni country yesterday morning. They have been in the district for the past three months, during which time some thousands of acres have been surveyed, including the proposed town-site of Belfast. They report bad weather, but say that the country over which they drew the chain is capable of wonderful development.

Canada's Patriotic Songs.

One of the most taking of recent publications in music is the little book of Canada's national and patriotic songs, by Messrs. I Suckling & Co, of Toronto. In it are to be found all the gems in musical lore for which Canada is famous, and being gotten up in excellent shape, with very neat print, and clear, correct music, the publication bids fair to be one of the most popular yet issued. Copies are on sale by M. W. Waitt & Co., Government street.

No Satisfactory Arrangement.

The gentlemen interested in the development of the Work Estate quartz claims met the property owners, yesterday, but failed to arrive at any satisfactory arrangement with them. One of the property owners submitted the proposition that they be let in as equal sharers of the profits, but exempt from all assessments. This did not meet with the approval of the would-be miners, and it is probable that the disputed points will have to be disposed of in the courts.

Gung He Fat Choi.

Yesterday, Chinatown was in an uproar, and all the evening, up to the time of going to press, the noise continued. In addition to it being their new year, it is the festival of one of their oldest and most revered saints, and therefore their celebration is being redoubled, if that could be possible. No doubt, the greater portion of the white population, at any rate the "small boy" portion, will invade Chinatown, prompted thither by curiosity, and, to some extent, by a desire to enjoy the various Celestial dainties dispensed at this season with an open hand. Among the coolie class of the Chinese quarter there was more liquor drunk to-day than during all the rest of the year.

Official Visit.

After Far West Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., had been called to order, last evening, and the ritualistic form had been gone through, Acting Grand Master at Arms P.S.R., F. M. Blomquist, introduced Grand Chancellor James H. Crossan of Nanaimo, accompanied by the Grand Vice-Chancellor J. H. Hughes, S.R. H. F. W. Behnsen, and D.D.G.C. M. J. Conlin. Grand honors were given by the Uniform Rank, the grand officers took their respective stations, and the lodge proceeded with the initiation of four candidates in the rank of Page. After a few well chosen remarks under the heading of the Good of the Order, by the Grand Chancellor, Capt. George Cavalsky, the lodge adjourned to the Delmonico, where they spent several hours very pleasantly with toasts, speeches and songs over a well supplied supper table.

Charity Returns Good Interest.

A good many Astorians remember Captain William Gore, who ran the steamer Mountain Queen on the Lower Columbia several years ago. He is down here on a visit, and yesterday went over to Gray's Harbor to see his brother. Of late years he has been running a steamboat of his own from the Little Dalles to Revelstoke, on the Upper Columbia. About a year ago he staked a miner in the Okanagan for $60 worth of grub, and when that was all eaten up the man told Captain Gore that he had a way-up prospect, but that he had nothing left to buy food with. Gore went security for food to the extent of $100 more, and the miner buckled in to work again. He struck it; the lode was developed and attracted a good deal of interest, and just before he came to Astoria on this trip, Captain Gore was offered $225,000 cash for his half-interest in the mine.—Oregonian.

Lake and River Traffic in B. C.

Captain J. W. Troupe, the new manager of the Columbia & Kootenay Railroad & Navigation Company, arrived in town from Revelstoke last night, and leaves to-day for Little Dalles, on business connected with the company. He says that the work for the present year will open up in March at the lower end of the Columbia, and by early April the whole line will be in operation. The fleet now consists of the Nelson on Kootenay Lake, the Lytton at Little Dalles, and the Columbia and the Kootenay at Revelstoke. The Columbia is a perfectly new boat, and has only run two trips since she was built last year. The Kootenay is being thoroughly overhauled, and the other two vessels are already in perfect running shape. Mr. Troupe says that owing to there being so much snow on the mountains the ice will be quickly taken down the river as soon as it melts. He has made trade arrangements with the Spokane & Northern and the Canadian Pacific Railroads, and confidently expects that the service for 1892 will be successful beyond all past years. He proposes to make the service a great deal quicker than formerly, running boats twice as frequently.

LITTLE LOCALS.

The next sitting of the county court will be on February 4th.

Yesterday's receipts at the public market amounted to the sum of five cents.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Building Society is to be held to-night.

The directors of the Albion Iron Works Co. met yesterday afternoon and arranged preliminaries for the general meeting on Monday next.

Frank Buddin was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 in the police court yesterday morning for being a frequenter of a house of ill-fame. If he fails to pay his fine he will be obliged to serve four months in the common jail.

In the list of Government appointments published yesterday morning, that of Mr. Thomas Cunningham, of Westminster, as a School Trustee, was noted. He succeeds Mr. A. E. Rand, resigned, not deceased, as stated.

The representatives of the various trades in Liverpool are arranging for a public demonstration in support of the measure proposed by Mr. William Rindall Cremer, M. P., looking toward negotiations with America for a general treaty of arbitration.

OLD MAPS IN VICTORIA.

Drawn When the World was a Century Younger Than It is To-day.

Captain George Vancouver's Skill as a Draughtsman and His Pluck as an Explorer.

In the office of the Surveyor-General, at the Government Buildings, there are some splendid old maps and charts of the northwest coast of this continent, drafted in the careful, and elegant manner, peculiar to all such publications issued towards the end of the last century. A glance at any of them suffices to tell that even the smallest lettering is finished with the most scrupulous care, and the larger words are, without exception, most artistic pen and ink productions. And the same exactitude that predominates the work, as produced on paper, is seen in the wonderfully accurate manner in which all all the surveys and soundings were made. Though many appliances now used in such work were never heard of at the time these maps were produced, the shore lines, running of mountain ranges, altitude of coast peaks, and indentations of even the smallest deviations in the most insignificant channels, are all depicted faithfully, the latest maps tallying with them in almost every particular.

George Vancouver, from whom the island on which we live takes its name, must have been a man gifted with exceptional talents, even in those exceptional days, when to be a commander in the British navy meant the possession of many and rare accomplishments. Two of the charts are principally the work of his pen, made from surveys taken in the years 1792, 1793 and 1794, when he was commanding the Northwest Coast expedition, consisting of King George's sloop of war "Discovery," and the armed tender "Chatham."

An inspection of these maps sets one thinking about the marvellous changes that have taken place in the country from California up, since Vancouver sailed along the coast on his hazardous journey. The old names, as they appear on his drawings, are all changed now. What is to-day the State of California he christened "New Albion." The country taken up by Oregon and Washington he called "New Georgia," after his King, and where Westminster district now is, was put down by him as "New Hanover," another compliment to his royal master. On his way north, he encountered the rugged shore line and high promontories of the coast, facing Queen Charlotte Islands, and called it "New Cornwall" in consequence. Many travellers since his time have noticed a most marvellous resemblance between that coast and the cliffs and rocks of Cornwall. Farther north still, he came to an altogether different kind of scenery, and named the long stretch of what is now Alaska "New Norfolk."

The track taken by his vessel is marked on these maps, so that one is able to see at a glance where the voyager landed and at what points he touched. The only spot on Vancouver Island that he visited on this journey was Nootka Sound. When on his way into Puget Sound, to which locality he sailed through what is termed on the chart, "Supposed Straits of Juan de Fuca," he passed very close to where our city now stands, and which appears on the map, "Point de St. Gonzalo." He sailed down Puget Sound, almost as far as it was safe for his vessel to go, and then, turning round, made up between the island and the mainland through to Queen Charlotte's Island. As he passed up the Sound, unbroken forest and rough silent tracts of country met his eyes, where now are splendid cities and thousands of miles of cultivated land.

Vancouver was the first officer of any navy to traverse Bering Sea, and the numerous track lines, showing where his vessel went in that locality, are ample evidence that he spared neither time nor trouble in thoroughly examining both the shores at the extremities of the sea and islands within it. And probably his men, ignorant of any legislation that could tie their hands, and holding fast by the rule that old ocean was no man's land, often amused themselves by killing and stripping the seals in that locality, that history, says were as plentiful as they are now.

The old battle continually waging between Seattle and Tacoma as to the correct name for the magnificent peak that towers into the sky midway between the rival cities, can now be decided. On both of Vancouver's maps the mountain appears as "*Mt. Rennier*," and, if this is really correct, (and there seems little reason to doubt its accuracy) both cities will have to lay down arms and cry quits, for both are wrong in the stand they have taken.

Another map, or rather tracing of a map in the possession of the Surveyor-General, is a plan of the region about Boundary creek and Rock creek, showing the 49th parallel, the American boundary line, and the British boundary line. It also has the location of the British and American storehouses and temporary dwellings, and the lines of the Rock creek and other trails. In view of the present discussion as to the correctness of the boundary line, the tracing, which was drawn in 1861 by Mr. J. Lambert, is a most interesting relic. However, as a proof regarding the correctness of one theory or the other, it is of no value.

B. C. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Business Transacted at the Annual General Meeting, Last Evening.

The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the British Columbia Rifle Association was held, at the Pioneer Hall, last evening, a large number of militiamen and civilians attending. Col. Prior, M.P., took the chair, being president of the Association, the business of the evening commencing with the reading of reports submitted by the secretary and treasurer, which showed the progress made during the year to have been quite satisfactory.

A very interesting report of the trip of the rifle team to Ottawa, in September last, was handed in by Capt. Smallfield, who commanded the team. Many valuable suggestions were submitted in connection with the report referred to, and a hearty vote of thanks was given the gallant officer for his services as commandant of the team.

The following members were elected as a Council to carry on the affairs of the Association for the current year: From Victoria—Lieut.-Colonel Prior, Lieut.-Colonel Wolfenden, Capt. A. W. Jones, Capt. Fletcher, Captains Dormer, Smallfield, Sargison, Lieut. Williams, Messrs. A. Langley and J. L. Beckwith. From Vancouver—Dr. Bell-Irving and Capt. Thompson. From New Westminster—Dr. Bell-Irving and Capt. Thompson. From Nanaimo—Capt. McGregor.

A committee was appointed to look up a suitable range, convenient to the city, so that greater facilities may be afforded in future for rifle practice.

At a meeting of the members of the newly-elected Council resident in Victoria, held subsequent to the general meeting, the following office-bearers were chosen: President, Lieut.-Colonel Prior, M.P.; Vice-Presidents, the Deputy Adjutant-General (ex officio), Lieut.-Colonel Wolfenden, Dr. Bell-Irving, of Vancouver; Vice-Patrons, the Premier of the Province, and the Mayors of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo; Secretary, Capt. E. H. Fletcher; Treasurer, Capt. Dorman; Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. Langley; Auditor, Capt. Shears.

CIVIC SALARIES.

The Question of Cutting Down the Pay Roll Discussed at Length.

A special meeting of the City Council was held in the committee room, City Hall, last evening, to deal with Ald. Humber's motion to consider the condition and requirements of the city service, with a view to increasing its efficiency and reducing the cost, if possible. The Mayor presided, and there was a full attendance of aldermen. Street Commissioner Lynn was the only civic official in attendance.

The Mayor asked why the meeting was not held in the Council chamber. According to the rules, all regular meetings of the Council were open to the public, but provision was made that special meetings might be closed.

A discussion ensued as to whether the meeting should be open or closed, and resulted in a motion by Ald. Hunter that the meeting be closed. In moving the resolution, Ald. Hunter said he was as anxious as any person that full publicity should be given to proceedings of the Council, but the present meeting was an exception. As the members of the Board were every day having intercourse with the officials, it was not desirable that any individual action the aldermen might take that night should be made public. It would be sufficient for the officials to know the result of the conference.

Ald. Devlin seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

The Street Commissioner and the COLONIST representative retired, and the Council proceeded to deal with the official list, in accordance with Ald. Humber's motion.

The following is the city salary list, which was discussed in detail, the debate not being concluded when the Council adjourned until this evening:

Treasurer's Office—Charles Kent, $2,000; E. C. Smith, assistant, $1,080; T. J. Dearberg, road tax collector, $600.—$3,680.

Auditors' Department—J. L. Raymur, auditor, $1,000.

City Clerk's Department—W. J. Dowler, city clerk, clerk of Police Court and secretary of Cemetery committee, $1,800; E. W. Bradley, assistant clerk, $480; T. S. Humphreys, $300—$2,580.

Assessor's Office—W. W. Northcott, assessor, building inspector and superintendent of public works, $1,800; W. Scowcraft, assistant assessor, $1,200—$3,000.

Surveyor's Office—P. J. Leech, surveyor, $1,800; Thomas Matthews, clerk, $1,080—$2,880.

Library—Dr. James McGregor, librarian, $900; Mary Noble, assistant $420—$1,320.

Street Commissioner—W. L. Lynn, $1,500.

Water Works—W. L. Lynn, acting commissioner, $300; T. J. Partridge, collector, $1,500; A. Borde, assistant collector, $900; Thomas Preece, foreman, $1,200: John Ede, caretaker, $720; F. Devoe, engineer, $360—$4,980.

Streets—J. Dewsnap, foreman, $900; T. Martin, engineer, $960; C. Cameron, teamster, $780—$2,640.

Electric Light—R. B. McMicking, electrician, $1,800; E. C. Sheppard, engineer, $1,500; Jno. Roberts, fireman, $1,080; W. Devoe, assistant fireman, $360; W. Rafuse, assistant trimmer, $720—$5,460.

Board of Health—Dr. G. L. Milne, medical health officer, $720; B. Bailey, sanitary officer, $1,088—$1,800.

Fire Department—Thos. Deasy, chief engineer, $1,320; C. N. Gowan, assistant engineer, $360; C. Bush, engineer, $960; F. Atkinson, engineer, $960; D. McDougall, driver, $840; D. H. Henry, driver, $840; Jno. McNeill, driver, $720; L. McNeill, driver, $720; C. Palmer, tillerman, $720; T. Watson, electrician, $120; three firemen at $240 each, $720; 17 firemen at $216 each, $3,672—$11,952.

Police Department.—A. L. Belyea, police magistrate, $2,400; H. W. Sheppard, superintendent, $1,800; J. W. Walker, 1st sergeant, $1,200; Jno. Hawton, sergeant, $1,080; H. A. Levin, sergeant, $1,080; eight constables, at $900 each, $7,200; nine constables, at $840 each, $7,560; one constable, at $780, $23,100.

Cemetery—Jas. Thomas, keeper, $900.

Pound—A. Shaw, keeper, $840.

City Hall—Jno. Creed, janitor, $720.

Park—A. Deakin, keeper, $900.

Market—E. C. Johnson, superintendent, $960.

Grand Total—$70,212.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, JAN. 29.

Owing to the slackness of trade, the Upton line steamship Sussex will lay up for the winter season. The next steamer of the line, the Zambesi, will arrive in the latter part of February.

The Mud Lark dredge was unable to work to-day owing to the rough weather, which also caused the carpenters working on the pontoons at the outer wharf to postpone their work for a day.

Steamer Walla Walla sails for San Francisco to-morrow morning.

Steamer Maude arrived early this morning with a full cargo of coal from Nanaimo. She will leave to-morrow night for Barclay Sound.

The following passengers for Victoria are on board the steamer Umatilla, which sailed from San Francisco yesterday morning: N. McGregor, L. Vigelius and wife, Mrs. G. Williams, B. Gordon, wife and child, W. A. Hay and wife, J. P. Roberts, W. H. Hutcheson, S. B. Barber, Mrs. J. Agnew, H. Lorenzo, F. Wainwright, Mrs. D. Moore, R. F. Bonson, H. G. Dodds, Mrs. E. Kirschberg, T. D. Kinsey.

Steamer Whitelaw cleared, to-day, from San Francisco for Victoria.

S.S. China, which sails from 'Frisco, next week, for the Orient, will take 6,500 tons of flour, the largest quantity that ever left that port.

Steamer Alert will go to Nanaimo to-night or to-morrow for coal.

Colliery Assignment.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 29.—Lawrence & Brown, operators of the Lawrence colliery at Mahoney Plane, have made an assignment of their coal mining plant, leases, etc., to Robert F. Potter, cashier of the First National Bank of Minersville, Pa. The Lawrence colliery is a very valuable one, and the largest in individual operation in the Schuylkill region. Its value is placed at a quarter of a million, but it is heavily encumbered through litigation arising from efforts to secure mineral lying under the Reading railway at Mahoney Plane.

35 CENTS - A - BOTTLE

USE IT FOR

Difficulty of Breathing,
Tightness of the Chest,
Wasting Away of Flesh,
Throat Troubles,
Consumption,
Bronchitis, Weak Lungs,
Asthma, Coughs,
Catarrh, Colds.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LABORATORY - - - TORONTO

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 200 acres, more or less, beginning at a point in a bay, ½ N.E. of North Island, thence 50 chains north to T. H. Warner's S. W. post, thence 40 E., 50 south, thence following shore to point of beginning.

J. McCORKALL.

Dec. 10, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 100 acres more or less, beginning at J. H. Warner's N.E. corner, thence 40 E., thence following meanderings of shore S.W., then N. 60 to point of beginning.

T. C. NUTTALL.

Dec. 9th, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 80 acres more or less on Barclay Sound, beginning at a post on east side of Forbes Island, thence following meanderings of shore northerly, and thence southerly taking in the whole island.

M. J. CONLIN.

Dec. 10th, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres Barclay Sound, beginning at P. W. Dempster's northwest corner, thence south 80 chains, west 40 chains, north 80 chains, east 40 chains to point of beginning.

J. BREDFORD.

Dec., 9, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres Barclay Sound, commencing at P. W. Dempster's northwest corner post, thence north 80 chains, east 40 chains, south 80 chains, west 40 chains to point of beginning.

O. WARNER.

Dec., 9, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 40 acres, more or less, water front fractional grazing land, beginning at J. McCorkall's southwest post, thence westerly 20 chains more or less, thence north 20 chains more or less, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains to point of beginning.

ELIZA BARNSLEY.

Dec. 10, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres, beginning at F. C. Coles' N.E. post, thence north 80 chains, east 20 chains, south 80 chains, west 20 to post of beginning.

J. DAVIES.

Dec. 9, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 300 acres, more or less, beginning at a post 20 chains from shore of Uculet Arm, east side, thence 40 chains west, 80 N., 20 E. to shore, southerly, thence 10 chains due south to post of beginning.

GEO. FRASER.

Dec. 10, 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in Bella Coola River, on the south side, starting from a stake on the northwest corner of John Rood's claim, running in an easterly direction 40 (forty) chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains, then following the bend of the river 40 chains to the starting point, the whole to include 160 (one hundred and sixty) acres, more or less.

THOMAS OSTROM.

Dated 13th November, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated at the north shore of the North Bentick Arm, Numamis Coast district, commencing at a post N. E. corner, thence running south 40, west 40, north 40, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement.

MISS AMANDA ENGVIK.

Dated Bella Coola the 10th of Nov., 1891. de18

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works, for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated at the head of Bella Coola, 40 miles from the mouth, more or less, beginning at a stake, at the south fork of Stuich, thence east 40 chains more or less, north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south to place of commencement, 80 chains more or less.

JOHN ROOD,

Bella Coola, B.C., Nov. 10th, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, viz.: Situated on south side Bella Coola River, starting from Mr. A. Nicolas' pre-emption claim and running in a southeasterly direction, following a side claim, then in a northeasterly direction 40 chains, thence northwest 40 chains, more less; then following the bend of the river chains, to the place of commencement.

MISS AMANDA ENGVIK.

Bella Coola, November 10th, 1891. dec18

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the north side of the Bella Colla River, opposite Frank Rysteds claim, commencing from a stake at the south east corner, thence in a northerly direction 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, more or less, to the place of commencement.

W. LEIGH.

Bella Coola, November 6, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Starting from Jack McDaniel's claim, running in a northerly direction 40 chains, then in an easterly direction 40 chains, then in a southerly direction 80 chains more or less, then west 80 chains, following the mountain side, then in a north-easterly direction 80 chains more or less to place of commencement.

FRANK RYSTEDT.

Bella Coola, November 11th, 1891. 18de

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase a lot of land on the south bank of the Bella Colla river, starting at a stake marked F.O. southwest corner, planted at the northwest corner of F. Granton's claim, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, then following the bend of the river south to starting point, the whole to include 160 (one hundred and sixty) acres more or less.

THOS. OLSEN.

November 9th, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that (60) sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated on the Bella Coola River, upper side Frank Rystedt's claim, starting from H. Lee's claim, thence in a westerly direction, following a side claim 80 chains thence south (20) twenty chains, more or less, thence east along the river (80) eighty chains, thence (20) twenty chains, more or less, to place of commencement.

FRANK HENRY.

Bella Coola, B.C., Nov. 9, 1891. dec18

I HEREBY give notice that sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in the Bella Coola district, on the south side of the river, starting from stake marked J. R., at N. W. corner of J. R.'s claim; east 40 chains, more or less; thence in a southerly direction 40 chains; thence west 40 chains thence in a northeasterly direction 40 chains more or less, following the bend of the river to place of commencement.

JAMES RUDLAND.

Bella Bella, B.C., Nov. 9, 1891. de18 w

I HEREBY give notice that sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commission of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated in the Bella Coola district, on the south side of the river, starting from Frank Olsen's N.W. corner, thence following a side claim in an easterly direction 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence following a bend of the river 40 chains more or less to the place of commencement.

JOHN ROOD,

Bella Coola, B.C.

November, 10th, 1891. de18,

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres at the Head of Ucluelet arm, beginning at a stake on east side ¼ of mile from head, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of beginning.

T. F. SINCLAIR.

Dated December, 3rd 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres Barclay Sound, commencing at W. G. Pinders S. W. corner post thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to point of beginning.

D. W. MORROW.

Dated December, 5th 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less Barclay Sound, beginning at J. H. Waner's N.E. post, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, to place of beginning.

J. CORBET.

Dated December, 3rd 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres Barclay Sound commencing at P. W Dempster's N.E. corner post, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to point of beginning.

H. HARRIS.

Dated December, 3rd 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days afer date I intend making application to the Hon Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less Barclay Sound, commencing at F. C. Davidge's S.W. corner thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.

F. B. STRONG.

Dated December, 10th 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres Barclay Sound, beginning at W. G. Pinder's N.E. post, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, to point of beginning.

WM. POWELL.

Dated December, 3rd 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 320 acres Barclay Sound, beginning at Wm. Powell's N.W. corner, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, to point of beginning.

PATRICK. W. DEMPSTER.

Dated December. 3rd 1891, de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 320 acres of land more or less, at Village passage Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake one-half mile from Rowlands Islet, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence following meanderings of shore north easterly to point of commencement.

W. G. PINDER.

Dated 4th December, 1891. de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase, 160 acres of land Barclay Sound, commencing at Henry Saunders N. W. corner post, and thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, to point of commencement.

A. G. SARGISON.

Dated 4th December, 1891. de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to purchase 160 acres of land, situated and described as follows: from a stake marked D. R. on the north-east corner of that land applied for by John Flewin, on Moresby Island; thence 80 chains south, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, along the coast to place of commencement.

DONALD ROBERTSON.

Victoria, B. C., November 30th, 1891. de6

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of land, situated and described as follows:—From a stake placed on the northeast corner of that land applied for by Donald Robertson on Moresby Island; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains, along the Coast line to place of commencement.

W. H. ELLIS.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 30, 1891. de6

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 320 acres of land situated and described as follows: From a stake on the northeast corner of land applied for by Peter Rosmussen, on Moresby Island, thence 80 chains south, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence 40 chains west, along the coast line to place of commencement.

JOHN FLEWIN.

November, 30, 1891. de3

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land, situated in Alberni district: commencing where a post has been planted about forty chains from the sea shore, between Cape Beale and Pachena Bay, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of beginning containing 640 acres more or less.

ALEX. SMITH.

26th November, 1891. no20 2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres commencing at Henry Saunders S W. corner post near small Indian Reserve thence north 40 chains, thence along Saunders line thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains thence east 40 chains, to point of commencement.

F. C. DAVIDGE.

Dated December. 4th 1891. de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres. Commencing at the S. E. corner of Indian Reserve, east of Rowlands Islet Barclay Sound, and thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Wm. CHARLES BRYANT.

Dated 4th December, 1891. de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land Barclay Sound, commencing at W. G. Pinder's N.W. corner post thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, to post of commencement.

CHARLES CURWEN.

Dated December, 4th 1891. de11

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on Daniel's Bay, Hawkesbury Island, Coast District: Commencing where a post has been planted 24 chains east of a stream flowing into Boxer Reach, opposite Amy and Mary Points; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the sea coast; thence easterly following the sea coast to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

HARRY M. PRICE.

25th November, 1891. de25-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, at their next sitting, for a renewal of my license to the Horse-Shoe Hotel, Chemainus.

MATTHEW HOWE.

Dated Nov. 12, 1891. no20-w1m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 200 acres of land, more or less: Starting at the sea-shore at the southwest corner of section 2, range 2 west, northern division of Salt Spring Island; thence east one half mile; thence south one half mile; thence west to the shore: thence along the shore to the point of commencement.

ARTHUR WALTER.

December 30, 1891. ja22-2m-w

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Jan. 30.

THE CITY.

A Surprise Party.

Miss Kate Davis, the popular organist of the Temple Emanuel, had a very pleasant birthday surprise on Friday night, when a great many of her friends visited her residence and spent a musical evening.

Parry vs. Vine.

This case, which was adjourned until yesterday, was duly proceeded with in the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Crease. Counsel for the prosecution and defence addressed his Lordship at considerable length, and the arguments having been concluded, Mr. Justice Crease reserved his judgment.

An Interesting Feature.

Readers of the COLONIST will notice, in this morning's paper, the first of a series of of letters from the pen of "Bill Nye," the famous and favorite humorist. An arrangement has been made with Mr. Nye, and every Sunday morning the COLONIST will publish one of his sparkling, fresh contributions, which will no doubt be read with great pleasure and interest.

Custom House Business for January.

The value of the imports that have passed through the Custom House in the last 30 days is $273,902, while the dutiable value represented by these figures was $222,389. The amount of duty collected for the month has been $56,189.23, and the addition of revenue from other sources brings the amount up to $65,249 27, as against $58,750.27 for January of last year.

Belaying Pins were Trumps.

Capt. Abell Douglass, commander of a little schooner, now in port, in which Mr. T. G. Rayner is interested, was in the Provincial Court, yesterday, before Mr. Robert Ward, J. P., charged with assaulting Mr. Rayner, by striking him with a belaying pin. The case was laid over until Monday, Douglass being released on bail, himself in $50 and Mr. W. Munsie in a similar amount.

The Police Station for January.

The amount of money taken in fines at the police court, for this month, totals up to $1,475. The usual varied list of offenders has accumulated during the month, and the following is a summary: Drunk, 34; larceny, 7; assault, 12; in possession of an intoxicant, 4; deserters from ships, 3; beating passage, 2; vagrancy, 2; threatening to kill, 3; gambling, 1; insulting language, 1; infringement of the Public Morals By-law, 4.

Hog Cholera.

Of the hogs recently ordered in quarantine on Mr. Robert Lewtas' ranch, twenty-one were yesterday destroyed under instructions of Mr. Fred. S. Roper, Inspector of Contagious Diseases, making in all a loss of forty-three from the same ranch. All of these had been suffering from hog cholera. The remainder, having been found free from contagion, the quarantine was ordered raised. Mr. Roper has visited several of the principal ranches in the Saanich district, in none of which did he find traces of contagious disease.

A Soft Deal.

Yesterday afternoon, a man walked into a fruit and candy store on Yates street and asked for 50 lbs. of tobacco. The boy in charge told him that he hadn't that much in the store, but that he could let him have 10 lbs. The intending purchaser then, picking up a stack of plug tobacco weighing about 20 lbs., put down $1 and walked out with the remark: "That's all right; 5c. per lb. wholesale." The boy immediately followed him and soon found a constable, who walked the individual back to the shop and made him return the tobacco.

"Victoria Illustrated."

Tee American Stationer, of New York, thus speaks of "Victoria Illustrated:" "Victoria Illustrated" is the brief yet comprehensive title of a book published by Ellis & Co., of British Columbia. It is a 4to, embracing at least 500 half tone reproductions of photographic scenes in or near that flourishing northwestern capital which gives name to the book. There are many portraits of prominent settlers, business men and government officials. The volume has been prepared under the auspices of Victoria's municipal corporation, and is typographically well done."

Victoria Building Society.

The fourth annual meeting of the Victoria Building society was held in the Sir William Wallace hall last night. There was a good attendance of shareholders. The annual report was read by the secretary and received with much applause. The substance of it was published in the COLONIST last week. The report was unanimously adopted and the following officers chosen for the ensuing year: President, W. D. McKillican; vice-president, R. Erskine; secretary and treasurer, A. St. G. Flint; trustees—J. F. Fell, C. D. Mason, R. Erskine, W. D. McKillican, W. W. Northcott, Chas. Kent.

Temperance and Templary.

Rev. Jonas Bushnell, Past Grand Chief Templar of America, has arrived from Washington, and will, this evening, give the first of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, the subject being, "Temperance and Templary." This evening, Mr. Bushnell will speak in the Pandora Avenue Methodist Church, after the regular service. To-morrow night, the reverend gentleman lectures in Spring Ridge hall; Tuesday evening, he will be in the Temperance Hall; Wednesday, he visits Victoria West; on Thursday, he speaks at Esquimalt; and on Friday, at Saanich; Saturday afternoon he addresses the children, at Temperance Hall, and, in the evening, he will lecture at Cedar Hill.

A Cure for La Grippe.

A correspondent of the COLONIST writes: "As La Grippe, or influenza, is very prevalent at present, not only in the East but also in the West and South, I quote the following prescription and treatment of the malady from Dr. J. H. Kellogg's large work on the rational system of treatment for over six hundred different diseases, in hope that it may be the means of relieving suffering and saving the lives of some worthy people:

"Influenza, or La Grippe"—This disease, which often affects whole cities or states at the same time, often making its appearance with great suddenness. Not infrequently the lower animals are affected at the same time with human beings. The disease is undoubtedly infectious, though not contagious. It is rarely fatal, recovery usually occurring within a very few days, although local irritation of the air passages and general weakness may continue for some time. Treatment—Warm blanket packs, vapor baths, hot-air baths, fomentations to the lungs, and cool or tepid sponging, with cool compresses when there is considerable fever, are the most important measures of treatment. The inhalation of hot steam should be tried when there is much bronchial irritation. When the usual passages are obstructed much relief will often be obtained by rubbing the nose with sweet oil or vaseline. Lard or fresh butter will answer the same purpose."

Still At It.

The City Council met again, last evening, Ald. McKillican alone absent, and continued the consideration of civic salaries. Who and where to cut were questions not yet decided when the Board rose, adjourning until Tuesday. The meeting was held with closed doors.

The Tenders Opened.

Yesterday afternoon, the tenders for the erection of a new syndicate brewery in this city, were opened, in Mr. John Teague's office. Mr. Steinman, the Seattle architect, came over, yesterday, to superintend matters connected with the initiatory work, and a meeting was held, last night, to consider the tenders. The result will not be made known for some days.

Back from Tumbo Island.

Mr. Watelet, one of the new owners of Tumbo Island, returned from that locality, last night. He says that work on the coal mine is being pushed forward favorably, and that the first shaft is being sunk as quickly as possible. Mr. Watelet will return to the mine, on Tuesday. Until he sees the place further developed, he is naturally reluctant to make any statement, one way or the other, about the prospects of his newly acquired property.

The City Police Court.

There were several summons cases brought before the police magistrate, yesterday morning, among them being those of five Chinamen, who were charged with discharging fire-crackers on the public streets. All were dismissed, save one, who pleaded guilty, and paid his fine of $5 and costs. A couple of sailors, who were brought up for deserting, were ordered to return to their ship, and Georgie Martin, an inmate of a house of ill-fame, was fined $50.

A $1,500 BLAZE.

Frame House, on Johnson Street, Gutted by Fire.

Damage to the extent of from $1,200 to $1,500 was done by a fire which broke out, last night, shortly after 6 o'clock, at No. 197 Johnson street. The building was a frame one-story residence, with kitchen attachment, and has been occupied for the past seven years by C. R. Thompson, a working ship's carpenter. Mr. Thompson, accompanied by his wife and child, left the house a few minutes after 6 o'clock, and at that time, according to his statement, all lights were out, but there were two coal fires burning—one in the kitchen and one in the sitting-room. Not more than ten minutes after their departure, the fire was noticed. It broke out first in the kitchen, and the alarm was immediately given by telephone from the nearest store, to the fire hall. The brigade turned out promptly enough, but there was 10 or 15 minutes delay in getting a stream of water on the flames owing apparently to the fact that no one knew where the nearest hydrant was. However, once the water was turned on, the firemen made short work of the blaze, which was finally put out about 7:30 o'clock.

The house was valued at $900, and the furniture and contents at about the same figure. The insurance amounts to $1,800, in two policies of $1,000 and $800 each in the Ætna and Guardian companies respectively. The policies were in the house at the time of the fire, but were saved by Police Sergeant Levin. The salvage is mostly of furniture and some clothing, the whole all more or less damaged, but perhaps worth from $250 to $500 now.

In connection with this fire, it is a point worthy of note that, although there were two fire alarm boxes within easy distance of the house, no one seemed to think anything about them. The telephone, a block further away, was used to communicate with the department. Those who have fire alarm boxes in their neighborhood will do well to locate them, and then enquire from some one who knows, how to use them. That's what they are for, and certainly, if used last night, the damage would have been somewhat less.

A BIG EXPLOSION.

Mr. Mortimer's Limelight Exhibition on Government Street Ends Disastrously.

Last night, Mr. James Mortimer gave another of his popular limelight exhibitions, at 115 Government street, the store formerly occupied by Capt. Warren, as a coal and wood office. The show had been extensively advertised for some days, and between forty and fifty people filled the small room, at 8 o'clock. Soon after that time the lecturer began his entertainment, and gave his audience several pretty views of scenes in England, Scotland and Ireland. At about nine o'clock he started the Irish views, and all went well for a few minutes. Suddenly, without any warning, whatever, a tremendous explosion shook the building. The gas bag, used for generating the light for the lantern, burst violently, with a concussion heard for several hundred yards up the street. The whole glass front of the store was blown out, and the room quickly filled with a suffocating blue smoke. The audience, in their frantic haste to get outside, somehow managed to close the door tight, and the confusion was heightened by the smashing of furniture and the cries of the women. By this time several hundred people had collected about the building, and the foremost of them seeing the predicament those inside were in, smashed open the door and liberated them. Then men, women, children and chairs, were huddled out into the street with a rush, and several policemen who were quickly on the scene, cleared the house of everybody but the proprietor. It was soon ascertained that, notwithstanding the severity of the explosion, nobody was hurt.

The accident was caused by one of the audience shaking the lantern stand, and by the subsequent leaking of two of the tubes connecting with the bag, thus bringing the hydrogen, oxygen and ether all together, and exploding then, by force of contact. Chemically the admixture of these gases is one of the risks experimenters have to run when performing many of their tests. The damage done is estimated at three hundred dollars, for, in addition to the wrecking of the glass, door and other parts of the room, the lantern, a fine new instrument, was destroyed.

News has just been received in the city that Harry Hewett, a well-known old Cariboite, is dead in Portsmouth, England, aged 60 years. Harry was a general favorite in the early days all through British Columbia.

Thaddeus Hanford, a pioneer of Pacific Coast journalism, and the founder and ex-editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, died in Seattle on Friday from the effects of a fall from the Grant street bridge into the water.

THE ABT RACK RAILWAY.

Efficiency and Economy of this System for British Columbia Development.

How the Cariboo Country May Best be Reached—Opinions of an Authority.

(Special Correspondence of the COLONIST.)

Since I came here my attention has been directed to the development of the Abt Rack Railway for steep inclines, both with regard to efficiency and economy. I need not here enter into a technical explanation of the many important improvements in the application of that system further than to say that it is being extensively and successfully used to overcome physico-economical difficulties, and that the result of numerous applications in Europe and some in South America, New Zealand and elsewhere, has proved it to be capable of doing all that which its inventors and those who have followed his initiative have claimed for it. Suffice it to say, under this head, that its capacity for inclination within the limits of actual practice and project under construction, is from nothing to an angle of elevation of 45 degrees, and therefore for any rise that the physical conditions of British Columbia might require, as for instance 500 feet per mile, it is the system par excellence for the interior development of your province.

I will now explain by illustration why the system is well adapted to British Columbia. Take the case of the Cariboo Railway originated and reported on by me some years ago. I then condemned the route to Cariboo by way of the North Thompson River, as an all rail route. But I have now reason to see that Cariboo does not require an all rail route, if the people of British Columbia can be satisfied with the Abt system, as used elsewhere. The necessities of the case can be covered by running a steamer from the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Kamloops, to the head of navigation on the Clearwater river, and thence, climbing the intervening ridge, to Quesnelles lakes, by the Abt system, using a steamboat for the lake traffic, and joining the north end of the said lake with Barkerville by another stretch of the Abt Rack Railway system. So far as I can now remember, without all the material at hand, the total distance of railway necessary to supply the service suggested, would be, including both sections, a total distance of 80 miles, and its approximate total cost, steamboats included, may be put down at $2,500,000—in round figures.

Now, the lowest estimate that I could make of the Cariboo Railway, by way of the Bonaparte route, was seven and one half millions of dollars—a sum that has been stated in the press, for local reasons, as too large. I will take occasion to say here, that those who have criticised the amount, would know more about it if they knew what they were talking about and had taken a walk of 600 miles back and forth as I did. It might be asked why I did not report in favor of the Abt Rack railway system before, to which I would reply that it is not used in North America, where they have no monopoly of the collective wisdom of the scientific world, granted that they are the foremost railway builders of their own style. That it is not used there simply proves that in this respect, North America is behind Europe and South America both.

Until I began to study the building of the Transandine railway by an English company, I was profoundly ignorant of all the details of the Abt system. Lately, however, I have got information from various quarters by which I see plainly that for sudden rises and difficult ground this is the system of the future, granted even that electricity will take the place of steam upon the same track. Its economical capacity on heavy inclines is so far superior to that of the ordinary railway as to put the latter out of distance in mountain country altogether. Locomotives are now being made that run indifferently well on the Abt or upon the ordinary railroad track. If the Bonaparte river was navigable, and could be used in connection with a railway, its advantages would preponderate over those of the North Thompson on all grounds; as it is not navigable, and yet it is possible to get into Cariboo for about one-third of the money by another combined route, why not take it? I am aware that there is much local and sectional feeling about routes in British Columbia, but I cannot see any justification for that.

Because the development of the best mining ground in the country will draw produce from all sources, therefore, there can be no principle of common sense for the few to try to sacrifice the interests of the many, for, irrespective of locality, this is what the said feeling amounts to. Now, you see how the expenditure of seven and one-half million dollars can be reduced to about one-third of this amount, without having cost the country anything; and all that I can say now, is this, that if your Government cannot go ahead and do the rest, I would say with Dogberry, when he charged the watch, "that if they make you not then the better answer, ye may say they are not the men ye took them for."

H. P. BELL.

Valdivia, Chili, Dec. 3, 1891.

AFTERMATH OF AN ELOPEMENT.

Mrs. Frank Channell Secures a Divorce and Again Becomes Miss Sarah Isaacs.

The following from the Seattle Telegraph's divorce column, yesterday, will be read with interest by Victorians, as both parties are well known here, being former residents. Channell, it is said, now makes this city his home:

"Probably the most important case brought to trial—important in the far-reaching nature of the consequences to other parties, which the decision involved—was that of Mrs. Sarah Channell against Frank Channell. Mrs. Channell, a pretty, hazel-eyed blonde, testified to her elopement with the aforesaid Frank Channell; that they had been married in Tacoma, May 8, 1891, the defendant then alleging to be the manager of Beede's Pavilion, in this city. During the month that supposedly was their honeymoon, they boarded at the Terrace, and her husband was in the habit of leaving her as soon as she lapsed into her "beauty sleep," and staying away until early morn. After the four weeks had elapsed, during which they lived on money he had borrowed from her sister, he levanted, and when last heard of was under arrest at Port Townsend. Desertion and failure to support were consequently alleged.

"Through his attorney the defendant, now conveniently absent from the country, made answer that having been divorced from his first wife, Laura M. Channell, on December 13, 1890, his marriage with the plaintiff three months later was void under the statute law. It was shown that the latest Mrs. Channell had no knowledge of her husband's previous marital relations, her pretty sister, Miss Isaacs, being an important witness.

"Numerous authorities were cited by the attorneys on both sides in support of their positions. In its decision the court stated that the proposition was a far-reaching one, as a decision for the plaintiff as claimed might illegalize a great number of children and involve an immense amount of litigation regarding property rights. The proposition was: Can a man take a legal advantage of his own wrong-doing? Three months after his divorce from a wife whom the papers in the case showed he had both ill-treated and robbed he took advantage of a young girl's ignorance of his previous marriage to elope with her. The court could not believe that the law would declare this innocent young girl the defendant's mistress. The object of the law was to give the parties in a divorce suit the right of appeal, and in this case no appeal had been taken. If the defendant's answer was held sufficient, the intent of the law would be vitiated.

"Judge Lichtenberg proceeded to give the truant Channell such a 'roasting' that, whatever his distance from the country, his pachydermatous cuticle must have tingled, after which the court declared Mrs. Channell to again be Sarah Isaacs and allowed $40 a month alimony, expressing the hope that the fugitive Channell would be captured and forced to pay every cent involved."

FROM THE GARDEN OF B. C.

Mr. J. E. Crane Visits Vernon and Sees Many Golden Prospects Before that Section.

Mr. J. E. Crane, of the firm of Crane, McGregor & Boggs, returned to the city on Friday night from a trip to the Okanagan country and Vernon. He visited the district on business connected with his insurance companies, but he is accustomed to keeping his eye about him, and he saw on his visit a great deal to wonder at and admire. He spent ten days in Spallumcheen, and visited the surrounding country a good deal.

The death of Mr. Dewdney last week has caused a great deal of very genuine regret among all his acquaintances and neighbors. It is recognized that it will be a hard matter to get a man in his place who will suit the position he filled as ably as he did.

The Shuswap and Okanagan railroad are now running trains twice a week from Sicamous, and the post office inspector has just completed an arrangement with the company to take over the mails, a change that is sincerely welcomed by everybody in the district, as, previously, there has existed great dissatisfaction on account of the incomplete and totally inadequate system.

Mr. Crane says that the farming population is being very largely augmented by numbers of men, who, attracted to the locality by the favorable reports that have gone out broadcast concerning its capacity, are settling down fast onto small farms and homesteads. For these latter there is just now a great demand, and the Earl of Aberdeen has decided to cut up the property he recently purchased from Mr. Vernon into small holdings ranging from 20 acres to 150 acres in size. His idea in doing this is to encourage fruit growing as much as possible, and in this respect he has gone a great deal farther also. As soon as the spring sets in it is his intention to start the erection of a large fruit cannery at Okanagan Mission. The whole of the residents of the district are loud in their praises of the Earl since he purchased the property, and there is no doubt but that he is doing his utmost to foster wealth and encourage industry among them. All through the country Mr. Crane saw a great many young orchards, some of them very large, and all showing prospects of fine fruit trees in the near future.

At the present time a great deal of grain is being daily taken into the Shuswap and Okanagan mills, and the farmers who have been in the country for some years are all doing well, and finding a ready market for whatever they have to sell.

Coal, and very fine coal too, has been discovered on the mountain just at the back of Enderby. Some excellent seams have been disclosed, and, in April, men will be put to work to investigate the find thoroughly.

All the cattle are thriving and looking well. The market for stock is never too full, and excellent prices are readily obtainable by all.

In short, the outlook from every standpoint is splendid. Mr. Crane says that it is impossible to speak in terms too glowing of the country and its appearance, and that it will always be able to hold, undisputed, the proud title of the garden of British Columbia.

WOMEN FOR WIVES.

In an article, headed "What Kind of Women do Men Prefer for Wives?" the London Spectator recently took the ground that men prefer, as wives, plain and clever girls to pretty simpletons. "Be clever and be well educated," says the Spectator, "for then you will get a husband, whether you are pretty or the reverse." Mr. Labouchere, in London Truth, takes issue with the Spectator, as follows: "If I were a girl on the look-out for a husband, I should play the game by adroitly flattering my contemplated victim; listening, with wrapt attention, when he spoke, and generally seeking to create the impression on him that I thought him, in wisdom and in charm, not inferior to the angels. At the same time, I should endeavor, indirectly, to bring home the fact that in me he would find a person with a heavenly temper, brimming over with domestic affection. I should take care to be becomingly dressed, but my 'get-up' would look as if it cost nothing. I should eschew slang and manly games, and I should be severely proper in my general behavior. My likes and dislikes would be those of my victim. In the present day, a man rarely deliberately contemplates marriage. He likes toying with the hook, but he does not intend to swallow it. The fly has, therefore, to be very adroitly thrown to catch him. The mistake girls make is not to distinguish between flirting and fishing. One hears a great deal about the vanity of women. Men are just as vain, and it is by keeping this fact well in mind that a girl gets a husband."

A GOOD NIGHT PRAYER.

Good night. God bless thee love where'er thou art,
And keep thee like an infant in H's arms.
May all good messengers that move unseen
By eye—sin darkened and on noiseless wings
Carry glad tidings to the doors of sleep.
Touch all thy tears to pearls of heavenly joy.

Oh I am very lonely missing thee,
Yet morning, noon and night sweet memories
Are clustering round thy name within my heart,
Like summer birds in frozen winter wood.

Good night. Good night. Oh for the mutual word.
Oh for the tender pressure of thy hand,
Oh for the loving caritas of thine eyes.
Good night. God bless thee love where'er thou art. Good night. P.

IMPORTANT PRINCIPLES,

Involved in the Case of Lee v. the Olympian, Recently Heard in the Admiralty Court,

And Referred to in the Judgment of Sir Matthew Begbie, Chief Justice.

In giving judgment in the case of Lee vs. the steamer Olympian, on Thursday last, Sir M. B. Begbie, C.J., local judge in Admiralty, said:—

"The amount at stake in this case is very small, and the facts are not complicated; but the principles involved are important. There was some contradiction as to matters of fact, and the variance of a few minutes (where minutes were important) on the question of time. This confusion is probably owing in part to the evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses being filtered through an interpreter. The facts, however, seem to be that the plaintiff came about 6 a.m. on the 6th of October last with his fishing smack of eight or nine tons, the Salmon, and another fisherman with his boat, of half the tonnage, the Neptune, to the public landing at the foot of Yates street in order to go ashore and buy bait, intending immediately to start out for the fishing grounds near Race Rocks. This landing is at the water front of a strip of land vested in the Corporation of Victoria by a purchase from Mr. Yates. It reaches from Wharf street to the water's edge (east and west) and measures 35 feet on Wharf street (north to south) and about the same on the water front, (also north and south, or nearly so.) The conveyance to the Corporation was specially sanctioned by an Act of Parliament, entitled "An Act to enable the Corporation of Victoria to exchange certain land for other land suitable for a public landing," (1880, c. 30—in Consolidated Acts, 1888, No. 87,) and a by-law (No. 89 (15), 24 August, 1881), passed in compliance with such Act, and it seems impossible to contend that the land is not dedicated to that pursose of a public landing and no other, and by the Victoria Incorportation Act, 1867, which has never, I believe, been repealed or affected in that respect, and is reproduced in the Consolidated Act, 1888, the whole power of dealing with "public wharves" is vested in the corporation, who, accordingly, have provided such accommodation as they desired, viz, a pontoon or floating wharf, and approaches to Wharf street. That being so, anybody who interferes with the free use of that public landing and wharf, is a wrongdoer. The corporation itself could not grant any license to any person to interfere with the right of access or convenience. They own the soil, it is true, but only as trustees for a specific object. It is alleged that this landing, having only a frontage of about 35 feet, is quite inadequate, except for small boats, and that ocean going steamers moored to the adjacent wharves (private property) are in the constant habit of projecting across the landing, without any interference by the corporation, or by the harbor master. That may very well be, because, as the harbor master said in his evidence, there must be a good deal of give and take in the mooring and departure of ships in Victoria harbor, that may be very proper; and when the "give and take" occurs between the owners of private wharves or those claiming under them, there is nothing more to be said that may be presumed to have been licensed by full proprietors. But where the "give and take" interferes with the access to a public landing, no such license can be presumed, for there is no person or authority capable of giving it, so long as the Act of Parliament of 1880 remains. If such interference produces no inconvenience, there is no person to complain, and the act, though wrongful, passes off with impunity; but the interferer acts on his own responsibility. Now, here the mate in charge knew that the two fishing boats were at the pontoon; he had seen them come in about 6 a.m; at that time, therefore, as well as in taking up her berth, the steamer had left convenient access for such boats as alone could use the landing. Then, at a quarter before 7 a.m., the whistle is sounded, and the paddles are moved for a few minutes. The plaintiff's evidence is, that they in the Salmon were then moving out (the Neptune got safe into the harbor), when the swaying bow of the steamer struck them, dashed them against the piles, and inflicted the damage. The defendant's evidence is, that the steamer's bow never moved at all; that it was, in fact, immoveably moored, and that nothing done on board the steamer brought her bow nearer to the line of piles on which the private wharves stand, and between which and the steamer's bow the plaintiff's boat was crushed. It is, however, incontestable that her bow was, somehow, moved nearer to the piles; for their own evidence goes on to show that the plaintiff brought the whole loss on himself by trying to squeeze between these piles and the bow of the steamer—a space which was less, they say, than the beam of the Salmon, though it allowed the smaller boat, the Neptune, to pass out into the harbor. But the defendant's evidence also shows that the Salmon had come in through this gap about forty minutes earlier. The steamer was, therefore, moved into such a position as to interfere with the lawful and reasonable use of the landing, and so was a wrong-doer at the time of the accident; and, therefore, partly to blame.

"On the other hand, that the plaintiff was also to blame, and much more to blame, for the accident, is quite clear. I have no doubt but that he saw the danger and took his chance; acting not negligently merely, but quite rashly, and this, whichever narrative of the accident be adopted as true. If the defendant speaks truth, the gap was already too narrow. If the plaintiff is correct, he saw that the gap was much narrower than when he came in, and narrowing every moment. Had their case, therefore, depended on the principles of the common law, the plaintiff could have recovered nothing, and judgment must have been for the defendant. But in Admiralty, where both are in the wrong, each party bears half the damage sustained by the other party, irrespective of the degrees of blame attributed to the plaintiff and defendant. Hay v. Le Neve (Shaw, Scotch app. 403). Vaux v. Shaffer, 8 Moo., P. C., app. 75. The Betsy Caines, 2 Hagg., 28. "Sylph," 2 Spinks, 90.

"It would be absurd to refer the question of damages to the registrar and merchants. I estimate the plaintiff's damage at $75. The defendants have proved no damages. The $75 must be borne by both parties equally, and each will bear his own costs of counsel, witnesses, etc. But having a discretion about costs, I except the court fees, which I direct to be borne by both parties equally."

The Church of England Sunday School Union meet on Tuesday, February 9th, at St. Barnabas church.

GOOD FELLOWSHIP.

The Societies of the City—Their Doings and Sayings for the Week.

The local Masonic lodges are getting down to work with their newly installed officers, who are making an excellent beginning. The officers hope to hand over their jewels, at the close of their term, with a good report as to the increased strength of their respective lodges, and the prevailing peace, love, and harmony. The usual meeting of Columbia-Victoria Lodge will be held on Thursday evening.

There is, it is said, steady progress being made in the L.O.L. Bro. Brimstone has taken over the Secretaryship from Bro. Campbell, who found himself unable to perform the duties of the office. New members are joining, and brethren coming to town from sister lodges are sought out and invited to take a seat in the lodge room. The Twelfth will be celebrated in Vancouver, this year, and a large gathering is expected.

The concert in Temperance hall during the week was one of which Pride of the West lodge, Sons of England, are justly proud. So great was the success that a similar performance is on the *tapis*. The Sons of England are becoming numerous in Victoria.

Scotchmen, who have made Victoria their home, celebrated Burns' anniversary with great *eclat*. They enjoyed an excellent concert by the choir of the First Presbyterian church and a ball at Assembly hall. The St. Andrew's and Caledonian society and Sir William Wallace society have their socials as usual during the week, and are speaking of another concert before the close of the season.

The Young Ladies' Institute have not as yet concluded their series of "at homes." Another of these popular gatherings is spoken of. The ladies feel the want of a proper hall, and are longing for the completion of the R. C. cathedral, when they will be admirably accommodated in this particular. Their theatrical performance of Thursday night netted a good round sum for the organ fund.

The Oddfellows of Spring Ridge (Fernwood Lodge) are arranging for a grand social for the benefit of the piano fund. Their fortnightly meetings are largely attended, and the strength of the lodge is every week becoming greater by the addition of new members. A new lodge has been established on the Saanich road, which makes a total of five in this district, with a total membe ship of 650.

The Y.M.C.A. are continuing their popular socials, and each succeeding one has increased success. The gymnasium is becoming more liberally patronized, and its patrons more proficient. The reading is also going ahead, while the membership is rapidly increasing.

The Hebrew Ladies' Association announce a leap year social for Wednesday evening. There is a limit to the number of tickets to be issued. The affair promises to be a great success.

PUGET SOUND FORTS.

New York "Sun" on Needed Coast Defenses—Preparation Against Chili.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 28.—The New York Sun had a long editorial yesterday morning upon the defense of Puget Sound. The following extracts are taken from the article: The memorial which has been presented to Congress by the Port Townsend Chamber of Commerce on the subject of coast protection deserves careful study. Probably no body of water in this country of equal extent and importance could be defended so easily and at such little cost as Puget Sound. At Point Wilson, Admiralty head and Marrowstone point are bold headlands, now owned wholly or in part by this government. Every vessel that enters Puget Sound must pass these three points, save that light draft craft might venture the hazardous run through Deception Pass. It would undoubtedly be practicable to station coast defence armor-clads at the entrance, but the cost of constructing and maintaining them would be much greater than that of providing forts. As to the value of the region demanding protection there can be no question. The eight counties bordering upon the waters of the Sound and interested in the proposed line of fortifications contain half the wealth of the State of Washington, and include, besides Olympia, which is the state capital, Seattle, Tacoma, Port Townsend and Everett. Several railroads are founded there, notably the Northern Pacific. A government drydock is also under construction, and that increases the need of defending the approaches. The commerce of Puget Sound is exceedingly important, the records of the custom-house at Port Townsend showing last year of American vessels alone 1,306 clearances for foreign ports, beside the movement of about 175 foreign vessels and also of more than 200 American vessels in coastwise trade. The value of the exports alone shown at Port Townsend was $5,727,166. The products and industries of the state include wheat, hops, iron, timber, valuable fisheries and coal. To an enemy the coal supply of Puget Sound would be particularly important, and not less essential would it be to our own vessels in case of war. Still another fact of importance is the proximity of Puget Sound waters to Esquimalt, on Vancouver Island, a most important British naval station. The growing value of Alaska gives additional strategic consequence to Puget Sound. It may be fairly presumed, therefore, that when the coast defense needs of the country comes up before Congress for consideration, the Puget Sound region will command a proper share of attention."

An Engineers' Congress.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Among the congresses which are being promoted by the world's congress auxiliary, it is proposed to hold in Chicago during the exposition an international congress of engineers. Its organization has been made a separate department of the auxiliary, and has been intrusted to a committee of prominent engineers, of which E. L. Corthell, of this city, is chairman, assisted by an advisory council, which will constitute a non-resident branch committee, and will co-operate with it by means of correspondence. The principal object of the congress will be to enable engineers to inform each other concerning the latest, best, and most economical practice in methods of construction and operation of machines, processes, experiments and investigations, including standards of efficiency, tests and measurements, to compare and interchange ideas, and to discuss points of professional interest. It is expected that the engineering congress will take place probably in the month of July or August, and will last six days, a portion of which may be devoted to visits for inspection of objects of engineering interest.

Important business will receive the attention of the Board of Trade Council on Tuesday morning next.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Adam's Express Company to Have a Formidable Rival for its Eastern Business.

Apache Indians to be Hunted Down Like Wild Beasts—Cruelty Begets Crime.

Stabbed to Death With a Pocket Knife.

STOCKTON, Cal., Jan. 30.—John Bangerter, a Swede, in the employ of Almer Drumard, a farmer at Waterloo, near Stockton, was fatally stabbed by his employer, yesterday. Bangerter was ill-using some horses and Drumard said a man who would mistreat a horse was a dog. The Swede said he would allow no man to call him a dog, and commenced beating Drumard with his fists, when Drumard grabbed up an open pocket knife and stabbed Bangerter three times. The wounded man died this morning.

To Hunt Apaches With Bloodhounds.

YUMA, Ariz., Jan. 30.—The authorities of Cochise county have imported a pack of bloodhounds from Hunterville, Texas, to aid in the chase of the renegade Apaches, Masse and Kid, two of the worst renegades in this territory, now in the Chihuahua mountains with a small following. These methods were adopted owing to the inability of the army to reach them. Lopez, the criminal who escaped from territorial penitentiary on Tuesday, has been recaptured at Adonde. Lopez is serving a seven years' sentence.

Taken off Safely.

NEW YORK, Jan, 30.—The men on the lost tug boat, Edwin Webster, which was blown out to sea with four dumping scows early Tuesday morning during the severe hurricane, have arrived safely at port. The Webster has gone to the bottom. The men were taken off the tug boat 22 miles off the highlands of New Jersey.

Chilians are Satisfied.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A special to the Evening Post from Valparaiso says: "The U. S. acceptance of Chili's reply to the ultimatum has given great satisfaction. Exchange has risen one-and-a-half pence."

A Rival to the Adams Express Co.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 30.—The ex-President of the Adams Express Co., it is stated, has a nice little surprise party that he will spring upon the Adams Express Company on May 1st next. On that day a new express company will launch out as a formidable rival to the powerful corporation so long managed by Hoey. As a starter the new express company has secured the entire territory covered by the Pennsylvania Railway Company and its various branches.

Train Robbers Sentenced for Life.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 30.—"Peg-Leg" Eldridge and Bert Curtis, the Rio Grande train robbers, were, to-day, sentenced for life to the United States prison, at Detroit, Mich. The motion for a new trial was overruled.

The Belt and Championship.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Jacob Schaefer has not yet accepted the challenge issued by Frank "Napoleon" Ives to play for the championship of the world. "I guess Jake forgot about it," said "Napoleon," "but I sent him a telegram on Tuesday to poke his memory. If he refuses to play the emblem will revert to me. If the last game in New York was finished before 12 o'clock, then the emblem becomes mine to-night. If not, Jake will have until midnight on Monday night to accept the challenge. I do not want to win it by forfeit. I am practicing daily, and am in good form." Charles Schaefer said that he had not heard from Jake regarding the Ives challenge, but was certain that he would accept it.

The Pope Persists in an Appointment.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 30.—Archbishop Blatzer has received word that the Pope has refused to accept the resignation of Monsignor Messmero, of the Catholic university at Washington, who was appointed Bishop of Green Bay, but who appealed to Rome to be allowed to remain in charge of his church work at the national capital. The letter containing the information was one of the last documents signed by the late Cardinal Simeoni. Monsignor Messmero's aversion to accepting the new charge is said to be due to no repugnance to the Green Bay diocese, but to a desire to continue the university work, to which he had become much devoted. It is not probable that he will assume the new position before next spring. The reason for refusing to grant the request of Monsignor Messmero is said to be owing to a lack of a sufficient argument for making the resignation.

To Investigate the Pinkerton Agencies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Representative Watson, of Georgia, appeared before the House Committee on Judiciary, to-day, in support of his resolution providing for an investigation of the Pinkerton detective agency. Mr. Watson, in his argument upon the adoption of the resolution, stated that Pinkerton's men had arrested citizens in different states without cause or warrant. They had, in their attempts to suppress mobs, fired into crowds and injured and killed innocent persons, and he thought it was time for the government to look into the matter.

Valuable Brandy Cargo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The German bark Oberon cleared for Hamburg to-day with 92,500 gallons of brandy, the largest cargo of this character ever leaving here.

"Jack the Slasher" Acquitted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The trial of Henry G. Dowd, better known as "Jack the Slasher," was concluded late this afternoon, the jury acquitting him on the ground of insanity. It is probable that Dowd will be placed under restraint.

Trotting Associations to Amalgamate.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 29.—President Johnston, of the National Trotting Association, to-day selected the following gentlemen to act in conjunction with himself as a committee, to meet a similar committee of the American Trotting Association: Gov. M. G. Bullaly, of Connecticut, and Major F. M. Fogg, of Tennessee. The committee representing the American Association, is composed of Messrs. Adams, of Indiana, Benjamin and McFall, of Wisconsin. These committees will meet in New York on February 5th, with the object of effecting a better feeling between the two associations. It is also likely that the question of amalgamation will be considered, as it is known that there is a strong feeling for consolidation among the leading members of both associations.

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WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

What might be done if men were wise,
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,
Would they unite
In love and right,
And cease their scorn of one another.

Oppression's heart might be imbued
With kindling drops of loving kindness,
And knowledge pour
From shore to shore
Light on the eyes of mortal blindness.

All slavery, warfare, lies and wrong,
All vice and crime might die together,
And fruit and corn,
To each man born,
Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The saddest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,
Might stand erect,
In self respect,
And share the teeming world to-morrow.

What might be done? This might be done,
And more than this, my suffering brother;
More than the tongue
E'er said or sung,
If men were wise and loved each other.

—Charles Mackay.

NYE ON COLUMBUS.

The Truth is that Old Man Chris was Out for the Dust—Bill Nye Doesn't Want to Kick

A Man When He is Still Talked of in Chicago and Other Places—But Chris Was a Liar.

(Copyright, 1892, by Edgar W. Nye.)

It is now 400 years since a solitary horseman might have been seen riding between his own home and the reigning works of King Ferdinand, wrapped in thought. Four hundred years have sped away, and a mighty nation, proud and arrogant, has arisen to do honor to that heroism and the courageous blunder which added a new world to civilization.

Reading carefully the biography of Columbus we find that no one in his age or generation could have been better fitted for the mighty job of opening up and booming a western world than Christopher Columbus, for he is said to have been one of the brightest young liars of his time. Columbus took prevarication in its infancy, it is said, and put it on its feet and made an industry of it. "He had a talent of deceit," says his biographer, "and sometimes boasted of it, or at least counted it a merit."

And this is the gentleman whose name we give to the world's great exposition 400 years after he found us while looking for some one else! I hate to seem pessimistic or speak lightly of a great man. I believe that I should speak of Columbus with respect, as I would have wished him to refer to me if our places

THE NOBLEMAN AT NYE'S HOUSE.

had been reversed; but oh, how sad it is to know that the land of Washington—George Washington, the man who would not lie even about his circulation—that such a land, I say, should have been discovered by a liar who represented the pauper labor of Europe! This, I say, pains and grieves me.

The biographer of Columbus also produces good evidence to show that Chris was not by a long, long distance the pioneer in the theory of the earth's sphericity. It was an idea taught by the Pythagoreans in the sixth century before Christ, which was, as the ready mathematician will see at once, about 2,000 years before Christopher Columbus got his lunch put up for his great journey west. Two hundred years before Christ, Crates is said to have constructed a globe map over ten feet in diameter and offered it as a premium with his paper, so that even in the time of our Saviour the sphericity of the earth was not a new thing. Religious matters, of course, engrossed the attention at that time so much that geography was yet in its infancy, but it was common talk in Jerusalem, especially on the west side, that the earth was round like a ball and composed of land and water.

Toscanelli had much to do with firing up Columbus to make the voyage of discovery. We hear very little of Toscanelli, and yet he taught Columbus that the earth was round like a ball and flattened at the poles. Toscanelli had figured out by means of logarithms and a piece of chalk that the circumference of the earth was 18,000 miles. This slight error of 7,000 miles, considering what disadvantages he had to deal with, and also that one astronomer as late as the sixteenth century made an error of 3,000,000 miles in figuring out the distance of the earth from the sun, not even discovering the mistake till years afterward, when he accidently paced off the distance out of curiosity—I say an error of 7,000 miles, at a time when there were so few barns upon which to make geometrical calculations, is not surprising.

Let us now pass on rapidly to speak of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, viewed in the light of more careful research by the biographer of Columbus. Is it not too bad to learn, after years of faith and trust in Isabella, that she was really one of our coarsest and jayest of queens?

Oh, what can be sadder than to catch a crowned head in a mean act? What can be more depressing than to know that your favorite monarch is a chump or a jay? Oh, it is terrible! I never had but one such experience myself.

Our house used to be quite a *rendezvous* for people of title when I was a child. Wealthy nobles used to come to our house and bring their dinners with them. We were very popular with that set. When they came I slept with my parents. So did the other boys. I held these titled people in great esteem, and gave them my pie. But one day a duke who was at our place shooting grouse, prairie chickens and cows, sat at table and combed his red, red whiskers with his fork. That settled it with him. I could not respect him after that. He also put his teeth on the table while speaking of his ancestors. I hate that. A man who cannot speak freely of his ancestors without removing his teeth at table is no friend of mine.

Isabella, it has been said, pawned her jewels that Columbus might go to the west and find a new world. The historian says she did not do that. So in the woman's department of the great exposition Isabella should not be permitted to hold the place which by rights Queen Victoria should hold. Victoria is very different from Isabella. She is upright as a monarch, and has never once stepped aside from the path of duty in order to satisfy her own selfish wishes. She has put in her little old eight hours per day reigning just the same as she would if God had told her to stand behind a counter and rap on the show-case and call "cash" for the same number of years.

STUDYING GOVERNMENT.

So the historian says that Queen Isabella, hoping for new realms to govern and for several new sealskin sacques on the return of Columbus, bade him godspeed and made him sign a cast-iron contract to turn over all his discoveries to her and Ferdinand. Then, believing that the great traveller would strike Asia, they gave him a letter of introduction to the khan of Tartary instead of a letter to Sitting Bull, as they should have done, and he set out.

He was to be commodore of Long Island Sound if he succeeded, and Governor-General of Constable's Hook. He was, by contract, permitted to retain one-tenth of all gold, silver, pearls, precious stones and pelts found on the voyage, after the costs had been deducted.

The biographer of Columbus tells us that the story about Isabella having pawned her jewels to fit out Columbus on his trip will not do at all. She and Ferdie just simply cast an anchor to windward, hoping to get a controlling interest in the Standard Oil Company before anybody else did so.

And so the story gradually comes down to the spinal column of lust for gold, not only on the part of his royal backers, but even Columbus and his crew were out for the dust, and that alone. What a commonplace tale, after our schoolboy wonder and admiration. Wherever Columbus landed, he asked if gold existed there. If not, he assessed the natives so much cotton per head. When there was gold, it was a hawk's bill of this metal per man and a calabash of gold per chief. The rotundity of the earth did not worry him so much as his own rotundite.

Finally Columbus got to lying again. He gave offices to his relatives, not only to his wife's family, but at last he got reckless and began to hand out offices to his numerous children. It was then time to call a halt, as the local Genoa papers so truly said, and when he offered to open up a slave trade between Spain and the Bahamas people lost faith in him.

It is pretty well settled that Columbus drew the prize for first seeing land, when as a matter of fact one of his men was first to see it, and that he put the money into a watch with a peach stone charm on the chain.

Columbus had been dead 230 years before he learned that his discovery was not a part of Asia. We can imagine him now, as he rode along the Jersey coast, inquiring for the Ah Khoond of Swatt, to whom he had a letter from Ferdinand. I can see him now at the Potter building or the Mills building asking for the Khan of Tartary, or trying to find his telephone number on a pink pamphlet at the ferry.

Yet we might as well give to Columbus the glory of his great discovery, whether he did it accidentally or from a mercenary point of view purely. We will let that go.

The time is ripe for celebration. Let us celebrate. When Columbus came here Patrick Henry had not even been surmised; Henry Clay had not been thought of.

The application of electricity had not been dreamed of, and the pink tea was yet unborn. Oh, what strides have been made even in one century, and in 400 years the change has been most marvelous. The use of ensilage at the time of the discovery of America was yet in its infancy. Lots of people did not know what it was. It is so even now.

Religion was at that time in a rudimentary state. Now it is perfected and painless in its operations. Then religion was a calamity; now it is a blessing, and is rarely as fatal as it used to be.

Cooking has advanced with giant strides. Pie, both *plain* and engraved, has been introduced. The brevetted pie with monogram has taken the place of the early tart, which was not durable, and which yielded readily to the action of the stomach.

Statesmanship as a means of obtaining a livelihood has come to stay. The study of government is beginning to interest the scholarly, while those who are not scholarly continue to scoop in the votes and do the growing.

Whether Columbus discovered this country on purpose or not, the writer of these lines is much obliged to him. Whether he did it for revenue only or for the advancement of civilization, his courage is worthy our respect and esteem, and it is my own earnest wish that his little episode in honor of his four hundredth anniversary may score a success, as the dramatic critics sometimes say.

Bill Nye.

Converts.

An Irish peasant brought a litter of kittens to a Protestant vicar, in a certain town in County Wicklow, requesting him to purchase them. The vicar declined. "Your rivrence, they are good Protestant kittens," urged Paddy, but his reverence remained obdurate. A few days after, the Roman Catholic priest (who had meanwhile been informed of the offer to his brother-clergyman) was approached, and on his refusing to make a purchase, the would-be seller urged a sale: "Sure, father dear, they are good Catholic kittens." "But how is this, my man?" replied the priest; "you said a day or two ago they were good Protestant kittens." "And so they were," said the peasant, "but their eyes weren't opened."

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

Horrible Conditions of Distress Amongst the Pauper Peasant Class.

Thousands of Human Beings Dying for Want of Bread to Sustain Life.

Harper's Weekly.)

Concerning the awful destitution that prevails in the Kazan Province, on the banks of the Volga, the following letter was recently written by M. Mikhnevitch, a staff correspondent of the St. Petersburg *Novosti*, who, in company with a physician, made a tour of that district. I translate it from the *Dziennik Poznanski*, of Posen, Prussia. It was intended only for private circulation, as the Russian government is putting forth every possible effort to suppress the facts in regard to the suffering that is being endured by the perishing thousands.

"The famine is increasing at a most appalling rate. The aid thus far rendered the sufferers is but a drop in the ocean of distress. We came first to the village of Mikhaylovka, which comprises about fifteen hundred inhabitants. The place had the appearance of being quite deserted, as scarcely any one was seen upon the streets. On entering a peasant's house our attention was first attracted to a bundle of rags and an old hat that were lying upon a bench. As the pile seemed occasionally to move, we turned it over, and were astonished to find the man of the household lying underneath, apparently suffering from a high fever. His body was almost rigid, and as the doctor examined him, he betrayed hardly any signs of life. His face was pale and expressionless, save, perhaps, as it indicated the abandonment of hope. His eyes were fixed on us, though they manifested not the slightest gleam of intelligence.

"Like all the residents of St. Petersburg, including the few who have rendered some assistance to the starving multitudes, I was quite ignorant of the actual state of affairs. This pitiable household was a sight terrible to behold; one which I will never forget. The one room which constituted their 'home' presented a picture of the most abject misery. A woman, with her face horribly swollen, lay upon the floor as if dead. She was scarcely recognizable as a human being, neither eyes nor nose being visible for the mass of bluish flesh into which disease had transformed her features. In one corner lay a fifteen-year-old boy, whose legs and arms were in a most pitable state of emaciation. He was unable to move, for his stomach was swollen to an abnormal size—in painful contrast with his limbs—presenting a monstrosity more horrible than could be conceived by the most imaginative caricaturist in the world. Two other members of this family were sick of typhoid fever—the peasant's wife and her five-year-old boy. The only one who seemed able to move about was a thin, mis-rable-looking girl of thirteen years. There was not even a crust of bread to be found anywhere about the room. Not a cow nor a fowl was to be seen; everything living in the shape of a domestic animal was killed and eaten.

"In other houses of that village we found conditions of distress more horrible, if possible, than those described above. Women, children, and even tender infants were lying about on benches, dying in terrible agony. The scene beggars description. We found nine hundred victims of hunger and the maladies which it produces in that one village, with only a few nurses to care for them. They were left to die by those whose strength enabled them to escape from the scene before the famine took the epidemic form.

"Just think of it! In Kazan province alone there are 950,000 human beings dying of hunger, while fifteen neighboring provinces contain twenty-seven millions of people almost as bad? A truly pathetic picture is presented by these millions of peasants dying the slow death of starvation without a murmur, while the Government Relief Committee have as yet only *discussed* a means of alleviating the distress! The deliberations of this distinguished commission, under the presidency of the Czarowitz, are securely bound with red tape and impenetrable mystery, though thus farthey have seemed to consist mainly in diligent efforts to suppress all accurate news relating to a calamity unparalleled in the history of this sorrow-stricken empire. Perhaps this is why the civilized nations of the globe have as yet looked only with apparent indifference upon this lamentable situation. But I am proud to note that the United States were the first to offer assistance, which was gratefully accepted; while, through the mule-like stupidity of the autocrat on the Russian throne, the prompt aid of England was peremptorily refused. This was a crime which the enlightened peoples of the world should not condone—a crime against humanity to stand in the way of succor offered to the millions of our race who are dying on the way-side for want of bread! True, it was but a mouthful, but the spirit of its reception by the hereditary oppressor may give a clue to the causes that have led up to this awful state of affairs.

"The fact is, it will require at least two billion rubles [a billion dollars] to provide the food, clothing, seed, and cattle that shall be necessary to tide over this disaster, and it is needed at once. Count Tolstoi, with the help of his wife, two sons, and two daughters, is feeding over a thousand families. In Moscow he has started a relief fund, while at many other points he has opened soup kitchens, to which the famishing people flock in thousands, blessing the philanthropist's honored name. His address is 15 Dolgokamonicheski Pereoulok, Moscow, Russia. All lovers of humanity who desire to aid in this worthy cause by prompt donations may send their contributions to the above address, through bankers in all parts of the world doing business in Russia, and all such may rest assured of its safe transmission and intelligent distribution.

"If the needed relief be not immediate and abundant, we may expect in the spring an epidemic of disease which will menace not only the lives of the Russian survivors, but also the entire population of the European and Asiatic continents. It will thus be seen that other nations, in this emergency, have a political and practical as well as a moral and Christian duty to perform.

"It has been estimated by expert statisticians that to sustain the lives of these 5,000,000 families till next harvest there shall be required 9,000,000,000 pounds of grain, 50,000,000 rubles for the purchase of seed, 4,500,000,000 pounds of meat; 750,000,000 rubles for the purchase of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, and poultry; and 50,000,000 rubles for clothes. I am pleased thus to be able to give the outside world a rough idea of the extent and the probable consequences of this famine."

Evidences everywhere abound that the terrible situation is the direct and logical result of the despotic system of government, which is maintained by 1,500,000 soldiers, besides an immense army of police and spies. Contributory if not primary causes are involved in the agrarian or land question, and the outrageous taxation of the peasantry which has been going on for centuries.

Let the untrammelled press of free America open its columns to the receipt of such donations of money as the great heart of that blessed people may dispose them to offer, and thereby set an example which other nations may be proud to emulate.

Countess Norraikow.

TASTE IN DRESS.

What Kinds of Color are Best Suited to the Different Complexions.

Colors that can be becomingly worn is a subject that is receiving much attention from women who wish to dress in good taste. If there were only the seven primary colors to select from, the subject would require little study, for a woman could easily find her most becoming color, or colors; but when she is confronted with the bewildering array of shades, to say nothing about the combinations, evolved from these colors, the task become a perplexing and complicated one; and only patience and a thorough knowledge of colors, will extricate her in safety from the confusing array.

The woman who would understand this subject should, in the first place, study her hair, eyes and complexion, and decide whether she would be called a colorless, yellow, warm or demi-blonde, or a pale, sallow, warm or demi-brunette; then, what colors are the most becoming to her type.

A colorless blonde, a woman with flaxen hair, light, pale eyes and colorless complexion, that is, a woman who lacks color in every respect, absolutely requires the warm shades of pink and rich, deep reds. While she can wear nearly any shade becoming to blondes, these warm shades increase her color, bring out the blueness in her eyes and glints of gold in her air, and are really her most becoming shades. She should carefully avoid all dull colors or very light shades, which, while worn by many blondes with more color, must not be included in her list; they will rob her of every vestige of color, giving her a faded, "washed-out" look. I have a young lady friend of this type who, against the advice of wiser heads, invested in a dull-blue silk, her favorite shade. One evening's wear satisfied her, and she was very glad to relieve the bodice and sleeves with a guimpe and facings of deep rose-pink crepe. Equally glad was she to change the faded, "washed-out" look the dress had given her for the rosy, fresh look the rose-tinted crepe carried with it. A dear experience, but one that will be remembered.

The yellow blonde has golden brown hair, blue eyes and a pure white skin, with tints of pink underneath in cheeks and chin. The possessor of these is a true blonde, and will find navy and bluet-blue, Lincoln-green, mode, heliotrope, tans, old-rose, wood-browns, white, the deeper shades of gray, Rembrandt red and a clear scarlet her most becoming colors. Mind, I leave out pale blue, which, though dedicated to blondes, is now considered one of her most unbecoming shades; lavender is preferable, and can, with clear yellow and the delicate shades of Nile or sea-foam green, be safely worn by many blondes. Neither of these two types of blondes have any too much color, and, of the two, they require something that will increase and bring out what little they have, rather than take that little from them. They will even find gray more becoming with a dash of pink or old-rose near the face; while a vest of red cloth on a green, navy-blue or black gown will make it particularly becoming to them, or any woman with a colorless or sallow complexion.

The warm blonde is the woman with red or auburn hair, light or medium-light eyes and rosy-red complexion. She can safely wear any color given for blondes, but the light blues, the pinks and reds. Cold colors should be given the preference, for, as a rule, her color needs toning down. Black, by many, is called "her color," also the ambers and warm, or red browns; the latter are universally becoming. I have in mind a woman of this type, who safely wears olive green, but it is a venture that must not be gone into too boldly, for if there is a tint of sallow in the complexion it will be fatal. So with the ambers; they must be carefully selected, trying each shade against the face in all lights—daylight, twilight and gaslight.

The pale brunette, with dark hair and eyes and clear white complexion, is the most favored type of all. She can be just as audacious as she likes, wearing any color she fancies.

The warm brunette, she with dark hair and eyes and reddish complexion, is favored almost as much, though, if her color is very deep, she might better avoid the warm reds, deep pinks and purplish-reds. These colors have a tendency to heighten her color, which, of the two, needs toning down, and the cold colors, like drab, gray, tan, heliotrope, brown, blue, etc., will most effectually do this.

The sallow brunette, dark hair and eyes, and sallow skin, will find the dark, rich reds, deep pinks, navy-blue, Lincoln-green, rich, warm browns and heliotropes very becoming; but she must look out for old-gold, orange, tan, dull-red or blue, pale pink, blue or green, and olive-greens.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Crease.)

Samor vs. Parnell.—For judgment under order XIV. Granted, execution stayed for one week. S. Perry Mills for plaintiff; Bodwell & Irving for defendant.

C.P.R. Co. vs. Bouchard—To amend writ of summons. Granted; two weeks time given. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken for plaintiff; Belyea & Gregory for defendants.

A couple of other cases listed for the day were adjourned.

A TALK TO OARSMEN.

William O'Connor Champion of America Tells the Amateurs How to Row.

There's a Great deal in the Choice of Boats and Rigging Fixtures.

For good sound practical advice to the would be expert oarsman, the following deliverance of champion William O'Connor, is very highly commended. The remarks quoted were made in course of any interview had with O'Connor by Mr. Eugene Buckley, of the Boston Globe, who, himself a thorough aquatic sport, appreciates full well the value of the suggestions. More than this too, in as much as the Toronto oarsman is not a man given to talking very much, when he does say something, that something is as a general rule very good.

Here then is the champions comment:

"As a rule "says he" novices, when starting in rowing, purchase a second-hand boat that has been in use for some time. The novice may be a man who stands 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighs 135 pounds, yet he will jump into a boat made for Jake Gaudaur or some other man who stands 6 feet in height and row with the same rigging. There was a time when oarsmen, both short and tall, would row just as Ned Hanlan did, but among the intelligent class of scullers, those days have passed. If I was to teach a young man to row I would first look him over carefully and find out his weakest points, and rig his boat to favor those weak spots. Some men have strong lower limbs and poor arms, while others can do an almost unlimited amount of work with their arms and shoulders. What a man wants to do is to reach a medium, and this can only be done by a constant changing of rig until he feels comfortable and has his work equalized. If a man has a pair of strong legs and only fairly strong arms he can lower his seat and outriggers, providing he is clever enough enough to clear the water, but if his body and arms are his strongest points, he can raise his seat and get better results for power expended. Hanlan is a good illustration of the former type of an oarsman, and old Bill Beach was the other extreme.

"Some men ask 'How am I to find out what is the best height for my seat?' That is easily answered. If after a hard row your legs are more affected than your arms you should raise your seat about a quarter of an inch, and at the same time time taking care to raise your outriggers until you can clear the water. Should one feel tired in the arms, and the legs are strong, drop the seat the same distance. When a man starts in rowing in the spring after resting during the winter months, he is likely to feel much stronger in the legs than in the arms unless he works hard with those members. Athletes delight in a long walk in the open air during the winter, and the result is they start in rowing with legs in good shape and arms in poor condition. Under such circumstances an experienced oarsman can change a trifle in order to favor those parts, but as soon as he begins to get in shape he must find that medium.

"Rigging a man in a boat is about the same as fitting a harness to a horse, for an experienced driver will see in a second what strap needs taking up or letting out in order to equalize the strain. I know positively that Beach rowed with his seat nine inches high, which was a radical change from the 6½ inches that Hanlan used to row. I have tried the high and low seats, and after all have settled down to 6½ inches, which now suits me best.

"After a young man gets well boated and rigged he usually starts in rowing distances and eventually trains for a race. You will invariably find that the oarsman who has a professional trainer comes out ahead, all things considered equal at the start. The watchful eye of an experienced man soon detects changes that can be made which will develop more speed and make work lighter and more pleasant to the athlete.

"Young men, as a rule, do too much rowing, and when it comes around race day they have left the race behind on the river. If a man does nothing but row I would advise him to go over the distance he will row every morning at a fair pace, taking care to watch his blade work and get command of his seat. In the afternoon he can take a good long row of four or five miles at a fair pace, but above all he must not do any spurting unless it is near the boat house.

"For a workingman who has but one row a day all his work must be done in the boat, and his starts and spurts must be done after taking his full distance.

"I favor pedestrianism for men who give all their time to rowing, and I always take good long walks after meals. This would never do for a man who works at a trade, for they would grow stale before race day.

"If a man knows by experience his best weight for a race, he should gradually get down to it, but once there he should let up on his work, and be satisfied to husband his strength for the day of the race. Spurting and racing with every man you meet on the river will not improve you, but on the contrary I am inclined to think it will develop a bad style.

"More speed will be obtained from 32 clean strokes to the minute than 35 that are piled in a reckless manner. When I spurt I usually run my strokes up to 35 a minute in a single, and with Hanlan for a partner in a double we can do 38 with ease. In spurting the back and arms are called on to do most of the work, and the slide is gradually lengthened out as the stroke is slowed down.

"Not one out of ten amateurs know how to train. They eat in a hurry, row immediately after meals and bring on an awful thirst. If a man must row immediately after meals he would make greater progress by striking an easy swinging stroke and rowing a long distance.

"The boat has much to do with the speed a man attains, and opinions differ as to the best lines. While in Australia I found they disagreed on what constituted the fastest model, just the same as they have in this country. Searle, Stanbury and others have their boats built by Sullivan, but I had my boat built by Donnelly. Australian oarsmen row all their races with the tide, and favor a deep and narrow boat, with less camber than those in use in this country. Sullivan builds those boats to suit the Australians, and Donnelly is noted as being an advocate of the full boats, such as we use in this country. A man who weiges 165 pounds in Australia will row a 10½ inch boat. They claim that the deeper it sits in the water in a race with the tide the faster it will go.

"I have given Ruddock instructions to make my new boat straighter on the keel, as I find that the boats that are cut away at the bow and stern require a man to keep up a very fast stroke in order to keep headway on, while the others run much easier and make better boats for a race.

"I find very little difference in Australian and American built boats. It is simply impossible for an American to go to Australia and expect to defeat Stanbury, for the climate is against us. I believe there are a couple of men who could win from stanbury in this country. I regard Peter Kemp, of Australia, the most finished oarsman in the world, not even excepting Ed. Hanlan, who, to the American oarsman, is a model sculler.

"At present I am rowing a 10½ boat, seat 6½ high, 57-inch spread, 9 feet 6 inch sculle, buttoned 32 inches, and 6¼ blade.

"You can say that I am ready as usual to row any oarsman in the world a single-scull race for any amount within reason, and Hanlan and myself will row any double-scull team in the world, Teemer and Hosmer preferred.

"As far as I am personally concerned, the gate receipts will be a secondary consideration in this match race, but we are nevertheless willing to row in any kind of water our opponents may name.

"I am having my new boats fitted with water-tight compartments, and see no reason why we cannot row in rough water as well as our rivals.

"Should a race be arranged with Stanbury I would demand that it be rowed on a lake course, as the betting would be so large that I could not afford to take any chances.

CAUSE OF THE WAR SCARE.

A Series of Letters which Explain the Coolness Between President Montt and U. S. Minister Egan.

By special commissioner at Santiago, the Colonist is to-day enabled to present to its readers what is beyond all question of doubt the true solution of the unfortunate unpleasantness which has existed between the President of the Republic, Jurga Montt, and United States Minister Egan. The key is furnished in the following letters, which speak for themselves:

To Patrick Egan, Esq., United States Legation:

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you with the fact that I will be at liberty for a short time, this evening, and, should you deem the occasion a fitting one, I would suggest that you meet me at my house, at 8 o'clock, to talk over matters of international import. Besides myself, there will be present my distinguished friend, Signor Planza, from Iquiqui, and also Lieut. Marshall, of the U. S. warship Baltimore. As you have probably not had any opportunity of making the acquaintance of Signor Planza, I might mention for your information that he is a free and easy player and will afford us considerable amusement, besides not a little profit. You are probably by this time well acquainted with the style of a game Mr. Marshall plays, and no further introduction will be necessary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With the greatest respect,
Yours, etc.,
Jurga Montt.

The following reply was sent by Minister Egan:—

To President Jurga Montt, the Capital.

Sir,—Yours received; sure thing.
Egan.

Another communication reads as follows:

To President Jurga Montt, the Capital.

Sir,—Referring to our official conversation of last evening with reference to the matters in question, I would ask your distinguished consideration of a proposal to loan me for a few days the sum of two hundred dollars. Was hit just a trifle heavy for a man of my limited means, and will in consequence be a little short for a few days until my next month's salary is received from Washington. If you can see your way clear to accommodate me I shall be duly obliged.

Yours, etc.
Egan.

P.S.—Your friend Planza plays a nice game of draw.

Following is the answer:—

Patrick Egan, Esq., the U. S. Legation.

Sir,—Regret my inability to comply with your request. Was severely injured myself and will have to lay low until I recover.

Yours, etc.,
Jurga Montt.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fires and Alarms for Month Ending 30th January.

Sunday, January 3.—Still alarm at 9 p. m.; smoke issuing from second story of A. Lewis' building, on Yates street. No loss.

Sunday, January 10.—One o'clock p. m., box 31. Fire at H. Gribble's store, Government street. Cause, unknown. Loss estimated at $2 000.

Monday, January 11.—Twelve o'clock noon; box 26; no fire.

Monday, January 11.—2:35 p. m.; box 31; fire at R. Jamieson's bookstore, Government street. Loss, $50. Cause, crossed wires.

Tuesday, January 12.—1:30 p. m.; fire at No. 46 View street. Cause, defective chimney. No loss.

Thursday, January 14.—1:10 p. m.; box 31. Alarm from corner of Wilcox alley and Fort street. Cause, tar igniting. No loss.

Wednesday, January 20.—9 a. m.; box 61. No loss.

Friday, January 22.—11:45 a. m.; box 31. Fire in Commercial alley. No loss. Cause, unknown.

Saturday, January 30.—6:30 p.m.; box 61. Fire at 197 Johnson street. Loss, $1,500. Cause, unknown.

No. of fires and alarms, 9. Total loss, $3,550.

Never allude to a dressmaker as Miss Sew and Sew. If you do, the chances are she may be offended.

The Queen City Social club will hold their next dance on Tuesday evening, February 2nd, at Harmony Hall. A pleasant time is expected.

Victory rested with "England" in the Rugby football match yesterday—the "Colonies" being defeated by one goal and two tries to one goal.

ECZEMA ON A LADY.

Stubborn Case of Skin Disease covered her face and body. Many Doctors Baffled.

Marvellous and Complete Cure by Cuticura. 6 years have Elapsed and no Return.

A lady customer of ours (Miss Fanny Atwood, of Caroline Depot, N. Y.) has been cured of a stubborn case of skin disease by the use of Cuticura Remedies. She remarked that her case had baffled the skill of many well known physicians. They unanimously pronounced it Eczema, with Rheumatism lurking in the blood. Some predicted that any treatment strong enough to cure the Eczema would surely increase the Rheumatism. She used two sets of the Cuticura Remedies. The effect was marvellous. Her case of Eczema was not only completely cured, but her Rheumatism was greatly relieved during the treatment. Six years have elapsed since the cure was performed, her Rheumatism has since never increased by the treatment, but rather diminished, and she sees no symptoms of the return of the Eczema which once so completely took possession of her face and body. Miss Atwood delights in telling of the good effects that Cuticura treatment had upon her, and recommends unsolicited the Cuticura Remedies for Eczema and all kindred ailments. Your preparations find ready sale; indeed Cuticura Soap is on the list to buy almost continuously.

Haskin & Todd, Druggists, Ithaca, N.Y.

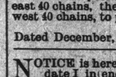
Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities, and thus remove the cause), and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), cure every species of agonizing, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 75c.; Soap, 35c.; Resolvent, $1.50. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by Cuticura Soap.



I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated in Coast district: Starting from Mr. S. Grant's S.W. corner on the north side of Bella Coola river; thence following S. Grant's claim north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to river; thence west to place of commencement, 40 chains more or less.

ALEX. McNEILL.
Dated Bella Coola, Dec. 3, 1891. ja15-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty (320) acres of land, more or less, situated in Coast District, and described as follows: Commencing at the S.W. corner post of A. H. Humphrey's pre-emption claim on the north side of the Bella Coola river, about 28 miles from its mouth; thence following said claim north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south about 40 chains to the bank of the river, thence east, following the meandering of the river, for about 80 chains, to point of commencement.

THEO. M. MAGNESEN.
Bella Ccola, Nov. 21, 1891. ja8-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the north side of Bella Coola River. Starting from stake marked "S. W." at the mouth of the Ielehe-gwang River; thence north-east 40 chains along the mountain side; then east 40 chains; then south-west 40 chains to river; then following river down in a westerly direction to place of commencement.

S. GRANT.
Bella Coola, November 11th, 1891. ja1-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated at the south side of Bella Coola river, starting from a stake about 1½ miles up stream, the Asaananny River; thence east 40 chains; thence north following mountain side 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south following down to place of commencement, 40 chains more or less.

W. M. MATHEW.
Dated Bella Coola, 18th Nov., 1891. ja1-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase the following described land, situated about eighteen miles from the mouth of Bella Coola River more or less, on south side of River, starting from a stake on mouth of lower branch of Assaananny River, thence following river in an easterly direction 40 chains, more or less, thence in a northerly direction 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less to river, thence following Bella Coola River down in a southerly direction 80 chains, more or less to place of commencement, all containing 3.0 acres more or less.

ROBT. JAMIESON.
Dated at Bella Coola this 15th November, 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making applicanion to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 320 acres of land Barclay Sound, commencing at F. G. Richards N.W. corner post thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, to point of commencement.

J. BURNS.
Dated December, 4th 1891. cell w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate near the Kettle River, Osoyoos District, commencing where a post has been planted at north-east corner of Lot 331, Group 1; thence north following the easterly limit of Lot G. 1, 40 chains, to the north-east corner of said lot; th

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

Transmission to Congress of Additional Correspondence—The Chilians Friendly and Conciliatory.

Affairs Can Now be Adjusted Upon a Satisfactory and Peaceful Basis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith additional correspondence between this Government and the Government of Chili, consisting of a note of Mr. Montt, the Chilian Minister of this capital, to Mr. Blaine, dated January 23; a reply of Mr. Blaine thereto, of date January 27, and a dispatch from Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago, transmitting the response of Mr. Pereira, the Chilian Minister of foreign affairs, to the note of Mr. Blaine of January 21, which was received by me on the 26th instant. The note of Mr. Montt to Mr. Blaine, dated Jan. 23, was not delivered at the State Department until after 12 o'clock meridian of the 25th, and was not translated and its receipt notified to me until late in the afternoon of that day.

The response of Mr. Pereira to our note of the 21st, withdraws, with acceptable expressions of regret, the offensive note of Mr. Matta, of the 11th ult., and also the request for the recall of Mr. Egan. The treatment of the incident of the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore is so conciliatory and friendly, that I am of the opinion that there is a good prospect that the differences growing out of that serious affair can now be adjusted upon terms satisfactory to this government by the usual methods and without special powers from Congress. This turn in the affairs is very gratifying to me, as I am sure it will be to Congress and to our people. The general support of the efforts of the executive to enforce the right of the nation in this matter has given an instructive and useful illustration of the united unity and patriotism of our people. Should it be necessary, I will again communicate with Congress on the subject. (Signed.) Benjamin Harrison, Washington, D. C., January 28th, 1892.

A PARSON ON "PINAFORE."

He Puts His Foot on the Ungodly Juveniles of His Congregation.

IONA, Mich., Jan. 28.—Rev. E. Lennox, pastor of the Methodist church here, is opposed to comic opera, even when given under religious auspices. The young people of his flock have been preparing to present "Pinafore" for charity's sake and for a month have been holding rehearsals. Mr. Lennox attended one of the rehearsals and entered a protest and schism immediately sprung up among the people, the line being "Pinafore." His attitude created so much comment and criticism that he has come out with long explanations, in which he pours enough hot shot into "Pinafore" to sink the craft. He says among other things: "I do not envy, but pity any member of my flock who, at the sacrifice of honor, indorses and participates in "Pinafore," and to me and to many godly people, not only Methodists, but in all churches, charity balls and pinafore operas in the interest of the poor are simply using the livery of heaven to serve the devil. This truckling to worldly amusements and this idolatry of godless pleasure is the curse of the church. The spectacle of church members at nightly 'pinafores' when society seeks in nightly gospels to reclaim a town where several young people have committed suicide in the last year through sheer corruption, and where scores of others are going to destruction through gin mills in full blast seven days in the week, might well make the angels weep and pain the heart of every godly person, while godless men look on and laugh and the church is disgraced." Mr. Lennox is aroused, and will stop the show if possible, while the "Pinafore" element in his congregation are determined that it shall be given.

KINGSTON'S MEMBER.

Mr. Metcalfe's Declarations on Nomination Day in the Limestone City.

KINGSTON, Jan. 28.—The following summary of Mr. Metcalfe's, M. P., declaration of policy at the Kingston nomination, will be of interest: Mr. Metcalfe opened the ball, and expressed his sense of his own inability to fill Sir John's shoes, but would do his best for the city. He advised his friends to do nothing to invalidate the election as the Grits would only be too ready to protest it a chance offered. He had received the support of the people on four distinct occasions for the local Legislature and, though he did not claim superior ability, as far as lay in his power he had been a faithful representative. He believed the Liberal party was the foe of national development, while the Conservative party stood for Canadian interests; therefore, as the most likely Conservative to carry the election, he had thought it his duty to run. The people had tried the Reform party from 1873 to 1878 and found them neither fish, flesh nor good red herring. The platform of the Liberal party implied a barrier against all trade except with the United States, and he asked the free traders present what sort of free trade that would be. He concluded with the confident belief that he would be returned not on account of any pre-eminent ability, but because he would support a Canadian policy.

A NEW PEST IN THE ORCHARDS.

State Tree Inspector J. W. Jessee, of California, has discovered another fruit pest, which, from the description given, will likely prove more troublesome than those so successfully fought off in the past. Last season the many prune and plum orchards in the Palouse country gave promise of an abundant yield. As the season progressed and the fruit approached maturity, it was discovered that all of it was ruined, either it dropped from the tree in immature and still half-rotten condition, or, hanging to the limbs, decayed there before ripening. The most perplexing thing about the matter was that the reason for this diseased condition of the fruit was not visible, nor was there any sign by which the miscreant bug or worm could be identified. The fruit was not stung, and there was no worm or outward sign of specific trouble. The fruit would just be spoiled and that would end it, though in most cases the stem was also discovered to be decayed. At last it was surmised that a little bug, closely resembling the lightning bug in appearance, and, when flying, red in color, was the new pest, but no method was devised to prevent his ravages, and the prune and plum crops of those sections were totally ruined. The new pest was, it is thought, the same red bug that was noticed in such numbers in this section last summer, but, so far as known, did no damage.—Walla Walla Union.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Sir Edward Arnold is very ill in New York with la grippe.

The story about Miss Hall claiming a share of Actor Florence's estate is denied.

Pierre Loineaux, the well known French journalist and agriculturist, is dead at Paris.

Li Hung Chang's attack of influenza left him much enfeebled. There are now fears of his death.

Joseph Donoghue has skated a quarter of a mile in 35 seconds, beating the record 2 1-5 seconds.

The French government will ask a credit of $700,000 to enable France to participate in the World's fair.

It is thought that 10 of the Italians carried out to sea at New York on the refuse barges have been lost.

A verdict for $88,875 has been given to Edward Stokes in his suit against J. W. Mackay and Hector de Castro.

The Swiss National council has ratified the commercial treaties between Switzerland and Germany and Switzerland and Austria.

Townsville, a seaport on Cleveland bay, Queensland, is inundated. A number of buildings collapsed and railway traffic was stopped.

An expedition is to be fitted out for the relief of Lieut. Peary and his companions, who are supposed to be somewhere in the Arctic regions.

The Chinese government has decided to found a school for marine engineers with a view to discarding European officers in the Chinese fleet.

For the first time in thirty years two sperm whales have been caught of the Heads, just out of San Francisco bay. They realized twenty barrels of oil.

The National Board of Trade is in session at Washington City, and will consider many matters of national interest, including the Torrey bankruptcy bill.

Five more cases of smallpox are reported among the quarantined Chinese passengers of the steamer Rio de Janeiro, on Angel Island, San Francisco bay.

The captain, chief officer, third engineer and a fireman of the steamer Marcia, which reached New York from Brazil on the 26th, died of yellow fever at the southern ports.

Minister Whitelaw Reid, interviewed in Paris on the 27th, denied that negotiations were in progress for reductions in American duties on wines and silks on a reciprocal basis.

The Philadelphia University Veterinary School professors have investigated lumpjaw disease in cattle, and say the disease cannot be transmitted to man by eating of meat from cattle which had been so afflicted.

There is little prospect of an early fight between the U. S. troops and Garza's men. It is stated that Garza has only two men with him—his brother and an experienced Mexican scout, who hide in the brush during day.

Rumors in circulation in Philadelphia to the effect that an examination of the books of the suspended Spring Garden National Bank have resulted in a discovery which seriously compromises three of the bank directors.

The strike riots at Bilboa, Spain, have led mine owners to shut down to prevent damage. There are 10,000 miners idle in consequence. The agitation has spread to the manufacturing districts on the left bank of the Nervion. A number of anarchists have been arrested.

Matters in the famine-stricken districts of Russia are growing worse. In many instances the peasantry turned against the doctors, on account of the latter's failure to effect cures. In some cases the peasants told the governors that if the military is called out they will kill the governors. The peasants have attempted to derail passenger trains by tearing up portions of the track. The men of a regiment stationed at Villna, refusing to salute an artillery officer, the officer shot two non-commissioned officers. As he was about to kill the third the men saluted.

It is suggested in the U. S. navy department that it would be highly desirable to carry out the idea of making an imposing naval display in Chilian waters and this will probably be the policy. It is to be expected, therefore, that a large fleet of war-ships will soon visit Valparaiso and other Chilian ports.

The garrison at Chacô, Brazil, both cavalry and infantry, has revolted and is marching on Corrientes. Governor Donoban has ordered the gunboat Republica to that place. As a measure of protection the cruiser Twenty-fifth of May has sailed for Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, under sealed orders. The police have seized many arms and are gradually restoring order.

Alonzo Elliott has commenced action against the city of Seattle to recover $20,662.80 for street grade warrants. They date back as far as July, 1887, and run through the years 1887, 1888 and 1889. The Washington National Bank has also commenced an action against the city to recover $6,613.68 on street grade warrants, dated in September, October and November, 1889.

A company headed by George Sterett, C. F. Clapp and Captain James Carroll is looking up a site for a graving dock at Port Townsend. It is proposed to build it of timber instead of stone, as is the case at Esquimalt, and for this reason it is necessary to have a bed of 25 feet of clay in order to have a solid foundation, and have clay all the way down to the bottom. The dock will cost about $100,000.

Reports concerning the starving of cattle and horses in the hills of Idaho, continue to be received. Jim Taylor said he saw hundreds of dead cattle lying in hollows, where they had sought shelter from the cold. On the Russell ranch, 300 horses, unable to get food for about two weeks, when found, Tuesday, had devoured each other's manes and tails. Many of the horses have since died. On another ranch ten stallions were so badly cut by the snow crust that they died. They were stalled in the snow. Behind them for a distance of five miles the snow was red with blood.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new book receives columns of criticism in London. The general impression is that it is an evenly sustained and well constructed novel. It does not give the many touches of vivid insight and of deep human experience which made Robert Elsmere popular in five languages. Half a million copies of Robert Elsmere were sold in America alone. The new book, David Grieve, is by no means sensational, except for a high death rate. Three of the characters die by accident, two by suicide, while the mortality is heightened by two cases of cancer, one of consumption, one of paralysis and one of diphtheria.

WILL GO TO CHICAGO.

The Wreck of the Old Beaver to be Sent to the World's Fair.

An Interesting Bit of History From an Early File of the Colonist.

Vivid memories of the mighty past are clustered round strange relics strewn here and there all over the province. And at times the sight of some old stand-by, now laid up as useless on the shelf, will bring to mind recollections of the pioneer days of early settlers by the Pacific; but of all the relics, there is not a single one, perhaps, so interesting in memory, to old and new alike, as is the old weather-beaten, toredo eaten, half demolished wreck of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer, the Beaver, herself a pioneer, and the first steamship to disturb the placid waters of this Pacific Coast.

With all this wealth of romance and poetic memory clinging to the remains of what once was the Beaver steamship, it is not at all surprising that those who have a keen eye for business should see in the old wreck what will become one of the most interesting features of the World's Fair, of 1893. This they have done. A syndicate of Victoria gentlemen, whose names will appear later on, have decided to raise the wreck during the summer, and after making such repairs as may be necessary to hold the old hulk together, they will ship it to Chicago over the C. P. R., via Winnipeg and St. Paul. The project is not by any means a new one. Early last summer the suggestion was first made, in the COLONIST, that it would be a good idea to let those who visit the World's Fair see what manner of craft the first steamships of the day were. At that time, however, owing to the expense that would be incurred in carrying out the project, it was thought to be unfeasible. Within the past few months, however, a more active interest has been aroused. Some Victoria gentlemen, as has been said, who have plenty of money behind them, interested themselves, they have succeeded in obtaining from the railway company a very satisfactory rate of freight, and unless some unforseen occurrence should upset present plans, the old Beaver will be seen in the British Columbia court on the Exposition grounds at Chicago, during the World's Fair.

AS SHE NOW LIES.

When a representative of the COLONIST last visited the wreck of the Beaver, there were many signs visible of the shameful vandalism of tourists and sightseers, who, in their anxiety for a "keepsake," had carried away not only almost every movable object, but had also cut deep into some of the solid timbers of the ship. The steamer was run nose on the shore just at the entrance to Vancouver harbor. For 500 feet above her, towers the heights of Prospect Point, one of the most attractive sights of Stanley Park, and from which can be had a magnificent view of the harbor of Burrard Inlet, of the young city of Vancouver, of the Indian Mission on the north side of the Inlet, and of the famous Moodyville sawmills. The stern of the Beaver lies in about 12 to 15 feet of water at high tide. Her engines and boiler are still intact, and barring the loss of rigging, timbers and some of the metal work that once held the timbers together, there is not very much to indicate to the traveller the length of time the boat has been there. The main mast and smoke stack are still standing, and there is enough left of the wheel house and deck cabins to show that they were once there.

SOME REMINESCENCES.

It is interesting at this time to recall some of the early history of the Beaver. In the COLONIST of Sept. 2, 1874, there was published the following account of the ship, and time has not robbed it of any of its romance. The COLONIST at that time said: "More than thirty-nine years have passed and a generation have come and gone since the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Beaver, whose sale was chronicled yesterday, floated with the tide down the river Thames, through the British channel, and went out into the open, trackless sea, rounded Cape Horn, clove the placid waters of the Pacific ocean, and anchored at length, after a passage that lasted 16½ days, at Astoria, on Columbia river, then the chief "town" on the Pacific coast. Built and equipped at a period when the problem of steam marine navigation was yet to be solved, is it any wonder that the little steamer which was destined to traverse two oceans—one of them scarcely known outside of books of travel—was an object of deep and engrossing interest from the day that her keel was first laid until the morning when she passed out of sight amidst the encouraging cheers of thousands gathered on either shores, and the answering salvoes of her own guns, on a long voyage to an unknown sea?

WITNESSED THE LAUNCHING.

Titled men and women watched the progress of construction. King William and 160,000 of his loyal subjects witnessed the launch. A Duchess broke the traditional bottle of champagne over the bow and bestowed the name she has ever since proudly worn. The engines and boilers, built by Bolton & Watt (Watt was a son of the great Watt) were placed in their proper positions on board, but it was not considered safe to work them on the passage, so she was rigged as a brig and came out under sail. A bark accompanied her as convoy to assist in case of accident; but the Beaver set all canvas, ran out of sight of her "protector," and reached the Columbia 22 days ahead. Capt. Hume was the name of the first commander of the Beaver; he brought her out, and we can well imagine the feeling of pride with which he bestrode the deck of his brave little ship, which carried six guns—nine-pounders. The Beaver, soon after reaching Astoria, got up steam, and after having "astonished the natives," with her performances, sailed up to Nisqually, then the Hudson's Bay Co.'s chief station on the Pacific. Here Capt. McNeil (now commander of the Enterprise) took command of the Beaver, and Capt. Home retiring to one of the Company's forts on Columbia river, perished in 1837 in Death's Rapids by the upsetting of a boat. From that period until the steamer passed into the hands of the Imperial hydrographers, the history of the Beaver was that of most of the Company's trading vessels. She ran north and south, east and west, collecting furs and carrying goods to and from the stations for many years. Amongst the best known of her officers during that period were Capt. Dodds, Capt. Brotchie, Capts. Scarborough, Sangster, and others, all of whom passed away long since, but have left their names behind them. We believe we are correct in saying that not a single person who came out in the Beaver in 1835 is now alive; and nearly all the Company's officers, with a few exceptions, who received her on her arrival at Columbia river, are gone, too.

ONLY THE FACES CHANGED.

"Yesterday, through the courtesy of Capt. Rudlin (one of her new owners and future commander), we visited the old ship. On board we met the venerable Capt. Wm. Mitchell, who has had charge of the vessel for some years. He was busily engaged in packing his clothes into chests, preparatory to going ashore. He remembers well the Beaver in her early days. Every room, every plank possesses historic interest to him. He pointed out the captain's room. 'Just the same,' said he, 'as when I first saw it in '36. There's the chest of drawers, there's the bunk, and there's the hook where the captain's pipe hung, and many's the smoke I had in these cabins nearly 40 years ago. Nothing below has been changed," continued Capt. Mitchell, "except—except the faces that used to people these rooms in the days long ago, and"—pointing to his thin grey locks—"I was a deal younger then!" He led the way into the engine room chatting pleasantly as he went, and relating incidents connected with the Beaver and her dead people of an interesting character, which we may some day give to the world. There are two engines of 75-horse power, as bright and apparently as little worn as when they first came from the shop of Bolton & Watt. From some cuddy hole the captain drew forth the ship's bell, on which was inscribed, "Beaver, 1835;" then he showed us into the little forecastle with the hammock hooks, from which had swung two generations of sailors, still attached to the timbers. Then the main-deck was regained, and we took leave of the gallant old gentleman, and Capt. Rudlin, who informed us that the Beaver will be taken alongside of Dickson, Campbell & Co.'s wharf to-day to undergo the important changes necessary to the new trade in which she will henceforth be employed."

FITTED WITH NEW BOILERS.

The same issue of the COLONIST also contained the following item with reference to the sale of the Beaver: "The Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer Beaver—the first steam vessel that disturbed the waters of the Pacific ocean—was, yesterday, sold by the company to Messrs. Stafford, Saunders, Morton, Rudlin and Coltman, F. Williams and others, forming a company, and will be converted into a tow boat. She is said to have very powerful engines. The boilers, new 1866, have been but little used. The hull is of British live-oak, and the timbers are as sound as the day on which the steamer was passed out of the builder's hands, upwards of 30 years ago. As a proof of this, the following incident will show: When the Beaver was under charter to the Imperial hydrographers in these waters, she one day struck on a rock. The shock was so violent as to knock every man on board off his feet, but, being under full headway, she passed over the rock and continued on. Serious injury was feared. The pumps were sounded and the steamer headed for the shore, but no water was made, and, to all appearances, no damage had been sustained. Several months afterwards the Beaver was placed on Laing's ways for an overhauling, when lo, and behold! embedded in the live-oak planking was found a piece of rock about 50 lbs. in weight, which the brave little boat brought away as trophy at the time of the accident. Work upon the alterations will be commenced to-day, and in 10 days the Beaver will enter upon her new life."

TIMBERS STILL SOUND.

Notwithstanding all the years the Beaver has been stranded, her timbers are still sound save in such places as the toredos have made their inroads. The expense of raising her and transportation to Chicago will be the chief items of expenditure, as it will cost comparatively little to remove the traces of vandalism. There will be great interest attached to this exhibit, not only from the fact that it is a British Columbia feature essentially, but also that it will form a striking contrast to the model of the ocean steamers of the present day. It would be a good idea to have a working model of one of the Atlantic greyhounds exhibited side by side with the old Beaver, to show the visitors who may never have seen a Teutonic or a Majestic, what advances in the art of ship-building have been made since 1835.

It must be admitted that British Columbians will be all more or less sorry to see the old Beaver wreck go out of our own province, yet it is much better that it should be so than that what now remains of the first steamer to stir the Pacific's waters, should be broken up piecemeal, and left the prey for tourists and vandals, in time too, to crumble away and sink back into the ocean. There is now in the Provincial museum a relic of the Beaver, in the shape of the sternboard, presented some years ago, and it may not be too much to hope, that at some time in the future, perhaps after the great World's Fair of 1893 is over, the entire wreck may again be brought back, and kept amongst the curios of the Province, in the British Columbia Museum.

FEELING IN CHILI.

The Younger Element Indulge in War Talk—Sober Sense Conciliatory.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 28.—A special to the Associated Press says that the younger and hotter-headed portion of the public continue to indulge in much war talk. Rather than have the government acknowledge its fault or apologize for its utterances, they declare they would prefer to see a resort to arms. Naval officers are reported to be much stirred up at the thought that they may be called upon to salute the stars and stripes. They go so far as to say, according to reports published in the papers, that they would see the Chilian fleet sunk before they would salute the American flag.

La Union calls on the people, male and female, to stand together in upholding the honor of the country. In regard to the story current that the United States would require a salute to the stars and stripes, it says: "Our noble sailors would prefer sinking to the bottom of the sea rather than salute the Yankee flag."

The majority of the intelligent people look upon the act of the government in regard to an apology and withdrawal of the demand for Egan's recall in a favorable light. La Union prints a letter from an Englishman advising the severance of all diplomatic and consular relations with the United States.

The excuse made for demanding the recall of Minister Egan is that it was understood he cabled Blaine that the Chilean government had granted safe conduct to the refugees and then recalled them. He never made such a statement.

Another dispatch says: "Whatever the Government may say officially in withdrawing Matta's offensive note, there are abundant indications that Matta's popularity will not in any way decrease because of his authorship of that now famous dispatch. Instead, it looks very much as though this was the most popular act of his administration. When the Cabinet was deliberating upon the precise form of the language in which to apologize to the United States, preparations were actively going on by a committee of leading citizens to honor Matta with a grand and imposing banquet. This will take place Saturday and promises to be a brilliant affair."

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York at the World's Fair.

ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 28.—The Senate, this morning, received the World's Fair bill as favorably as reported from the Senate finance committee, and passed it. It appropriates $300,000 and provides for three persons to be appointed from each judiciary district, so there will be twenty-four commissioners to meet in Albany.

No Chinese for Montana.

HELENA, Jan. 28.—The anti-Chinese sentiment in Montana is growing in intensity. Organized efforts to starve them out are being supplemented by agitation for adequate legislation. The labor organizations of Butte impose a fine on a member who patronizes Chinese restaurants, laundries or stores, or any establishment where Chinese help is employed. The Knights of Labor of the state have resolved to support no city for the state capital whose citizens employ Chinese or support Chinese tradesmen. The city council of Helena has passed a preamble and resolutions setting forth the evils of Chinese immigration, and urging the Montana delegation in Congress to support a new restriction act. Governor Toole has been in correspondence with the Treasury Department at Washington City, urging that adequate means be employed to guard the Northern boundary. He says there is an organized gang, with headquarters along the Canadian Pacific, that is engaged in smuggling Chinamen across the line. The constant and visible swelling of the Chinese population within the past year has caused grave apprehension that trouble will ensue. On December 23 Secretary Foster wrote to the governor that a special agent would be sent to Montana to look into the matter, but so far he has not arrived.

Harrison and Blaine Did Not Agree.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 27.—It has developed that there was a split in the cabinet over the Chilian controversy. The first real difference occurred at the special meeting held on Sunday. As is well known, Secretary Blaine has all along advised no hasty action toward the Chilian government. It has become pretty well understood heretofore that President Harrison desired to bring matters to a crisis long before he did. Blaine's opposition, it is generally believed, prevented the president from sending in his message to congress earlier than Monday.

Trouble Among German Politicians.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—In consequence of the rupture between the Government and the National Liberals, Herr Benigzen has resigned the Presidency of Hanover. It is understood, in official circles, that Herr Miguel, the Imperial Minister, has resigned, though up to the time of sending this dispatch his resignation had not been officially announced. All the party leaders express great surprise at the remarks of Chancellor von Caprivi in the Diet to-day.

Supposed to be Dead.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Jan. 29.—Chas. Davis, Chas. Barry, and Andrew Cleves, who left here in a sloop, Tuesday last, on a fishing excursion, have not been heard of since. They are believed to have been drowned.

Bayard is Quite Satisfied.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 29.—"Every evening," this afternoon quotes ex-Secretary Bayard as saying, in regard to the Chilian correspondence: "The note of Secretary Pereira seem to me to leave nothing that can be reasonably or justly asked for by the people of the United States. It is frank, manly, self-respecting and explicit, and at the same time thoroughly respectful and even deferential to the United States. It would seem impossible that any pretext, for any menace against Chili, could be found, and it is to be trusted that the public mind will no longer be agitated by rumors of an unnecessary nature."

A Funny Question to Ask.

COVINGTON, Ky., Jan. 29.—An interesting phase of the sensational Mitchell-Ward murder case of Memphis, Tenn., developed here to-day. It was learned that Miss Mitchell had written to the county clerk about a week ago, stating that she and another young lady wished to get married and she wanted to know whether there was any law in Kentucky against the marriage of persons of the same sex.

Carried into the Lake.

STURGEON BAY, Mis., Jan. 29.—Word reached here, to-day, that the heavy wind Thursday had broken up the ice north of Chambers Island, and that six then had been carried out into the lake. Nothing has been heard from them.

Mitchell Likely to Meet Sullivan.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29.—Charley Mitchell has issued a challenge to John L. Sullivan to meet him in a 12-foot ring. This challenge is in response to a desire said to have been expressed by Sullivan, in Butte City, Montana, for such a meeting. As the California Athletic Club has wired Mitchell of its readiness to offer the largest purse ever fought for, it is probable that the fight will take place before that club. Mitchell is prepared to put up an outside stake of $5,000.

Bradstreet's Report.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Bradstreet's report says: General trade in Ontario and Quebec remains about as heretofore. In the former it is about equal in value to the total of a year ago. The weather has helped trade in drygoods. The Quebec shoe manufacturers are ordering leather more freely. Ontario farmers are holding their wheat rather than sell at 85c to 87c. The business failures in the Dominion this week equal 44 against 72 a week ago, and 59 in the corresponding week a year ago. The bank clearings at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton aggregate $17,349,000 this week, a trifle less than last year.

Another Kentucky Feud.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29.—A factional feud that promises to rival in bloodshedding the famous Hatfield-McCoy, or any of the other desperate factional wars, which have made this section of Kentucky notorious, has broken out in the southern part of this county. The scene is in a wild, mountainous locality, known as "South America," and is about eighteen miles from the nearest railway point. Owing to the inaccessibility of the place, particulars are hard to obtain. Three men have been killed since last Saturday. Their names are Manuel Parton, Lee Davis and Will Jones. The fight is between Berry Turner, a notorious outlaw and murderer, with a strong gang, and the Parton faction. The Parton side is a strong one and claim to have the law on their side, but, so far, they have had the hot end of the fight.

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SPECIAL EXPORT LABEL

CABLE LETTER.

The Adoption of an Irish Local Government Bill, this Session, Very Doubtful.

Attitude of the Salisbury Administration on the Egyptian Question —Cobden's Daughter.

H. M. S. Victoria Goes Ashore on the Barren Rocks of the Greek Coast.

IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL SHELVED.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The near approach of the assembling of Parliament has already brought many members to London, among them being a large force of government supporters. At the Conservative Clubs the Irish local government bill seems to be the principal topic of discussion. A leading Tory member of Parliament, who has canvassed the matter pretty well, said, this evening: "The irritation displayed in some Conservative quarters with regard to the Irish local government bill is not a mere passing sentiment, and it will give the Government a good deal of trouble when the House meets. There is considerable justification for it. Of course everybody has been talking for some months past as though it was settled that the Irish local government bill should have preference over other business at the coming session, but by the great majority of the supporters of the Government, this is looked upon as *facon de parler* No body of men in the House are so deeply interested in the fusion as the Ulster Conservatives, and up to a short time ago the leading men among them were of the opinion that no attempt would be made to force the bill forward in the present Parliament. They believed themselves to be in possession of assurances on this point, from Ministers who ought to have been well informed on this question above all others. This opinion is shared by the younger Conservatives, who are all in favor of shelving the Irish question in the interest of a large social programme, which might win votes at the general election. Even now there are people who are skeptical as to the intention of the Government in the matter, but it is a little difficult to adopt their view in face of the very emphatic declaration of the Secretary for Ireland. The facts that the government has once more given way to Unionist pressure, and the chances are that they have done this again quite recently. It is a question of the prolongation of the tenure of office of the present Government, as far as Unionists' support can effect it,—a prolongation into next year." This rumor accords, at least, with the well-known conviction, not only of the Conservative rank and file, but with some of the most prominent members of the cabinet, that it will never do to end this Parliament with an Irish Local Government bill. It is quite imaginable that this view of the case may have been put before the Unionist leaders, and that the reply may have been, in substance: "Pass the bill, and we will help to keep you in office until you have done some other things." It should be remembered, however, that the Government have their own followers to reckon with. The Unionists

WILL STICK TOGETHER,

until the last as they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a general election, but, unless the temper of the Conservative party alters considerably within the next few weeks, the Government will not find it easy to keep their men together for another year of laborious effort. If the programme recently unfolded by Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain is to be taken seriously, it is certain that Mr. Balfour's accession to the leadership of the House of Commons must have been followed by a very humiliating submission on the part of the old Tories in the cabinet, or is yet to be followed by some noteworthy resignations. When the scheme for Old Age Pensions was first mooted it was denounced right and left by more than one member of the Government in the House of Lords as a step towards the pauperization of the working classes. Mr. Chamberlain's promises of a great advance in the matter of employers' liability has also received the same denunciation from several members of the cabinet.

THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

There is no truth in the dispatch which the Figaro has received from London, stating that Lord Salisbury is about to send a circular to the Powers, announcing that owing to the succession of the youthful Khedive the evacuation of Egypt has become impossible. According to the best information, Lord Salisbury will not intimate that the succession makes any practical change in the situation.

THE PRUSSIAN SCHOOL BILL.

The Parliamentary interest in Germany is at present centered in the Prussian diet, where a school bill of wide scope is being discussed. The bill drafted by Herr Vongosaler, when in office, has been withdrawn, and his successor, Count Sedlitz, prepared a measure which is the one now before the Diet. This measure aims at giving more power to the local authorities and local representative bodies, so as to decentralize State education, and the pay of teachers is placed on a footing more satisfactory than has hitherto been practicable. But the bill also accepts the principle at present prevailing of denominational education, in the sense that every school is a denominational school, and it makes religious instruction obligatory for each child in the school. This is regarded by a strong group of National Liberals as most objectionable, on the ground that it will, in practice, benefit the Roman Catholic communities, to the disadvantage of the Reformed and Lutheran churches. A minor Kulturkampf will be fought out over the Bill, the passing of which, if it should be effected, will be the third great work of the present Diet, which has already passed an income tax law and a local government law of the widest scope.

THE ELY CONFERENCE.

The Conservative press are praising the managers of the Ely conference, though the weight of opinion is that the meeting did not accomplish much. Some of the organs practically admit this by saying that the recent Gladstonian rural conference sought to deal with the condition of the agricultural laborer through stump oratory only, whereas the Ely conference adopted genuine measures of reform, and, if no tangible result was reached, it was because no one knows of any infallible remedy for such social ills. It was not considered wise, the writer adds, to attempt to apply any cut and dried nostrum, such as the Gladstonians offered.

COBDEN'S DAUGHTER MARRIED.

The marriage of Miss Jane Cobden and Mr. T. Fisher Unwin will take place on Tuesday next at the parish church at Heyscott, Sussex, the place where Richard Cobden was born, and near where his remains are buried. Mr. Thomas Bailey Potter, M.P., will give the bride away.

H. M. S. VICTORIA ASHORE.

A dispatch from Athens says that H.M.S. Victoria, one of the most powerful ships in the British navy, is ashore in a dangerous position on the Greek coast, and that H.M.S. Edinburg and a number of tugs and lighters have left Malta in order to try and pull the Victoria off. H.M.S. Victoria is the flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir George Tyron, K.C.B. She is built of steel, and was launched in 1887. She has 18 inches of armor and carries two 111-ton guns, one 29-ton gun and twelve 5-ton guns in addition to her rapid fire batteries. The Victoria is of 10,400 tons displacement, 12,000 indicated horse power, and is capable of steaming about 17 knots per hour. In point of size and fighting capacity there are few, if any, ships in the world of greater strength than the Victoria.

Sir George Edward Paget, K. C. B., M. D., is dead.

Lord and Lady Lonsdale have left Lowther Castle for London.

Mr. Gladstone has written a long paper on "The Past, Present and Future of the Labor Question." It will appear in the first number of the Weekly Star.

The German military authorities are testing a new style of tent, which, it is claimed, is capable of being property heated. If the claim is sustained the whole army will be equipped with the new housing.

Last night a policeman on duty in front of the Adolphe Ernest theatre, in Berlin, was seized with a fit of insanity and attacked his superior officer with a sword. After a struggle the madman was overpowered and taken to the station house, where he was placed under medical care.

CABLE NEWS.

Suicide of a Noted Horse Breeder.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The suicide of Hugh Webster, the horse breeder, has been discovered to be due to worse than monetary troubles. He used forged signatures on bills amounting to over £40,000. The name of an American financier, Lont, a friend of Webster, and associated with him in the Erbreville Freehold company, was used on the spurious paper. Webster's affairs were so desperate that even the frauds he committed would not suffice to cover his debts.

Falsehoods About the Pope.

ROME, Jan. 30.—In an interview, Prof. Ceccarrelli, the famous surgeon, said as regards the newspaper stories about the ill-health of the Pope, that they were absolutely falsehoods. "There was no sending for me in hot haste," said the doctor, "after he had received Duke Charles Michael, of Mecklenburg, and when I called at the Vatican, Monday, I found His Holiness a little hoarse. I advised him to remain in bed and rest for a few days. He received the members of his household and several officials of the Vatican. He got up Wednesday and Thursday, and Saturday he thanked Mr. Lapponi and myself for the trouble."

Emperor William on Atheism.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The sectarian education bill is under discussion in the lower house of the Prussian Diet. Though the bill is a government measure, it does not meet with unqualified support from all the members of the ministry. The bill is a pet scheme of the Emperor, but is certain to meet with determined opposition. Chancellor von Caprivi, to day, made a powerful speech in favor of it, and took occasion to denounce the attitude of the National Liberals on the question. The Chancellor said the National Liberals commenced the conflict by protests in which they adverted to the contention that the bill would bring the schools under the influence of the Jesuites. The chancellor declared, in answer to this contention, that the government would steadfastly oppose the re-admission of Jesuits into Germany. The present campaign of the government, he said, was direct d against atheism. The chancellor concluded his speech by warning the opposition to the bill not to start an agitation in the country, as such a course would be doubly dangerous during the present difficult times.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A Stratford Man Missing.

STRATFORD, Ont., Jan. 30.—John Payne, a prominent grain man, is missing. He went to Buffalo to sell some grain on January 11, and has not been seen or heard from since. Foul play is suspected.

A Distasteful Crown Attorney.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 30.—At a meeting of the County Council, it was resolved to petition Attorney General Mowat to remove Crown Attorney Hutchins from his position, owing to the infirmity of age, bad temper, and general lack of judgment in connection with Coroners' and other inquests.

More Fatal Dynamite.

EGANSVILLE, Jan. 30.—Still another dynamite explosion has taken place, with terrible results, at the Netherland Phosphate Company's mine, in the 10th range of East Templeton. Three men were killed, while others were seriously injured. The dead men's names are given as Puerdom, Sauve and Martin.

New C.P.R. Eastern Freight Agent.

MONTREAL, Jan. 30.—W. B. Bulling, jr., has been appointed general freight agent for the Eastern division, in charge of the traffic of the C.P.R. from Port Arthur to Quebec, including the Prescott, Brockville and Ste. Marie branches; also the Ontario and Quebec division from Smith's Falls to Megantic, and the branch lines inclusive.

Death of a Nonagenarian.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Feb. 2.—Samuel Wiltsie, the oldest resident of this district, is dead aged 93 years. He was a prominent man in his time.

Stores Burned at Tweed.

TWEED, Ont., Feb. 3.—A fire this morning destroyed the store and contents belonging to Thomas Graham and the adjoining stores of William Ebbs and William Campbell. Graham's building was insured for a small amount.

"Poor, Persecuted Mercier!"

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—The Mail's Montreal correspondent says: "While Conservatives are employed in fulminating charges of corruption against Mr. Mercier and his friends, the latter is conducting a vigorous campaign in the country. He takes no notice whatever of the charge, which in any other country would ruin his career; but appears before the *habitants* as their persecuted champion, and, according to well informed persons, there is every chance that his tactics will succeed.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Mr. Wilmot, "the Best Qualified Man in the Department," Leaving for British Columbia.

Mackintosh of the Citizen Going into Mining—Banquet to Hon. Mr. Patterson.

Cumberland Re-elects Mr. Dickey by the Extremely Handsome Majority of 1,000.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.—Samuel Wilmot leaves for Victoria on Wednesday next to take part in the sittings of the Fisheries Commission. The Minister says that in his judgment Mr. Wilmot is the best qualified official of the department to take part in the inquiry.

The census staff has made out the history cards of every person in Canada, and the electric tabulating machines will be set to work on Monday.

Mr. McIntosh, M. P., writes to the Citizen that on Monday he will act as Canadian representative of an important mining company in process of formation in England, comprising several wealthy capitalists who have invested in the Sudbury and South Kootenay countries.

Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Haggart returned to the city to-day, but they go to Ontario County again on Tuesday, with Sir John Thompson.

The election fever is growing in this province.

The Militia department officials know nothing of the proposal to attach the Winnipeg mounted rifles to the Mounted Police department.

Hon. Mr. Patterson will receive a banquet in Windsor from his old constituents.

Mr. Metcalfe, M.P., on Thursday night, wired Lady Macdonald that Kingston had been true to her late husband.

Mr. Montague, M.P., has been presented with a magnificent fur overcoat by his constituents.

Mr. Dickey (Conservative) was re-elected in Cumberland, to-day, by about 1,000 majority.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—Seven Ministers will be engaged in Ontario constituencies, this week. Hon. G. E. Foster will be able to leave to-morrow. He is billed for several nights.

No decision has been reached in reference to Hon. J. C. Patterson's constituency, but it is thought he will tackle West Huron.

Representatives of the Armours are asking a customs department ruling on pepsine.

Miss Curson, of Toronto, is undergoing examination for the position of a public analyist. She is the first lady candidate.

The customs officials notice that since the C.P.R. steamers call at Victoria the arrivals of Chinese immigrants increase, while at Vancouver there is a corresponding decrease.

Cyriac St. Amour, who was nominated against Hon. Mr. Ouimet, in Laval, will withdraw from the contest on Saturday, allowing the minister of public works to be elected by acclamation.

Commissioner Saunders has returned from Chicago, where he has been arranging for space for Canadian products at the World's fair. He states that he put in an application for an area of 96,000 square feet. This does not include the space required for the Arts and Fishery exhibits, which will make the total space required a hundred thousand square feet. The officials of the Fair think the application somewhat large; but it is likely they will grant it. Meantime Mr. Saunders will visit the leading cities of the Dominion, and endeavor to get the manufacturers to send a first-class display.

The Jones manufacturing company of Gananoque are suing Messrs Frothingham & Workman of Montreal, in the exchequer court for an infringement of their patent on shovel spades.

J. J. Hannan, of Montreal, has been mulcted in $3,000 penalties in the exchequer court for attempting to defraud the customs out of $50.

The Minister of Justice inspected the Kingston penitentiary on Saturday.

COMMON COMMERCIAL THIEF.

A Business Man Arrested for a Gross Attempt to Defraud.

CHICAGO, Ills., Jan. 30.—F. W. Smith, one of the bailiffs in the Cronin murder case, who was indicted for attempting to bribe the jurors, was arrested to-day on a charge of embezzlement. The amount involved is over $3,000, scattered among two hundred creditors from Maine to California. On October 1st of last year, George A. Ritzler opened a wholesale hardware and crockery goods house at 725 Milwaukee avenue, and employed Smith to conduct the establishment. Eight hundred dollars had been placed to Ritler's credit with the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank. With this amount back of them they managed to purchase over $30,000 worth of goods. In the majority of cases the bills with each firm did not amount to over $100, though some of the consignments exceeded $1,000. Mr. Smith hired an auctioneer to sell off the stock. When an assignment took place a few days later the amount of stock on hand did not exceed $1,000. Ritzler is also under arrest. Smith had gone to New Haven, Conn., but by a ruse the detective induced him to return to Chicago.

CHILI AND THE U. S.

Disquiet at Santiago as to the Salute to the U. S. Flag.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Herald's special from Santiago says: The rumor that the United States Government will insist on a salute to the stars and stripes has caused a revival, in some measure, of the excitement here. Such a demand would certainly be resented by the Chilians. The belief has been generally accepted that the reply of Chili to the ultimatum had met with the approval of the United States, and the demand for a salute, in the present state of affairs in the country, which is full of adherents of the late Balmaceda, only waiting a chance to raise another revolution, would make it appear that the United States is anxious to minister to the wishes of those who are every day endeavoring to spread discord. The present Government has dealt leniently with their opponents, and but few are now in jail. It is the earnest desire of President Montt to have a quiet reign. But the fact remains that political parties are not in good shape, and there is a disturbing element present.

AN OCEAN RACE.

The Shenandoah Beats the Swanhilda From Havre to New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The much-talked of race between the American four-masted ship Shenandoah and the British ship Swanhilda is lost and won. The Shenandoah arrived at quarantine at 4 o'clock p. m. today, after a passage of 36 days from Havre. The vessel was delayed eight days in the English channel, with heavy southwest gales, and was delayed within 260 miles of port for eight days, with heavy northwest gales. On January 3 and 5 she made 270 knots each day. The passage was actually made in about 17 days. Capt. Murphy is justly proud of his noble vessel, which, he claims, was never beaten. She is 3,358 tons register, and carried 5,100 ton of grain from San Francisco to Havre.

C. H. SPURGEON.

Death of the Celebrated English Non-Conformist Divine.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Mentone announces the death of the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, at 11:05 last night.

Rev. Charles Hadden Spurgeon was born June 19, 1834, in Kelvedon, Essex. He received an ordinary education under strong religious influences, and became very early in life, usher in a school at Nottingham, in which capacity he developed astonishing powers in public speaking, being especially effective in religious exhortations. He became village preacher at Teversham, and soon after became pastor of the Baptist Church, at Waterbeach. When only 17 years old, he delivered a series of discourses which attracted immense crowds, and spread his fame throughout England and over America, as the boy preacher. Having been offered the chapel in New Park street, Southwark, he preached for the first time in London in 1853 with such success, that the edifice had to be enlarged to accommodate the rapidly growing congregation. At Exeter Hall, which was occupied during these alterations, hundreds were turned away every Sunday, being unable to get within the doors.

ORIENTAL HAPPENINGS.

Earthquakes Still Continue in Japan—Prevalence of Smallpox—Precautions to Prevent its Spread.

Endeavors on the Part of Chinese to Prevent Foreign Trade With the Interior.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—By the SS. China, from Yokohama, it is learned that earthquakes, although of no alarming degree of strength, still continue in Japan, and the usual winter crop of fires is clearing off hundreds of houses at a time in the towns.

Small pox is also very prevalent, and the authorities are making a house to house vaccination amongst the people. There have been also several cases among foreigners.

A foreign warehouse in Fatshim, China, was recently seized for containing about $5,000 worth of merchandise, upon all of which full duty had been paid. Two Christian employees were dragged in irons through Fatsham on two successive days for having been in the service of "foreign devils." This is part of a combined effort by Canton officials to absolutely exclude foreigners from direct trade with the interior.

A man, who is said to have been the leader of the Chaoyang outbreak, has been captured. The genuine desire of the Government at Peking to satisfy foreign demands in connection with last year's riots on the Yang Tse, is shown in a somewhat questionable light by the fact that the official who was then in charge at Wuhu has been reinstated in his position.

THE LOST EIDER.

Landing of the Shipwrecked Crew—Brave Efforts of the Lifeboat Men.

Impossible that the Vessel Can be Saved in Heavy Seas Breaking Over Her.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The steamer Eider is ashore on Atherfield rocks, nine miles west of Ventnor, Isle of Wight. She was bound from New York, from Bremen, and had a general cargo and a full passenger list. Several tugs and life boats were put out to the rescue, and the passengers landed safely, but minus their effects. The greatest distress prevails among them. Some hopes are entertained that the steamer may be floated, and £750,000 in silver coin and several cases of gold, which formed part of the cargo, have been taken upon deck and carefully wrapped up in canvas etc., on the shore side of the deck, ready to be shipped overboard in the event of the Eider commencing to founder, so as to facilitate the work of the divers, who will be sent to recover the bullion as soon as the weather permits of such an operation.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The landing of the crew of the Eider to-night was a weird and picturesque scene. A powerful electric light aided the moonlight in casting a bright glare on the waters and guiding the lifeboats. Vast crowds lined the cliffs to gaze on the spectacle, and by their cheers or silence showed that the incidents of the rescue affected them. The Atherfield boat nearly capsized several times in the boiling surf, the oars buckling under the strain, but the crews kept their heads and the boats righted under their powerful stroke. The life boats landed the men within seventy-five minutes from the time of launching. The life boats and their brave crews did not delay a moment. The German sailors were helped out on the beach to be received with hugs and kisses by the other Germans who had gone before. Within five minutes the life boats were off again for the Eider. The surf boiled around and over them, often hiding them from view, and every reappearance was greeted with a cheer from the cliffs. The trip was accomplished in safety, the last mails on board being landed as well as 125 of the crew. Very little confidence is felt in the ultimate rescue of the vessel, although the captain is still sanguine of being able to save her.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Mainland Statistics—Sealer Beatrice Puts Back for Repairs—Injured by Stress of Weather.

Miners' Meeting at Nanaimo for Benevolent Objects Cattle in Capital Condition in Similkameen.

Survivor of the "Beaver's" Pioneer Crew—What is it to be a Drunkard?

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 1. — A man named Robt. McIlvain acted strangely in the Manor House on Sunday. Chief McLaren was sent for, who called in Doctors Brydon-Jack and Thomas. They pronounced the man insane. He was taken to the Westminster asylum in a strait jacket.

The Hallett commission has been adjourned till Feb. 16.

Str. Velos left, this afternoon, for the North, to look up the Iona, 19 days out.

During January there were 15 deaths, 22 births, and 13 marriages.

Spratt's Ark will go on the ship R. R., on Wednesday, to be fitted with new propellors.

John Fay, father of Rev. Father Fay, died on Sunday. He was stricken with paralysis ten days ago. His native country was Cavan, Ireland. Two years and a half ago he came over to live with his son, and leaves three sons and two daughters. The funeral takes place on Wednesday.

The sealing schooner Beatrice put back into port on Sunday. She experienced rough weather. Heavy seas swept her decks, carried away all her boats and damaged her supplies. She had 18 seals at the time of the accident. She returns for repairs.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 1.—The statement made in Saturday's COLONIST to the effect that not a single person who came round the Horn on the pioneer steamer Beaver is now alive, was not correct, though few people are aware of the fact. There is one survivor of the ship's company, who came out from England to Victoria in the Beaver, and he is Thomas Johnston, a Fraser river fisherman, who, during the fishing season, works for W. H. Vianen. Mr. Johnston was the son of Chief Engineer Johnston, of the steamer Beaver, and accompanied his father and mother to British Columbia aboard the Beaver in 1835. He was a lad of about 15 years of age at the time, and, his memory being still good, he can spin, and does, when opportunity offers, most interesting yarns concerning the pioneer trip of the pioneer steamer. Mr. Johnstone has had a rather chequered career, but is still in full possession of his faculties, and in the enjoyment of robust health. He has a land claim on Harrison River, which he took up a few years ago, and spends the winters there making the necessary improvements to entitle him to the Crown grant. It having been decided to send the old Beaver to the World's Fair at Chicago, it would be an enterprising move on the part of the promoters of the scheme to secure the services of Mr. Johnston and take him to Chicago, where, as the last surviving member of the ships company, he could explain to thousands of visitors the history of the wonderful old craft, and tell the story of her first voyage. His presence would also add greatly to the interest surrounding the old vessel.

The capacity of Johnston & Co.'s shingle mill on Gambier island, Howe sound, has been doubled. Its capacity, this year, will be 25,000,000.

Steamer Delaware will begin trips up the river again on Friday, and the freight blockade along the river will be broken.

Tilmie's team won the pigeon match today by two birds. The shooting was poor.

The first case under the Act of 1891, declaring a man a drunkard, and restraining dealers from selling him liquor, came up in the Police Court, this morning.

An incendiary attempted, last night, to burn Tilmon Herring's house scow, but the blaze was discovered in time to save the ark.

The Library Commissioners dined the Mayor and Council, to-night, at the Hotel Douglas (*sic*).

Captain George Cooper was married, this morning, by Rev. E. Robson, to Miss Annie McLeod. The couple went on a trip to the Sound.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 1.—The stabbing affray at Wellington resulted in the defendant being bound over to keep the peace.

Real estate is again taking a move.

Frank Pierre, charged with feloniously shooting C. Ericsson and Johnson at Wellington, has been further remanded. The injured men are not able to appear in court.

Jacob Black was arrested yesterday in a drunken condition. He said he got a bottle of rum at the Quarter Way House. The proprietor had to pay a $25 fine. This is the first case here of supplying liquor on Sunday under the new act.

The perjury case came up again for hearing, late on Saturday evening. A few witnesses were examined, and the case adjourned again till next Saturday.

A meeting of the New V. C. Co's employees was held in the Institute Hall, on Saturday, to receive the report of the medical committee, appointed to confer with Dr. Praeger. They reported that Dr. Praeger, considering the expense he was under, also the great distance he had to travel, and the almost incessant labor involved, could not accept any reduction in salary. The majority of the meeting were in favor of continuing the doctor's services, and a motion made and carried left matters precisely as they were six months ago.

Wm. Quinlan was charged in the Nanaimo police court with stealing a watch and chain, valued at $45, from Leighton's jewellery store, Wellington. He admitted the theft, and informed the constable where the watch could be found. The case was adjourned until Tuesday.

Arrived, bark Oregon; sailed Richard Third.

KAMLOOPS.

(From the Sentinel.)

The great social event of the week was the marriage, on Wednesday evening last, of Miss Hannah Fortune and Mr. Thomas Sweeny. The ceremony was performed in the Presbyterian church, by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Lee, the bride being attended by Miss Sadie Savage, while a like service was performed for the groom by Mr. R. Goddard. There was a banquet afterwards, at the residence of Mr. J. J. Carment, where a very happy time was spent by the guests.

Burns' anniversary was celebrated, last week, by a grand banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel. About 50 guests sat down to the magnificent spread.

A letter received from Mr. C. E. Pettendrigh, manager of the Haines ranch, in the Similkameen country, states that the weather, so far this winter, has been all that could be desired, and the cattle are still feeding on the ranges. They are in splendid condition, and never looked better at this season of the year. So far, they have not been fed a straw, and only the calves have received the care of the stockmen. Even if the weather, from the present until the spring opens, should prevent the cattle from remaining on the ranges, the supply of hay is ample for the band of several thousand head till the new grass shoots, without stinting them in the least. Mr. Pittendrigh has proved a very successful manager of this splendid ranch, and his losses have been very light, even in the worst years. Up to the time the letter was written (about a week ago) only three inches of snow have fallen in the valley, and the weather was beautiful and mild.

Evangelists Hunter and Crossley have been holding Union revival meetings in the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and have been drawing good congregations. They expect to remain two or three weeks.

GOLDEN.

(From the Golden Era).

Last Saturday Thomas Reid succeeded in trapping two beavers: one, a particularly fine one, weighed 59 lbs. Since then he has succeeded in securing a good sized lynx.

On Sunday morning a carload of supplies and horses was unloaded here for Carlin's tie camps both up the river and at Moberley. The car was accompanied by several men, who will work in these camps for the remainder of the season.

A petition is on the rounds, and has so far been unanimously signed by the Free Miners of McMurdo district, calling for a grant of $2,500 to be applied during the coming summer in making and repairing trails in their locality. Last summer a liberal grant was obtained, and a lot of work done, but there still remains much to do, and it is hoped, when more have signed, that Col. Baker, to whom the document is addressed, will on receipt do his best to meet the requirements of the miners and prospectors.

Miss Carmichael, who has been confined to her room for the last ten days suffering from quinsy, is recovering. Last Saturday she received word of the sudden death of her mother at Victoria. Owing to the precarious condition of her own health, she was unable to return to her home. Miss Carmichael has the sympathy of the entire community in her bereavement.

Rev. Mr. Way, Presbyterian minister here, has received a call from a congregation in Nanaimo, Vancouver island. Mr. Way has not yet given the question serious consideration, but in any event a change will not be made before next summer.

Several bets have been made in town that the thermometer will not reach 30° below zero again this winter.

The la grippe, which was so popular last week, has apparently fallen into disgrace, as there are but few, if any, cases in town at present.

VERNON.

(From the News.)

Mr. Frederick Blane and sister arrived in town, on Friday, direct from Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, only breaking the journey a few days at New York. They will reside with their brother, Mr. H. Blane, in Mr. Leguime's house at the Mission, near the Knox estate.

For the past three years the settlers in the Coldstream valley have been waiting for a school-house to be built by the Government. Their trustees were elected long since and a site given by Mr. Brewer, but still their children are without the advantages of a free education. The difficulty appears to be one which could easily be overcome and such as ought never to have arisen. The Government grant for their school building only amounts to $700; the proposed school, built according to the plans sent to the secretary of the trustees (Mr. C. Brewer) by the Department of Education, could not be erected for less than $1,150, or $870 minus the fence. The plans specify that the building be plastered. As the settlers are not in need of a plastered building or a fence, but require education for their children, it seems absurd to cause a deadlock over such trifles. A less expensive building could be erected, and a fence is certainly not a *sine qua non*.

Vernon post-office is now closed after 6 p.m. The out-going mail on Tuesdays and Fridays closes at 1 p.m.

The Round Prairie Logging Co. have cut and banked 250,000 feet of logs at Brewer's mill at Armstrong.

A Grand Prairie correspondent writes: "We are having a very moderate winter, and cattle are in good condition. There are over 3,000 head here, outside parties having fetched stock in to winter on straw; Vick has 1,000, Roper Bros. 500, J. Wilson 500."

Mr. Majoribanks arrived home on Saturday night from Minneapolis. He reports very severe weather all over the plains.

Mr. C. O'Keefe is about to fence in 3,000 acres of pasture land on the range between Vernon and the head of Okanagan lake. This will include the greater part of his land adjoining the Indian reserve running along the east side of the north end of the lake. Eight miles of Russell fence will be required.

The young people of Vernon, wishing to reciprocate the hospitality of the dancing community of Enderby and Lansdowne, are organizing a grand leap year ball, to be held at the Coldstream hotel on Friday, February 5.

THE BEHRING SEA.

The Modus Vivendi to be Extended and Sealers Duly Notified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day it is said the action on the Chilian affair was very meagre, most of the session being occupied with the Behring Sea matter. Considerable progress was made in disposing of the preliminaries of the case. Inasmuch as it is manifestly impossible to conclude the subject before the season for the taking of seal begins, Secretary Blaine was instructed to arrange an extension of the *modus vivendi*, in force last year, to cover the season of 1892, and to give the necessary notices to the fleets before they sail. In furtherance of this plan, it is understood that Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote had a conference, this afternoon. It is expected that the arrangement to extend the *modus vivendi* will be made within a few days.

Easily Caught.

CROUP, sore throat and many painful ailments are easily caught in this changeable climate. The never-failing remedy is just as easily obtained in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which is undoubtedly the best of all the many remedies offered for the cure of colds or pains.

A Veteran Lake Captain Gone.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 2.—Capt. William Donaldson, the oldest lake captain of Ontario, is dead, aged 78. He was a school mate of Sir John Macdonald.

CABLE NEWS.

Arrangements for Rev. Dr. Spurgeon's Funeral—Russia's Grain Famine Not Abating.

More About the Wreck of the S.S. Eider—Starvation on the Shetland Islands.

The Russian Grain Famine.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—Count Tolstoi says that the grain now in Russia will not last until spring, and that it will be necessary to import grain from America. Merchants are unwilling to inform the Government of their stock, as they wish to retain all they can for higher prices. This has caused some acts of severity on the part of the Government authorities. One person who deceived them as to the amount he had in stock, was publicly exposed in front of his own store, tied up by the thumbs to the lantern post. His stock was confiscated, and he was sentenced, in addition, to six months' imprisonment. Other merchants suspected of concealing grain for higher prices, have been threatened with similar penalties.

The Next Franco-American Duchess.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Miss Mattie Mitchell, daughter of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who was reported, yesterday, as being seriously ill, so much so that her marriage to the Duc de La Rochefoucauld had to be postponed, is very much better, to-day. It is now positively stated that, unless some unforeseen mishap, other than her present illness, arises, the wedding will take place at the time formerly decided upon.

Standing by the Wreck.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—All the crew of the Eider have been taken ashore except the captain and twenty others, who remain on board in the forlorn hope that something may be done to-morrow to float the steamer.

Starving Shetland Islanders.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A bottle floating near one of the Shetland Islands, on Bressay Sound, contained an alleged message from Fowla, an island of the Shetland group, stating that owing to the absence of communication with the other islands, caused by the exceedingly stormy weather that has prevailed for five weeks past, the inhabitants of Fowla are on the verge of starvation, only a few potatoes and a little meal being left. The population of the island is about 300.

Spurgeon's Remains.

MENTONE, Feb. 2.—The remains of the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon are lying on the bed on which he died, which is almost hidden by the floral wreaths sent by relatives, friends and admirers. The features of the deceased do not show any signs of death agony. The body will be removed to-morrow to the mortuary chapel in the cemetery.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Two special services were held at Dr. Spurgeon's tabernacle, yesterday, at each of which the audience numbered several thousand. The pulpit and platform were draped in black. The deepest grief was manifested, and the simple ceremonies were of the most solemn and affecting character. At a meeting of the deacons of the tabernacle it was decided to leave the funeral arrangements entirely to the widow, who only insisted upon the interment taking place on English soil. In his remarks, at the evening service, Mr. Pierson, the American minister, who has occupied the pulpit during Dr. Spurgeon's illness, mentioned the fact that the great preacher had sent word, recently, that he would like to have a day set apart for prayers for the abatement of the influenza.

Coast Guard Vessel Wrecked.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—A boat belonging to H.M.S. Belle Isle, a coast guard vessel at Kingstown, foundered, this morning, in Dublin Bay, drowning four of the crew.

American Vines in Italy.

ROME, Feb. 2.—The Italian minister of agriculture has for years distributed American grapevines among farmers, which proved able to successfully resist the phylloxera. From the Island of Sicily alone, the minister has received a demand for 26,000,000 for the coming season. He will be able to supply only 5,000,000.

Italian Relations with the U. S. Assured.

ROME, Feb. 2.—It is reported that Signor F. Catalani, Italian minister to Copenhagen, will be transferred to Washington, the Italian Government having determined to restore diplomatic relations with the United States. Baron Fava, who was withdrawn from Washington during the negotiations concerning the New Orleans massacre, will be, it adds, appointed to Copenhagen.

THE PROSPECTS OF KOOTENAY.

A Magnificent Smelter Being Erected—The New Town of Galena.

Mr. Byers, the manager of the Galena Trading Co., is now in the city. He is, as in fact are all who have come from that region lately, a firm believer in the future progress of Kootenay, and says that there is no limit to the splendid future of Kootenay as a mining district. His company, with a capital of $50,000, has been started with the intention of doing a general mercantile business. There is already a fine store at the new town of Galena, Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake, and they will, in May next, have another at Nelson.

Mr. Byers speaks most enthusiastically about the great impetus that will be given to mining by the fine smelter now being erected at Pilot Bay. This smelter is being erected principally by eastern capitalists, at a cost of $250,000. There are now thirty men at work on the preliminaries, and within two months there will be as many as 150 laborers baking bricks and erecting the smelter. The work is, of course, very extensive, entailing the erection of six large brick buildings, and it will be impossible to have the place finished before next September. It will be the first smelter in Kootenay, and already there is in sight far more work than can be possibly done in a year's hard running. In addition to the smelter itself there are to be extensive wharves both on Pilot Bay and Kootenay Lake, and a good deal of ore will be received at the smelter from across the lake by means of scows. Seven miles from Pilot Bay is the now well known Blue Bell mine, and seven miles away is Ainsworth.

All the residents of Kootenay are sensible that the smelter will do more to develop the mining country than anything else could. It is estimated that there will be fifteen thousand people in the country this year.

R. H. Benedict leaves for San Francisco to-day.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1892.

THE ORACULAR REFORMER.

The Opposition in the Legislative Assembly seems at a loss for something to oppose. The Victoria organ has hitherto been quite silent, and its Vancouver colaborer, though it appears to be more combative, is mysterious and oracular. Even it can see nothing to find fault with in the Government's policy. In fact, it virtually admits that it is good as far as it goes, but it distantly and darkly hints at "proposed reforms," and "a reform in the whole system of our Provincial Government," which the present Administration cannot be expected to carry out. It, therefore, urges the "Independent Party" to be up and doing. In fact, the Advertiser is obviously impatient. The Independent members have been too consistent to please that journal. They have been really and honestly independent, and it earnestly desires them to take a side, to abandon their independent attitude and become factiously Oppositionist

When we try to discover why the Advertiser advises the independent members to cast aside their independence and become the subservient followers of an opposition leader, we find ourselves in a fog of meaningless verbiage, through which nothing can be seen. What are these reforms to which our contemporary alludes so very mysteriously? It is not the habit of reformers to deal in dark hints and obscure insinuations. They take the people into their confidence at a very early stage of their agitations. They are as open as the day, and tell the public what they want and how they hope to accomplish their ends. Their utterances are the reverse of indefinite, and in their clearness, their openness and their frankness lies their best chance of gaining popular support and sympathy. But there is nothing to be learned from the hazy utterances of the Advertiser, except that it is an advocate of reform and that it would, if it had its way, turn the whole system of Provincial Government upside down and inside out.

Reform, as every one knows, is a very indefinite term. What one man advocates as a reform another, to all appearance quite as intelligent and quite as wise, denounces as a mischievous, perhaps a ruinous change. Then there are politicians who believe that reform means nothing more and nothing better than turning the men in power out, and putting the men out of power in. As long as our contemporary is either ashamed or afraid to tell the world what it means by reform, people generally will put their own interpretation on its words. Most of them will, no doubt, come to the common sense conclusion that the reform which the reformer either cannot or will not define is no reform at all.

If the Advertiser expects the Independent members of the Legislative Assembly to change their course in order to support some undefined and perhaps indefinable scheme of "reform" it will, we are quite sure, be sadly disappointed. "Reform" is not a word to conjure with in these days. Men, whether in the Legislature or out of the Legislature, must know what a politician's proposals are before they take them to be reforms, and must hear them discussed freely, openly and independently before they give them their countenance and support. If the Advertiser is going to assume the role of reformer let us hear what its reforms are, what they are intended to effect, and how it proposes to bring them about.

VETERAN STATESMEN.

The vigor and vitality which public men in Great Britain possess are really wonderful. A politician in the Old Country does not often accomplish much while he is under fifty, but the amount of work that many of them do after that age is truly wonderful. We hear a great deal about Mr. Gladstone's energy and activity, physical and intellectual, long after he has passed the allotted span of three score and ten. But the Leader of the Liberal party is not by any means the only "grand old man" to be found in the British Islands. The January number of the Nineteenth Century contains an article on "Protection—Free Trade—Fair Trade—Colonial Trade" by a man who was a member of the British Parliament in 1843, and who took an active part in the agitation which ended in the repeal of the Corn Laws and the establishment of free trade in Great Britain. The article is vigorously written, and shows that its author takes a lively interest in the questions of the day. There is no sign in it of the feebleness or the querulousness of extreme old age. On the contrary, there are indications of intellectual alertness and keenness in almost every sentence, and the nonogenarian statesman treats with philosophical calmness and equanimity a subject in discussing which younger men are apt to lose their temper. The venerable essayist is the Right Hon. Earl Grey.

His lordship was a free trader of the Cobden school. His faith in the free trade system, not for Great Britain alone, but for every country of the civilized world, is as strong to-day as it was in 1846. He believes in free trade for England, no matter what policy other countries pursue. Britain's market should be open to every country that has anything to sell which her inhabitants want. If other countries close their markets to Britain's products that, in Earl Grey's opinion, should have no effect upon her. She should not alter her tariff in the slightest in the way of retaliation. If their policy is narrow and illiberal, so much the worse for them. He believes that the only mistake that Great Britain has made in her trade policy since 1846 was in making a partial reciprocity treaty with France in 1860. That treaty, although made by Mr. Cobden himself, was, he declares, contrary to the principles of British free trade, and was consequently injurious both to British interests and to the cause of free trade generally.

It is needless to say that Earl Grey is strongly opposed to what is called in England, "Fair Trade." He characterizes it as "retaliatory," and quotes Lord Salisbury as applying to it the epithet, "infantile." He argues that a policy of retaliation applied to the United States and Russia, the two greatest protectionist nations of the world, while it might injure those countries would do much more harm to great Britain. The subject of "Colonial Trade" is not touched in the essay which is to be continued.

It will be interesting to see what the thorough-going old free-trader has to say on this subject. There are many who regard Earl Grey's views on matters of trade as obsolete, or which are good enough for Great Britain, but are not applicable to new countries which have their resources to develop and their industries to build up. But whether we agree with the essayist or not we cannot help admiring the vigor which the venerable statesman displays, and the forcibleness as well as the clearness with which he states his views. It is not often that we see a man of nearly ninety years of age on this side of the Atlantic taking a part in the discusion of a difficult and intricate public question.

SPURGEON.

Another great man has passed away. As very little had been heard, lately, of the illness of the Rev'd Mr. Spurgeon, it was supposed that he was recovering from his illness, and that he would soon occupy his old place in the pulpit of the Tabernacle. But it was not to be. His labors were over. He had fought the good fight, and he has been called to his rest.

Mr. Spurgeon was one of the giants of our day. He had the gift of eloquent speech. But that was not his only endowment. He had a large heart and a liberal mind. He loved his countrymen and was never wearied in working for them, and trying to do them good. When he commenced his career it was predicted by many non conformists, as well as churchmen, that he would soon go out of fashion. They said that he was a kind of clerical mountebank, who as long as he made a sensation, cared very little what means he took to produce the effect. But that judgment of the young preacher soon proved to be both shallow and unjust. The common people continued to hear him gladly—and not only the common people. His earnest and vigorous Anglo-Saxon eloquence attracted and charmed men and women of culture and refinement, who went to hear him if, for nothing else, than for intellectual stimulation and enjoyment. But Spurgeon was very far from being mere sounding brass or tinkling cymbal. He preached the truths of Christianity as they had seldom been preached before, even in England. Thousands upon thousands were edified and confirmed in the faith by the words that he uttered. The number who could rise up and call him blessed, now that he is gone, would be hard to count. Though a nonconformist of the nonconformists, though fearless and persistent in teaching the doctrines of the denomination to which he belonged, this great Baptist preacher did more to win respect for nonconformity than any man of his day and generation. Men of the Established Church recognized in him an earnest and gifted Christian who devoted his life and his talents to promoting the good, spiritual and temporal, of his fellowmen. The goodness and the greatness and the usefulness of Spurgeon were, long before he died, appreciated and recognized by men of all creeds, classes and conditions. He was the ornament, as well as the strength, of the denomination to which he belonged. He promoted its interests in many ways, and, now that he has been called away, he will be sadly missed and sincerely mourned.

THE MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

Mr. H. P. Bell's interesting and instructive letter on the Abt Rack Railway, published in our Sunday's issue, deserves the serious attention of every one in the province who is desirous of aiding in its advancement. What British Columbia wants more than anything is better means of intercommunication, and that is precisely what, from the nature of the country, is most difficult to obtain. Making roads on the prairie is an easy matter. If any part of such a country is richer than another it can readily be reached, and at a comparatively small expense. But it is very different in a mountainous region. In such a country, large areas, over which nature has distributed her gifts with a lavish hand, may remain for ages undeveloped because they are so difficult of access. The difficulty of transport is so great as to overbalance all natural advantages. To such a country, a cheap system of railway construction is a boon of inestimable value. What is wanted is not easy transport or rapid transport or pleasant travelling, but some kind of transport which will be within the means of the people, and which, at the same time, will be effective.

This want, it appears, is what the Abt Rack System supplies. It is specially devised to go through a mountainous country in which an ordinary railroad could not be constructed except at an enormous expense. If the Abt Railway can be built at one-third the expense of a common railroad, many places in the province, which are now considered inaccessible, can be opened up. The community or the province which could not raise six millions to construct a road, no matter how necessary it might be or what benefits could be derived from it, might, with very little exertion, be able to raise two millions. Just imagine the change it would make in Cariboo and in other parts of the province as well, if machinery, supplies and passengers could be conveyed to that rich district at ordinary rates or a little over. The revolution that the construction of a means of transit which could do this would effect, would surprise the most sanguine and the most enthusiastic.

We trust that the government will not allow Mr. Bell's suggestion to pass unnoticed. If it makes the enquiries necessary to find out how the system works and what it costs to build a mile of Rack railway in a rough country, it may find that it is within the means of the province to open up rich districts, which, on account of their distance from the coast and the difficulty of getting to them in order to develop their resources, are now, and to all appearance will long remain, unproductive. Mr. Bell believes that the Abt Rack Railway system is well adapted to British Columbia, and his opinion is entitled to respect.

REDISTRIBUTION.

We are a little surprised to hear some of the Mainland members demanding an immediate redistribution of seats in the Legislative Assembly, on the basis of population. As the census is not yet complete, this cannot possibly be done at present. Even a beginning cannot be made until the Legislature is in possession of all the necessary data. If this were a mere factious demand, made by an obstructionist opposition, it would not surprise us, for the members of such an opposition are always ready to take up any cry, which they imagine will be for the moment popular. But the demand is being made by members who have hitherto not been factious, and who have not resorted to obstructionist tactics. Surely these gentlemen have not sufficiently considered the nature of the change which they are urging the Government to begin in such hot haste. A measure of reconstruction is one of great importance and great difficulty, and those upon whom the work of drawing it up devolves, must have at their command all the information that can be procured. And even with that information the most careful deliberation is absolutely necessary.

It is of the utmost importance that the work should not be done in a slovenly manner, that it should be a just and impartial redistribution, and not a mere gerrymander in which the interests of party are alone considered. This being the case, haste should be deprecated by every friend of the country and every lover of fair play. The old saying that things which are done in a hurry are never done well, is a very true one, and it applies with peculiar force to the re-arrangement of the representation of the province. Those, therefore, who desire to see it done well and impartially will not attempt to goad the Government into commencing it before it has had time to consider all the circumstances and conditions which it involves.

Some of the members in their haste, and evidently without taking care to inform themselves as to the accuracy of what they say, reproach the Hon. John Robson with having broken the promises which he made his constituents previous to the last general election, because the Government has not promised in the Governor's speech to bring down a redistribution measure during the present session. Fortunately Mr. Robson has put himself on record in this matter. In his election address, which was circulated not only in the district of New Westminster but all over the province, he said:

"It may reasonably be expected that I should refer to a subject that seems to be agitating the public mind in this part of the province—the subject of representation. The reasons and circumstances which led me to give reluctant assent to a temporary measure which I freely admit is unsatisfactory and does not meet the reasonable expectations of this part of the province, must already be sufficiently familiar to you. I shall, therefore, content myself with stating that, *should the result of census-taking next year show such a preponderance of population on the Mainland, as I feel confident it will, myself and colleagues stand pledged to obtain such further legislation as shall bring representation more into conformity with population.*"

This is the pledge, and we have no doubt whatever that Mr. Robson is prepared to carry it out to the letter. But those who read it at all carefully, must see that the gentlemen who are accusing him for having already violated it, are, whether knowingly or unknowingly, most unjust, and, we may add, most unreasonable. No one knows now what the "preponderance of population on the Mainland" is. The Government cannot, in justice or in reason, be asked to prepare a redistribution measure until that is known.

It is not to be supposed that a man of the Hon. John Robson's ability and intelligence has not made redistribution the subject of careful thought. He and his colleagues have, no doubt, given it such consideration as the information within their reach permitted, and in doing that they have, in a sense, prepared themselves to give their attention to the framing of a measure when the proper time arrives. This, considering the heavy responsibility that rests upon them is all that could be expected of them. If they had pursued the course which some of the members blamed them for not taking, they would, and most deservedly, have laid themselves open to the charge of acting in a matter of very great importance and difficulty with unwise and most imprudent haste.

Five to One.

DEAR SIRS,—Last winter I had five large boils on my neck and was advised to us. B.B.B. Before I had finished the first bottle I was completely we l and think B. B. B. cannot be excelled as a blood purifier.

JOHN WOOD, Round Plains, Ont.

The pontoons which have been built at the outer wharf are now about ready for service, all but ten having been launched. At present the machinery for raising the vessel is being put in working condition.

THE BELYEA CASE.

Mr. Justice Crease's report on the now famous Belyea case will repay a careful perusal. The principle which lay at the base of the enquiry is a very important one. It is thus stated by the learned judge:

"That in the Magistrate's Court, the initial tribunal, where are originated nearly all criminal proceedings which may possibly affect the honor, liberty and even life of any man, woman or child in the country, there shall be no loophole left for a reasonable suspicion that the purity of the fountain of justice may be sullied or influenced by a direct or indirect conflict between pecuniary interest and official duty in the magistrate presiding over such preliminary proceedings."

All must see that the fountain of justice and everything connected with its administration must be kept pure. Foulness in any part of it leads to evils that in civilized society are intolerable. The magistrate who administers justice should not only have clean hands, but he should be as far as possible removed from all temptation to swerve from the path of strict rectitude. As the love of money is said to be the root of all evil, there certainly should be no conflict between "pecuniary interest and official duty." In conformity with this principle we infer that Mr. Justice Crease is of opinion that the Police Magistrate of a city should not be allowed to have any professional connection with criminal cases. This would, of course, make it necessary for the city to compensate the Police Magistrate for the loss of such practice, by paying him a much higher salary than is now given to that official. But as the principle is a good one, the corporation should not object to incurring a little extra expense in carrying it out.

But it must not be thought that the learned Commissioner found that Mr. Belyea neglected his official duty to advance his pecuniary interest. He does not as much as hint that this has been the case. He is of opinion that the police magistrate committed "an error of judgment in more respects than one," and that he cannot acquit him of "great indelicacy." We should like to know what magistrate there is, from the highest to the lowest, who does not at times commit what many people look upon as "errors of judgment," and who is not at times condemned for having acted "with great indelicacy?" People's judgments differ very greatly as to what is sound in judgment and indelicate in conduct. What one man pronounces as a wise decision, his neighbor may declare to be utter foolishness; and a course which A. may describe as altogether proper and in good form, B. may denounce as wholly improper and indelicate. If these conclusions were the only result of the enquiry, many people, no doubt, would consider that it was labor wasted, but, as we have shown, it has been productive of another and far more important result.

The learned Commissioner could only deal with the matter that came before him, and every one who possesses the least discernment can see on what slight grounds the charge against Mr. Belyea was based. The case which the Police Magistrate was called upon to consider was one of "alleged abduction." It is very evident that before an abduction can be committed, there must be an abductor. Now, we really believe that it would puzzle the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer to find an abductor in this case. In the story which May told the Police Magistrate, we, although we have searched for the villain closely, fail to find him; and he did not materialize, as far as we can make out, in any of the subsequent proceedings. The Attorney-General, it appears, discovered the miscreant, but, singular to relate, he let him slip through his fingers. His prosecution of the offender ended in that lamest and most impotent of all conclusions, a *nol. pros.* The reason he gives for not following up the abductor, when, as he alleges, he was sure of a conviction, was that he would not permit the girl to be cross-examined in Court. He certainly cannot be said to be wanting in delicacy. He refused to prosecute the man whom he believed to be guilty of the abduction of a girl so young and so innocent that she would be irreparably injured by being examined in Court, where she would be under the protection of a venerable judge, yet he caused a commission to be issued to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Belyea, who at the very worst committed an error of judgment and an indelicacy. It may be added that the Belyea enquiry caused the young girl, for whose feelings the Attorney-General had such consideration, to be greatly more talked about than if she had undergone half a dozen examinations in open court.

FURTHER PROOF.

We wonder if Mr. Sword was present at the famous interview between the members of the Government and a deputation from New Westminster, which took place in April, 1890, just before the Legislative Assembly was dissolved. At that interview the Premier was subjected to a most searching heckling at the hands of Mr. Brown and other gentlemen from Westminster. Redistribution was one of the subjects—indeed, the principal one—on which Mr. Robson was catechised. One of the members of the deputation, wishing to find out what his intentions were with regard to that matter, and, no doubt, hoping to get from him some promise, or other expression which might be useful at the coming election, asked him this question:

"Is it the intention of the Government, when the census is taken, to re-distribute the seats then, or to wait for four years?"

To this direct and definite question, Mr. Robson gave an answer as direct and definite:

"There is no intention to wait for four years. As to the first part of the question, it will depend upon the result of the census-taking. If that does not justify any further redistribution there will be none. I assume, as a matter of almost certainty, that it will justify it, but one cannot tell."

This is, substantially, the same as the pledge made in the Premier's election card. This promise has not been violated, in fact, it could not be violated, for the result of the census is not yet known. Why Mr. Sword and other independent members should be in such haste to demand a redistribution of the representation, is hard to understand. Would it not be wiser to think over the matter a little, and try to realize what redistribution means, and whether the hurry which he, and others, are in to have it commenced, if it is not factious, is not exceedingly childish?

THE SCHOOL DIFFICULTY.

The Opposition, yesterday, seemed determined to kill the motion to appoint a committee to enquire into the Victoria High School difficulty. In the first place the gentlemen moved on the Committee were, with the exception of Colonel Baker and Mr. Booth, all unfriendly to the Government. This of itself shows that Mr. Kitchen and those who were at his back did not mean business. If they intended that there should be an enquiry they would have moved a committee that would have, at least, the appearance of fairness. But what could be expected of a committee to enquire into any matter connected with the administration of the Department of Education, composed of Messrs. Mackenzie, Cotton, Kitchen, Baker and Booth? When the Leader of the Government proposed in amendment that Messrs. Baker, Hall, Croft, Brown and Milne form the Committee, the Opposition refused to accept them, and, although they knew that if the original motion was put and lost the subject could not be revived during the present session, they allowed it to go to a division and the Government was sustained. We will, of course, hear a loud outcry from the Opposition that the Government burked enquiry into school matters. But the contrary is the case, for if the Opposition were disposed to do the fair thing and to pursue the course usual in such matters, it could have had its inquiry. The Government wanted nothing better than to have the whole subject fully and fairly investigated.

INCONSISTENT CRITICS.

The course which the Opposition and their organ are pursuing with respect to the Slocan Lake and other reserves is not calculated to gain for them either the respect or the confidence of sensible, fair-minded men. The motto of the Opposition, if it has a motto at all, is "The land for the settler." They all profess to be the uncompromising enemies of the speculator and the land-grabber. They condemn a policy which favors the speculator, and they reproach the Government because the laws which it has caused to be enacted are not severe enough on the man who buys land to sell it again to those who improve it and cultivate it. But as soon as the Government puts the law, which they condemn as defective and not sufficiently stringent, in force against land-grabbers they are up in arms. They, one after another, condemn the Government for using the power with which the law invests it to prevent speculation in wilderness land.

They do this without possessing any evidence which is at all reliable to show that the Government has reserved the lands unnecessarily, or with an improper motive. It is evident from the article in the Times, and the speeches of the members who find fault with what the Government has done, that none of them, except, perhaps, Mr. Kellie, knows anything whatever about the land that has been grabbed, or of the character and intentions of the grabbers. All they know is that the Government, acting strictly within its powers, has put a reserve on certain lands, which some enterprising speculators thought they had secured. No instance has been adduced of a single bona fide settler being dispossessed, or even put to an inconvenience. The process of reasoning by which they have arrived at their conclusions, is short, but it can hardly be said to be logical. It is something like this: The Government has put upon the land round Slocan Lake, and in other places, a reserve; therefore, the Government is wrong; therefore, the Government's intentions are bad. This may be very good reasoning when it is applied to provincial politics, but it would hardly be considered sound logic on any other topic, or in any other field of enquiry.

What conclusion is the intelligent and impartial observer driven to when he sees men adopting this peculiar logic or taking this singular course? He must conclude that the men who condemn the Government for acting on the principles they profess to hold are either insincere or that they have something to gain by condemning the Government for doing what they have all along contended it ought to do. This is the dilemma in which all who are opposed to land grabbing place themselves when they condemn what the Government has done in West Kootenay. It is impossible for them to get out of it unless they escape by declaring that they are acting on the principle that it is right to oppose the Government under all circumstances, whether it is right or whether it is wrong.

We must say that we are astonished to see some of the members acting in this way. Would it not be more prudent, as well as more consistent with principle, for them to say to the politicians who ask them to attack the Government for reserving lands from sale: "No, we will not. On the face of it the Government has done right. We will wait to see whether it has really committed any injustice to actual settlers. If it has only disappointed land-grabbers and speculative schemers, we will be obliged to back it up in what it has done. It would be against our principles to do otherwise." This would be the sensible as well as the consistent course, and we almost think that some of the gentleman who have taken part in the debate on the address will regret that they did not pursue it.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Information Wanted as to B. C. as a Home for Settlers and Manufacturers.

A Fortune in Public Bonuses, Which Somebody is Looking After.

The Council of the B. C. Board of Trade met, yesterday morning, and sat through a long list of important business. It was the fifteenth meeting of the new council, and that they are getting down to work in earnest, is evident from what has already been accomplished. There were present at yesterday's meeting: Messrs. T. B. Hall, president; Vice-President Flumerfelt, R. Ward, J. H. Todd, A. B. Gray, W. F. Bullen, C. E. Renouf, D. R. Ker, and H. F. Heisterman.

Mr. Bullen, chairman of the committee on manufactures, reported verbally upon a resolution passed by the Vancouver Board of Trade, asking co-operation in pressing "upon the notice of the Government the great advantages which, in their opinion, would result to the province from the establishment of the industry of ship-building; and, as a means of its promotion, would ask the Government to take into consideration the advisability of granting a bonus of $5 per ton register to the builders of any sea-going vessel of a tonnage not less than 600 tons, the said bonus to be paid on the vessel's being registered and classed."

A long discussion ensued, during which it transpired that the Dominion Government already give a bonus of 75 cents per ton. An enterprising company had taken up ship-building and bonusing, and now wanted the Provincial Government to bonus their work to the tune of $5 per ton. If they got this they would in all probability ask the city in which they established their works for a further bonus of $5. The council thought this would be very liberal bonusing, and one member asked, amid laughter, to whom the vessel would belong when built—if the company would require yet a further bonus from the party taking her over.

The secretary was directed to write the Vancouver Board of Trade on what basis they advised this bonusing scheme.

The secretary, some time ago, wrote to the San Francisco Board of Trade with reference to the powers vested in the official assignee in cases of bankruptcy. The following reply was received:

"SAN FRANCISCO.—Your favor of December 29th duly received, and, owing to the illness of the Secretary, an answer has been delayed until the present time. We apprehend that you have been misinformed as to the objects and method of procedure of our Board.

"We have no "official assignee." Our insolvent law is frequently resorted to by failing debtors, and the course of procedure under it is analagous to the last Federal Bankrupt Law which we had. It contemplates a surrender by the insolvent of all his property, books of account, etc., to the sheriff of the county, who holds the same, (with power to sell if the court so orders,) for the space of a month, when creditors meet and elect an assignee, who, thereafter, collects all accounts, and disposes of the property under the direction of the court, to whom a final account is rendered, and distribution ordered among creditors whose claims have been duly proved. All claimants, wherever residing, are entitled to prove their demands, and, of course, the insolvent Act has no application outside of the State, and non-resident creditors, who do not prove their claims, can still hold the same against the debtor, notwithstanding his discharge in insolvency, provided suit is brought before the statute of limitations bars the same. It frequently occurs, however, that embarassed debtors make bills of sale to their heaviest creditors in trust for *pro rata* distribution of the recoveries. This is entirely outside of the regular procedure at law, and is simply an amicable arrangement between debtors and creditors. A simple transfer of assets is taken, and, thereafter, the trustee, acting with the advice and consent of other creditors, or a committee thereof, disposes of the property to the best advantage and makes *pro rata* distribution. In the event that the debtors have been honest, releases are frequently extended to him in consideration of receiving these transfers, because the expenses, costs, and fees attending proceedings in court are avoided. No particular powers are given these trustees; in fact, though their title by bill of sale frequently reads absolute, yet, nevertheless, they are subject to all the general laws governing trustees. We seldom have litigation springing out of these transfers, as they usually result in cases where all the parties have canvassed the matter thoroughly, and have agreed in advance as to how the insolvent estate should be wound up. Our Association is really a combination of the wholesale merchants of this city for the purpose of taking joint action in the collection of debts other than in the ordinary course of business. Wherever the assets of a common debtor are taken by attachment or other legal process, or a disposal of the assets is made to a Board of Trade creditor, all members of this institution, who are creditors of the same debtor, share in the recoveries.

Any further information which we can give you upon the subject we will be happy to extend, Yours truly,

JOS. KIRK.

The subject was discussed at length and the following resolution arrived at: "That a petition similar to the one previously presented be prepared and sent forward to the Dominion House of Commons, praying for the enactment of a bankruptcy law or some other suitable measure for dealing more satisfactorily with insolvent estates."

Mr. Renouf, of the Building Subscription Committee, reported that the work was going on satisfactorily. The committee will meet next Wednesday and submit a very encouraging report.

Charles S. Atkinson wrote from Santa Barbara, California, asking for information as to available public lands in British Columbia, and also as to the earnings and prospects of placer miners. The communication was referred to the proper authority.

The following letter was read and referred to the City Council.

F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary, Board of Trade.

DEAR SIR,—I observed when crossing the Atlantic, last summer, that on the library tables of the best steamers there were works of reference in relation to trade and commerce, and also publications relating to various cities in America and Canada. These seemed to be of very considerable interest to travellers.

It has occurred to me that if the Board of Trade has not already sent off copies of Illustrated Victoria to these steamers it would be a good plan to send two or three copies to each of the first-class steamers of the Atlantic lines, having first stamped in gold letters "Steamer ——, from the Board of Trade, Victoria, B. C."

Yours truly,

J. H. TURNER.

Mr. W. Jensen wrote, enclosing a couple of letters from friends in England, asking what inducements Victoria offered for the establishment of chemical works. Mr. Jensen replied that the prospects were excellent, and forwarded the communications for the Board's endorsation.

The matter was referred to Mr. Bullen.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

What Local Competition is Doing for the Home Demand.

The local markets have been fairly steady during the week and supplies have been good—fully up to the demand in seasonable articles of consumption. The increase in home milling industry has done much of late to limit the imports. The salem (Oregon) supplies have diminished very considerably, Enderby brand is seldom called for now. Snowflake is holding its own very successfully, as is also Lion, but Victoria milling is fast taking the lead. It is a choice flour, and being produced from the best Manitoba and Fraser River wheat is bound to command a ready market. The supply of grain is chiefly from the districts named. The wet season in the Fraser, however, has limited the supply from that quarter, and rendered the grain inferior to the usual purchases made there. The supply from the island always limited, is improving in quality, and it is only a matter of time when our farmers will be able to supply the needs of the island and defy competition. With present milling facilities there is an incentive offered for the careful culture of cereals.

OATS of good quality are sold at $32 per ton, chiefly the product of the North West. The local stuff is limited, and used chiefly for chicken and horse feed, but the limited quantity used for milling purposes has proved vastly superior to the imported grain. Farmers are beginning to realize that it pays to produce oats, and this year's harvest will doubtless show a decided improvement in quality and quantity too. The soil is admirably adapted for the best growths of oats.

BARLEY is not in any great demand. The double-row recently introduced in the North West appears to be thriving well. The local demand outside the breweries, is limited. Twenty tons were brought in, last week, from the territories for brewing purposes. There is a good demand for Middlings, the chief source of supply being from the local mills and that of Enderby.

BRAN has fallen to $25 per ton, and at this figure a good business is done. Ground feed sells well, at $32 to $32.50 per ton. San Francisco is the chief source of supply, but local millers hope soon to enter into the competition.

OATMEAL is supplied from the National Mills at $3.50 per 100 lbs., and at this figure it is in demand. Local competition is fast closing out the eastern houses. Rolled oats is every day becoming more popular, and is in demand at from $3 to $3.25 per sack. Pearl barley sells at 4½c. per lb., and split peas at 1c. less money.

THE VEGETABLE MARKET has been but scantily supplied of late, and good prices are asked. In this particular, the Chinese appear to enjoy almost a monopoly—and the consequent profit.

BUTTER, of good quality, is in demand at last week's rates, but it is a somewhat scarce commodity.

THE MEAT MARKET is unchanged as to prices, and the quality of beef coming in is not as good as usual. This is due to the exceptionally dry summer of last year, and the consequent scarcity of bunch grass on the ranges, in consequence of which the winter supply of fodder was limited. True, there was a good deal held over from the previous winter, but most of its nutriment had been dried out.

FISH are scarce, and in demand at prices quoted. Heavy weather off the coast limits the supply.

SPRING CHICKENS are being sold at from $1.00 to $1.50 per pair, Mallard ducks at 75c. and geese and turkeys at prices quoted below.

Most of the traders would like to see the public market a success, but what is everybody's business in this particular seems to be nobody's. Individually they will not abandon their well-established stands, but collectively they think it desirable to do so.

FLOUR—Portland roller per brl	$ 6.75
Salem	6.25
Snowflake	6.50
Hungarian	6.50 @ 7.00
Victoria	5.75
Wheat, per ton	40.00@45.00
Oats, per ton	32.50
Barley, per ton	33.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00@32.50
Bran, per ton	25.00@30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	32.50@35.00
Oil Cake, per ton	35.00@40.00
Corn, whole	40.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.00@2.75
Oatmeal	3.00@3.25
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs.	5.00
" small "	5.00
" Bayo "	5.50
Potatoes (Island), per ton	18.00
" (imported), per ton	16.00
Onions	3@4
Hay, baled, per ton	18.00 @ 20.00
Straw, per bale	1@1.25
Beets, per lb	1@1½
Carrots, per lb	1@1½
Celery, per doz	25
Apples, per box	1.00 @ 1.25
Apples per lb	3
Oranges, per case	3.75 @4.50
Lemons, California, per case	4.50 @ 6.00
Cabbage (white), per lb	1½
" (red) "	3
Turnips, per lb	1
Russel Sprouts, per lb	3
Cauliflowers, per doz	75
Eggs, Island, per dozen	35
" Imported "	20@23
Butter, roll, Island, per lb	32½ @ 37½
" fresh, per lb	35
" California, per roll	60
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	18 @ 20
" California "	20
Hams, American "	18@20
Bacon, American, per lb	16 to 18
" Rolled "	14½—16
Shoulders, per lb	12½—13½
Lard "	15@20
Meats—Beef "	10@15
Sides "	9½@10
Mutton, per lb	12@15
Lamb, forequarter	1.25
" hindquarter	1.50@1.75
Pork, fresh "	15@18
Veal, dressed, per lb	15@18
Tallow	5@6
Chickens, per pair	1.00@1.50
Teal, per brace	40@50
Grouse	75
Beef cattle	4@5
Sheep	6@7
Hogs	8@9
Calves	7½@8
Turkey per lb	20
Geese per lb	15
Ducks	60@81
Skins, sheep, each	25@75
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	12½
" (Steel head), per lb	8
Cohoe	8
Cod	3 lb. for 25c
Miscellaneous	8
Kippered Salmon	15@20
Smelts	10
Perch, ⅌ lb	6
Pickerel, ⅌ lb	6

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, FEB. 3.

The boiler for the new steamer, lately built on Steven's ways, was placed in position to-day, and it is expected that the steamer will be able to run by the last of this month.

Steamer R. P. Rithet, which has been laid up at Spratt's wharf for the winter season, has been got ready to assist in keeping up steam for the pumps to be used in raising the San Pedro.

The repairs on the steamer Yosemite's machinery are about completed, and she will be running on her old route in a few days.

The remaining coal in the hull of the old steamer Pilot was taken out to-day and put in the tug Lorne, which will be used in connection with the raising of the San Pedro.

The rumor is current, though its source cannot be discovered, that the sealer Maggie Mac has already over 300 skins.

Steamer Mystery lies at Spratts' wharf awaiting orders.

Schooner Ariel will be hauled on the Star ways, before leaving on her sealing cruise, for repairs.

The bark Glenbervie, which is now discharging her cargo at R. P. Rithet's inner wharf, has not as yet been chartered for a return cargo.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Contract Let for Supply of Pipes for Vancouver Waterworks Extension.

The New Westminster Ledger Forced to Suspend Publication.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 2.—Bell-Irving & Patterson received the contract for supplying the pipes for the Vancouver water works extension, this afternoon. The tenders of Victoria parties were second lowest.

The Eliza Edwards' halibut catch was all sold, at good prices, in Boston. The agent reports a ready market. A joint stock company is organizing here, half of the stock to be taken up in Boston.

Rosenbaum & Co., wholesale druggists of Hamburg, Germany, have opened a branch establishment on Richards street in this city.

Commissioner Rees, commander of the Salvation Army of the Dominion, receives a Hallelujah reception here on Feb. 4, in the Market Hall.

R. H. Alexander, J.P., and John Devine have been appointed license commissioners by the government.

The annual meeting of the Union SS. Company will be held on Monday next.

Louis Moore, who lives beyond the Sugar Refinery, was arrested yesterday by C. P. R. Detective Devlin, charged with stealing a box of half a dozen lamps from the C. P. R. freight shed on December 17th. The lamps have since been sold and some of them traced to Moore. Jim, a Siwash, is held as an important witness.

Yesterday afternoon the greater number of men for the crews of the sealing schooners C. D. Rand and Vancouver Belle were shipped at the Customs House. Both vessels expect to get away before the end of the week.

Nothing has yet been heard of the steamer Iona, and yesterday the steamer Velos was sent up by the B. C. Fishing and Trading company in search of her. A large number of passengers and a quantity of freight were taken up on her. Mr. A. W. Wright, one of the members of the fishing company, had gone up on the Iona, and his friends are feeling rather anxious.

The following are the customs returns for port of Vancouver for the month ending January 31, 1892, and also for the corresponding month in 1891:

	1892.	1891.
Duties	$16 517 38	$20,795 00
Other Revenues	2,923 58	4 057 10
Total	$19,470 96	$24 853 10

The returns thus show a decrease of $5,-382.14.

The following was the amount of Inland Revenue collected at Vancouver for the month ending January 31st, 1892:

Spirits	$3,245 86
Malt	350 38
Tobacco	1,061 00
Cigars	591 60
Petroleum Inspection	163 70
Methylated Spirits	55 43
Brewer's License	25 00
Total	$5,504 97

The brewer's license was granted to Robert Ochsnep, of Vernon. The amount collected during the corresponding month in 1891 was $2,738.84, the increase being thus $2,766.13.

There were 41 arrests made by the Vancouver police during the month of January.

In addition to numerous and commodious business buildings which are being put up in the city on almost every street, in the residential portion a new house is going up, so that there is no doubt but that before the close of the year 1892, a very large number of business and residential buildings will be erected.

Henry Goldstead, of Barkerville, better known as "Bismarck," died on the 29th ult., at Kamloops, of consumption, and had reached his 62nd year. He was a native of Germany, and came to British Columbia in '62.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 2.—Another silver strike has been made at Mission; this time within the town limits.

The C. P. R. engineers are doing the preliminary surveying for the Hatzic River dyke.

A man named Loftus, section foreman, was buried under a snow-slide, a half mile east of Clanwilliam, last Friday. He was dead when the body was recovered.

The Daily Ledger, formerly Truth, announces to-night that it will not appear again, lack of support being the cause of its death.

The city council has passed a by-law removing 50 per cent. of the tax from all improvements, as an encouragement to builders, and to discourage speculation in town lots.

Only 21 cases appeared before the police magistrate, last month, the smallest number for any one month in four years.

Sergt.-Major McMurphy, who came to the province with Col. Moody, is dangerously ill. The old hero is a veteran of the Crimean, South African and half a dozen other wars, and wears a dozen or more medals, some of them for deeds of distinguished conduct under fire. His recovery is doubtful.

The Aldermanic election in Ward three has been voided by Judge Bole, and a new election ordered.

At a meeting of the British Columbia University convocation, held last evening, Dr. Furrer, of Kamloops, and Dr. Milne, of Victoria, were nominated in place of Hon. C. F. Cornwall, resigned. There was no election. A committee was appointed to wait on the Government and urge that an amendment be made to the act to legalize the adjourned meeting in July last.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 3.—A movement is on foot to start a junior club in this city, on temperance principles.

McPhee Bros. are working on an order for 28 seal hunting boats for Victoria sealers.

Commissioner Rees was given a great welcome to night by the Salvation Army.

The Brunette Mills logging camp, on the Lillooet river, has got out a million feet of logs during the past three months.

The patients at the asylum were treated to another concert to-night, which they greatly enjoyed.

Efforts are being made to make a race between Alex. McLean and J. A Murray, another local oarsman.

Davidson, adjudged to be "a drunkard," has been given eight days to reform before sentence is passed on him.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 2.—The foreign shipments of coal for January were: N. V. C. Co., 17,525; Wellington, 15,567; East Wellington, 2,270; Union, 8,700.

S. Boulaguie, on remand, charged with wounding John Ferbernino, was convicted and fined $100, being also bound over to keep the peace.

Wm. Quinlan, charged with stealing a watch at Wellington, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twelve months hard labor.

The rifles for the infantry corps have arrived, and will be served out shortly.

Ex-Mayor Hilbert has completed two new commodious stores, facing Wharf street.

A Quoit match between Thomas Anderson, of Nanaimo, and Charles Martin, will take place at the Half-Way House, on Saturday, February 6th. Stakes, $50 a-side; 10 yards and 31 points.

Commissioner Rees, of the Salvation Army in Canada, will visit Nanaimo, February 8th, and will be given a grand reception. The Army band goes down to Victoria on Saturday to welcome the Commissioner.

The last fortnightly pay roll of the New Vancouver Coal company showed a large increase over the previous half month.

St. Matthew's church, North Wellington, Rev. G. Pinton, rector, was opened this evening by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, the Bishop being unable to attend.

The attendance at the Nanaimo schools has been highly satisfactory during the month, few of the children have been absent on account of sickness. Miss Lawson, the new principal of the girls' school, gives great satisfaction to both the Trustees and scholars.

The custom house returns at this port show total receipts of $6,485.89, of which $5,985.03 were the proceeds of customs duties. The free imports were valued at $2,576, and the dutiable $20,597.

Mr. M. Bray, registrar for Nanaimo city and district, gives the following figures for births, deaths and marriages, for the city and district, for the year 1891: Births—Males, 106; females, 115; total, 221. Deaths—Males, 84; females, 52; total, 136. Marriages, 77.

KOOTENAY LAKE.

From a private letter from Kootenay, the following extracts are made: Mr. E. A. Bielenberg, the discoverer of the rich ledges near the shore of Slocan Lake, writes:

"I consider the Payne Mountain the richest which has been struck in the Slocan County. Lynch and myself prospected its southern slopes, and found in several places high grade galena ores, and we located some very valuable ground. We also located some claims near the lake shore, and also discovered, five miles south of Carpenter Creek, a quartz ledge from 6 to 8 feet wide, carrying rich sulphurets on the granite and lime contact. Enormous quartzite ledges run through this country showing good looking iron float. I have just come from the mines where I have been doing some development work on the Lake Shore claims. I am interested in six claims in this group, and since there has been so much discussion about them I will give you an exact account of each claim. The first claim is the Lake Shore. It is right at the very water's edge and the ledge at the surface, as one looks at it, is about four feet wide, of which 20 inches is ore. We sunk a shaft about six feet deep on this claim, and the ore holds its width to that depth and is of a better quality even than that on the surface. On the Don Juan, the north extension of the Lake Shore, the ore vein was about three inches wide at the surface. We sunk a shaft about five feet deep on this claim and at the bottom of the shaft the ore vein was 14 inches wide. Afterward some one tried to dig out some of the ore and exposed about three inches more, making a total width of about 17 inches. The Lillian is on a spur from the main ledge, and its south end stake is near the north end of the Lake Shore and the south end of the Don Juan. It shows about 20 inches of ore near the south end. The other three claims are the Big Six, None Such, and Fresno. No ledge has yet been discovered on either of these three claims, but they are staked because we found valuable float on them, and we think they are on valuable ground. We have had four assays made of the ore from the Don Juan and Lake Shore. They ran 1,200, 2,070, 4,000 and 6,200 ounces of silver to the ton respectively. So they are very valuable mines, although the width of ore is not so great as in some other claims. The Fresno and Don Juan are the only claims that touch on the townsite at the mouth of Carpenter creek. The Don Juan laps over onto the townsite about 400 feet, and only a very narrow strip of the Fresno touches on it. We want it distinctly understood that our claims are not for sale, and therefore we have no reason for misrepresenting them. They are open to investigation, and anyone who doubts the statements made in regard to them is at liberty to investigate the matter for himself. The ledge on the Don Juan and Lake Shore runs in a general northerly and southerly direction, almost parallel with the lake shore, and not up the mountain, as some people have reported. I think that the discoveries on Payne mountain are among the richest, if not the richest, that have been made in the Slocan country. The belt is about a mile and a quarter wide, and extends from the Payne to the Washington, and runs down the south slope of the mountain, a distance of about two miles, to the Slocan King and Slocan Star on the mountain on the south side of Carpenter creek. The ledges are of solid ore without gangue. Some of them show considerable carbonate ore at the surface, from which assays of 90 ounces have been made, while the galena from the four different ledges, including the Washington, assays from 140 to 1,300 ounces of silver per ton."

BEN BUTLER'S BOOK.

He Roasts His Enemies and Does Justice to Himself.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—"Butler's Book," recently issued, in its preface gives as one reason for its publication, "to correct much wrong done to myself by prejudiced misrepresentation of facts and circumstances as to my own aims in the services of my country." The author asserts that Salmon P. Chase sent a friend to him to Fortress Monroe to solicit him to accept the vice presidential nomination of the Republican party in case Chase secured the first place, and that Simon Cameron made a similar proposition in behalf of Lincoln less than three weeks after. He maintains his position taken in the controversy over the conduct of the late Admiral Porter at New Orleans, and declares that the latter acted untruthfully and villainously. He also charges Porter and subordinates with the failure of the powder-boat plan at Fort Fisher, and brands as utterly false the charge of General W. F. Smith that General Grant was drunk before Petersburg. He closes the work with a summary of the things done by him, and says that in all military movements he never met with disaster or uselessly sacrificed the lives of his men.

J. H. Ramsdale, manager of the Moodyville saw mill, returned to Vancouver by the steamer Islander this morning.

CAPSIZED IN CHINA SEA.

Between 300 and 400 Chinese Drowned on the Steamer Namchow.

All the Facts that Can be Gathered Concerning the Catastrophe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—By the steamer China, which arrived from the Orient this afternoon, news of the loss of a Chinese steamer was brought. The steamer is supposed to be the Namchow. There were over 400 Chinese on board besides six Europeans. All hands perished except 29 Chinamen. The steamer sank in sight of the China merchant steamer Mee Foo, the captain of which reports as follows: "On the 8th inst., 7:50 a.m., sighted a steamer distant six miles. She was apparently at anchor and was flying signals of distress at the fore. We were unable to make out her signals owing to the hazy atmosphere, and the glare of the sun on the water. On sighting her we set our course direct for her to render prompt assistance if possible. At 8:15 a. m., to our utter astonishment, we could not see her but saw something black a little on the starboard bow, which was taken to be the steamer going. At all events, we saw no more of her. I steered for that position as near as I dared, fearing we might strike her masts or hull. I had the chief officer aloft, but neither of us could see anything of the vessel in question, nor the boats nor wreckage either.

H. M. S Porpoise having been despatched to search for the sunken vessel, the admiral received the following telegram, dispatched by Captain Barr, from Swanton, evening of 11th: "Steamer, name unknown, foundered twelve miles off Cup Chi, 400 Chinese on board, and about six Europeans. All lost except 29 Chinese who saved themselves in ship's boats, and were then brought to Cupchi in Junks, and are now coming on foot to Swato. Had left Cupchi before H.M.S. Porpoise arrived. She is expected to-day, and I then will send more definite information. The Porpoise made a careful search in the vicinity of Cupchi for wreckage without any result. Am forwarding report."

The Namchow, supposed to be the ill-fated vessel, left Hongkong on the 6th inst., for Amoy, and has not arrived at her destination, being now reported missing. The Namchow is a Penang owned steamer of some 1,100 tons, and was commanded by Captain John Lee. She had on board between 300 and 400 Chinese passengers, most of whom came up from the Straits. She had a general cargo, and it is considered probable that this got shifted in the heavy seas running, and gave her the strong list described by those on the Mee Foo. Several theories have been started in reference to the unfortunate steamer, one that it was the Asagao Maru, and another that it was the Te Tai Cheong. The latter vessel, however, has safely arrived at her destination, and little doubt is now entertained that the Namchow was the ill fated steamer, the most feasible theory being that her cargo shifted, that the steamer shipped heavy seas, which put out the fires, and the vessel then became unmanageable, and finally capsized, as described by eye-witnesses on the Mee Foo.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

Death of the Famous Throat Specialist and Attendant on Kaiser Frederic.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Sir Morell Mackenzie, the eminent physician, died unexpectedly at 10 o'clock tonight. Sir Morell Mackenzie was born July 7, 1837, in Essex County, England. His father was a well-known surgeon, and the son was brought up to the same profession. He rapidly acquired distinction, especially in regard to the disease of the throat. He was patronized by royalty and nobility, and soon acquired considerable wealth. Three years ago he founded the hospital for diseases of the throat in Golden Square, London, and was always devoted to its service. His fame as a physician caused him to be called upon by the recommendation of Queen Victoria to attend the late Emperor Frederic, then Crown Prince, when the affection of the throat, which ultimately proved fatal, began to develop itself seriously. Dr. Mackenzie's engagement was not pleasing to the German physicians, and a bitter rivalry arose. Dr. Mackenzie took the ground that the affliction of the Crown Prince was not necessarily incurable, a position which, from a political standpoint, was highly important and gratifying to the Crown Prince and his relatives, as an incurable disease would have disqualified him for the German throne. After the death of Kaiser Frederick, Dr. Mackenzie was pursued, vindictively, by the criticisms of German medical men, being, on the other hand, upheld by the British royal family and the Empress Frederick. His connection with the case brought him world-wide fame and also much annoyance.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

Proposed National Memorial Present to the Princess May, of Teck.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The question of what to do with the money raised by the various committees for the purpose of purchasing wedding gifts for the Duke of Clarence and the Princess May, continues to be discussed. The decision of the matter seems as remote as ever. One of the latest suggestions, and which is noticed on account of the eminence of its source, comes from the Countess of Aberdeen, and is that the funds be devoted to the purchase of a gift to the Princess as a memorial of the Duke. The Countess thinks a pendant composed of the best possible miniature of the late Duke, set in the finest possible diamonds, would be an appropriate gift. She declared that thousands throughout the Empire are yearning to give some tangible token of their sympathy with the bereaved Princess, and offers to act as treasurer of the fund to be devoted to this object. Some criticism upon this subject has already appeared, the scoffers pointing out the inappropriateness of such a gift in the event of the marriage of the Princess, which must, in the nature of things, be expected ere long.

LEO'S SUCCESSOR.

Who Shall Occupy the Chair of St. Peter—An Italian or —?

ROME, Feb. 3.—It is stated that Pope Leo has addressed an inquiry to the members of the Cardinal's college, both in Italy and abroad, asking for their opinion as to whether the successor to the Papacy should be an Italian. The object of the inquiry is understood to allay the jealousies between the Catholic countries in Europe, each of which is afraid that a cardinal from the other may be selected for the tiara. Until the Pope receives an answer from the cardinals abroad, he will not communicate the result to the Powers. It is said, however, that the Italian cardinals are unanimous for one of their own countrymen, and this practically decides the question.

COMMISSIONER DAVID REES.

Brief Sketch of the Salvation Army Work of This Noted Man.

Commissioner David Rees, of Canada and Newfoundland, who is now known in Salvation Army circles all over the world, had his first experience with the Army in the flourishing city of Berkshire Downs, in England—a city, by the way, noted for its three B's—bricks, beer and biscuits. This was in 1882, and the Salvation Army had had a hard fight in the town, but finally, after attending a number of meetings, the young David Rees, now Commissioner, was converted. He went then as a cadet to the first Salvation Army Training Home, Devonshire House. After serving as a Cadet-Captain for an East London corps, Rees was sent to Leeds, where, under his good work, hundreds of souls were saved for Christ. He was then sent to Attercliffe, where he opened a new barracks, and for a time met with much opposition, but finally prevailed, and once he became established, did marvellous work. After a few more stations, he was promoted to be Major and took charge of the Derby Division, being afterwards transferred to the Southern Division, and thence to Manchester. At the latter point he was promoted to Colonel, and shortly afterwards took charge of the Central or Training Division at London, and for some time his whole attention was devoted to training. While thus engaged, his health broke down, and he was given a six months' furlough, but stayed away from his charge only nine weeks. His next appointment was as a headquarters representative doing special work; then in May, last year, he was appointed to succeed Colonel McKie in charge of Scotland; then followed his appointment to the Field Secretaryship for the British Isles, but this was of very short duration, as he had only taken up his new duties two or three days when he was told he was needed for Canada, and at three days notice set sail.

AROUND THE HORN.

Arrival of the American Ship Mackinaw at San Diego from New York. 95 Days Out.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 2.—The American ship Mackinaw arrived, to-day, after a voyage of 95 days from New York. The Mackinaw is the third and last of the Johnson Locke line of steamers to arrive in this port. She is much larger than either of the other two steamers and has a net register of 2,480 tons. She is commanded by Capt. Edwin W. Littlefield, and she sailed from New York, October 28, but, owing to some flaw in her machinery, was obliged to put back to Gravesend, where she lay six days for repairs, sailing November 4. Considerable bad weather was experienced on the voyage down the Atlantic, and Montevideo was reached December 7, where she put in for coal and remained six days, sailing on the 10th. A terrible storm was encountered in the South Atlantic, but the vessel entered the Straits of Magellan in safety, passing the steamer Mineola, bound for New York, on December 28. The Mineola was then just 30 days out from San Diego, and was steaming along at a rate of 10 knots per hour. On January 4 the Mackinaw reached Coronel, where a supply of 350 tons of coal was taken on, necessitating a delay of two days. The voyage from Coronel to this port was very fine until Saturday afternoon, when a strong southwesterly wind made the sea rough. The vessel hove to outside the harbor at 9:20 this morning, and Pilot Capt. Dunnells went out to bring her into port. The vessel will leave to-morrow for San Francisco.

"VACILLATING VERNON."

Something About Those Lands at Barclay Sound.

Under the above heading the local evening paper, a few days ago, announced that certain lands at Barclay Sound had been reserved by "vacillating Vernon," the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and stated that Alberni was going ahead too fast to please that gentleman. Hon. Mr. Vernon was seen last night by a COLONIST reporter on the subject, and said that he was too well accustomed to attacks of that sort from the Times to pay any serious attention to them. "They seem to imagine," he said, "that the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works is an autocrat, who does all those things on his own responsibility, whereas no lands can be reserved unless by order in Council, for which every member is as responsible as I am. It is only competent for me to declare lands reserved upon the order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, after executive discussion. I merely sign the document departmentally. The lands are not reserved from bona fide settlers at Alberni, but from Victoria speculators, who have no intention whatever of settling down there. It is done in the interest of the public, and to save the public from speculators. There are over fifty applications from that district for land, and not one of them is from a bona fide settler. In other countries—Australia and New Zealand — the Government will not allow the water front to fall into the hands of private individuals. Those who have paid their 10 per cent. on the lands now reserved will have their money refunded and the surveys will be taken over and paid for. I have no power whatever to reserve lands upon my own responsibility."

Civic Economy.

The labors of the aldermen were continued last night, tusseling with the civic salaries, in the hope of reducing them several thousand dollars. When the work was first undertaken, on motion of Ald. Humber, it was stated that a reduction of $2,500 would be about the "cut" made, but the result of the pruning, so far as can be ascertained, will effect a saving of between $4,000 and $5,000 per annum. The meeting was held, as usual, with closed doors, but it is understood that the police department occupied particular atteution, and that some unexpected changes will be made in it. The other department were also analyzed, and proposals made which occasioned a good deal of discussion. The meeting adjourned until Friday evening, and during the interval nothing definite is supposed to be made public, the aldermen being pledged to secrecy. The regular meeting of the Council will be held, to-night, but no report will be made upon the subject.

Miss De Forest, Miss Annie Inman, Miss Kitty Berry, Miss Baby Inman, the charming little child actress, and Mr. Edwin F. Lloyd, all members of Rice's new Victoria Stock Co., arrived on the Kingston yesterday.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Members of the Government Go to Washington to Discuss the Reciprocity Question.

Remarkable Coincidence in Connection With the Mercier-Langlais $25,000 Steal.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—Hon. Messrs. Bowell, Thomson, and Foster, go to Washington, early next week, to meet by appointment the United States authorities, and discuss the question of reciprocity. The invitation from Secretary Blaine will be a great blow to the Grits, who counted upon no mission before the house met.

The East Hastings election takes places on the 20th, W. D. Northrop, of Belleville, will be the Conservative candidate.

Col. Boswell, of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles, has been appointed honorary aide-de-camp to the Governor-General.

Somebody fishing in the newspaper files discovered that Messrs. Laurier, Mercier and Geoffrion dined together in a Montreal restaurant on the evening of February 25th, 1891. That day is remarkable for the payment to Mr. Geoffrion by J. E. Mercier of the $25,000 stolen from the provincial treasury by means of the Langlais scandal.

The action of the citizens of Bridgeport, Connecticut, in ordering the captain of the schooner Glendon to pull down the British flag has created considerable comment.

Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., concluded his argument in the C. P. R. vs. Commes case to-day. He was followed by Mr. Nesbitt, also for the respondents. The case will probably be finished this week. Mr. Blake is not expected to occupy more than two days in reply.

In Census Bulletin No. 4, Commissioner Johnson draws attention to the fact that the frontier counties of Maine, Vermont and New York States, had a decreased population in greater ratio than the frontier counties of Quebec and Ontario.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—Soulanges offsets Richelieu to-day, and has elected J. W. Bain, a former member and ministerialist, by a majority of 131, with two places to hear from, which will give an increase. Mr. Bain is a nephew of a former member for the county, Mr. J. P. Lanthier, M. P., for many years a Liberal but who, at confederation, supported the scheme and consistently voted with the Conservatives until his death. At the last election the Liberals managed on the Mercier cry to return Dr. Mousseau, professed Independent, who was unseated by the courts. The Grits are horribly down in the mouth over the result, which is a great set down to the Quebec Nationalists.

The South Ontario election takes place on February 20th.

Hon. Messrs. Bowell, Thompson and Foster started for different constituencies to-day, but will be back on Monday to start for Washington.

Robert Brewer, assistant accountant of the House of Commons, has been promoted to accountantship.

Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, is here, and had a consultation with Dalton McCarthy, with reference to carrying the school case to the Privy Council. Mr. Greenway goes to the maritime provinces to work up emigration in Manitoba.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Press Association will be held here, on March 3rd.

Charles F. Winter, of the Fisheries Department, has been appointed secretary of the salmon fisheries commission; Mr. Samuel Wilmot and he start to-morrow.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Rolling Mills Shut Down.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—The Ontario Rolling Mills have closed down, ostensibly because orders had ceased to come in. Employees to the number of 150 have been shut out of employment.

Montreal Municipal Boodlerism.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—The result of the civic elections is generally deplored as a decided victory for the boodle element in the council. Two of the most honest men in the council, Ald. Rolland and Ald Kennedy, were defeated by large majorities.

Shooting with Intent.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 3.—John Dunham, a young farmer of East Oxford, has been committed for trial on a charge of shooting at John Barber, a farm laborer, with intent to kill. One of the bullets passed through Barber's pants.

Mercier Cultivating the Clerical Element.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—The Mail's Montreal correspondent says: "The Conservatives claim that Mercier is not receiving the support of the Church; but this claim is not confirmed by reports from the country. Mercier has, it is said, taken pains to make himself solid with the country cures, who possess great influence.

Invasion of a U. S Consulate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The State Department has been advised of the searching of the Matamoras residence of Don Enrico Vizzoy, U. S. Consul at Mier, by the Mexican military authorities, on the strength of a rumor that he had arms and ammunition concealed there. No details were given, and no action has been taken. The first thing to be done in such cases is to make a protest to the Government by which the search was made.

A Highly Respected Suicide.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 3.—Col. John Withers committed suicide, this morning, by shooting himself. Col. Withers was about 55 years of age, and was one of the best known and highly respected citizens of Texas. No cause has yet been learned for the deed.

Government Silver Purchase.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Treasury Department has purchased 439,000 ounces of silver at from 90.8 to 91.1 cents per ounce. The offers were 639,000 ounces.

A New Prince Bonded Warehouse.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Secretary Foster, this morning, directed that the Zoile warehouse, at San Francisco, be bonded. An order was made some time ago suspending a prior order directing that it be bonded.

Could Not Bear the Disgrace.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—A great sensation has been caused at Altenberg by the arrest of two prominent business men and the subsequent suicide of one of the prisoners. The men in question were Herr Plussener and Kuehne, who were directors in a company manufacturing playing cards. They were accused of fraudulent transactions and violation of their official duties. Kuehne felt his disgrace so keenly that he killed himself in prison by swallowing poison, which is supposed to have been smuggled in to him by a relative. Plussener protests his innocence of the charges made against him.

Disastrous Storms on the Baltic.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Furious storms, playing havoc with shipping and shore property, are raging along the Baltic. The damage to property is enormous, and much loss of life is reported. Rostock and Swinemund are the worst sufferers among the ports. Scores of vessels have been wrecked, and others are adrift in the ice, and likely to be destroyed.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Evidence on the Sewerage System Continued All Afternoon.

The Final Adjournment at Last—Now for the Commissioners' Report.

The Royal Commission of enquiry into city affairs assembled again, yesterday afternoon, after a long interval. The evidence taken was solely in regard to sewerage matters. Mr. Justice Drake was in his seat, on the bench, again, after his illness, though looking anything but well.

F. G. Jordan, draughtsman, gave his opinion concerning the quality of the sewer pipes used on the sewerage works about the city, and stated that he considered the existence of a box drain, under certain portions of the sewer was not a menace to the security or strength of the system in any way. He illustrated the manner of fitting the pipes, by producing two of those used in the work, and explained why the ends of each pipe were chipped and intentionally given an uneven surface.

E. A. Wilmot, resident engineer of the Victoria Sewerage Works, stated that all grades on the sewerage system were true, according to the profile and the levels of grades. He described the manner of establishing the correctness of grades as the work progressed. The width of the bottom of the sewers all through the work was quite sufficient to allow the laying of the pipes. No foreman could provide for connections when laying a trench, because he could not possibly know where the junctions were to come. As far as the box drain under the sewer was concerned he could bring forward a very simple argument against the supposed danger of caving in. The sewer being hollow inside was really leaning with far less weight on the box drain than the original earth before the sewer was placed there. There was no danger whatever of the box drain falling any lower than it was or of the sewer leaning with an uneven pressure on the drain. Had seen the work of laying the sewer over the box drain continuously, while it was in progress, and could see that the work was going on in a perfectly satisfactory manner. With regard to a sketch put in by Mr. Keen, purporting to be the relative sizes of the box drain, the concrete work and the sewer, he said that the plan was an exaggerated one. The thickness of the concrete work, as shown on the sketch of Mr. Keen, was eight times as thin as it actually was. The sketch was a decided piece of fancy. It was inaccurate, and a misrepresentation.

In answer to Mr. Bodwell, witness said that he would swear that the concrete was nine inches thick.

To the Court: Knew of Mr. Hering's reputation as an engineer before his connection with the Victoria sewerage works. That gentleman had written several works which were looked on as authorities on the subject.

Adamson Parker, sworn, stated that he had been engineer of the sewerage works in Lincoln, England, for two years, and had had considerable experience in sewerage works all over England. He bore out the statements of the last witnesses regarding the safety of the box drain, and entered at length into the manner of constructing sewers in general. He produced in evidence blocks of concrete, exactly as was used in the local work, and explained the construction of the sewer bed.

This concluded the whole case for the defence.

Neither counsel wished to say anything, both leaving the evidence to speak for itself.

Their lordships asked for copies of accounts for the year 1891 and the annual report of the council for 1889.

The commission was then finally adjourned.

He Would Not Haul Down His Colors.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—To-night's Canadian Pacific express for St. John, N. B., will carry to that city a small parcel addressed to Capt. O'Grady, of the British ship Glendon, who refused to haul down his colors at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on Sunday at the demand of an angry and excited mob, largely composed of States militia. This parcel contains a brand new Union jack, which was purchased by a number of Maritime Province people living in Montreal, as well as by subscriptions from Montrealers. So great was the desire to subscribe to this testimonial that the amount for each had to be placed at a very low figure, and the number of persons subscribing had to be limited. There is considerable amusement here at the efforts of the American press to give the Bridgeport incident an English twist, by reporting the name of the Glendon as Trowbridge, when, as a matter of fact, the captain's name was O'Grady.

Not a Boodler!

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—Sir Adolphe Caron says that the charge made by L'Electeur that he received $100,000 out of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway subsidies for electoral purposes is merely a bluff to draw the attention of the public from the scandals in Quebec.

U. S. Behring Sea Patrol.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The revenue cutter Richard Rush came over from Saucilito yesterday, and anchored in stream. The Corwin is at Saucilito, and has nearly completed its annual repairs. The Mohican is still at Mare Island, and ready to go to sea. These vessels, with the addition of the Bear, it is understood, will patrol the Behring Sea.

Bad, Worse, Worst.

Cold, cough, consumption, to cure the first and second and prevent the third use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the never-failing family medicine for all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. A marvel of healing in pulmonary complaints.

GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO

He Outlines Points on Which to Base a Policy for the Liberal Party.

Steps Towards the Elevation of the Agricultural Masses—The Right of Public Meeting.

Some Needed Reforms Indicated—The Land Laws, Poor Laws and Pauperism.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The long expected manifesto of the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, as leader of the Liberal party, to his adherents on the eve of the opening of the next series of parliamentary battles which it is expected will be followed a few months later by a general election, will appear on Friday night in the columns of the Weekly Star. The document referred to makes a leader column of the Star and is worded in Mr. Gladstone's usually effective style. He does not advocate any particular policy but simply makes some good points upon which to hang the elements of the Liberal policy. He deals particularly with the history and condition of the rural populations from the times of severe oppression down to the present time. In summing up this review of the condition of the agricultural masses, Mr. Gladstone says that he considers that the conditions of the agricultural masses have slowly improved, but the improvement made is not yet sufficient, and additional legislation for the agricultural population and the passage of further measures to enable them to acquire land is needed. He refers to the distressing incidents which happened at Manchester in 1819, when 100,000 workmen held a reform meeting, and while so doing were charged upon by cavalry who bore the people down before their horses, killing 11 of them and wounding 600. Mr. Gladstone contrasts that event with the present right of the people to hold public meetings, which right he insists ought not to be hampered in the slightest by unnecessary local regulations or other legislative restrictions.

Continuing, Mr. Gladstone deals with the question of the repeal of the combination laws and the effects they have had upon the growth of trades-unionism, which he explains has been a great benefit to laborers of all kinds and conditions. The liberation of the press, according to Mr. Gladstone, is one of the greatest liberal measures of the century, and has, in his opinion, been productive of an immense amount of good. In former times, within the recollections of many, the highest wages agricultural labor received in England was nine shillings—$2 50—per week, while now the same class of workmen averaged 15 shillings —$3.75—per week, and there are but few cases where agricultural laborers are only able to earn nine shillings per week. In Oxfordshire, Mr. Gladstone thinks, some rural laborers may only be able to earn the latter amount, but these are exceptions to the general rule. Referring to the law by which a pauper is returned to the parish where he was born, Mr. Gladstone says that he believes that it would be better to make them chargeable to the poorhouse in the district in which they reside. The present poor laws are not sufficiently broad to cope with the amount of pauperism existing. The present land laws and the large holdings made possible by them are the cause of much of the pauperism referred to. In another portion of his manifesto, Mr. Gladstone prays that the rural workers may be delivered from the landlord, the clergyman and the farmer who, he says, are holding themselves aloof from the laborers and settling themselves upon a high plane where they are unknown to and do not care for the laborers. The Liberals, by the county franchise, gave the agricultural laborers the greatest boon possible at the hands of a political party, and experience showed that the Liberals were justified in adopting this course. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone reviews the work done and the resolutions passed by the recent meeting in London of the Liberal delegates from the agricultural districts just previous to his departure for the continent, and he again advocates the establishment of Parish Councils as being an indispensable compliment to Local Government and advises vaguely, that various economic remedies should be adopted, which he thinks would bring special salvation to the tillers of the soil. The formation of reading clubs for agricultural and other laborers is one of the suggestions made by Mr. Gladstone with the view of improving their social and moral condition.

LITTLE LOCALS.

Ground was broken yesterday for the new syndicate brewery.

An attempt to commit suicide by poison is reported to have been made a few days ago by a lady of Victoria West.

Three more Chinamen were fined $5 apiece in the police court yesterday, for discharging fire-crackers before a certain hour.

Parties who own the cuts of illustrations which appeared in the recent Victoria edition of the Toronto Globe can obtain the electrotypes by calling at this office.

A Positive Fact.

Lange & Co. are selling their choice stock of jewellery at cost. Ill-health obliges them to retire from business as quickly as possible. Any one wishing to make bargains in their line should call early, ere they dispose of the entire stock to some one in the trade. All work done by them during their stay in business will be guaranteed, as usual. The guarantee will hold good after retiring from business. tf

Ladies are saying O'Kell & Morris' Jams are excellent.

DIED.

PALMER—In this city, on the 1st instant, Florence Maud, infant daughter of E. J. and M. E. Palmer, aged one month.

MITCHELL—In this city, on the 27th inst., Grace Edith, daughter of Mr. Thos. Mitchell, aged 20 years.

BIRTH.

LENG—On the 28th inst., at Fort street, the wife of G. H. Leng, chief engineer steamship Kingston, of a daughter.

A RARE CHANCE.

On account of failing health, the undersigned offers for sale or to lease, 51 acres of choice land situate at Oaklands bay, three and a half miles from Victoria, on the main road. The land is all fenced and mostly under cultivation. Very suitable for dairy purposes. For terms apply on the premises to

Ja 12-1m d&w IRA WILSON.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Sixth Parliament.

SECOND DAY.

FEBRUARY 1, 1892.

The first working day of the session, yesterday, was devoted to the discussion of the speech from the throne. Prior to the opening of the debate, three petitions were handed in, two by Mr. Kellie and one by Mr. Eberts. The former asked for bills to incorporate the Nelson Water Works and Electric Light Co's.; the latter for legislation to enable the Esquimalt Water Works Co. to extend their works by "extracting" water from Goldstream. All three were received.

Mr. Hall (Cassiar) in moving the formal reply to the speech from the throne, referred in eloquent terms to the great loss which the country as a whole had sustained in the death of the late Premier of the Dominion, Sir John A. Macdonald, whose far-seeing wisdom, without a doubt, had done a great deal for each and every part of the Dominion, by binding them together with a band of steel—the Canadian Pacific railway. The death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, their presumptive to the throne of Great Britain, was also deplored, and the honorable member passed to the consideration of the paragraphs of his honor's speech referring particularly to the province of British Columbia. The people of the province had to thank the enlightened policy of the Local Government for much of the progress and prosperity of the country, to-day. The exports from the province, constantly increasing; told in language impossible of contradiction, how the country was growing in wealth, population and commercial importance. The House might congratulate itself, not only on the general prosperity of the country, but on the possession of a Government capable of directing the affairs of the country in such a manner as to produce a great measure of that prosperity. The revenue of the province, as well as its commerce, was substantially increased, and, no doubt, would continue to grow. The policy of the Government was such that the country had nothing to fear in the future. Referring to the great Kootenay country, the member for Cassiar congratulated the province on its extensive and promising development, the result, in no small part, of railway construction. Out of the many railways projected and taken in hand during recent months, the Columbia and Kootenay had been in operation for some time, doing good service. The Shuswap and Okanagan, too, was practically finished—and without any charge upon the Government. Still another matter of congratulation was the extension of surveys and exploration. Among the mountains of B. C. are many valleys of great promise, whose vast areas of good land would surprise the people of the province. The success of the Finance Minister in floating the loan in London, as referred to in the Speech, was a matter of satisfaction, as also was the promise of amendments to existing legislation, in relation to the land laws, looking to the greater benefit of actual settlers. No one could for a moment doubt the magnitude of British Columbia's deep sea fishing industry. The wealth of these fisheries was practically unlimited, but individual attempts to develop them could not but prove abortive. Not only were fishermen needed, but capital to sustain these toilers of the sea until the returns of their industry could come in. And these returns were sure. The halibut of British Columbia was making its way into the chief markets of the United States and Canada, and was being received with favor,—and this was but the beginning. The day was near at hand when British Columbia fish would be known and welcomed in all the great markets of the world. There was no doubt that the Crofter scheme would do good, nor was there any doubt that the House would give that scheme its support. With other honorable members, he was grateful for the assurance that the public accounts and estimates would be submitted at an early date. He believed in an intelligent expenditure of public monies; it would not do to be too niggardly. The British Columbians of to-day had a rich legacy to leave to their children, who, it was only fair, should bear a certain amount of responsibility for the public improvements which they were to enjoy. It was not good policy to be parsimonious; he, for one, wished to see in the present day and generation, some measure of the coming development of the great wealth of which British Columbia was, beyond a doubt, possessed. (Applause.)

The seconder of the reply was Mr. Rogers (Cariboo). He confined his remarks to the development of his own particular district. Some industries there were of great importance to all British Columbia. The district in the early days was one of the chief contributors to the revenue of the country. It was the fame of Golden Cariboo that started the inrush to British Columbia, and brought the resources of the province to the notice of the world. The gravels mining industry, at present engaging the attention of capitalists in the rich old district, though involving an immense amount of money, was but a drop in the bucket. Another prominent industry, the working of famous old Williams' creek, by a company with a new scientific process, was also engaging attention. Millions had been taken from the sands of Williams' creek, and there were millions yet to come. Slough creek also was known to be rich in gold, but its channel was so intricate, and the creek itself so deep, that old prospectors had despaired of turning it to profit. A company, recently formed, would soon have machinery on the ground to locate the channel, and work this undoubtedly rich stream. Cariboo, to-day, although a little in the background, was coming forward grandly. The position of the Government and the country, at the present time, was amply demonstrated by the creditable terms upon which the provincial loan had been placed by the Minister of Finance, and railways, the chief factor in developing any country, were coming into British Columbia. Railways were the one thing needful for Cariboo; the enormous expense, something like $100 per ton, now payable on freight, made the development of the mineral resources of Cariboo difficult—if, indeed, possible. He (Mr. Rogers) hoped to see a railway that would benefit Cariboo, well under way before the session, now opened, was at an end. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Beaven said that the Speech from the Throne, read at the opening of the legislature, was popularly supposed to contain a synopsis of the legislation thought necessary for the country by His Honor's advisers—the Government. No doubt the honorable members for Cassiar and Cariboo had been asked by the Government to deliver the formal speeches in introducing what was known as the "reply to the speech." They were to be congratulated on their efforts, for, without being harsh on anyone, he (Hon. Mr. Beaven) could not but characterize the speech as "language without anything else." As a combination of words, the speech was eminently successful. It was full of generalities, but as foreshadowing anything of interest to the province, a more unsatisfactory document could not well be devised. The speech, this year, was in marked contrast to that of last year—it contained scarcely a challenge from beginning to end. Truly the members for Cassiar and Cariboo were deserving of the sympathy of both house and country in their endeavors to make their remarks interesting. One subject had been referred to by the former speaker, the Shuswap and Okanagan railway, and the Government had been given credit for its construction without cost to the province. "If," said the hon. leader of the Opposition, "we had a good investigation, such as have recently been held at Ottawa, we would have interesting developments in regard to that railway."

The Attorney-General—"Why don't you move for one, then?"

Hon. Mr. Beaven explained that it was yet very early in the session, and he could hardly have taken the action suggested had he desired to. One thing that was not satisfactory about the construction of this railway, the S. & O., was the class of labor employed. Last year the House was informed that Chinese labor was not being employed; he was sorry to learn that this was not the fact. Last year he made this point a matter of congratulation, and in doing so, spoke upon information which he then believed to be authentic. Many matters were not referred to in the address—in fact, it was more notable for its omissions than for its contents. Another matter, upon railways, before going on to other subjects. The time of the House had been largely occupied in chartering railways, and a return of the number of charters granted, the acreage of land devoted to assisting railway construction, the different classes of aid granted, and the time allowed for completion, would have been very interesting. Such a return would show how far these chartered railways had proved successful. The great fault of the present Government was lack of policy. The country to the south stood out in strong contrast to British Columbia; what was wanted in our own province was a progressive Government with a progressive policy—notably, in the construction of railways. He (Hon. Mr. Beaven) had hoped to see a live and progressive policy inaugurated, such as all who have the interests of the country at heart would support. It was not absolutely necessary, as the Government appeared to think, to sacrifice the province in the interest of the C.P.R.—there was more than one railway on the continent of America. Not that he wished to disparage the Canadian road, or to hamper it; but the whole interests of the province were not bound up in obtaining British Columbia as a feeding ground for the C.P.R. Royal Commissions had, during the past few months, been the order of the day, but in this matter there had been one grave oversight. If ever there was a time in the history of British Columbia when a commission to enquire into the administration of justice was in order, it was the present. Such an investigation would clear up many things, and no doubt be a good thing for the Attorney-General. In the Provincial Secretary's department, too, a Royal Commission might not be out of order, now that Royal Commissions were becoming popular. The duties of the Legislature were being handed to Royal Commissions, and the utility of the legislature was accordingly being weakened. A large majority of the members of the legislature seemed to think it a duty when they got upon a special committee of enquiry to whitewash the members of the Government. The chief uses of the legislature were being lost—through the debauchery of the legislature by the expenditure of public monies to gain support in the House. A Royal Commission should only exist under very exceptional circumstances. He hoped members of the House would rise to a sense of their duties and the importance of the committees of the House. The duties of special committees were not simply to whitewash and cover the transactions of the Government, but to investigate and do justice.

The speaker continued: "It has been said, and said to me during the past week, that the only portion of the province in which there was any dissatisfaction over the school act was in Victoria. There are representatives here to-day from all parts of the province, and I venture to say that there will be no difficulty in contradicting such a statement. But so far as the city of Victoria is concerned, I think that anyone who is acquainted with the way the system is working must have come to the conclusion that the system is one which is not only not applicable to the city of Victoria, but is not applicable anywhere in the province. We have had for a number of years the school trustees elected by the people at the polls. We have had the Government of the day supply all the funds. And this is where the Government has now made its great mistake, and the House, too, if I may say so, in selecting certain portions of the province and compelling them to pay a certain proportion of the cost of maintenance irrespective of the sum they pay into the provincial revenue. Then we have the power of appointing one-half the trustees taken away from the people and vested in the so-called Minister of Education. Although we have no such a provincial officer as the Minister of Education, we find that we have the Provincial Secretary usurping that title.

Hon. Mr. Robson—No; no.

Mr. Beaven—Well, if he has not he has already the titles of Premier, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines, and these ought to be enough for any one man without usurping any more, that do not belong to him. It was pointed out some time ago that the policy of the government was to centralize all the power in themselves and the education department, as much as possible, is trying to get control of the schools. And by the system of legislation adopted last session he (the Premier) further centralized power over the schools by constituting what is called a Council of Public Instruction, supposed to consist of himself and the members of the government, but which practically consists of himself. Thus we see wherein he has keen centralizing power. Last year, when this bill was being considered, I moved an amendment to provide for the election of the trustees by the people, at the time of municipal elections, but the House, or the Government, saw fit to vote this amendment down. By forcing the present school act upon us the Government tried to make us believe that we were wrong, but, although their school act has now been some time in operation, the leader of the Government has not succeeded in making me change my mind, and although public opinion, at that time, was lethargic and dead, it is not so now. Public opinion is very much alive to the importance of having the trustees elected at the same time that the aldermen are. I venture to say that, in the city of Victoria, there could not be found one single man who would think otherwise, and if the Premier, himself, were to run in an election on the platform of having the Government appoint the trustees, and the most inferior man in the city would run against him on the popular platform of election of the trustees by the popular vote—I say, if the Premier, himself would run with such a platform, with all his ability, with all his eloquence and with all his knowledge of the conduct of public affairs, he could not be returned. (Laughter.) It has been my duty lately to be in quite a large number of places in the province, and in all of them I have made careful enquiries in this matter, and, wherever I have gone, I have found that the unanimous sentiment was in favor of having the trustees elected.

Continuing, the speaker berated the Government for compelling certain cities to provide a portion of the funds for the maintenance of the schools. He said the power of the councils of these cities to raise funds was limited, and they could not, beyond a certain sum, raise what funds they wanted. Then, in return for this privilege of paying part of the cost of maintenance, the city councils were given the power of appointing certain trustees, and, if these trustees did not do what the council wanted them to do, they (the city councils) had in their hands the power to cut off their (the trustees') heads. "This," he said, "is apparently the only policy the Premier understands, and, I suppose, he has often wished he could cut off my head."

Hon. Mr. Robson: No, no.

Hon. Mr. Beaven: Of course, I mean politically (laughter). He seems to understand only one means of successful legislation, and when a school teacher has views of his own, and will not do what the Government wants him to, his head drops into the basket, and reasoning from analogy, I presume he would, if he had a chance, do just the same with me.

Hon. Mr. Robson: No, no.

Hon. Mr. Beaven continued. He said he had devoted a great deal of attention to the matter of education, as it was one of the most important factors in the interests of the country. We should be more liberal in dealing with school matters. Nothing, he said, impressed him so much as the difference that was apparent between the old families of the Province and the new, in point of education. The fact of the matter is, that the young children now get a good education, and it speaks volumes for the public school system of British Columbia, and nothing that the legislators of the Province can do, is better than to put the school system of the Province in good working order.

Hon. Mr. Robson: Hear, hear.

Continuing, the speaker apologised for having already taken up so much of the time of the House, but there was one incident that had taken place during the recess, to which he wished to make reference. That was when a deputation from the mainland had visited the capital to interview the Premier, and at that time the Mayor of Vancouver, who was the chief spokesman for them, advanced as an argument in favor of their proposition, that if the Government would entertain the proposition—would do what the delegation wanted—they would support the Premier and his friends. He thought that it was a poor compliment to the Premier that the Mayor of Vancouver should have advanced such an argument. (Applause.)

This concluded the remarks of Hon. Mr. Beaven, and the Speaker asked, three times, "Are you ready for the question?" The division bell was then rung, and afterwards Mr. Kellie (West Kootenay) rose to speak. He was called to order, but at the request of the Premier was allowed to continue the debate, no one objecting.

Mr. Kellie said he wished to find out from the Government why it was that in some instances certain laws were allowed to take their course, and in other instances apparently the same laws were repealed and rendered inoperative? What he referred to more particularly was the reserve placed by the Government on certain lands surrounding Slocan lake. He had twice seen the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works on the matter, and had twice seen the Premier, but could make no impression upon either of them. The circumstances were well known. Certain discoveries had been made, and certain parties found that there were Government lands which they thought they could acquire under the regular laws of the province. They tried to get the lands under the laws and in a proper way, and spent some considerable amount of money in so doing, but their work, it had seemed, was useless, for the Government stepped in and placed a reserve upon the lands. He wanted to know if it was right for the Government to step in in this way. He understood the plea they (the Government) advanced was that these lands were agricultural lands. That was a most fallacious argument, for if it was right to reserve agricultural land in one section of the province, it would be equally right to reserve other land in other parts of the province. In the speech from the throne, reference had been made to the fact that the railway, the Columbia & Kootenay railway, had done much in developing the country. That was a wrong idea, for the railway had been only running six months. As a matter of fact, the true developers of the country were the miners—these very same men whom the Government now sought to rob of their rights. Another matter he wanted to bring before the attention of the Government was the way in which lands in the 20-mile belt were being administered by the Dominion Government. It was impossible in that belt to acquire lands either by pre-emption or purchase, and a number of desirable people who had come in and had wished to settle upon that land, had been compelled to go across the border to the State of Washington, so that they could get land to live on. He thought it was a funny thing that people born and bred in the country were unable to acquire land that was open for settlement. But one peculiar feature of this was that one member of the Dominion Parliament could go in and get all the Government land he wanted, and could get the deeds for it, while a man, a poor, common settler, at Revelstoke, had been years on his land, and a couple of years ago, in answer to repeated enquiries, was told that he could only buy half an acre of it. He proposed bringing this matter up a little later on. Another matter to which he wished to refer was to the troubles of the townsite of Revelstoke. An agent named Farwell had had a sale of some town lots there, a few years ago, and up to the present time those who had bought lots and who had paid over their money and had made improvements, were unable to get their deeds. He was given to understand that the reason of this was that a member of the provincial cabinet was interested in the Revelstoke townsite, and would not allow the deeds to be granted. He did not, however, know this for a fact, and trusted the Government would take advantage of the first opportunity to deny it (applause).

Hon. Mr. Davie said he had not intended to have occupied the time of the House, but the remarks of the hon. member from West Kootenay called for some reply. However, taking up the statements made by the hon. the leader of the Opposition, he thought that the statement that a royal commission should be appointed to enquire into the action of the Government relative to the Shuswap and Okanagan railway was a startling one, and if the hon. gentleman had thought that there was really any necessity for a commission, he should at as early a date as possible, in fact on the first day of the session, have given notice of his intention to move for such a commission. So far as the attack upon the Attorney-General's department was concerned, he thought that if the hon. leader of the Opposition believed what he said, he should not have thrown out vague hints which would convey to the outside world the idea that there was something wrong. It was open for him at any time to move for a committee, or even a royal commission, should he so desire. He (Mr. Davie) assured the hon. leader of the Opposition that the Government would throw no obstacle in the way, but would, in fact, assist the enquiry as much as possible. He said the leader of the Opposition claimed that, in appointing royal commissions, the Government had taken away the functions of committees of the House, when at the same time he (Mr. Beaven) declared that committees of the House had been appointed to whitewash members of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—No; I didn't say that.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Yes you did.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—No, I did not say that at all. I said I did not blame the Government for issuing Royal Commissions to enquire into municipal matters.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I understood the hon. gentleman to say that the Government were taking away the utility of the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—No, no.

Hon. Mr. Davie continued. He said he must certainly have heard the words, for he had them down on his memorandum. He did not understand whether he (Mr. Beaven) blamed the Government for having issued Royal Commissions to inquire into the matter of the acts of certain magistrates, but for his part he thought it was a very proper thing to do. If the Government had taken the matter up themselves, or if the Attorney-General's department had taken the matter up, as it was quite competent to do, and have cancelled the commissions of the magistrates, they would then, in all probability, have been accused of being unfair, but by having a Royal Commission they avoided this. The other way, no matter what justice had been done, there would surely have been some complaint.

Regarding the Slocan reserve matter he said the Government had acted quite within its province. When the facts of the discoveries had been placed before the Government they saw that there was likely to be a large influx into this district and probably there would be a large camp on Slocan lake, where the rich discoveries were made. With a previous knowledge of this fact a number of speculators had endeavored to get hold of this land and hold it for speculation. This the Government, by placing it under reserve, desired to prevent, and it was in the interests of the country that the Government should have done so. Instead of being blamed for their action in this matter the Government should have received the greatest commendation from the very people who were now objecting. He read from the Nelson Miner of the 20th January, to show that the land was not agricultural land, not even the 100th part of one per cent. being fit for agricultural purposes, and by comparison with a statement made in the same paper (The Miner) showed that on the 19th December, 1891, it (The Miner) had stated that the whole of the land was good and arable. There were altogether 9,362 acres applied for, and by placing this under reserve until the spring, the Government was certainly doing what was its manifest duty to prevent speculation, whether the land was good for agricultural purposes or good only for mining. As for the statement that the C.P.R. would get this land, the very act of the Government, in placing a reserve on it, was the act that would keep the C.P.R. from getting it, for it was distinctly provided in the railway grant act that no lands placed under reserve could be taken by the railway. As to the insinuation that a member of the cabinet of the province was interested in the townsite of Revelstoke, if the Hon. gentleman from West Kootenay actually thought that such was the case, he should move for a committee or a Royal Commission to make an enquiry.

Mr. J. C. Brown, (Westminster,) in speaking to the motion, said that while all were pleased to know that the country was progressing, its cities growing, and its resources being developed, he thought some people would enquire if it was not in spite of, rather than because of, the Government. (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding all the drawbacks the province had been laboring under, it was a matter of gratification that when the census returns were published, there were two cities in the province in the list of the leading cities of Canada, and one of these, Victoria, was only half way down on the list. Without wishing to be unjust, he sometimes wondered if people did not look, not at the progress the country had made, but at the progress it might have made under a much more liberal Government. The land laws were one of the drawbacks, and should be amended so as to enable the land to be more quickly settled up by an agricultural community. The debate, to-day was peculiar in its range, and it was a matter of surprise to him that the hon. Premier had not taken the floor and gone into the details of the speech, and explained the various matters very fully, for the information of the House. Referring for a moment to the Slocan land reserve matter, the speaker said, he did not think the Attorney General had made as direct a reply as he should have done, his effort having been directed more to turning the attention of the House away from the matter than to explaining what was the reason for the apparent abuse. The real question that information was wanted about, was why the law was not complied with in allowing those who had fulfilled the provisions of the law before the reserve was placed on the land to get their claims. So far as the extracts from the Miner were concerned, he thought that the writer of the articles referred to, had allowed his indignation to run away with his judgment. The truth, he thought, lay between the two, and the land would, probably, be found to be about half and half. However, if the principle of land reserve was a good one, why not place a reserve on the whole province. The principle wrong in its basis. Instead of putting a reserve on the land, the Government should charge a proper price for it in the first place and afterwards put a tax on it. This would keep speculators from holding it too long. As a matter of fact, he thought the hon. member from Kootenay had good cause for complaint, and he hoped the House would see the justice of the complaint.

Referring again to the clauses of the speech from the throne, the speaker complained that the Government had not furnished more information as to what particular amendments the Government proposed to make to certain acts, amongst these being the School Act. He thought it strange that this school bill, which was last session regarded as perfect, should need amendment; but he for one would not complain. The hon. leader of the Opposition had said that he was told there was only complaint in Victoria. That was not the case, for there was also complaint in Westminster of this autocratic piece of legislation. However, so far as the present school board in Westminster was concerned, there was no complaint. They had a good school board, but that was an accident, (laughter,) and an accident that should be prevented.

Hon Premier—And how would you prevent an accident. (Renewed laughter.)

Continuing, the speaker said it was a most remarkable thing that the question of redistribution of the seats had not been referred to in the speech. As a matter of fact, the present House was, by no means, a representative one. He recalled remarks made by the hon. leader of the Government, to the effect that the country should be governed by the people in it. This being the case he thought the Government should have taken advantage of the earliest opportunity afforded to have brought in a redistribution bill. While he felt bound to confine himself to the comment already made, he was forced to express his extreme regret that the question was in such a way ignored. He did not take the ground that the Government should bring down a redistribution bill and immediately dissolve the House, but it was only on account of the peculiar circumstances of the country that the Government should be justified in any way in bringing in a single measure that was not absolutely necessary. He thought the Government should say what they intended doing about the question, for there were at least 50 per cent of the people in British Columbia disenfranchised. He held it to be the first duty of the Government of the day to see that the people governed. It was one of the first principles of constitutional government.

As to the accusations made against the Government, he was not one of those who would say that all these accusations were true, but there was certainly a feeling abroad, that the Government was more in the interest of the few than in the interest of the many, and in the name of the people of British Columbia, he made the demand that there should be a reform. "We must," said he in conclusion, "have a reform in this direction before we can look for reform in any other way." (Applause.)

Mr. Keith (Nanaimo) objected, for his part, to the Government advancing nothing for a programme, but to amend previous legislation. He thought the bills to be amended should have been made perfect in the first place, so that in the future there would be no need for amendment. Regarding the School Act, his opinion was that there was no question about it. Not in one of the cities where the act was in operation, had it given satisfaction, and, in fact, it had given rise to general dissatisfaction. So far as the amendments proposed by the Government were concerned, he did not think they would be of the nature the House and the people wanted. The proposed amendments would probably drag the people more deeply into the mud than they are now. The speaker also took up the Slocan claims matter, which he regarded as a great grievance. He thought that the policy in this respect should have been more liberal. Another thing to, he thought the Government should have brought in a bill to provide for an eight hour day. This and the redistribution bill were conspicuous by their absence. The Government had promised to give a bill and now they will not do it.

The Hon. Premier—What promise did we make?

Mr. Keith—You promised a bill as soon as the census should be taken.

Hon. Premier—Well, the census has just been taken. We did not promise a bill immediately after the census.

Mr. Keith—Well, it's just the same. (Loud laughter.) You may laugh as much as you like, but the fact still remains the same. Here one half of the province of British Columbia is legislating for the whole of the province.

The speaker continued that a redistribution bill should be brought down at once. He also said a bill should be introduced to tax the lands of the E. & N. railway at the other end of the Island. Here two million of acres of land had been given away and could not be got at in any way by pre-emption or purchase.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Not two millions.

Mr. Keith—How much, then?

Hon. Mr. Robson—A million and a half acres.

Mr. Keith—All the same. There is that much land locked up, and that, too, without a tax on it. If it were taxed we could soon get at it, and would be able to purchase some of it.

He then took up the matter of the calling out of the militia at Wellington, stating that the Attorney-General had deceived the House, last session, in saying there had been no correspondence between the Provincial Government and the Dominion Government on the matter. He said that he had expected the debate would have been continued until to-morrow, and had not, therefore, brought his proof with him, but would be prepared, to-morrow, to substantiate his charge. He had proof that, when in the Dominion House, correspondence was asked for relating to the matter, communications from the Attorney-General were produced. He hoped before the session was over there would be a commission or a committee appointed to enquire into this. The House was in a fit and proper state to have a commission to enquire into the actions of the Attorney-General. Going back to the speech from the throne, referring to the output of coal, he said that had the Government made the Mines Act workable the output would have been much larger. Concluding his remarks, he said he hoped the reports of the Royal Commissions appointed to enquire into civic and magisterial abuses would soon be brought down.

Hon. Mr. Davie drew the attention of the House to the questions asked last session by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Keith, and the answers made to such enquiries by members of the Government. He again denied that there was any official correspondence between the Attorney-General's department and the Dominion Government in relation to the sending of militia to Wellington.

Mr. McKenzie (Nanaimo)—But Col. Holmes says there was.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Then move for a committee.

Mr. McKenzie—That will come in time. What do you call official correspondence?

Hon. Mr. Davie—Correspondence coming officially from the department.

Dr. Milne complained principally that the Premier had not spoken in explanation of his policy, but presumed that the Hon. leader of the Government was waiting to get his ideas from the party caucus. With regard to the reforms promised in the Speech he would say that he was in favor of these, providing they were in the right direction. He thought the Government should have accepted the responsibility of bringing in a proper Municipal Act, and should, during the recess, have secured the assistance of some trained legal mind in the effort so to do. Referring to the disappointment he felt that no mention was made of proposed amendments to the Coal Mines Act, he said the whole of San Francisco was placarded with posters, boycotting British Columbia coal, because Chinese labor was permitted to be employed. Had it not been for this fact, the coal output would have increased probably 250 or 350 per cent., instead of 50 per cent., as was stated in the speech. He referred, too, to the Behring Sea question, and hoped the Government would give the people some light on the question, and push it through to a settlement as soon as possible. The School Act he condemned, and said he thought the Government would probably seek more power in their amendment. If such was the case, he thought they should be given that power, and, eventually, they would hang themselves. The more the School Act became known, the more detestable it became.

Hon. Mr. Robson complimented the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, upon the knowledge of public affairs they had exhibited in their remarks. He said that, according to parliamentary usage, this was something that the hon. leader of the Opposition should have done, but, unfortunately, he had omitted so to do. The member from Cassiar had shown that he had a splendid grasp of public questions, and his speech presented a happy contrast to the utterances generally coming from the other side of the House. He also thought the member from Cariboo had nobly sustained his part, and thought the Government had reason to congratulate themselves on having such men to move and second the address. The chief opposition to-day to the Speech from the Throne, was because it was claimed there was nothing in it. This being the case, one would naturally expect that documents of a like nature that came to Parliament during the Premiership of the leader of the Opposition would be remarkable for their elucidation and explanation of the matters brought down. He had taken the trouble to refer to some of the speeches from the throne in those days, and one particularly in the year 1881. It will be interesting, he said, to show what a paucity of material there was in those days, notwithstanding all that the leader of the Opposition said to-day. The first part of this speech which he read, dealt only with the matter of railway construction, the first six clauses being devoted to this subject, while the seventh and only other clause was a mere matter of advice from the Dominion Government of certain courts having been constituted. And yet, continued the Premier, these are the men who have the audacity to come before us to-day and declare that our programme is meagre. Why, if it contained 500 clauses, and every clause was full of national concern and national import, we would still hear the same old parrot cry, "there's nothing in it." The speech from the throne, this year, was not too long, nor was it too short, and, on the whole, he regarded it as a good one. At any rate, the newspapers on the mainland stated it was a good one, and one of the chief Opposition organs, the personal organ of one of the members of the Terminal City, (Mr. Cotton,) was the loudest in praise of what the speech contained. (Laughter and applause.) Referring to the speech of the Hon. member for Victoria, (Mr. Milne,) the Premier said that this was the littlest, the least and the last, and the words of the Hon. member, (Mr. Milne,) in stating that it was the duty of the Opposition to give the Government all the rope they wanted, so that they might hang themselves, was an utterance than which none more unpatriotic and unstatesmanlike could be made. (Applause.) So far as the school act was concerned he would say that it was quite within the province of the Government to cancel a certificate of a teacher when occasion required. He would inform the Hon. member for Victoria (Mr. Milne) that it was not at all uncommon for barristers to be stricken from the rolls, debarred from practising in the Courts, and while, fortunately, no occasion had arisen in this province, it was not an infrequent occurrence in other provinces. And it was no greater hardship in the case of teachers than in the case of barristers, or men engaged in the practice of any other profession.

Dr. Milne—Yes; for cause.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Yes, and for any other reason than for cause it would be a great hardship in every and any case. (Applause.)

Referring to a remark made by the member from Westminster (Mr. Brown) before the late elections, when he said that "Honest John" need not show his nose in the lower Fraser valley, the Premier said that he did present himself in the lower Fraser, and, almost without personal solicitation by himself, was elected at the head of the poll. He was also elected for Cariboo, and any remark about his election in the Cariboo district came with very bad grace indeed, from any member of the Opposition. He was proud to say that his own old district sent him back to the Legislature at the head of the poll, and that, too, without any personal solicitation. He told them the terms on which he would serve them, and they (the electors) accepted him upon these terms.

The Premier then took up the matter of redistribution of seats. He said he was surprised at the statement made by the member from Nanaimo (Mr. Keith) and also by the member from Westminster (Mr. Brown) to the effect that he had promised before the elections, that as soon as the census of 1891 should be made he would bring down a redistribution bill. He quoted from the Columbian, the organ of the member from Westminster (Mr. Brown) wherein that paper had said that "the Premier and the Government, according to their own and their organ's assurances, are pledged up to the hilt, and at once, upon the completion of the census," to bring forward a redistribution bill. The same paper also said that he (the Premier) had, in his election address, made the same statement. Such was not the case. What he had said was this (vide election address June, 1890):

June, 1890.

"I shall, therefore, content myself with stating that should the result of census-taking next year show such a preponderance of population on the mainland, as I feel confident it will, myself and colleagues stand pledged to obtain such further legislation as shall bring representation more into conformity with population."

And in an interview with a deputation which took up this question, he (the Premier) had been asked:

"Is it the intention of the Government, when the census is taken, to redistribute the seats then or to wait for four years?"

To which question answer was made as follows:

"There is no intention to wait for four years. As to the first part of the question, it will depend upon the result of the census taking. If that does not justify any further redistribution there will be none. I assume, as a matter of almost certainty, that it will justify it, but one cannot tell."

Continuing, the Premier said that his sole reason for going into this matter so fully, was to show the unfairness of the Opposition. Nothing would surprise him that would appear in the Columbian, for he had found that paper to be one of the most bitter and unscrupulous of opponents, though claiming to be independent. He was surprised, however, to hear the honorable member for New Westminster City repeat that apparent falsehood.

Mr. Brown—But I have it from a Government organ; I am—

Hon. Mr. Robson—What paper?

Mr. Brown—I am reading from the World (laughter). You said that the Government stood pledged to bring representation into conformity with the population.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Read the whole of it.

Mr. Brown—That's what you said.

Hon. Mr. Robson—I really think that what the honorable member for Westminster has said, practically, clears me. He (the Premier) drew the attention of the House to the fact, that his promise of redistribution being made was provided the Census justified the Government in the step. To say anything else was absolutely untrue, for he never made any unconditional promise nor did any of his colleagues that he knew of. For he took the position precisely that if the census was satisfactory then it would be time for redistribution. But the House would have more of this redistribution bill later on; his only object in referring to it was to correct the hon. member for New Westminster (Mr. Brown).

Mr. Brown—Well, if you want to eat your own words, why, all right.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Better say eat *your* own words. If those members of the Opposition who are now complaining, think they have the true interests of the province at heart, they are mistaken in making an unjustified and unjustifiable attack upon the Government.

Now, regarding what has been said by the hon. member from West Kootenay (Mr. Kellie), I think he has taken up this matter too quickly and without due thought. If the land was suitable for agricultural purposes, the Government was right in reserving it. I believe there will be a great mining camp there on the shores of the Slocan lake, and, surely, if that is the case, it will be in the interests of the mining camp that for the present the Government hold the land and keep it out of the market. He (Mr. Robson) said that it was the duty of the Government to prevent any such land-grabbing scheme as was apparent. The Government was told, in the first place, that this was all agricultural land, and then, next, they were told that the amount of arable land was so infinitesimal that it was not worth noticing. The change in the attitude of the editor of the Miner was probably due to the fact that when the first article was written he was ignorant of the big attempt to "scoop it in." If it was mineral land, the Government had a right to keep it out of speculators' hands to benefit the miner; and if it was agricultural land the Government had exactly the same right. So that, whichever way it was looked at, it was the clear and manifest duty of the Government to step in and upset the land-grabbing plan. The hon. member for West Kootenay complained that the law had not been allowed to take its course. He was wrong there, for it was the manifest duty of the Government either to alienate the land or to keep it from being alienated, as they saw fit, in the interest of the settlers. When he came to me, continued Mr. Robson, he asked me to do something which I could not do under the law. I told him then that the reserve would be opened in the spring, and that any man who wanted to get any reasonable quantity of agricultural land will have no difficulty in so doing. Whenever good reasons are presented for the putting of a reserve on public lands, the Government will put a reserve on, and this Slocan lake case is not the only case either in which the Government has taken advantage of this power. In the last Official Gazette it could be seen that an area of land, at least 10 times larger than the one complained of, had been reserved, and the Hon. member for West Kootenay, considering his stand, last year, should be grateful to the Government for not leaving the land open, to fall into the voracious maw of the greedy speculator. The power was placed in the hands of the Government to reserve or to alienate lands as they might think best. He was sorry anyone should say that the land had been taken away from the poor fellows in the Kootenay district to be given to that "grinding monopoly," the C.P.R. He thought it was a great pity that members of the House could not deal with a question of this kind without assuming corruption and imparity. That was not the way to bring about pure government, but, on the contrary, it tended to lower the moral standard and make it so that a man with respect for himself would keep out of politics; for the minute an honest man went into politics some one would jump on him and impute wrong motives. There were 1,000,000 acres reserved in the Kootenay country, and over a million elsewhere upon the Island, and when the hon. member for West Kootenay looked up information on a matter of this kind he should take care to get all the information so that afterwards he would not regret the stand he had taken.

Continuing he said he would not refer to other matters touched on in the speech from the throne, which would come up later on, and it would not be profitable to enter into a discussion of what would be be done, nor was it the usual thing. Hon. members would see copies of the various measures as they were brought down, and to be constantly taunting the Government for not going into every measure fully at the present time was perfectly idle and inconsistent and impracticable. These measures would be fully discussed by the Government when the proper time came.

Mr. Semlin moved the adjournment of the debate, which stood adjourned until the next sitting.

Mr. Speaker drew the attention of the hon. member for Westminster (Mr. Brown) to the fact that the new rules, orders and forms of proceeding of the Legislative Assembly had been prepared. He wished to know at an early date what use the hon. member, who had been most anxious for the new rules, proposed to make of them.

Mr. Speaker also drew the attention of the House to the fact that an effort would be made this session to keep the private bills brought in well within the rules. He said that now that nearly all portions of the province could be reached by wire and rail, an effort should be made to keep the private bills from dragging all the session.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the first reading of the Act to amend the Constitution Act. He said there was no especial hurry, but the Government simply wished to have something on the order paper.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented the public accounts for the past year.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented the report of the Belyea commission.

The House adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Hon. Mr. Davie—To introduce a bill to authorize the use of the provincial coat of arms.

QUESTION.

Hon. Mr. Beaven to ask the provincial secretary "Is it the intention of the Government to introduce legislation this session recognizing eight hours as a day's labor in carrying out provincial public works or in a broader sense?"

MUNICIPAL SALARIES.

To THE EDITOR:—Would it not be as well, now that the Council are going in for an overhauling of the civic salaries, and especially when they are so hard up for funds, to reduce their own, and in fact do without any, as the glory of being a Councillor is enough without money remuneration. Including the Mayor's salary, they could make a saving of $3,800. We hope to see Ald. Humber bring in a motion to this effect.

A BEEFER.

THE CITY.

The Old, Old Story.

Cock-eyed Mary, an Indian woman who just got out of jail yesterday morning, after serving a month for having an intoxicant in her possession, was arrested again last night for the old offence.

In the Thunderer.

A synopsis of last year's report of the British Columbia Board of Trade appears in a recent issue of the London Times, the article being replete with statistical and other valuable information, which will, no doubt, be of great benefit in advertising the province in all parts of the world.

The Rugby Football Club.

Next Saturday the Rugby club of this city will go over to Vancouver to play the Rugby team in that city. The local men have been working hard in preparation for the game, and a very close battle is looked for. The fixture for Saturday week is with C Battery, when another excellent match may be looked for.

Chief Deasy Explains.

In reference to the fire on Johnson street, last Saturday night, Chief Deasy explains that the difficulty in fighting it was not due to ignorance of the location of hydrants, but to the inadequacy of the supply of water from a two-inch main. The handling of the flames was also seriously interfered with by the street car cutting the line of hose.

A Celebrated Lecturer.

On the 18th inst., the celebrated Rev. Dr. Vincent, ex-chaplain of Auburn State Prison, Auburn, N.Y., who has been lecturing for years all over the United States and Canada, will give the first of two lectures in Victoria. He will speak, on Monday, on "A Voice from Prison," and on the following evening will take for his subject, "The Misplaced Switch."

Public Thoroughfares.

Ald. Devlin has a notice on the paper, asking the City Council to enforce the by-law by which the Electric Tramway Company are bound to place the streets, over which their lines run, in the same condition as they received them prior to the laying of the rails. The matter will be discussed at to-morrow evening's meeting of the Council.

The San Pedro.

Arrangements for getting the San Pedro up are being fast completed, and everything will be in readiness for the operation when the wrecker "Whitelaw," with all her air-pumping appliances, will arrive here from San Francisco. That vessel left the Bay a few days ago, but had to put back again. She will probably be in Victoria at the end of the week.

Inland Revenue.

The following are the returns of the collections for January for Inland Revenue Division, No. 37, Victoria:

Spirits	$5,598 40
Malt	958 78
Tobacco	1,530 25
Cigars	919 95
Petroleum Insp.	298 80
Total	$9,336 18

"Grav'd in the Hollow Ground."

At Christ Church Cathedral, on Sunday afternoon, Rev. J. B. Hewitson, conducted special memorial services in connection with the funeral of the late Miss Grace E. Mitchell, a member of Christ Church Sunday school from infancy and a well loved member of the congregation at the time of her decease, which was keenly felt by her church associates. The pall bearers were B. Williams, W. Dean, George Doughty, R. J. Styles, C. Maynard and C. Monk.

A Few Hours of Freedom.

Sergt. Langley, of the provincial police, last evening, re-arrested the boy Van Hirst, who was sent to the Reformatory a couple of weeks ago, and who made his escape from that institution, yesterday morning. His method of securing a few hours freedom was cheeky, but not desperate. Mr. Finlayson, the Superintendent, sent the boy out for a scuttle full of coals. The boy, as soon as he was on the outside of the door, turned the key, locking Mr. Finlayson in, and then scaled the fence at his leisure.

Beautiful Decorative Work.

Mr. J. Halton is putting in some magnificent painting at the new Roman Catholic Cathedral. He has charge of the two minor altars on either side of the church, and is making both of them most beautiful specimens of his handiwork. On the right hand side he is now busy on his subject of "The Madonna surrounded by cherubs and adoring angels," and on the left he has in hand a beautiful picture, "The Agony of Christ." Both works are getting well under way, and already it can be seen that the artist is putting forth his best efforts with a result bound to be one of the gems of the interior work on the handsome building.

A Big Contract.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Steinman, of Seattle, the architect for the new Victoria Brewing Co.'s building, opened the tenders for the work. Yesterday, the award was announced as having been made to Messrs. McGregor and Jeeves, of this city, the contract price being between $60,000 and $70,000. The tenders call for a six story brick and stone building, with a chimney 100 feet high, the brewery to be erected on the corner of Government and Cormorant streets. The frontage is to be 100 feet on Government street and 60 feet on Cormorant. Messrs. McGregor and Jeeves, the successful contractors, intend to use nothing but local material in constructing the building, and the Albion Iron Works will supply the greater portion of the machinery. The stone will be supplied by Mr. Phillips, and will come from Cobble Hill. Work will be started immediately, and it is expected that the building will be completed in August.

Civic Economy.

On Friday, and again on Saturday night, the members of the Aldermanic Board met, with closed doors, to consider Ald. Humber's motion, as to the present civic staff, their efficiency and cost. A list of the salaries, as they at present stand, was published in Saturday's COLONIST, and on this list Ald. Humber proposes to make a reduction of $3,500. The services of Street Commissioner Lynn, who also acts as water commissioner, have been dispensed with, and that official has received notice of the same. This reduces the total salary expense by $1,800. The offices of street commissioner ($1,500), water works commissioner (temporarily, $300, permanent office, $1,500), and city surveyor ($1,800), are to be amalgamated—the duties to be performed by the city engineer and a clerk. No decision has, as yet, been arrived at as to who is to fill the triple position. Mr. Thomas Matthews, of the city surveyor's office, has also been dismissed, and the city surveyor's assistant is to receive $720 instead of $1,200, as heretofore. Mr. Humphreys, of the city clerk's department, has his salary raised from $300 to $400 per annum, and Mr. Dearberg, road-tax collector, will be called upon to collect provincial revenue tax also, and will receive $800 for the dual collectorship, instead of $600. The foremen of the fire department gets $5 per month additional, making $25. Other alterations will be made at to-night's meeting, with closed doors.

Victoria Theatre Company.

The shareholders of the Victoria Theatre Company met at the Driard, last night, and elected a board of directors for the ensuing year, as follows: President, R. P. Rithet; and W. M. Chudley, E. A. McQuade, John Irving, J. Boscowitz; secretary, M. Strauss.

Victoria's Free Library.

Dr. McGregor, city librarian, reports that during January, 3,045 books were lent, 1,416 to ladies and 1,629 to gentlemen. The highest issue for any one day was 210 volumes, and the average 127. Fifty-nine new cards were issued, 25 to ladies and 34 to gentlemen.

Satisfactory Explanations.

The case of Thos. H. Matthews, charged with obtaining $500 under false pretences from T. E. Sinclair, as noted in the COLONIST on Sunday morning, was called in the provincial court, yesterday morning. It was announced that an amicable arrangement had been come to between the parties, some little misunderstanding having been the source of the trouble. The prosecution was, accordingly, withdrawn.

The Public Market.

So far the new public market has not proved a success. The great difficulty experienced is to bring buyers and sellers together. Fifteen stalls have been rented, but only two are occupied. A number of farmers were in, on Saturday, and the first carcase of pork changed hands at a good price in the new building. The superintendent is in correspondence with the district farmers, and hopes to make the market attractive, and a source of profit.

The N. E. T. & L. Co., Ltd.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Electric Tramway and Lighting Co., was held in the offices of the Company, last night. There were about nine thousand shares represented. The annual report was read and adopted. The directors were authorized to issue $100,000 worth more stock, at par, at $10 per share, and were also ordered to add a machine shop to the present plant. The balance sheet was most satisfactory, showing a credit for the year of nearly $19,000. The receipts for the past year, from all sources, were $78,000. The whole of the Board of Directors were re-elected for the ensuing year.

The Mock Parliament.

Last night the hall of the Sir William Wallace Society was crowded with members of the Mock Parliament and visitors. Both government and opposition benches were well filled, and when the leader of the opposition moved his motion of want of confidence in the administration, matters seemed to be pretty evenly divided. However, the government had taken precautions, and, when the division was called, they carried the day by a vote of 29 to 22. A private bill was then introduced by the member for Central Toronto, favoring Imperial Federation and a grant of £500,000 for the laying of a transatlantic cable between Canada and England. The independent members discussed the question at length, and it was followed by an amendment from the Government side of the House, supporting "Canadian Independence and Free Trade." Both questions were left over till next week.

A Sunday School Anniversary.

Last Sunday was the first anniversary of the start of the Methodist Sunday School, at James Bay, and the affair was celebrated in a most fitting manner, by splendid and most enthusiastic services. The morning meeting was presided over by Rev. Mr. White, of the Gorge Road Church, and in the evening Rev. Coverdale Watson preached a powerful and appropriate sermon. The afternoon was taken up in general session, and several speeches were made. The Sunday School has, during its year of existence, flourished, and its membership has risen from twenty-five, on initiation, to one hundred and thirty-seven scholars, with an average Sunday attendance of 99. To-morrow night the children will be entertained in the schoolroom at an anniversary tea, when all arrangements for a pleasant evening have been made.

A DESERVING CASE.

TO THE EDITOR:—I desire, by your kind permission, to bring a most pitiable case of hardship under the notice of the charitably disposed of this city. An old man of upwards of 90, Cregan, by name, who has served many years in the Imperial army, is now being rewarded for service to his Queen and country faithfully for many years by being placed in Her Majesty's jail for the offence of having an insufficient pension to support him. Through the execrable construction of this building, it is impossible to separate him from the other inmates, and, though he is feeble in mind as well as body, he feels his position keenly. Mr. John is most kind and considerate to the old man, and the prisoners, almost without exception, assist him in various ways, but the fact still remains that he is left to die in a common jail. We have applied to the Mayor to see if he could be got into the Old Men's Home, but this place is quite full, and it now remains for some kind friends to come forward and subscribe so as to secure the old soldier's happiness for the few remaining months of his life.

W. H. P. ARDEN.

21 Bellot street, 1st February, 1892.

PROVINCIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following statement shows the uamount of appropriations unexpended and the items of over-expenditure in the different departments during the fiscal year:—

Service.	Unexpended	Overexpended
Public Debt	$ 6,3 3 71	593 72
Civil Government (salaries)	4,541 28	1,221 10
Administration of Justice (salaries)	4,357 63	605 20
Legislation	866 99	4,065 97
Public Institutions (maintenance)	567 56	2,500 39
Hospitals and Charities	1,371 01	......
Administration of Justice (other than salaries)	6,483 18	3,121 01
Education	15,809 13	760 86
Transport	334 35	21 94
Revenue Services	2,564 50	......
Works and Buildings	25,717 51	2,693 35
Government House, Victoria	998 74	......
Roads, Streets, Bridges and Wharves	7,221 76	1,581 55
Surveys	5,603 02	......
Miscellaneous	9,088 46	27,464 74

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem.)

Combe vs. Fletcher and McCartney—For examination of defendant McCartney. Granted. Bodwell & Irving for plaintiff; W. H. Whittaker for defendant.

Carmody vs. Morse—For judgments under Order XIV. Application refused, costs in the cause, with leave to party to examine upon affidavit.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Of the Province of British Columbia for the Fiscal Year Ending 30th June, 1891.

The following tables, taken from the Public Accounts of the Province, which were presented to the members, yesterday, show the condition of affairs at the close of the last fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1891:

TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Dominion of Canada:		
Annual payment of Interest		$ 29,151 06
Annual payment of Subsidy		35,000 00
Annual payment of Grant, per capita		48,000 00
Annual payment for Lands conveyed		100,000 00
Land Sales		243,551 42
Land Revenue		10,352 75
Timber Royalty and Licenses		25,172 37
Survey Fees		115 00
Rents (exclusive of Land)		60 00
Rents (Timber Leases)		15,500 37
Free Miners' Certificates		12,861 00
Mining Receipts, General		14,329 70
Licenses		22,467 50
Fines		9,445 68
Assay Fees		351 85
Sale of Government Property		526 95
Reimbursements in aid		4,803 15
Miscellaneous Receipts		19,371 84
Marriage Licenses		2,785 00
Registered Taxes (all denominations)		286 00
Provincial Revenue Tax		73,863 00
Real Property Tax		98,351 01
Personal Property Tax		54,596 12
Income Tax		5,826 12
Wild Land Tax		25,695 78
Printing Office Receipts		4,215 69
Probate Fees		7,5[illegible]9 61
Law Stamps		5,834 08
Registry Fees		51,[illegible]13 49
Revenue Service Refunds		161 86
Interest		6,964 42
Asylum for the Insane		752 44
Sale of Consolidated Statutes		283 00
Commission on Tax Sales		45 59
Interest on Investments of Sinking Funds		5,695 21
Reduction Works (Cariboo)		658 80
Chinese Restriction Act, 1884 (Dominion Statute)		13,250 00
Education Refunds from City Districts (Act, chap. 104, sec. 37)		17,015 62
Total Receipts of Revenue		961,943 54
Transferred to Sinking Fund Acc'ts, viz:—		
Sinking Fund (Loan Act, 1874)	$ 869 09	
Ditto (Loan Act, 1877)	19,026 06	
Ditto (Loan Act, 1887)	18,353 09	
		38,248 24
Consolidated Revenue Account—balance		28,912 42
		$1,032,104 20

EXPENDITURE.

I.—Public Debt:	
Interest	$ 89,878 55
Sinking Fund (including interest invested), Loan Act, 1874	869 09
Do., Trustees' account, Loan Act, 1877	14,550 00
Do. do. interest invested, Loan Act, 1877	4,476 06
Do. do. Loan Act, 1887	17,460 00
Do. do. interest invested, Loan Act, 1887	893 09
Premium and Exchange	993 72
Discount and Commission	951 05
II.—Civil Government (Salaries)	96,210 82
III.—Administration of Justice (Salaries)	85,594 52
IV.—Legislation	36,423 98
V.—Public Institutions (maintenance):	
Printing Office	5,041 25
Assay Office	432 44
Asylum for the Insane	11,377 83
Museum	1,281 31
VI.—Hospitals and Charities	28,178 99
VII.—Administration of Justice (other than salaries)	44,637 83
VIII.—Education	136,901 73
IX.—Transport	4,687 59
X.—Rent	48 50
XI.—Revenue Services	16,435 50
XII.—Public Works:—	
Works and Buildings	121,260 84
Government House, Victoria	2,001 26
Roads, Streets, Bridges and Wharves	186,169 79
Surveys	24,396 9[illegible]
XIII.—Miscellaneous	100,951 48
Total Expenditure	$1,032,104 20

BALANCE SHEET,

ASSETS.

Dominion Government, Section 2 Terms of Union		$ 583,021 40
Sinking Fund Loan, 1874, (deposited in Bank of British Columbia)		9,021 61
Sinking Fund Loan, 1877, (invested in London)		253,833 80
Sinking Fund Loan, 1887, (invested in London)		63,932 30
British Columbia Loan Trustees (balance in their hands for investment on account of Sinking Fund Loan, 1877)		7,477 76
British Columbia Loan Trustees (balance in their hands for investment on account of Sinking Fund Loan, 1887)		8,894 26
Bank of British Columbia (special deposit)		67,078 56
Bank of British Columbia (account current)		68,673 87
Dominion Government — Amount paid Kinipple & Morris, and Wm. Bennett, in settlement of claim for services as engineers of the graving dock at Esquimalt, due by the Dominion Government, under Act 47 Vic., entitled "An Act relating to the Island Railway, Graving Dock, and Railway lands of the Province		8,002 50
The Government of the Territory of Washington		1,128 62
Island Mountain Quartz Mining Co. (amount paid to Bank of British Columbia for advance of $20,000, and interest $2,973.44, guaranteed under "An Act to aid the development of Quartz Mines"		22,973 44
British Columbia Land and Investment Agency (special deposit as security by the London and Canadian Fire Insurance Company)		8,000 00
Balance due by agents, viz:—		
C. Warwick, Agent, New Westminster	$9,913 48	
A. P. Cummins, Agent, Kootenay, East	6,975 04	
N. Fitzstubbs, Agent, Kootenay West	5,244 60	
J. Bowron, Agent, Cariboo	1,265 06	
Wm. Dodd, Agent, Yale	1,447 50	
G. C. Tunstall, Agent, Kamloops	4,633 52	
F. Soues, Agent, Clinton	1,403 50	
M. Bray, Agent, Nanaimo	3,597 14	
W. Dewdney, Agent, Okanagan	216 03	
		34,695 87
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works (advance account)		3,000 00
Cash balance on hand at Treasury		2,002 15
Province of British Columbia (being balance of liabilities over assets)		701,418 67
		$1,843,154 84

LIABILITIES.

British Columbia Loan (Act, 1874) bearing 7 per cent interest, payable at Victoria	$ 20 000 00
British Columbia Loan (Act, 1877) bearing 6 per cent interest, payable in London	727,500 00
British Columbia Loan (Act, 1887) bearing 4½ per cent interest, payable in London	996,190 00
Deposits (intestate estates, etc.)	57,369 98
Deposits (Suitors' Fund Act, 1890)	33,851 74
Balance due to Jas. Porter, Government Agent, Cassiar	243 12
London and Canadian Fire Insurance Company (amount deposited as security under Act of Incorporation "53 Vict., chap. 33")	8,000 00
	$1,843,154 84

Examined and found correct,
J. McB. SMITH, Auditor. ALFRED FLETT, Deputy Treas.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

THE CITY.

Died in Her Youth.

The death is announced at Quebec, on Sunday, Jan. 24, of Minnie Jean, third daughter of Dr. J. M. Harper, inspector of superior schools, in her 16th year.

Set for Friday.

The appeal from the decision of Mr. A. L. Belyes, P.M., in the case of G. C. Sauer, convicted of violating the new Sunday closing law, has been set for Friday. Mr. P. Æ. Irving appears for the appellant.

Mr. Finlayson's Will.

The will of the late Mr. Roderick Finlayson was placed in the hands of Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, yesterday. It will probably be filed for probate, to-morrow. No particulars can yet be gathered from an authentic source concerning its contents.

Again in Disgrace.

Frank Stevens, the morphine fiend, who is well but not favorably known to the police, was arrested, last night, by Officer Walker, for stealing a quantity of clothing from the Dominion Hotel. He will make his appearance in this morning's police court.

A Pleasant Evening Assured.

A leap-year social is a novelty which cannot be enjoyed annually, and so the members of the Hebrew Ladies' Association propose to make to-night's treat in Harmony hall a memorable affair. There will be a concert, a social and a dance, each and all under the personal management and direction of the ladies. More need not be said.

The Case Dismissed.

Messrs. Ward and Pearson, J.P., sat in the provincial court, yesterday, to hear the case of T. G. Rayner against Capt. Abell Douglass, of the May Belle, who was charged with assault. Mr. Rayner was not prompt in appearing to prosecute, and the case was dismissed, Mr. Rayner being required to bear all costs.

The Standard Theatre Case.

The appeal from the decision of the city police magistrate in the case of the Standard theatre, will, in the ordinary course of events, come before the County Court in March. It is very probable, however, that, by consent of both parties, the special case will be stated to one of the judges of the Supreme Court for decision during the present month.

Bade Victoria Good-Bye.

The Belmour-Gray Dramatic Co. who, during a six weeks engagement at the Imperial theatre, have made many friends in this city, took the road, this morning, touring eastward by the C.P.R., and playing all the principal towns on the Canadian line. They will return by the Northern, and, very likely, be seen in Victoria again during the fall.

An Irreparable Loss.

The announcement of the death of that eminent divine, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, was received in this city with profound regret by scores of people who in times past had listened to his eloquence. None felt the loss more keenly than did Rev. C. W. Townsend, of the Spring Ridge Baptist church, who attended Mr. Spurgeon's college in England, and had by almost daily intercourse come to know him so well.

A Visit from the Commissioner.

Commissioner Rees, the head of the Salvation Army in Canada, is expected to arrive in Victoria on Friday evening, by the Islander, attending a private tea and soldiers' meeting the same evening. On Saturday, at 8 p.m., there will be a public welcome and presentation of colors, and on Sunday a number of meetings will be held, addressed by the Commissioner, Major Morris, of Winnipeg, and other officers.

Only Fined $25.

After a couple of drunks and a couple of Siwashes, charged with having intoxicants in their possession, had contributed their mites to the city treasury in the police court, yesterday, the case against James Hunter, charged with committing an aggravated assault upon J. Garland, was heard. The row started over an Indian woman named Annie, and when it ended Garland had an ugly cut on his head, made by an empty bottle. His honor imposed a fine of $25, which was immediately paid.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

There were 36 births registered in Victoria during January, 17 marriages, and 28 deaths. La Grippe had a good deal to do with the cemetery. The marriage season is always fluctuating, but the first month of the year is invariably a dull time in this respect. People who do not have the knot tied before Christmas generally wait until after Valentine's day—it is so nice to get a valentine. The number of little Victorians on the scene is above the average, and it is satisfactory to know that, with few exceptions, the newcomers are doing well. The infant mortality for the month has been low.

For Auld Acquaintance.

The Surrey Advertiser of Jan. 9th, says: A gathering, unique in its conception, took place, with much success, on Wednesday evening, in the little hamlet of Weybourne. Some eight years ago, a builder named Mesher, who was well known in Farnham, Aldershott, and the surrounding neighborhood, left Weybourne, with his family, for British Columbia. His son, Mr. G. C. Mesher, who has been exceedingly successful, has just arrived in England on a holiday, and he is paying a visit to his old home at Weybourne. On Wednesday evening he gathered together his father's old friends and regaled them with a sumptuous repast at the "Elm Tree" tavern, the house in which he was born, the catering being well carried out by Mr. J. Pearson.

An Unqualified Denial.

The following appears as a leading editorial in last evening's Times: "Perhaps the first Royal Commission to be moved for in the Local Legislature will be one to enquire into the working of the Lands and Works Department, especially in respect to Fort Simpson lands. Mr. Hall, the member for Cassiar, the district in which the lands are situate, who is also head official of the Hudson Bay Company in this Province, is pledged to take action during the present session. The fact that he is a Government supporter will strengthen his position in demanding an investigation, while his private and personal knowledge of the whole business will make him an invaluable witness for the claimants, who believe that they were dishonestly dealt with."

In reference to this article, Mr. Hall says: "I want to contradict *in toto* the statements it contains. There is no truth in it. I was one of a number of claimants whose claims the Government did not allow; the authority given the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works by the Act justified him in making the reserve which he declared, and the libel suit which was the outcome of the utterances of the Times in this regard proved the correctness of the statement, that the Government acted quite within their powers."

Getting Better.

Information just to hand from Lillooet is to the effect that the measles are working less havoc among the Fountain Indians, who it was feared would be exterminated by the disease. A white doctor is now among the sufferers, and to his efforts is very much due the abatement of the epidemic.

It May be the Weather.

Many of the clergymen of this city are remarking on the "cold wave" that is passing over the city, regarding the marriage inclinations of young men and women. They declare that never, during the history of their several pastorates, have they been called upon to perform fewer wedding ceremonies than during the past month.

A Voice From the East.

A representative Victorian just returned from the East, says everywhere in the older provinces hard times are complained of, and monied men are everywhere looking to British Columbia as a field for investment. The general opinion in the East is that the next few years will witness the construction of a second trans-continental railway, having Fort Simpson for its Western terminus.

Dropped Out.

The New Westminster Ledger died, yesterday, after a short and lively career. It was a smart little paper, and it is to be regretted that there was no room for it in the Royal City. Its proprietors kept up the struggle for its existence with exemplary patience for a long time, but they, at last, got tired of playing a losing game, and threw up the sponge.

James Bay Athletic Association.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the above was held, last night, in the Board of Trade rooms. The following trustees were elected: H. D. Helmcken, Dr. J. D. Helmcken, Geo. Byrnes, J. Holland, R. Jones, and the following committee of management: S. Lowe, R. Munro, H. B. Haines, T. A. Jackson, J. S. Yates, D. Sullivan, A. L. Belyea, E. Mallandaine, jr., E. O. Finlaison and V. Mitchell. The meeting on the whole was very satisfactory, and there is every prospect of the Association being carried on successfully in the future.

Probably Brisk Competition.

Although nothing is yet definitely known concerning the arrangements of the C.P.N. Co. regarding the coming tourist season to Alaska, it is certain that this year the company will make things anything but easy for the liners belonging to the two opposition companies. Previous to this, the American steamers have had the big passenger traffic with Alaska, during the summer months, pretty much in their own hands, but it is said that the local company, greatly encouraged by the success met with in its few, isolated tourist trips North, last year, will establish regular communication, running its favorite steamers at short intervals, between Sitka and Victoria.

A Dangerous Weapon.

James Hunter, who was yesterday morning fined $20 for having a concealed weapon in his possession, was subsequently arrested by Officer Smith on a warrant charging him with aggravated assault. John Garland swore out the warrant, which alleges that Hunter entered his house on Jubilee Alley on Saturday night and picked a quarrel. The intruder was ordered out, whereupon he seized a quart bottle and smashed it into pieces on Garland's dome of knowledge. Blood flowed profusely, and several yards of linen stuff were saturated before it was stopped. The assaulted man was so weak that he could not appear at the police court yesterday morning, but this morning it is hoped he will be able to give his evidence before the magistrate.

Last of the Fleet.

The last of the Victoria salmon fleet of 1891-2, the bark City of Carlisle, sailed for the United Kingdom yesterday, with a cargo valued at $119,275, and composed chiefly of salmon. Messrs. Robert Ward & Co. were the charterers and the salmon shipments were made up as below:

Cases.		Marks.
4,000	R. Ward & Co.	W.
1,680	" " "	B.A.F.
1,073	" " "	W.
1,221	" " "	N.W.
267	" " "	S.R.
31[illegible]	" " "	Empress Brand.
788	" " "	H.J.G.
4,000	" " "	H.
1,089	" " "	W.
2,563	Turner B. & Co.	Inverness Brand.
295	" " "	Balmoral.
390	Anglo-B. C. Co.	B.A.P. Co.
436	R. P. Rithet & Co.	Delta Canning Co.
19	" " "	Wanlock Pkg. Co.
198	" " "	R. D. W. & Co.
366	" " "	Skeena Pkg. Co.
1,000	J. H. Todd & Son	Horseshoe Bd.
77	R. P. Rithet & Co.	R.D.W. & Co.
20,774		

Breach of Promise.

Robertson's two act farce, "Breach of Promise," was given last night in Victoria West Hall by a number of amateurs of the Guild of St. Saviour's Episcopal Church. The following was the caste:

Philip	Mr. J. Finmore
Achates Cropple	Mr. H. S. Cave
Mr. Ponticopp	Mr. C. Chambers
Mr. Fullawords	Mr. A. E. Cave
David	Mr. C. Holmes
Miss Honor Molloy	Miss M. S. Weller
Miss Clementina Matilda Ponticopp	Miss M. Harris
Policeman	Mr. E. Etherton

The hall was crowded and the play was presented in a manner very seldom seen when amateurs have the directing and playing of a piece. From beginning to end it ran without a hitch, and the applause was frequent and well deserved. Every part was played in a careful manner, and all in the caste scored a decided success. The dramatic part of the programme was preceded by a concert and social, the members of the Guild taking part. Needless to say this part of the evening's amusement was as successful as the other. The total proceeds are to be devoted to the seating fund of the church.

The Thunder Hill Mine.

The following report has been received by the owners of the Thunder Hill mine, in East Kootenay:

THUNDER HILL MINE, Jan. 15, 1892.

I beg to report progress on the mine, as follows: The lower crosscut is in 80 feet and the upper one 145 feet. I have stopped work on the latter for the present, and am opening up on the ore south from a point about 50 feet on the lower cut. We have already exposed such an immense body of ore bearing quartz by our open cuts, that it now becomes more important to develope the most promising ore bodies, by means of lateral cuts, north and south, than to continue the surface cut. I will resume that work, however, as soon as I can get more men.

I send a box of ore, most of it, including the large piece, from the last shot on the south drift. I have sent some samples to Mr. Harvey for assay, and will let you know the results.

JAMES BRADY, Manager.

PRETTY GIRL SOLDIERS.

The Entertainment at the Victoria, Last Night, a Splendid Success, in Every Way.

The Victoria was crowded to the doors, last night, with a most enthusiastic audience, assembled to witness the evolutions of the Young Ladies' Drill, corps and listen to the sweet music of the Toy Symphony. The drill, of course, was the feature of the evening, and, to say that Captain Marvin and her class acquitted themselves creditably, would be putting it very mildly. The costumes were extremely neat, black in color, with close fitting bodices, barred with yellow, black, ankle-showing skirts, trimmed with a wide band of gold, a heavy sash of orange, and academy boots garnished with gold tassels. Black gloves went within a few inches of the shoulders, just enough of the arms being left to give perfect circular freedom, and to prove the beneficial effect of the exercises as a muscle developer. Every time the corps, twenty in number, appeared, they were greeted with such ringing applause as has seldom been heard in the Victoria, and they were recalled on each occasion with a vigor and unanimity that brooked no denial. Their dumb bell exercise, ring drill and wand drill were performed without one false step, the intricate movements being gone through in such a way as to prove the perfect manner in which the instruction had been given. But it was reserved for the sabre drill to score the success of the evening, and it was only on this occasion that the captain herself appeared at the head of her "Angelic Guards." She was greeted, and deservedly so, with cheering that lasted several minutes. The sabre drill was a beautiful exhibition and proved how much can be done by discipline and perfect teaching.

The toy symphony orchestra gave several selections throughout the evening, and Mr. Clement Rowlands sang "Off to Philadelphia" and "Madeline," both of which were encored. It is not yet known how much the Jubilee Hospital and the Benevolent Society have benefitted by the entertainment, but it is safe to say that the funds of both institutions have been increased by several hundred dollars. Manager Collins of The Victoria donated $15 of the rent of the theatre to the charities. The following was the programme:—

Selection by Toy Symphony (Adaggio and Allegro)	Ryan
Dumbbell Drill	
Solo—"Off to Philadelphia" Mr. Clement Rowlands.	Haynes
Ring Drill	
Toy Symphony	Haydn
Wand Drill	
Solo—"Madeline" Mr. Clement Rowlands.	White
Conspirator's Chorus (In Character.)	Mdme. Angot
Marching Figures	
Toy Symphony	Ryan
Largo, Minuet and Trio, and Medley Finale.	

It is to be hoped that Victoria has not seen the last of the "Martial Misses," or that their leader will cease in her efforts to improve the physical powers of the young ladies of this city. It is certain that no more attractive item in any programme, or no prettier picture on any stage, could be presented, and it will be a pity if such exhibitions should now cease. Mrs. Marvin can be assured that her class will meet with a warm welcome whenever they appear in public again.

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

Dr. Powell Challenges the Right of Bishop Sillitoe to Convene a University Meeting.

The following item appeared in the COLONIST, as a telegram from New Westminster, on Sunday: "The Bishop of New Westminster, chairman of Convocation of the University of British Columbia, has received a requisition from ten members of convocation, requesting him to call a special or extraordinary meeting of convocation, according to clause 26 of the act. In accordance with this, a meeting of convocation is called for Monday afternoon, in St. Leonard's Hall, the business of which will be to elect a member of convocation in place of Hon. C. F. Cornwall, resigned, and also to consider what action shall be taken in view of the Government's refusal to submit the validity of the adjourned meeting of the senate, in July last, to the Supreme Court for a decision thereon."

Dr. Powell, the Chancellor of the University, was seen by a reporter, on Monday, in reference to this item, and he expressed great surprise at the action of Bishop Sillitoe, and said that he could not imagine why he had taken such a step without his (the Chancellor's) knowing anything about it. Dr. Powell says that by the rules of the convention all meetings should be called by or through himself, and he is at present at a loss to know by what authority the Bishop of New Westminster acted. He has twice written to him concerning the matter, but has not yet received any reply. He states emphatically that the whole thing is illegal.

Last night a despatch was received from New Westminster giving an account of the meeting. It appears that Bishop Sillitoe, the convener, was in the chair and that several members of Convocation were present. Dr. Milne, of this city, was appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. C. F. Cornwall. One of the communications sent by Dr. Powell was read and caused a good deal of discussion. The outcome was that the members present deemed the meeting perfectly constitutional, disagreeing with the views of Dr. Powell, who has with him, however, a very large number of the members of the convocation. The meeting then went a step further, and the following resolution was passed: "Whereas, doubts have arisen as to the legal status of the meeting of the senate held on July 9, 1891, this meeting of convocation request the Provincial Secretary to bring forward a bill at the present session, defining section 12 of the University Act, 1891, so as to give the Senate power to meet and transact business at as early a date as possible."

A committee, consisting of Bishop Sillitoe, Rev McLaren, Fred. Schofield, Chas. Whetham, H. F. Clinton, J. M. O'Brien, was appointed to lay the matter before the Government. Bishop Sillitoe urged the holding out of the olive branch to the Island members of convocation, and said the question of the selection of a site for the University was three or four years off yet. He advocated calling a joint meeting of all the members. The great majority of those interested agree with the chancellor in thinking that the whole meeting was illegal.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Crease.)

PENNY v. DEVEREUX—Clarke garnishee—Garnishee summons; order made. D. M. Eberts for judgment creditor.

COWAN & WILSON v. DEMERS—For judgment under Order XIV. Order made; Supreme Court costs. Bodwell & Irving for plaintiffs; Walker, Pemberton & Dumbleton for defendant.

GRAY & Co. v. COUSIER—For judgment under Order XIV.; decision reserved. Yates & Jay for plaintiffs; Wilson, Wootton & Barnard for defendant.

AN ELECTION PROTEST.

Mr. Charles Williams Will Attempt to Upset the Validity of the Late Municipal Elections.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Charles Williams, contractor, of Yates street, through his solicitor, Mr. J. P. Walls, filed a petition in the Supreme Court, in the following terms:—

In the matter of the Municipalities Act, 1891.

To the Supreme Court of British Columbia:

The Petition of Charles Williams, of Yates street, in the city of Victoria, contractor, humbly sheweth:—

1. That your petitioner was on the 14th day of January last and still is a duly qualified voter of the municipality of the city of Victoria.

2. That an election for mayor and aldermen was held on the said 14th day of January last, whereby Robert Beaven was elected mayor, and J. C. Devlin, James Baker, M. Humber, J. B. Lovell, S. T. Styles, W. D. McKillican, Joseph Hunter, Henry A. Munn, John Hall, aldermen of and for the said city of Victoria.

3. That such election is invalid for the following reasons: (*a*) That the list of voters furnished to the returning officer by the Council for the said election was not a correct copy of the revised list of voters (if any) in and for the said city of Victoria. (*b*) That the said voters' list was not closed on the first Monday in December, 1891, as required by the 37th section of the Municipalities Act. (*c*) That the said list was not finally corrected and revised, and certified as correct by the mayor on the third Monday in December, as required by the 37th section of the Municipalities Act. (*d*) No correct alphabetical list of voters was made by the clerk of the said city of Victoria in accordance with the terms of section 39 of the Municipalities Act, 1891. (*e*) That persons voted at the said elections whose names were not on the revised list (if any) of voters. (*f*) That the names of persons who had not paid their taxes and license fees before the first day of December, 1891, were on the said list, and the said persons voted at the said election.

Therefore your petitioner humbly prays that the election held on the said fourteenth day of January, 1892, of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Victoria may be avoided on the grounds hereinbefore set forth, and that the costs of your petitioner be paid by the corporation of the city of Victoria. And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.

Several of the aldermen were seen, yesterday, on the subject, and none of them seemed much put about by the action taken by Mr. Williams. It is not yet known when the matter will be taken up, but it is the intention of the petitioner to push things through as quickly as possible.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, Feb. 2.

There is absolutely no truth in the statement that the tug Lorne is about to be sold to American parties. The owners of the steamer are at a loss to know how the rumor originated.

Steamer Maude, before returning to port, may go as far up the coast as Clayoquot Sound.

Schooners Geneva and Beatrice will leave on their sealing expeditions in a few days. Capt. W. O'Leary has charge of the former vessel, and Capt. Macaulay, of the Beatrice.

Tug Hope left, this evening, with a full load of hay and provisions for W. P. Sayward's northern logging camps. She has been laid up for the past month or so, and will not tow any more logs until spring, the weather being, at present, too rough to bring any logs in.

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E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.
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LOST—From Shawnigan Lake Hotel, on 17th inst., a bay horse, 10 years old; white spot on forehead; had halter on when last seen. A reward will be given for the return of the horse. ja23-d6t-w1

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Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.
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CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.
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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Sixth Parliament.

THIRD DAY.

FEBRUARY 2, 1892.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

MR. KELLIE presented the petition of John Hendry, Alexander Ewen and others seeking the incorporation of the Kaslo Railway Company.

The petitions of the Esquimalt Water Works Co., the Nelson Electric Light Co., and the Nelson Water Works Co. were read and received.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

MR. SEMLIN, in resuming the debate on the Speech, referred to the latitude allowed in its discussion, and congratulated the mover and seconder of the reply, on their creditable performance of an onerous and disagreeable duty. Passing to the consideration of the address, the hon. member for Yale paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Canada's greatest statesman, the late Sir John A. Macdonald. The speech, in so far as it referred to the late Dominion premier and to the late Prince Victor, voiced the sentiments of the people. The Behring Sea question he had expected to find occupying a more prominent place upon the Government platform; the subject was one which he had always felt a keen interest in. The British Columbia sealers were long suffering, and every person in the province would be glad to see the international difficulty disposed of, with justice to the sealers. But what had the Government of British Columbia done to advance the settlement of the long existing difficulty? Had they assisted the Government at Ottawa in presenting the sealers' claims for consideration, had they pressed the claims forward with the energy the subject deserved? If the Government had not done this, they had been remiss in their duty; if the action referred to had been taken, the Government should have put the House in possession of the facts. The legislation foreshadowed in the Speech contained no originality; it appeared that all the Government measures of this session were to be in the direction of correcting the mistakes of last session—the Land Act, the Mineral Act, the School Act, and others each of which had been opposed in the House, but each of which had been carried through by the Government, by force of members. The hon. member from West Kootenay had dwelt, at length, upon the apparent injustice done by the reservation of the lands on Slocan lake, and had intimated that it was the opinion of the residents of the section that the reserve had been placed upon the land for the benefit of the C.P.R. All would admit that Kootenay would be greatly benefitted should the Canadian Pacific build into the district, and what could be more natural than that the company should expect certain concessions and lands if they did. Thus it was that, whether true or not, the suggestion that the land was held for the C.P.R. would be very natural. If the people were in error on this point, it was easy to see how the error had arisen. The Chief Commissioner could easily set all doubts at rest by stating the facts of the case. He (the hon. member for Yale) was surprised that the Chief Commissioner had remained silent so long, when he could have authoritatively settled the whole matter, and, if the charge that the department was being run in the interest of the company was untrue, disposed of it. With reference to the whitewashing of the Government by committees of the House, the member for Yale, asked why, if the Government had confidence in the integrity and ability of the House, did they always make sure of having a majority of Government members on each committee when it was formed? The mere fact of their insisting on having a majority of their supporters on the committees showed that when the committees were formed their findings were suggested by the Government. An explanation of the practical working of the School Act, and of the manner in which the affairs of the Education Department were being conducted was to be expected from the Provincial Secretary, and would be welcomed by the House. Explanations would gladly be received. It was a matter of recent date that a teacher of high standing had been officially beheaded "for cause"—this was the only explanation of the case to be had. Before him, another teacher also of high attainments and high standing in the profession, had been similarly decapitated—because the request had been made to the head of the Educational Department, not for his head on a salver, but for his head in the basket. Some one must then have danced before the Premier and pleased him, perhaps not in exactly the same manner as before King Herod, for times and fashions changed in a few thousand years. In the case of the last execution, the victim's only fault appeared to be that he would not bend the knee, he had a mind of his own and refused to be sufficiently sycophantic. He thought certain examination papers had been wrongly marked, and he said so. Granted that he was wrong, was that cause sufficient for the cancellation of his certificate, when he had proved himself the right man in the right place, and given unqualified satisfaction to pupils, parents and trustees? And by what court had he been tried and condemned? Not, as the Premier said, by a similar tribunal to the one which would try an offending barrister and, if necessary, deprive him of his gown. If a lawyer was disrobed it was by his peers, not by the act of a Government Star Chamber. There was no analogy whatever; the Government had no power over barristers or medical men, but it appeared they had sole control over the unfortunate school teachers. It was said that Mr. McLeod had been guilty of "insubordination"—surely this would be a hard word to define. Would the Premier propose to rule the teachers as a colonel would a regiment of soldiers? The teachers of the province should themselves constitute the tribunal to investigate the conduct of any of their members if any investigation was necessary. A point that had several times been referred to during the debate was in regard to the promise of the premier that the Government would bring down a redistribution measure as soon as the census was taken. The Premier denied having made an unconditional promise,—there was the reservation "if the Government deemed it necessary"—and he (the member for Yale) felt sure that the Premier was right in saying that he had made the reservation. He was too careful to omit the precaution, though he was equally careful to keep the reservation in the background. The sending of militia to Wellington had been again referred to by the member for Nanaimo, who recalled the fact that the Attorney-General led the House to believe that the Government knew nothing of the sending of the troops to the scene of the possible riot. It now appeared that the Attorney-General was trying hard to hide himself behind the word "officially," for some unaccountable reason. It was for the Attorney-General to carry out the law and maintain order, and had he thought it necessary to request Col. Holmes to send up the militia to prevent riot and possible loss of life he would have been quite within his duty. Why he was adopting his present tactics was past understanding. It certainly showed a lack of candor, a "foxiness," to use a coinage, that could not be too strongly condemned.

HON. MR. VERNON said that a great portion of the time of the House might have been saved had the members taken the trouble to read over the land laws—a great deal of explanation, too, would have been saved. The last speaker had referred to the composition of select committees of the House and found fault with the Government because the committees usually contained a majority of Government supporters, the Government naming three and the Opposition two generally on a committee of five. This was very different from a few years ago, when he (Hon. Mr. Vernon) occupied a seat in the then Opposition. The committees then contained four Government members and one Opposition, and if the committees were still chosen by ballot the proportion would be about the same. But the impartial Government of to-day waived its right and said to the Opposition, "You name two committeemen and we will name the other three." It would surely be absurd to ask the Government to place a majority of Opposition members on every committee. Such a proposition certainly did not call for the serious attention of the House. Great attention had been given to school affairs by the hon. member for Yale, who had had considerable experience in educational matters, and who last session had fathered the grievances of Mr. Muir. No one, certainly, would thank him very much for that action, and he now seemed bent on encouraging in every way possible insubordination in the schools. The Government, however, had the interests of education at heart and would continue to conduct the schools accordingly. As to knowing nothing about the cause for which Mr. McLeod's certificate was cancelled, the entire case had been made public throug the columns of the press. If the hon. member for Yale doubted the correctness of the published report he knew the proper steps to take to secure all the evidence and documents. The remarks of the hon. leader of the Opposition while generally moderate in their tone, contained one reference demanding attention, in regard to the construction of the S. & O. railway. The insinuation was unpleasant, chiefly because the same contractors building the S. & O. road had had their names mixed up with certain transactions recently developed at Ottawa, and no definite charges having been made, people might imagine, who could not know the truth, that there was something wrong. This throwing out of hints by the hon. gentleman could have no good result, and might do harm. If he really thought anything was not as it should be he could very easily take the necessary measures to bring out all the facts. In connection with the S. & O. railway, the only thing the Government had done was to hold the railway contractors tight to the conditions of their contract. Every white man who offered himself was put to work, and if Chinese were employed, it was because there were no white men to be had, and the work had to be completed within a certain specified time. The leader of the Opposition had said it would be interesting to have a return of the railways chartered and those completed. So it might; but why confine the return to railways? Why not include tramway, electric light, telephone, and all other private incorporated companies? Some companies succeeded, and some did not. The Government were blamed for not having a definite railway policy. What Government in the Dominion of Canada had? Could any member of the House point out an example? The only policy that could be adopted was to assist the construction of railways wherever they would benefit the country, with money and land where necessary. A cut and dried railway policy could not have an existence; there were many railways projected, and in the east they had to wait their turn until the Government subsidies could come to them if they deserved such assistance. If any hon. gentleman knew of a policy that could be adapted to all parts of the country he would be doing the public a favor by bringing it forward. The Opposition speakers had said that they could see nothing for which the Government were to be thanked. Surely they deserved some credit for the satisfactory condition of the revenue; surely they deserved some credit for assisting in securing the completion of the Columbia & Kootenay railway; surely they deserved some credit for the Shuswap & Okanagan railway, for the survey work that had been done, and for the floating of the three per cent loan. These were all matters of successful policy. In the speech mention was made of the Government's intention to introduce legislation amending the land law, and the cry went up from the Opposition benches "We thought you said the land law was perfect." All laws, especially land laws, were capable of improvement, and changes were often necessary to meet the changing requirements of the country. Even in Old England the land laws were being constantly amended and altered, and these processes were even more necessary in a new land like British Columbia. The land bill which would be introduced during the week he hoped would meet with the entire approbation of the House. The present was not, of couse, the time to refer to its contents, the bill not being before the House. In regard to the Slocan Lake reserve matter he (the Chief Commissioner) regretted that the hon. member for West Kootenay felt it so keenly. It gave rise to the thought, perhaps unworthy, that he had other interests than those of his constituents at heart.

MR. KELLIE—Will you repeat that?

HON. MR. VERNON—Oh, it was nothing you could make a handle of (laughter). He (Hon. Mr. Vernon) did not think the people of Kootenay would thank their honorable member for representing the interests of the few speculators as against the interests of all the Kootenay people. The first duty of a Government was to protect the people—the public—and not the speculators, and the Government of British Columbia proposed to do their duty. (Hear, hear.) He had simply done his duty by the people, and he would like to ask the honorable member for West Kootenay if he thought that the sale of 9,000 acres of land, the only land available in close proximity to what would necessarily be a very rich mining camp, to a few speculators, so that they might lay it out in townsites and sell it again, at a much advanced price, was in the public interest? Could any honorable member say it was? The land on which the reserve was placed was not refused to pre-emptors, or to miners, or to settlers, but to a few speculators who staked out the land for the purpose of selling at a big advance. Was this action in the public interest or not? He (Hon. Mr. Vernon) hoped very shortly to have a land law that would forever put a stop to speculation in public land. There were other ways of men making money than out of the property of the people. (Applause.) Instead of the honorable member for West Kootenay having a grievance against him, he (Mr. Vernon) thought it was he who had the cause to complain. He had not known, until recently, that there were two heads to the Lands and Works Department, and, although glad at all times to receive the advice and assistance of honorable members, he thought that the member for West Kootenay had forgotten himself when he went around his district ordering road work, etc. done. Surely he should know that such duties belonged to the Executive.

MR. KELLIE rose to explain. He was charged, he said, with assuming functions not his own. Last spring, the Chief Commissioner in his own office asked him (Mr. Kellie) for a memorandum of appropriations necessary in West Kootenay, and when he gave him the list told him he would be held personally responsible for the expenditure of the money. (Laughter.) He could swear to the truth of the statement, and he thought the remarks of the Chief Commissioner showed him possessed of a good deal of "gall." (Renewed laughter.)

COL. BAKER was the next speaker. He congratulated the mover and seconder of the address upon the manner in which they had performed their duties. Those duties were attended with considerable difficulties, because the annual recurrence of the speeches of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor gave to them a certain amount of monotony; but, on the other hand, they should have a considerable amount of interest, because they came like footprints in the sands of time, to mark out the path of history in this province, in which all felt so much pride as well as interest. And there was another aspect of the speech, and that was that it was looked upon as a sort of political Aunt Sally, at which the Opposition might hurl their missiles, and he thought it must have struck the members on the Government side of the House how very wide of the mark these missiles had fallen, and that there was no chance whatever of the Government's life being knocked out. He (the hon. member for East Kootenay) expressed sympathy at the loss which the country had sustained in the death of the heir presumptive to the throne, at an age when all the hopes and plans of life lay before him—and secondly the loss of that great statesman who showed by the wonderful power which he possessed in restraining the antagonistic forces which are inseparable from the constitution of this great country, that he deserved to be ranked amongst the greatest, if not the greatest statesman of Canada. Turning to local matters, he congratulated the Opposition upon the acquisition which had been made to its ranks by the adhesion of those honorable members who apparently had relinquished their independence. A strong Opposition must be a benefit to the country, because it gives a zest to our debates in this House and tends to put the Government upon its mettle. Turning to other parts of the Speech, the clause which he might say was nearest to his heart was that which dealt with the Kootenay district, and which alluded to the wonderful discoveries of minerals and to the enormous natural wealth of that portion of the province. It was noticeable that, although that district possessed so much natural wealth, its development seemed to hang fire, the cause being very easy to find. It lay in the peculiar physical geography of the country. The great valleys, which run north and south, were separated from each other by great mountain barriers, which could only be crossed east and west, at intervals which were a great distance apart. To the north these great valleys were sealed up by the inhospitable Arctic regions, but to the south they were open, and led into that great emporium of trade, the United States, with a population of 70,000,000 of people; it, therefore, followed that the most important subject for the consideration of the Government, and of this House, was that they should connect the natural products of this province to the east and west and south by railway communication with the markets of the world. The hon. gentleman then went on to show that the Government had no course left open to it but to place the reserves on the Slocan district in West Kootenay, inasmuch as it was believed that many of the settlers who had taken up claims on that reserve disagreed among themselves as to who had a prior claim to the lands. But if he was wrongly informed on that subject, no doubt the hon. member for West Kootenay would be able to correct him.

MR. SWORD (Westminster District) continued the debate, dealing principally with the matter of redistribution. He said that his idea of the pledge given by the Premier to the electors of Westminster district was that he (the Premier) certainly led them to believe that he would bring down at as early a date as possible a bill which would do away with the present inequality. However, he (the Premier) had not yet gone back on this pledge, and when he did so there was plenty of time to complain. Referring for a moment to the charge made by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works against the honorable member for West Kootenay he said that Mr. Kellie had been charged with having usurped the functions of the Chief Commissioner but the charge was one which should not be made, for every member should endeavor, as far as possible, to see that the money appropriation for his district was properly and judiciously spent.

HON. MR. DAVIE asked the honorable member for Westminster district (Mr. Sword) whether he considered the official census returns did justice to his district.

MR. SWORD replied that so far as he was aware there had as yet been no official census returns received from Ottawa.

HON. MR. DAVIE wanted to know how the honorable member for Westminster could expect a redistribution bill to be brought down that would do justice.

MR. SWORD thought that when the official returns were received the Government would be able to bring down a redistribution bill.

HON. MR. DAVIE—Then do you know of anything, at the present time, to justify a re-distribution?

MR. SWORD—No. (Applause.)

HON. MR. ROBSON, rising to a question of privilege, said: The honorable gentleman who has just sat down has charged me with having been dishonest, and with having made promises which I am now denying that I made. I think that in a case of this kind it is perfectly right that I should refer the honorable member to my published address, and it is on what I said in that address that I should be judged. In that address I stated, distinctly, that it was only on condition of the census showing a proportionate increase in the population, that I would bring in the bill referred to. Now, is it not unfair to attack me in this way, and say I am going back on a pledge I made, when, as a matter of fact, I most distinctly stated that the promise was made only conditionally, and the remarks of the honorable member for Westminster district have done me a great injustice. The published address ought to be what I am judged by, not by some second, or third, or fourth rate story. (Applause.)

MR. HOWNE (Vancouver) congratulated the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, on their successful speeches. He expressed the hope that the reforms agitated during the last general elections by the Mainland association would be carried out. There were at that time several demands made for redistribution, and also for amendments to the land law, to prevent the pernicious practices of speculation in the land which was properly the free heritage of the people. He considered the School Act was instead of being a step forward a step backward. Concluding he enquired of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works how soon the material information derived from the surveys of last year would be placed at the disposal of residents and those seeking to locate for settlement on public lands. He hoped that this information would be forthcoming at once.

HON. MR. VERNON replied that just as soon as the information gathered during last season had been compiled it would be laid before the House. It was not possible to get the information in shape before this time.

MR. SMITH (Lillooet) continued the debate, saying humorously that he presumed the reason why his district had not been referred to in the speech from the throne, was that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor found language to fail him when he came to describe the splendid prosperity and prospects of Lillooet (laughter and applause) Unlike some members of the House, he had no complaint to make, and, instead, the people in his district were prosperous, contented and progressing, and while of course there were still a good many things required to be done, his constituents were satisfied that in due course the Government would do all that lay in its power for them (applause). While on his feet he wished to object to a statement made by the hon. member for Westminster (Mr. Brown) to the effect that supporters of the Government were elected, or seemed to have been elected to whitewash the Government. For his part he was elected to whitewash no one, and thought it was not right for any hon. member of the House to make any such statement (applause).

MR. KITCHEN (Westminster district) complained that the appropriation made, last year, for his district had not been spent in the way it would do the most good. By orders of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works there was $2,000 spent on a mile and a quarter of road just outside the city of Vancouver, which sum ought to have been spent elsewhere where it would do more good. He complained, too, that the bridge over Vedder creek, for which $2,000 was appropriated, was not built. On the whole, the appropriation for so large a district as his was totally inadequate. He defended the hon. member for West Kootenay on the stand he (Mr. Kellie) had taken on the Slocan lake reserve, stating that while the law was in operation everyone should be able to avail himself of it. He objected to the Government scheme of bringing Crofter settlers into the country. Far better, he said, to send down to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and get men who were able to support themselves, and who would be self-sustaining, instead of people likely to become a charge upon the public as the Crofters were. He thought they would ultimately prove a white elephant upon the hands of the Government. Referring to the attitude of the so-called Independent members, this session, he wished it understood that he was still just as Independent as he was the previous year, but he had come to the conclusion that the Government wanted a raking over, and he was not one of those who would spare the rod and spoil the child. On the matter of the redistribution bill, he claimed that the 19 members of the Government represented only 4,575 nominal, and 3,899 actual votes, while the 14 members of the Independent and Opposition forces represented 11,053 nominal, and 8,234 actual votes. He said that it was unfair for 15 members from the Island to represent 16,000 square miles while the balance of the members of the House represented 325,000 square miles. The balance of the speech was taken up with an explanation of how he (Mr. Kitchen) could have beaten the Premier at the polls at the last election, but didn't out of sheer good nature.

MR. FOSTER (Nanaimo) took up the charge against the Attorney-General. He read the answers made by Mr. Davie in the House in reply to certain questions, and also read the official report of Lt.-Col. Holmes made to the Adjutant-General of Militia for Canada. He claimed that the Attorney-General had misled the House. What he wanted to show was that the Attorney-General made the statement for the Government (but he believed he alone was to blame) that they had nothing whatever to do with sending the troops out to Wellington, while at the same time he (the Attorney-General) went clandestinely and privately to Col. Holmes, and found out what he (Col. Homes) would do in the way of calling out the troops. He continued: "Finding out then what Col. Holmes would do, he (Mr. Davie), I also believe, went to the three justices of the peace, who signed the requisition for the troops and got them to sign. At any rate, the three justices did sign the requisition, and I would like to know if they would have signed had they not been requested to do so by the Attorney-General. I don't know what kind of a man this is that we have for Attorney-General of this province, but I do know, that after the way he has misled this House, I am going to object to his action. I think that the Attorney-General of British Columbia should be, at least, truthful and honest, and above board, above all things. A man who went in the underhand manner in which the Attorney-General did to Lieut.-Col. Holmes, and afterwards denied having had anything to do with calling out the militia, should not occupy such a position. I cannot sit in my place in this House and let such a thing continue, without raising the strongest objections. While I cannot do much now, the conduct of the Attorney-General is pretty well known throughout the province, and, I think, we can very safely leave it in the hands of the people to deal with him the first time they get a chance." Continuing, the speaker complained in vigorous language of the land grant to the E & N. railway, arguing that a great wrong had been done to the people at the Nanaimo end of the Island in having so much public land given away without being taxed. He hoped the Government would take this matter up during the present session, and see that a tax was imposed upon the land in the grant. He objected to the Crofter emigrants as likely to become a charge upon the province. They were, however, he said, the logical conclusion of the land policy of the Government, and he concluded that now the land was all gone, the Government was compelled to see what it could do in the way of developing the sea fisheries. (Laughter.) In conclusion he dealt at length with the question of anti-Chinese legislation, which he hoped would be amended this session so as positively to prevent the employment of Chinese in the coal mines of the country.

MR. COTTON (Vancouver) suggested humorously in connection with the calling out of the militia at Wellington that it would be a good idea to have a sum of money placed in the estimates to provide a suit of fancy livery for the hon. the Attorney-General. When he (Mr. Davie) appeared in his uniform, the members of the House and the public at large might know that he appeared and was present in his official capacity, and on all other occasions he was to be presumed to be his unofficial self and nothing more. (Laughter.) He congratulated the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works on the ability he had displayed in explaining the position of the Government on the land reserve question, but condemned wholesale the principle adopted, and said that had the Government pursued the policy he (Mr. Cotton) had advocated last session, there would now be no difficulty. He deprecated the attempt made by some of the members of the House to introduce a sectional feeling by stating that they represented certain portions of the island or of the mainland. He thought that such a feeling should not exist. For his part he felt just as much the representative of Nanaimo or of Victoria as of Vancouver, and thought the people of British Columbia regarded him as such. He would not, in case of a general election, have any more diffidence in running in Victoria than he would have in Vancouver, and was confident that he could run against the honorable the leader of the Government even in the city of Victoria itself and beat him (Mr. Robson) by a good majority (jeers and laughter). In concluding his somewhat lengthy speech he made a general arraigument of the policy of the Government, referring particularly to the school act and to the matter of redistribution.

MR. MACKENZIE (Nanaimo) spoke briefly upon the School Act, and characterized the action of the Government in cancelling a certain teacher's certificate as unjust and arbitrary in the extreme. He said that when he (Mr. Mackenzie) was Superintendent of Education things were done differently, and teachers then had a right to say what they liked and to have opinions of their own.

MR. GRANT (Victoria) concluded the debate for the day, and has the floor at the next sitting. He said he most heartily congratulated the members of the Government who had moved and seconded the address in reply to the speech, on the success of their efforts, notwithstanding the paucity of the material at their command. He thought it was also a matter of congratulation that the Premier was well and able to occupy his accustomed place at the head of his forces, for he always liked to see a general at the head of his army. Referring to the speech from the throne, he thought it was exceptionally vague and indefinite, in that it did not show in any way, nor give any indication of the policy of the Government. From the first section down to the 12th section, the address might be taken as an address from, or to a mutual admiration society. He would give the Premier credit for one thing, viz: that there were few men in the country who had such a good command of language. He, (the Premier,) had the happy faculty of being able to use the Queen's English in such a way that he could always conveniently turn and twist it around to mean anything he wanted, even, in fact, to convey the very opposite impression to the one he had at first conveyed. Taking up the land question, the speaker complained of the reserve upon Vancouver Island, not that it in any way affected either him or any of his friends, but that the principle was wrong. He said that the people ought to understand that when they complied with the requirements of the law as it existed, then the promises made by the law should be carried out. It being six o'clock, he moved the adjournment of the debate.

THE MAGISTRATES ACT.

HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a bill to amend the Magistrates Act, which was read a first time. Second reading to-morrow.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—For a return showing the section of the act under which the land was purchased, the minerals of the Crown grant, if any; the name, acreage, price per acre, and district from which the sum of $243,551.42 has been received at the Treasury from the sale of Crown lands for the fiscal year 1890–1891.

MR. BROWN—That it is advisable that under proper rules and restrictions the payment of the interest upon the loan bonds or debentures of the different municipalities of the Province should be guaranteed by the Provincial Government.

MR KEITH—To ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, chap. 84, vol. 1, Con. Acts, B.C., 1888, and the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Act of 1890.

MR. BROWN—That the Rules, Orders and Forms of Proceeding for the regulation of the business of this House, framed during recess, be referred to a select committee, consisting of Hon. Mr. Pooley, and Messrs. Beaven, Eberts, Booth, Sword and the mover, for consideration and report to the House.

MR. KITCHEN—To move for a select committee, composed of Messrs. Baker, McKenzie, Cotton, Booth, and the mover, to be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into—

1st. The cancellation of the teachers' certificate held by John P. McLeod.

2nd. The manner of promoting pupils from one division to another in schools where more than one teacher is employed, and particularly the manner in which promotions were made in the High school and in the boys' school of Victoria, in June last.

3rd. All the circumstances connected with the granting of temporary certificates from July last to the present time; with power to call for persons, and all documents bearing on the different subjects, examine witnesses and report to this House from time to time, and make such recommendations as they deem proper.

FOURTH DAY.

FEBRUARY 3, 1892.

Maps of the Kaslo Kootenay country adorned all the desks when the Speaker took the chair at the usual hour, presents from the engineer to the hon. members.

MR. GRANT presented the petition of the Corporation of Victoria for a private bill, and the petition of the Kaslo Kootenay Railway company was read and received.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

MR. GRANT, resuming the debate on the speech, condemned the existing land laws, and censured the hon. Premier for his remarks upon the connection of the hon. member for West Kootenay with land speculators, while he (Hon. Mr. Robson) was himself the most successful land speculator in the province. The Government should have long ago taken in hand such measures as the Municipalities Act, instead of leaving them for private members to deal with. Touching upon the several Government bills briefly, the hon. member for Victoria dwelt for several moments on the School Act, the Provincial Secretary's pet, which would not have required amendment, in all probability, had the Government listened to the advice of the members of the House when the bill was up for discussion last session. As to the clause of the address relating to the Behring Sea question, he thought it a crying shame that the Provincial Government in the first instance, and the Dominion Government secondly, should have delayed so long taking up the grievance of the sealers, and enquiring into the justice of their claims.

HON. MR. ROBSON—How do you know that the Government didn't?

MR. GRANT—If the hon. premier says that they did, I am bound to take his word.

HON. MR. ROBSON—Well, the Government did! (Applause.)

MR. GRANT expressed surprise that the House had not been sooner informed of that fact, as it was calculated to enhance the popularity of the Government. The sealing question was one in which he (Mr. G.) took the keenest interest, and he thought that the gentlemen interested in the industry were not only entitled to the protection of the British flag but to compensation for injuries already sustained. The introduction of shipbuilding on a large scale into British Columbia would be of great benefit to the province, and he hoped to see the Government take measures at an early date to encourage shipbuilding by granting a bonus of so much per ton on every large ship built at home. The materials for constructing ships that would sail in any sea were right at home—timber, metal and men—and trade was ready for them when they were built, in developing the coal mining and timber industries of British Columbia. The present Government, had during the whole course of its existence, done nothing to bring new industries to the province; they were content to go along on the old lines, occasionally changing the laws, but failing to grasp the necessities of British Columbia—a province, rich in resources, which, however, it required capital to develop. It was all right for some people to sit and wait for something to turn up, but that was not the duty of the Government; they should be up and doing, and he hoped that before the end of the present session the Government would introduce some practical legislation that would really benefit the province. British Columbia affairs had reached an important crisis, and with proper direction the budding province would blossom into a full blown land of wealth, prosperity and happiness, taking place as a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of provinces which make up the Dominion.

MR. HUNTER (Comox) asked the sympathy of the House and country in the perilous and strange position he found himself. He was an Independent member on the floor of the House (laughter). The so called Independent party had gone back on their first love and had been folded to the bosom of the honorable leader of the opposition (laughter). The side of the House on which he (the honorable member for Comox) sat was better without them and he bade the socalled Independents a last and affectionate farewell. Touching upon the hon. leader of the Opposition's remarks in reference to the S. & O. railway, he expressed the hope that Hon. Mr. Beaven would put forward whatever charges he had to make, and not throw out base insinuations which were without foundation of any kind. The Shuswap & Okanagan Railway company had their trains running now; the road had been completed in the manner most beneficial to the country, and no Chinaman was employed when a white man could be employed to do the work. As to the School Act, the principal complaint came from the cities which were unfortunate in being represented by members opposed to the Government, and where those members were constantly busy in fomenting trouble among the teachers of the public schools. The statements of several hon. gentlemen in regard to the state of public feeling in the mainland cities was flatly contradicted by the verdict of the people at the polls, when the nominees of the hon. senior member for Vancouver and of the hon. member for New Westminster city had been completely snowed under. As to the Slocan matter, it was a matter of surprise that the hon. member for West Kootenay should have so veered from his former position as the champion of the people's rights, as to now find fault with the Government for protecting those rights by defeating the most outrageous grab game ever attempted in the history of the province. It was hard to see how the hon. gentleman could explain his position. The hon. members for Nanaimo City House to sit in judgment on any action of the Government to fairly represent the House, the proportion of Government members being usually three to two. In reference to the elimination of the second clause, his objection to the section was chiefly that the evidence in regard to the examinations, taken before the Council of Public Instruction, showed that the examinations had been conducted in essentially the same manner as in the other provinces, particularly Ontario, which in school matters was generally conceded to be the foremost province in the Dominion. A matter of this kind could only be dealt with by professional men, specialists; a committee of the House was unnecessary. He did not say this in disparagement of any hon. members; he felt himself utterly incapable of dealing with this question, which might very properly be called a scientific one, requiring the consideration of experts. The examination papers were prepared by the principals, who were best fitted for doing the work intelligently. If any complaint of sufficient importance was laid before the Department of Education it was brought to the highest educational court in the land—the Council of Public Instruction. Leading up to the subject of the present resolution, certain allegations were made in regard to the marking of examination papers. Complaint having been made to the proper tribunal, the papers were referred to experts on the subject—three gentlemen of undoubted veracity, ability and impartiality—and their decision was in evidence that the papers had been correctly marked and the promotions properly made. He was glad the enquiry had been asked for, as provided in the amendment; the Government had nothing to fear from the most rigid investigation,—such an investigation would redound to the credit of the department and cause the discomfiture of its enemies, who were trying to make political capital out of alleged wrongs, which really had no existence. (Applause.)

HON. MR. BEAVEN objected to the amendment made by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, because it was practically reducing the matter of appointing a committee of enquiry to a farce. He thought it a very remarkable circumstance that the Hon. Leader of the Government felt it necessary in a case of this kind to name their own judges, for that would be practically what the Government was doing. Then he could not understand why the Hon. Provincial Secretary wished to change the personnel of the committee. The members of the House suggested by the hon. member from Westminster district were equally as capable of making an enquiry and investigation as were the gentlemen named by the Hon. Leader of the Government. He had nothing, however, to say against those who were named, but did not understand why the other names suggested should not stand. It would certainly look fairer. Another thing was that clause 2 of the original motion was left out altogether in the amendment, and the subject that clause referred to was the one subject which, above all others, people in his particular constituency (Victoria) wished to have investigated. If the Government had nothing to fear from a complete and full investigation, he saw no reason why they should shirk the enquiry.

member from Yale found one of his Chinamen lying asleep instead of attending to the mules, would he call a council of the Chinamen's fellow-employes to try his case, or would he discharge him if he didn't do his work? It was right for the Government to have certain regulations for the guidance of teachers, and if the teachers would not comply with the regulations, the duty of the Government was to fill their places with men who would. (Applause.)

MR. MARTIN referred to the complaints that had been made in regard to the administration of the land laws, characterizing them as without good cause. The matter of expenditures in the various districts, he also touched upon, having a few words to say to the member for West Kootenay on the subject of bulldozing the Government agents to induce them to take certain work in hand. Surely the hon. member could get the rights of his district taken cognizance of by going to the proper quarter, without any underhand action, such as he had been guilty of. Chinese labor was touched on briefly, the hon. member claiming that white men had no cause to fear the pig-tailed race; one white man was worth, any day, two Chinese at work, and employers of labor would pay accordingly. The school matter coming in for a share of attention, the hon. member for Yale asserted that the Government had done right in looking to the proper observance of the regulations by the teachers. The Government were looking after the interests of the people, and if there was a general election to-morrow the people would again show their confidence. (Hear, hear). School teachers, of course, had their rights, but so had the public. The Government was very liberal in its treatment of the great subject of education, and, he thought, wise.

The reply to the Speech was then adopted, without a division, to be handed to His Honor, in the usual manner, by the Cabinet.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Three of the Standing committees were named, as below:

Standing Orders and Private Bills—Messrs. Eberts, Hunter, Martin, Booth, Milne, Keith and Semlin.

Public Accounts—Messrs. Martin, Hunter, Croft, Grant and Cotton.

Printing—Messrs. Anderson, Fletcher, Hall, Kitchen and Mackenzie.

IMPERIAL STATUTE.

HON. MR. BEAVEN moved for a return, in printed form, of a copy of the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the fortieth and forty-first years of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 59.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he had anticipated the action of the hon. leader of the Opposition, and ordered the volume.

The resolution passed unopposed.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

MR. KITCHEN moved, seconded by MR. BROWN that a select committee, composed of Messrs. Baker, McKenzie, Cotton, Booth, and the mover, be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into—

1st. The cancellation of the teachers' certificate held by John P. McLeod.

2nd. The manner of promoting pupils from one division to another in schools where more than one teacher is employed, and particularly the manner in which promotions were made in the High school and in the boys' school of Victoria, in June last.

3rd. All the circumstances connected with the granting of temporary certificates from July last to the present time; with power to call for persons, and all documents bearing on the different subjects, examine witnesses and report to this House from time to time, and make such recommendations as they deem proper.

HON. MR. ROBSON moved in amendment to substitute the names of Messrs. Baker, Hall, Croft, Brown, and Milne, and omit the second paragraph. Otherwise the resolution met with his approval. His reason for wishing the change in names would be obvious. It was always considered proper in appointing a committee of the House to sit in judgment on any action of the Government to fairly represent the House, the proportion of Government members being usually three to two. In reference to the elimination of the second clause, his objection to the section was chiefly that the evidence in regard to the examinations, taken before the Council of Public Instruction, showed that the examinations had been conducted in essentially the same manner as in the other provinces, particularly Ontario, which in school matters was generally conceded to be the foremost province in the Dominion. A matter of this kind could only be dealt with by professional men, specialists; a committee of the House was unnecessary. He did not say this in disparagement of any hon. members; he felt himself utterly incapable of dealing with this question, which might very properly be called a scientific one, requiring the consideration of experts. The examination papers were prepared by the principals, who were best fitted for doing the work intelligently. If any complaint of sufficient importance was laid before the Department of Education it was brought to the highest educational court in the land—the Council of Public Instruction. Leading up to the subject of the present resolution, certain allegations were made in regard to the marking of examination papers. Complaint having been made to the proper tribunal, the papers were referred to experts on the subject—three gentlemen of undoubted veracity, ability and impartiality—and their decision was in evidence that the papers had been correctly marked and the promotions properly made. He was glad the enquiry had been asked for, as provided in the amendment; the Government had nothing to fear from the most rigid investigation,—such an investigation would redound to the credit of the department and cause the discomfiture of its enemies, who were trying to make political capital out of alleged wrongs, which really had no existence. (Applause.)

HON. MR. BEAVEN objected to the amendment made by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, because it was practically reducing the matter of appointing a committee of enquiry to a farce. He thought it a very remarkable circumstance that the Hon. Leader of the Government felt it necessary in a case of this kind to name their own judges, for that would be practically what the Government was doing. Then he could not understand why the Hon. Provincial Secretary wished to change the personnel of the committee. The members of the House suggested by the hon. member from Westminster district were equally as capable of making an enquiry and investigation as were the gentlemen named by the Hon. Leader of the Government. He had nothing, however, to say against those who were named, but did not understand why the other names suggested should not stand. It would certainly look fairer. Another thing was that clause 2 of the original motion was left out altogether in the amendment, and the subject that clause referred to was the one subject which, above all others, people in his particular constituency (Victoria) wished to have investigated. If the Government had nothing to fear from a complete and full investigation, he saw no reason why they should shirk the enquiry.

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What they should do would be to throw wide open the doors and let all who wanted any information through their representatives in Parliament get it. Considering these matters, he hoped that the hon. leader of the Government would see his way clear, at once to withdraw the amendment he had proposed, and permit the original motion to carry. So far as the matter involved was concerned, he (Mr. Beaven) was not any too well acquainted with it, but had been informed by parents of a number of children that they (the children) had complained of having been unfairly treated. He thought it would be highly desirable to have any impression that might now exist in the minds of parents of school children that there was any unfairness, removed.

HON. MR. POOLEY continued the debate, and approved the action of the Premier in moving an amendment doing away with the second clause of the original motion, which he felt bound to say was intended and designed to interfere with the internal management and economy of the public school system of the province. He thought the clause advanced by the hon. Leader of the Opposition that the parents of certain children were objecting was not one that should be considered as being of very much importance: matters, too, of simple internal economy. With regard to the examination papers, he would inform the House that they had been submitted to, and examined by three gentlemen well known and highly respected in all parts of the province. For his own part, he would not like to have to sit in judgement upon those papers, for much more competent men had already examined them. After all this had in fact examined them. After all this had been done he did not thing the House would be justified in appointing a committee to open up the question again. Regarding Mr. McLeod's so-called trial, all he could say was that Mr. McLeod was not on trial. He was simply asked to appear before the Council of Public Instruction and make an explanation and every consideration was shewn him and every facility permitted him to justify or explain the stand he had taken. Had he (Mr. Pooley) any one in his employ who refused to do what he was told, and would not follow out clear instructions, he would simply tell that man to go—that his services were no longer required. The trouble with a number of school teachers was that they did not seem to think it their duty to carry out the regulations and instructions of the department as defined by the Superintendent of Education There was only one of two courses open to them—if they did not choose to obey the rules, they had always the right to resign. And another thing, too, was that teachers who would not obey the regulations and were always endeavoring to create trouble, were not the class of teachers that, in the interests of education, were wanted to teach the young children of the Province. If these same teachers had not themselves learned how to obey, was it at all reasonable to suppose they could teach others? (Applause.)

MR. SEMLIN said he considered clause 2, which the Premier now wished to cut out, was the most important clause of the whole motion. In it was the ground-work upon which was based the investigation that had resulted in the cancellation of Mr. McLeod's certificate. He thought, from all appearances, that the Government evidently feared the investigation, for if they had the confidence they professed in the honor and integrity of the House, they were acting strangely in amending the resolution introduced by the honorable member for Westminster district. So far as clause 2 interfering with the internal economy of the school system was concerned, he was one of those who believed that, perhaps, it might be a good thing to interfere a little with the "interior economy" and, if that was where the fault lay, the representatives of the people should know it and rectify it. There was at present an air of mystery surrounding the whole doings of the Educational Department, and this, in the interests of education, should be cleared up.

HON. MR. DAVIE replying, said that he thought the excuses advanced by the Leader of the Opposition why the Government should not wish to change the personnel of the Select Committee were extremely frivolous and shallow. He compared the present action of the hon. Leader of the Opposition with his action when in power as Premier in 1880, when, instead of appointing committees with a majority of the Opposition, he took good care to see that he had on them a majority of his own supporters. For his part, he (Mr. Davie) was glad the question had been brought up in the House, for it had now been so long discussed that it was worn threadbare, and he was pleased to see that the matter would be taken up, so that the action of the department might be vindicated. The Attorney-General then read from the COLONIST, showing what abundant opportunity had been offered to Mr. McLeod to come down to details and make his specific charges by naming the papers which had been unfairly marked; but the only result was that Mr. McLeod had refused to give the details demanded.

MR. KITCHEN said that his prime reason for wishing to have the investigation was to see if Mr. McLeod had got justice or not. He (Mr. Kitchen) did not know whether McLeod had done wrong or not. All he knew was what he saw in the newspapers, and he was anxious to see the matter cleared up. He thought McLeod had done quite right not give the Attorney-General the detailed information he wanted, for the simple reason that he (Mr. Kitchen) would have done the same thing, knowing the Attorney General's reputation so well. The proof wanted might be put out of the way in the same manner that witnesses might be spirited out of the country in order to keep them from telling something they knew.

MR. CROFT said it was a poor excuse to put Opposition members on the committee, to say that they were the only good Latin scholars in the House. There were other members just as competent to carry on the investigation as the ones named by the hon. member for Westminster District.

MR. MACKENZIE spoke briefly, saying that he thought Mr. McLeod had been harshly treated, and had good cause for complaint. He recalled the circumstances of his own dismissal from the position of Superintendent of Education, and said he was never allowed any opportunity to make a defence, but was simply discharged.

HON. MR. VERNON referred to the high standing and undoubted attainments of the three gentlemen who had examined the Latin papers, about which there was so much complaint. They were Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Mr. Anderson, B.A., and Inspector Wilson, B.A. He thought it was a farce to say that the gentlemen named by the hon. member for Westminster District (Col. Baker, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Cotton) should sit in judgment upon the work already done by these examiners, who certainly should be admitted to be experts. They were very much superior in the technical knowledge of how the examinations should be conducted and the papers examined, to the three members of the House referred to, and nominated to revise and report upon their work. He referred to the journals of the House, session of 1880, to show what had been the action of the hon. leader of the Opposition, who was then leader of the Government. At that time, when he (Mr. Vernon) had moved for a committee to enquire into the matter of school management, Mr. Beaven had taken care to see that the majority of the members of that committee were supporters of the Government, and, although the report of the committee was unanimous, the Government of the day would not allow the report to be printed, because it condemned the management (hear, hear). That report, he continued, condemned Mr. Mackenzie, who was then Superintendent of Education, and how he would like to know could Mr. Mackenzie, after having thus been condemned, by a committee of the House, be considered a fit and proper person to sit in judgment upon the management of the school department of the present day. (Government applause.) He read excerpts from the evidence given before the House committee of 1880, to show what the witnesses who gave evidence then, thought of Mr. Mackenzie.

MR. MACKENZIE rose to explain. He said that the report of the committee who condemned him was simply the result of a conspiracy which had been originated against him, of which the present Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works was the head and chief pusher. He was glad to see the leader of the Government sticking to the present Superintendent of Education through thick and thin, and supporting him in his abuse of the teachers of the province.

HON. MR VERNON explained that the report he referred to could not be the result of a conspiracy, as though the commission was composed of three members of the Government and two of the Opposition, it was a unanimous report.

MR. MACKENZIE said that when he was appointed Superintendent of Education, Hon. Mr. Vernon had made a very uncomplimentary remark about his appointment.

HON. MR VERNON said that Mr. Mackenzie must be mistaken, as at that time he (Mr. Vernon) did not know Mr. Mackenzie at all.

HON. MR. BEAVEN asked leave to explain that the Government of 1880, of which he was the leader, did not publish the report of the committee to which Hon. Mr. Vernon had referred, because it was unnecessary. The evidence in full was published and the public could draw their own conclusions.

HON. MR. VERNON said he mentioned the matter simply as showing that in 1880 even Government supporters could not, in face of the evidence, do anything else than condemn the management. The evidence, he said, was simply published by a "fluke," and not because the Government wanted it published.

DR. MILNE continued the debate. He congratulated the hon. member for Westminster district on having done a graceful act, as an outsider, in having taken up the matter which particularly referred to Victoria. For his part, he (Dr. Milne) wished his name withdrawn from the committeee so as to have no Victoria men on the list. He thought the McLeod dismissal should be gone into strictly on its merits. There might have been a wrong done in 1880, and there might have been a wrong done this year, but certainly two wrongs did not make a right. He thought that Mr. McLeod did right to refuse to give such information to the Government as would disclose his defence, and the punishment inflicted on him was altogether too heavy for the flimsy pretext of a wrong.

HON. MR. ROBSON nominated Mr. Cotton in place of Dr. Milne on the committee.

MR. BOOTH said he would not be willing to serve on the committee if he had to go into the whole matter of examination papers, for he felt that it was a task for which he was quite unfitted. He thought it unfair, too, to choose the members of the committee by ballot, as by so doing the most competent men would not be secured. He was of opinion that the move to investigate the McLeod case was more a political dodge than anything else, and no matter what kind of a report was presented it was sure to be most unfavorably criticised.

HON. MR. BEAVEN drew attention to rule 76, which provided that if five members of the House objected to a nominated committee, the House should then ballot to make the appointment.

HON. MR. DAVIE held that the rule regarding balloting was not imperative.

MR. SPEAKER ruled that the position of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition was well taken. The committee must be balloted for. The amendment made by the Hon. Leader of the Government was, therefore, out of order, the necessary five members having objected to the nominated committee.

HON. MR. DAVIE said that if the amendment was out of order then the House should vote the whole thing down.

MR. BROWN (Westminster) wished to speak, but was ruled out of order.

HON. MR. BEAVEN objected to the decision. He said he thought Mr. Brown had a right to speak.

MR. BROWN (Westminster) asked the Speaker to explain how he was out of order.

MR SPEAKER said that having seconded the original motion and allowed an amendment to be made before speaking, the hon. member for Westminster had lost his right to speak.

MR. COTTON denied that he had any political end to serve in supporting the motion, and had had nothing whatever to do with having the motion put on the order paper, but since he had heard the speeches of members of the Government he was even more anxious than ever to have an investigation. He charged that the hon. the President of the Council (Mr. Pooley) had in his speech on the subject suppressed some of the information in quoting Mr. McLeod's remarks at the former investigation. He thought the Government had acted in a very wrong and unfair way in cancelling Mr. McLeod's certificate.

HON. MR. ROBSON asked the hon. member for Westminster district to withdraw the resolution, as if it now went to a vote and was defeated the whole matter would be closed for the session.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—No, no, he will not do that.

HON. MR. ROBSON—All right then. We don't want to shirk the enquiry, but if the hon. member will withdraw the resolution the whole matter may be brought up later on, and a full investigation had of it.

MR. KITCHEN—I will not take the responsibility of withdrawing the motion.

HON. MR. ROBSON—There is no responsibility about it at all. The matter can be brought up by you or any one else later on.

MR. KITCHEN—Well, I will not withdraw the resolution.

HON. MR. ROBSON—Then you take the risk of having your motion voted down. We cannot agree to it in that shape.

MR. KITCHEN—Then, if that's the way you look at it, vote it down. It is quite evident that the Government want to use every means in its power to burk the investigation and enquiry.

HON. MR. ROBSON—No, we do not want to burk the investigation at all, but what we do want is to have the enquiry conducted in a fair, honest and impartial way, and the whole truth brought out. I wish to warn the hon. gentleman, and to have it put on record too, most clearly and most distinctly,—I say I wish to warn the hon. gentleman what the consequences of his persistency in having his motion put, will be. This side of the House wants to see a thorough investigation, and I warn him that he defeats the very object he professes to have in view, if he will not withdraw the motion.

MR. KITCHEN still refused to withdraw the resolution, which was then put and lost by a vote of 12 to 17, the following being the division:

NAYS—Messrs. Smith, Baker, Robson, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Stoddart, Booth, Hall, Nason, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers and Anderson—17.

YEAS — Messrs. Semlin, Mackenzie, Sword, Kitchen, Punch, Cotton, Kellie, Milne, Beaven, Brown, Forster and Keith —12.

CENSUS RETURNS.

HON. MR. ROBSON presented a return in relation to the provincial census.

QUESTIONS.

HON. MR. BEAVEN asked the following questions, to which answers were given by Hon. Mr. Turner, finance minister:

1. Upon what date, or dates, to what amount, and at what rate of interest, have the Government issued and sold, inscribed or registered British Columbia stock? A. Aug 26, 1891, £200,000, 3 per cent.

2. Upon what date, or dates, is the principal repayable. A. July 1, 1941.

3. What amount of the loan of £700,000, authorized by the "British Columbia Loan Act, 1891," has been placed upon the English market, and at what rate of issue? A. £200,000 at 86.

4. What offers have been received and accepted? A. About 47 applications for allotment at price of issue, all allotted.

5. How much of the money obtained under the "Loan Act, 1891," has been applied to redeeming the debentures issued under the "British Columbia Loan Act, 1877," and the "British Columbia Loan Act, 1887?" A. None.

6. What sum (if any) has been set apart out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province to pay the interest upon the stock issued under the "British Columbia Loan Act, 1891?" A. £3,000.

7. At what date and in what amount (if any) has money been appropriated for the creation and maintenance of a sinking fund for the payment of stock issued under the "British Columbia Loan Act, 1891," and what provision has been made for the investment of the same? A. Dec. 31, 1891, £1,000. Through the trustees of loans 1877 and 1887.

8. What sum of money in Dominion currency has the stock issued under the "British Columbia Loan Act, 1891," netted to the province at Victoria, after deducting exchange, discount, commission, accrued interest, stamp duty, and charges of all descriptions; and upon what date was the money received here by the Government? A. The sum netted to the province, at Victoria, under B. C. Loan Act, 1891, after deducting exchange, discount, commission, accrued interest, stamp duty, and charges of all descriptions, including part charges on the whole £700,000 authorized, is $300,002.65, paid October 8th, 1891.

HON. MR. BEAVEN asked the Provincial Secretary is it the intention of the Government to introduce legislation this session recognizing eight hours as a day's labor in carrying on Provincial public works, or in a broader sense?

HON. MR ROBSON replied—The Government is not at present in a position to answer the question.

The House adjourned at 5:55 o'clock.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

COL. BAKER—To move that whereas the natural wealth of B. C. in minerals, in timber and in fish is very great, and whereas markets for such products are to be found in the United States, and whereas the import duties on some of such products into the United States practically closes the markets in that direction to commercial enterprise from British Columbia, and, whereas the prosperity of British Columbia must depend upon external trade, therefore, be it enacted that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to move the Dominion Government to take such steps as may be deemed advisable to bring about unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, in the aforesaid natural products.

MR. BROWN—"To amend an Act respecting the Companies' Act of 1890," while in committee on Bill No. 1. (Hon. Mr. Davie.)

MR. BROWN—To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "an Act to amend the County Courts Act."

MR. COTTON—That a select committee composed of Hon. Mr. Davie, and Messrs. Booth, Milne, Brown, Mackenzie and the mover be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the operation of the "Public School Act, 1891," with power to call for persons and papers, to examine witnesses and report from time to time to the House, and make such recommendations in regard to school matters as they may deem proper.

MR. KELLIE—For a return of copies of all orders in council, correspondence, etc., between the Government or any member thereof and any person or persons, relative to the reserve placed on certain lands at or near Slocan lake, or to the refusal of the application of any person to take up land at or near Slocan lake or to the allowance of any such applications.

A Social Success.

Last night, the capacity of Harmony Hall was taxed to the utmost when the Jewish ladies of the city gave a concert, social and dance to their gentlemen friends. There could not have been less than sixty couples present when Bantley's band began their dance music, and throughout the whole programme, consisting of sixteen dances, gaiety reigned supreme. At midnight, a splendid supper was served, and it was along towards daylight before the merry gathering broke up. The affair, in every particular, was one of the most successful events of the present season, and eclipsed every previous effort that has been made by the lady members of the Hebrew congregation in this direction. Throughout the evening, the gentlemen present were made to feel their dependence on the whims and wishes of their fair hostesses, and the "leap year" idea permeating the gathering was carried out in its entirety.

The New Victoria Stock Co.

Great preparation is being made for a grand opening of the Victoria Theatre on next Thursday evening, by the strongest stock company of actors that could be secured from all parts of the country. Most of the company have already arrived, and Miss Esther Lyons, the leading lady, will come from the east to-day. Queens, the great society drama, will be the opening bill, in which there will be a gorgeous display of wardrobe.

Attacked by an Enemy.

DEAR SIRS,—About a year ago I had a very bad attack of dyspepsia. For nearly four mos ths I never ate a meal without suffering pain after. I had got so weak I could scarcely walk, when one day I saw an advertisement for B. B. B. and thought I would try a bottle. Four bottles cured me completely, and I am now strong and healthy.

MISS JANET STUART.

Muskoka Falls, Ont.

Frank de Judge, of Miles City, Mont., and Edward Garcia, Manchester, England, are guests at the Dallas.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 4.

THE CITY.

His Fate Sealed.

Mr. Fred. S. Roper, Inspector under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, yesterday, ordered the destruction and burial of Mr. George Rudge's gelding Bay Frank, which has been suffering from glanders.

In a Dangerous Position.

The three-year-old daughter of Mr. Futcher, of this city, was placed in great danger, yesterday, by her clothing catching fire from the kitchen stove. The blaze was extinguished before the child had been seriously injured.

The Children's Treat.

Mrs. D. Spencer, last evening, entertained the members of the James Bay Methodist Sunday school at her residence, serving a delicious tea and afterwards providing games and music which made the evening pass quickly and pleasantly.

The Good Work Goes On.

Ex-Alderman Renouf's detachment was out canvassing, yesterday, for subscriptions to the share list of the Board of Trade Building Association, which, during the day, ran up to the sum of $28,000. And still the shareholders are coming in.

F. G. Home.

The ladies' committee acknowledge the following donations for January: Clothing—A Friend, Mrs Christie, Mrs. Goodacre; dripping—The Hall; provisions—Leap Year Party, Mrs. D Harris; milk, daily—Mrs. D. Harris; books—Mrs. Hatcheson; half ton potatoes—Mr. Fisher, Metchosin.

A Hitch in the Proceedings.

The election protest filed on Tuesday by Mr. Charles Williams was brought before a judge yesterday and it was decided to ascertain from the corporation, or rather the alleged corporation according to the petitioner, what firm of barristers, if any, they have appointed to represent the interests of the city for the year. No reply has yet been received. When Mr. Walls is given the information he will endeavor to proceed at once.

The People Are Ready.

In several quarters the question is being asked, "has the City Council abandoned their intention of erecting a suitable home for the aged poor? If not, what is being done?" When the matter was before the City Fathers, a short time ago, it was received with encouraging offers from the public, and now, several influential citizens announce their readiness to contribute liberally if the city has decided to go ahead with the good work.

The Appeal Dismissed.

Yesterday morning, in the Divisional Court, Hon. C. E. Pooley, on behalf of Mr. E. M. Johnson, made an application to have the order of Mr. Justice Crease, dated the 30th of January, ordering the appointment of a Commission to take evidence in New Zealand revoked. After a short argument in favor of the appeal from counsel the court ruled that they could do nothing, as the matter, being a criminal case, was entirely out of their jurisdiction.

"Victoria Illustrated" Again.

The following is another tribute to the excellence of the above publication, received by a Victorian from a friend in Grand Rapids:

"Your very handsome favor, in the shape of 'Victoria Illustrated,' received by this morning's mail. The issue of such a souvenir by your city shows that it is not behind the times, but active and progressive. This volume is far ahead of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade book, issued by a city of nearly 100,000."

He Will "Git."

The charge of larceny preferred against Frank Stevens failed in yesterday's police court, owing to the evidence being indirect, and Stevens was accordingly dismissed. His freedom was of short duration; he was almost immediately arrested for vagrancy, the case being remanded for a day, in which it is expected that Stevens will skip the town. He is the fellow whose name was taken by the unfortunate girl who died in the provincial jail a few weeks ago, and who, it was claimed, supported him with the wages of her shame.

Accidentally Injured.

While chopping trees on his ranch, on the Carey road, on Tuesday last, Mr. R. B. Wood, a resident of Catherine street, Victoria West, was seriously hurt. He was picking up some branches off the ground, when an old tree, behind him, fell, striking him on the leg, and knocking him down. He picked himself up, and in the act, put his leg out of joint at the hip. He was then unable to do anything but to call for assistance, which he did, although it was some time before anyone came to him. A neighbor, who heard him call, immediately ran to his aid, and found him in a very bad way. He took him to a house close at hand and afterwards sent him to his home, where medical men are now attending him.

A Question of Degrees.

Yesterday, during the proceedings of the Royal Commission, the question of professional degrees arose. The court ruled that no engineer was bound to have any title beyond his name to make him a qualified man. His Lordship, the Chief Justice, said that Robert Stevenson himself was not a member of any society. He related an incident that came to his personal notice seventeen years ago in Eastern Canada. He had heard that Sir John Macdonald had just had the honorary title of L.L.D. conferred on him by a local college, and, anxious to know what body it was that had so honored Sir. John, Sir Matthew made enquiries. He found that the degree was given by an institution containing not more than eighty or ninety students—what would in England be termed a tenth rate grammar school. In his opinion it was Sir John Macdonald who conferred the honor on the college in accepting a degree from it, and not *vice versa*.

Some Interesting Statistics.

Mr. Philip Chalk, a gentleman whose name is as familiar to Victorians as the blasting reports that disturb their midnight dreams, is in the lockup again for another term of whitewashing. There seems to be a strange affinity between Chalk and whitewash. Philip's sixty or seventy rounds up have cost the COLONIST, in actual payment to compositors, just about $11. In reporting his escapades, nearly fifty-one thousand letters have been used, which, if placed end to end, would reach a distance of thirteen hundred and forty yards. His various peregrinations to the jail, added together, come to about twenty-four miles at a low average. It would be unsafe to give any statistics regarding the number of times he has lifted his hand to his mouth, but it would probably be safe to say that the the number of glasses out of which he has "refreshed" in the last five years, would reach from here to the moon. Philip has established a record.

THE POPULATION OF B.C.

Report of the Executive Council With Regard to Census Bulletin No. 1.

The Necessity of a Recount for the Whole Province Clearly Pointed Out.

The Hon. the Premier presented to the legislature, yesterday afternoon, the following copy of a report of a committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 28th day of December, 1891: On a memorandum from the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, dated the 23rd day of December, 1891, drawing attention to Bulletin No. 1, of the Census of Canada, 1891, issued from the Department of Agriculture, in August last, from which it appears that the total population of the Province of British Columbia, inclusive of Indians, Chinese, and all other nationalities, amounts to 92,767, which total, when compared with, and judged by estimates prepared from details received from various reliable sources, the accuracy of which has been tested by numerous calculations, appears to be a gross under-estimate of the actual population of the province, and submitting the tables contained in the schedule hereto annexed, which summarize some of the results obtained by the calculations referred to; and recommending that representations be made to the Dominion Government, setting forth the facts herein shewn, and urging that joint action be immediately taken by the two Governments for a more accurate census of this province, upon terms to be arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the two Governments. The committee advise approval.

Certified. (Sgd.) A. CAMPBELL REDDIE, Deputy Clerk Ex. Council.

TABLE NO. 1

Shows the data and authorities upon which the calculations are based:—

The population of British Columbia, inclusive of all classes and nationalities, as shown by Census Bulletin No. 1. 1891, was	92,767
The Indian population of the Province as shown in the return of the Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, dated 30th June, 1891	35,416
To this must be added the number of the various bands of Indians situate in the Cariboo and Taku Districts, not included in the above return, and which the Indian Department here estimate at	2,000
The Indian population, according to the census of 1881, was	25,661
The city population, according to the census returns of 1881, was—	
Victoria	5,925
New Westminster	1,500
Nanaimo	1,864
The rural population in 1881 was	46,389
The city population in 1891 is, according to census:—Victoria	16,841
Vancouver	13,685
New Westminster	6,641
Nanaimo	4,595
The rural population in 1891 is, also according to census	51,005

CITY VOTERS, 1880.

Provincial Voters' Lists on 1st September, 1881, showed as follows:—Victoria	1,134
Nanaimo, 539, of whom there were in the city	362
New Westminster	250

RURAL VOTERS, 1880.

Victoria	250
Esquimalt	174
Cowichan	272
Nanaimo (nanaimo)	177
Comox	99
New Westminster	720
Yale	470
Lillooet	131
Cariboo	462
Cassiar	133
Kootenay	34
Total voters in 1880	4,675

CITY VOTERS 1890.

Provincial voters' lists on the 30th April, 1890, show as follows:—	
Victoria City	3,663
Nanaimo City	712
Vancouver	3,032
New Westminster	1,367

RURAL VOTERS 1890.

Esquimalt	411
Victoria	416
Cowichan	387
Islands	166
Yale	1,404
Cariboo	374
East Kootenay	314
Nanaimo	430
Alberni	67
Comox	218
Lillooet	242
Westminster	1,928
Cassiar	68
West Kootenay	216
Total voters in 1890	15 560

It can be assumed that all the Indians belong to the rural population, for the exceptions to this rule are so trifling as not to affect any results obtained, and this assumption is made in the following tables.

TABLE NO. 2.

Contrasts the rural population as shown in the census returns of 1881 and 1891.

	1881.	1891.		
Indians	25,661	37 416	11,755	(Increase).
Other nationalities	14,728	13,589	1,139	(decrease)
	40,389	51,005	10,616	(increase)

While the Indian population, through natural increase and a more correct enumeration, shows an increase of nearly 12,000 (and it is a notorious fact that many of the tribes are rapidly dying out, and many districts are showing a decrease in the number of Indians), the white and Chinese population in the same rural districts, if we are to believe the census returns, has decreased over 1,100. The customs returns show that the total value of the goods entered for home consumption during the year ending June 30th, 1881, from foreign ports was $1,736,616, upon which duty was paid to the amount of $589,416.62, while for the year ending June 30th, 1891, the respective figures were $5,366,190 of imports, and $1,346,059.42 of duty, to say nothing of the imports from other Provinces, which during the same period have increased in at least the same ratio. This increase in imports cannot be entirely attributed to the requirements of the urban population, and it is a fact beyond dispute that new districts, both mining and agricultural, have been developed, and that settlers have flocked to these districts in thousands.

TABLE NO. 3

Shews relation of population to voters, and deductions therefrom:

	Voters.	Popul'n.	Ratio of Popl'n to Vot's
In cities in 1880	1 746	9,070	5.19
Rural districts in 1880	2,929	46 389	5.03
Less Indians		25,661	
		14,728	

If we apply these ratios to the figures obtained from the voters lists, as in Table No. 1, we obtain the following results, which are exclusive of Indians:

1891.	Voters.	Factor.	Estimated Popul'n.	Census Popul'n
City	6 779	5.19	43,563	41 782
Rural	6,784	5.03	34,040	4,723

If then we add to this estimated population the number of Indians in the province, the following will result as the total population of the province:

City	45 563
Rural	34,040
Indians	37 4 6
Total	117 019

Assuming the census figures for the cities to be correct, and calculate the rural population by the ratio of the number of voters in the respective groups, viz.: 8,770 to 6,781, which method inclines towards placing the rural population under the mark, as Voters' Lists are much less complete in rural districts, we obtain the following results:—

City population, according to census	41,782
Rural population (in above ratio)	32 2,7
Indian population	37,416
Making a total population of	111,435

These figures assume that the census is correct in regard to the population of the cities, but that such is not the case is abundantly shown by an accurate nominal civic census taken in Victoria, which places the population of that city at 23,153, while the Dominion census places it at 16,841. Returns from Vancouver and New Westminster show that the population of those cities is largely in excess of that allowed by the census. That every reliance can be placed on the Victoria census is beyond doubt, for the same, or even a more perfect, system of checking names has been adopted in compiling this return as was employed by the Department of Agriculture in preparation of theirs. If we assume the population of Victoria at 23,153, and estimate the population of the Province by the ratio, 6 31, which the voters of that city bear to that number, the following will be the results:—

Population of Victoria	23,153
Voters	3,668
No. of voters in Province	15 560
Voting population	98 184
Indians	37,416

The total estimated population is thus 135,600.

It will, therefore, be seen that all calculations agree in placing the population far above 92,767, the figures we have obtained being 117,019, 111,435, and 135,600. That all these estimates should err, and that the census population is the correct one, is very improbable, and, we might say, impossible, for not only do they agree in placing the population much in excess of the census returns, but they also agree very closely among themselves, and variations can easily be accounted for by the necessarily rough manner in which they are obtained. Had only one test been applied the calculations might have been objected to as unfair, but the only logical conclusion from the agreement of a number of tests is that their results embody the substantial truths.

Appended to the papers is a communication, of date Ottawa, January 15, 1892, from L. A. Catellier, Under Secretary of State, acknowledging the receipt of the report, and stating that the matter will receive attention.

THE UNIVERSITY MEETING AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

TO THE EDITOR:—Your item, published this morning, respecting the University of British Columbia, headed by the statement that "Dr. Powell challenges the right of Bishop Sillitoe to convene a University meeting," and containing an account of an interview, purporting to have been held by your reporter with me, can surprise no one more than myself. In point of fact, I have not seen your reporter at all, and the statements alleged to have come from me are misleading and incorrect. A brief telephonic enquiry was made of me, by one of your staff, yesterday, as to the legality of the meeting called by Bishop Sillitoe, at New Westminster, whether it had been convened with my knowledge and approval, etc., but my reply was, that beyond the circular card issued by the Bishop to all members of convocation I had no knowledge of the objects of the meeting nor, of the authority by which it had been called. That I had written privately to his Lordship on the subject, and in the event of my receiving a reply, containing anything for publication, it would afford me pleasure to supply it to the COLONIST. I expressed the hope that meantime, nothing more than the telegraphic dispatch already received might appear in the paper, as I was particularly anxious to avoid anything calculated further to complicate the division that already existed on this subject. Your reporter, without hesitation, agreed (telephonically) to this, and the colloquy, which certainly had not occupied more than two minutes of time, ended.

I have not, by any means, "*challenged*" the right of the Bishop to hold the meeting just concluded, and it is quite erroneous to say that "I have a large number of members of convocation with me" on this matter, as I have not yet raised the question, nor even made it a subject of consultation with members of Convocation. My letter to the Bishop, after receiving his circular card of notification, was of a private nature, so intended, and not addressed by me as Chancellor, but was written with the sole view of requesting information as to the object and intention of the meeting. I may state *en passant*, that the University Act provides for calling a special meeting of Convocation, (Vide Sec. 26), though the functions of that body are mostly elective, but *the proceedings of any such meeting must be transmitted to the Senate without delay.*" (Vide Sec. 28). My impression is, that, further, than this, Convocation cannot legally act, and especially so, if independent of the Senate, *which*, by the Act, *has entire management and superintendence over all the affairs and concerns of the University*, (Vide Sec. 13). Indeed, it is only by assuming that there is no Senate, (therefore no Convocation,) and the Act having lapsed—hence, no law to break that in this instance, a few gentlemen from one section of the province could meet together and, apparently, in the name of Convocation, appoint a committee to supersede the Senate—(the only legal body to take any such matter in hand)—and ask the Government to introduce a bill to amend the University Act. It was for information upon this point that I addressed (unofficially) Bishop Sillitoe. Your dispatch states that a committee was named to request the Government to bring forward a bill to define section 12 of the Act, so as to give the Senate power to act, etc. It appears to me that it would have been more proper for the meeting to have passed a resolution recommending the *Senate* to take the necessary steps to have their future meetings legalized, which that body may probably do in any event. Though why it was proposed to pass over the hon. gentleman who introduced the bill; and took much pains to have it passed into law by the House, I cannot imagine, as the Act never was a Government measure. So far, however, I have only the report published in your paper to judge of the proceedings of the meeting referred to, and as that is quite incorrect in statements and conclusions of the telephonic interview with myself, I should be premature, perhaps, in writing further upon a report of what has taken place at Westminster. I deprecate exceedingly the publication of anything calculated to widen the breach which has already been made by the untoward and unhappy sectional feeling evinced by a few in connection with this movement, and were it not that I have cherished the hope that sufficient patriotism may yet be found among those who, looking to the prosperity of the whole province and to the successful establishment of a system of higher education within its boundaries which shall command the sympathies and best efforts of its foremost citizens, irrespective of the claims of this or that locality, I should long since have joined with those who regard the question as premature, and taken no further personal part in it. It appears to me, if any change be made in the Act now, to define the doubtful section or otherwise, that an additional clause could be devised which would set at rest a matter which, unless disposed of, will continue to prevent the accomplishment of the real object we should all have in view, and compel us to realize the inevitably disastrous effect "of a house divided against itself."

I. W. POWELL.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE

An Enthusiastic Meeting. Last Night, Closes the Annual Session of the Order.

Several Strong Speeches by Members—The List of the Newly

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1892.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY
W. H. ELLIS, } ELLIS & CO.
A. G. SARGISON. }
THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

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MERCIER MUST BE UNMASKED.

(From the Montreal Star.)

Unless the Province of Quebec is, as her enemies delight to charge, unworthy of self-government and far behind her sister provinces in the march of progress, there should be no question as to the fate of the late Mercier government. Proof of political thievery travels slowly among the people; for, no matter how indisputable it be, it must first live down the bad reputation of being a party charge against political opponents, and then it must stem a steady current of prejudice before it can reach the fair judgment of any man whose party allegiance has been given in the past to the politicians now arraigned as criminals. A fair trial for a political leader is almost unattainable under a system of party government; and it is made doubly difficult to secure if the chief, whose case is under scrutiny, appeals to prejudice, passion and a false party loyalty. These frailties of the human character must not be forgotten in judging the present situation. Thousands of electors of this province have as yet no clear idea of the facts of the case; and if the howlings of party dervishes can dull their ears, they will never know the truth. They have not heard the evidence that the Royal Commissioners have heard; they have not seen the bank cheques nor the letters of credit; but they have been told that the Protestant government at Ottawa is persecuting Mr. Mercier, and have been led to believe that the scandals exposed are party lies forged in hatred and envy by bitter political opponents.

This fatal fog of passion must be dispelled before March next. That is, in a sentence, the work that lies before every man who knows the truth. On the ability of this province to do this work for itself, hangs its honor, its fair name, its very existence. All that is needed is to lay before the people the exact import of what has been proven, and Mr. Mercier will not go back to Quebec with a corporal's guard. We in this province have no peculiar *penchant* for being plundered. We are as reluctant to lose our money as is Ontario or Nova Scotia; and once let the people be shown that a gang of political free-booters have been fattening at their expense—that, to quote the Liberal *Globe*, "money was filched from the provincial treasury by scores of thousands and hurled into election campaigns, to the demoralization of the people, or squandered in riotous living by the thieves, whose position as Ministers of the Crown has rendered their evil example all the more pernicious"—and the result cannot be in doubt one hour. The conscience and judgment of Quebec can be trusted if the conscience and judgment of Quebec can be reached.

Mercier and the men he has tarred with his vile brush so blackly that they dare not now leave him in the lurch have all along conducted a big drum campaign. They have industriously hammered away at any hollow, brazen pretence that would fill the air with clatter and prevent the damning evidence, sworn to before the Commissioners, from reaching the people. Here in the centre of population we have not heard so much of late about the great danger in which our constitution stands, for the smashing blows of the later revelations have flattened that mock patriotism wherever they have fallen. But out where people are not so easily reached—where the Langlais is steal is yet only a political charge—the whole combination from Tarte through are beating the constitutional drum. The constitution in danger! Every day brings its proof that, had Lieut-Governor Angers failed to do his plain duty, then the constitution and the country as well would indeed have been in peril. His action but vindicated the wisdom of the British constitution, though it is seldom that, under the British flag, so drastic a remedy is required.

The need of piercing party prejudice being evident then, the work that may be done by honest Liberals becomes very apparent. They are behind Mr. Mercier's strongest line of defences and can get the ear of his misguided garrison. They can bear witness which will be believed that the Mercier cabal has been robbing the province in the greediest manner, and has no longer any claim upon their party loyalty. He has disgraced the flag under which a Lafontaine, Morin, a Hulton and Laurier have fought. Such testimony could not but be most effective and, if joined by a stern condemnation from the pastors of that church, whose insignia of honor he has dragged through gaol-yard mud, would seal the doom of the arch-traitor to Liberalism and the arch-enemy to constitutional liberty. Mercier should not be allowed to cloak his crimes under either of the names that he has disgraced—Liberal, Nationalist, Catholic.

GERMAN ARMY CRUELTIES.

Outrageous Tyrannies of Non-Commissioned Officers.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Socialist Journal, Vorwarb, publishes an order issued to the Twelfth Army corps, by Prince George of Saxony, calling upon the officers to put a stop to the inhuman treatment of the men by the non-commissioned officers, adding: "Socialism, that public danger to Germany, will only be strengthened by such treatment." The order instances nine specific cases of cruelty. In one of the drills the men were compelled to present arms 500 times. Another case was where a soldier was compelled to raise a can of burning coffee until he became so exhausted that he allowed the contents to run over his head and shoulders. Another case was where a sergeant named Polug habitually kicked the men, struck them with his sword, and wantonly forced them to perform hard tasks. He also tortured them until they screamed with agony. Cases are instanced where men were paraded and drilled, at midnight, in the depth of winter, wearing only their shirts, until they fainted. In addition, many cases of blackmailing are mentioned. The guilty sergeants have been sentenced to imprisonment from two to five years each. The revelation of these cruelties has caused much indignation among the public. The Vorwarb mentions some cases where men were kept at knee drill till they had performed the movement nearly 200 times, or until they fainted. In one instance, when a recruit who became bathed in sweat in consequence of the exertion was unable to continue, the sergeant poured cold water over him, then thrashed him until the whip broke. The recruit's legs were covered with welts, and he had to be placed in the hospital, where he lay in a high fever. Sergeant Loeht fractured a man's collar bone by beating him with his rifle, but afterwards tried to commit suicide, fearing he would be found out. In addition to other cruelties, Sergeant Polug compelled his men to chew dirty socks, and forced recruits who failed to stretch their knees properly at drill to lie across two chairs in a certain position, when he would sit on their unsupported knees until they screamed from pain. Then he would have them gagged.

BEHRINGS SEA.

The British Commissioners have Waited on Secretary Blaine—Armed with Extensive Powers.

Washingtonians Look for a Satisfactory Agreement as to all Questions at Issue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The British Commissioners, Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson, in charge of the British side of the Behring Sea negotiations, had an audience with Secretary Blaine at the state department, this afternoon. The commissioners on the part of the United States are Prof. T. C. Mendenhall and Prof. E. Hart Merriam. The joint commission will hold daily secret sessions at the state department, starting probably to-morrow, and continue them until the differences now existing are adjusted. Sir George Baden-Powell said to a United Press representative, this morning, that he and his colleague, Dr. Dawson, had come here prepared to settle all the questions between England and the United States, pertaining to the Behring Sea matters; he said the matter was one of great importance, and the differences should not be allowed to remain unsettled. He had brought with him all the data bearing on the subject and expected to set to work at once. He understood that the United States was equally anxious for a settlement, and he believed a conclusion would be reached honorably and satisfactory to both countries. The state department officials and public men here seem somewhat encouraged now that the British commissioners are here and ready to begin work, over the prospect of a final settlement of this long standing and vexatious dispute which involves so important a question as the maritime rights and jurisdiction of this country over vast bodies of water and great commercial interests. The differences which have existed, more than sixty years ago, will have to be carefully considered. No one looks for a speedy conclusion on the part of the commissioners, but the spirit in which the commissioners on both sides begin their work lead the officials here to look for a satisfactory agreement.

THE BEAVER'S BELL.

TO THE EDITOR:—Will you kindly oblige me with space for a few words? Mr. Jessop, in yesterday's COLONIST, thanks me, undeservedly, for a loan of this old and now celebrated steamer's bell given him for school purposes "more than 30 years ago." For myself, I beg to disclaim the merit of that act as not being due to me. The public acknowledgment of a favor so ancient, and now so interesting, is creditable to Mr. Jessop, but his recollection of it is at fault in one particular. I well remember the "Central school" of 1861 and '62, but not the lending of the bell. At that time, *I could not* have lent it. Through inadvertence, Mr. Jessop has named me instead of some other official of the H.B. company—probably the late Dr. Tolmie.

ALEX. MUNRO.

February 1, 1892.

Two Musical Gems.

The "Odd Fellow's Grand March" and the "Air Ship Waltz" are two of the latest compositions of Isaac Doles, Indianapolis, Ind. Both are musical gems. They comprise five pages each, sheet music size, besides illustrated title pages, not difficult in execution, but beautiful in composition, and sell at 40c. each. By way of introduction Mr. Doles will mail them to any address on receipt of ten cents each, when accompanied by this notice.

Knights of Labor.

The Knights of Labor aim to protect their members against financial difficulties, etc. Hagyard's Yellow Oil protects all who use it from the effects of cold and exposure, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat and all inflammatory pain. Nothing compares with it as a handy pain cure for man and beast

THE BELYEA COMMISSION.

The Report of Mr. Justice Crease Presented to the Legislature Yesterday.

His Honor's Opinions of Mr. Belyea's Actions in the Fried Matter.

The following is the opinion of Mr. Justice Crease, adduced from the evidence and affidavits brought before him during the sitting of the Royal Commission to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Belyea, P.M. Appended to his finding are the affidavits of Mr. Belyea himself, August May, Mr. Gregory and the Chief of Police:

THE LAW COURTS,
VICTORIA, 27th January, 1892.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

In obedience to the mandate of the Royal Commission, with the execution of which I have had the honor to be entrusted, I take leave to report, for the information of your Government:

That I have instituted a full and searching enquiry into "certain complaints against Arthur Louis Belyea, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the County of Victoria, in relation to his office as such Justice, which complaints are contained in a declaration of one August May attached to that Commission, together with the answer of the said Arthur Louis Belyea."

The fullest opportunity was given to that gentleman, whose conduct was impugned, during a prolonged enquiry, which lasted four whole days, to bring forward whatever evidence he pleased that he thought could throw light on the subject. Experienced counsel was assigned for his assistance, and a liberty of cross-examination permitted, of which the utmost advantage was taken; and I believe it would not be too much to say that a patient and impartial hearing was given to all that could be adduced in his behalf, and on the part of the learned Attorney-General, who assisted in the enquiry on behalf of the Government, which appeared likely to throw the slightest light on the matter before me under the Commission.

It was stated at the outset of the proceedings that this was an enquiry into official conduct, not in the nature of a criminal charge, and the evidence was sought and rendered on that basis.

That evidence, *in extenso*, together with August May's declaration and the Police Magistrate's reply, referred to in the Commission, accompany this report.

The evidence, which contains a full statement of the facts of the case, is too voluminous for me to analyze and extract in the period of time which judicial duty has left at my disposal for the purpose, notwithstanding the time which has elapsed since the conclusion of the enquiry.

The delay so caused has not been without a certain advantage, for it has given more time for that dispassionate reflection which the importance of the principle at the base of the enquiry demands. That principle, shortly stated, is: That in the magistrate's court, the initial tribunal where are originated nearly all criminal proceedings which may possibly affect the honor, liberty and even life of any man, woman, or child in the country, there shall be no loophole left for a reasonable suspicion that the purity of the fountain of justice may be sullied or influenced by a direct or indirect conflict between pecuniary interest and official duty in the magistrate presiding over such preliminary proceedings.

The statutory declaration of May, with attendant circumstances apparently in conflict on important points with the police magistrate's declarations, made it the imperative duty of the department which is responsible for the due administration of justice in the province to ascertain at once by any lawful means (and for this a Royal Commission was the proper course), whether the conduct of the police magistrate in the alleged case of abduction, by or through the Frieds, of August May's daughter, had been proper or improper, and whether the above principle had been violated by him, either wholly or partially, in that case, and to report accordingly for the information of the executive.

I have gone through the case, and all the evidence, with the greatest care, and the conclusion that I have arrived at is: that in the conduct of Mr. Belyea in the case, there has been no appearance whatever of criminality.

In my opinion, however, there has been an error of judgment in more respects than one. For instance, in not dealing with the Fried case as a *prima facie* case of abduction, at all events after the magistrate was made aware that the girl had gone away from her father's care to Fried's barber's shop, and was presumably sheltered, directly or indirectly, there, or by them.

The fact that the girl was anxious to get away from her own people and her father's house, and daily labor there, to a place where she could indulge in dress and jewellery, and freedom from labor, made no difference in the offence of abduction under the 49 Vic., c. 162, in any person who had taken, or caused to be taken, an unmarried girl under 16 out of the possession and against the will of her father.

The father was entitled to the possession of his child.

I cannot acquit Mr. Belyea (after concluding, as he had a right to do from August May's first statement and the letters of the girl herself, which I construe differently from the magistrate, that there was no *prima facie* case for enquiry as to the alleged abduction to be dealt with) of great indelicacy in offering to take the case into the supreme court as a proper case for *habeas corpus*, and demanding a fee of twenty dollars (of which there is no doubt) from August May for such service, then going into the police court again, and dealing with the matter as an application in a criminal matter and dismissing it.

He had an undoubted right to practice in the Supreme court if he chose, and there was no illegality in his proceeding with *habeas corpus*, and he had a right to his own conscientious opinion throughout.

But it had the effect of confusing the mind of such an ignorant man as August May, who knew of no other judge or other court than the police court, and creating the erroneous idea that by payment of a fee he could ensure by law the recovery of his daughter, a mistake of which the immediate and peremptory repudiation of the request of a "guarantee" of her return, in consideration of the twenty dollar fee, scarcely sufficed to disabuse his (May's) mind.

I cannot pass without remark the difficulty the local police seemed to experience in finding the missing girl as contrasted with the facility with which the provincial police found and brought the girl before Mr. Shotbolt, J. P., and restored her to her mother and father, and (as I was given to understand in court) to a life of steady and honest labor at her home.

As the practical consequence of this inquiry, I take leave to recommend to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that in any new and future appointments to the magistracy which it may hereafter please the Executive to make, a condition should be insisted on that no magistrate should be interested, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of any criminal proceedings whatever, beyond the sphere of his duty as such magistrate.

Commending all which to your honor's favourable consideration,

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY P. PELLEW CREASE,
Commissioner.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Gladstone Will Win—Parliament to End in May.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—An Associated Press despatch says: If no change occurs in the political situation serious enough to cause the ministers to reconsider their decision, parliament will be dissolved in May. A majority of the cabinet agreed at the last cabinet council to hasten the elections. A highly placed ministerialist states that this determination was largely due to an official calculation, based on the best obtainable data, that the general elections, if taken soon, will give Gladstone a majority of about sixty, including the Irish vote, while postponement is certain to increase the Liberal majority and consolidate the Liberal ranks, at the same time weakening the Unionists, for among the unexpected results of the Rossendale election, the impending rupture between the dissidents and Conservatives is most important. The ministers propose to devote the whole session until Easter to the estimates. The Irish local government bill will be introduced on the verge of the Easter recess, and the second reading will be had immediately after recess. The ministerialists rely upon obstruction to the measure to afford them a reasonable excuse for an appeal to the country. About 120 members will not seek re-election. Others, especially Conservatives, knowing the ministerial plans, will not take their residences for the season. The Conservative rural conference, in imitation of the recent Liberal conference, proved a burlesque of a popular gathering. After prolonged touting among laborers Chaplin's agents collected at Ely a Scratch body of 210 pseudo delegates, composed of local election managers, publicans and hired rustics, seduced by free railway tickets and quarters at hotels. This morning a concert with free beer opened the conference. Much speechmaking ensued, but no resolutions were passed. It is obvious that the character of the conference will prevent its having the smallest influence on future legislation.

MISSIONARIES KILLED.

The Outrage Believed to Have Resulted From the Action of Stanley.

A letter from St. Paul de Loanda, Africa, dated December 16th, says, Late advices which have come to this city from Boma, in the Congo Free State bring news that at an American mission established on the Congo near Pallabella station, five American missionaries, three men and two women, and seven native converts and servants, have been killed. All the mission houses and granaries were burned to the ground and the fields laid waste. No evidence has been discovered as to who the perpetrators of these murders are, but suspicion points to a number of half-civilized Portuguese natives belonging to the Loango tribe who were originally taken into the Congo Free State by Stanley.

When Stanley was working his way up the Congo river at the head of the Emin relief expedition and had arrived at Pallabella, he found his advance impeded because of the scarcity of boats. He tried to secure the steamer Henry Reed, owned by the American missions. The missionaries, however, would not let him have their steamer on any condition, but Stanley took forcible possession of the boat and proceeded on his journey.

This statement in reference to the seizure of the Henry Reed agrees with reports now on file at the United States Consulate in this city, but according to a report which now comes from Boma it would appear that Stanley's procedure brought about this massacre and in all probability future trouble between the Congo Free State and the Portuguese of the province of Angola.

Montreal's Total.

The Insurance and Finance Chronicle has been making an analysis of the wholesale-trade of Montreal on the lines of nationality, and finds that of 557 wholesale mercantile firms representing $79,241,000 of capital, 99 houses representing $5,715,000 are French. This is a little over seventeen per cent. of the number and just about seven per cent. of the amount. "This," says our contemporary, "is conclusive evidence, if such were needed, that the vast bulk of the wholesale trade of Montreal is in the hands of the English-speaking population. Matters are in a different position in regard to the retail trade, however. Of 53 firms, 29 representing $1,052,000 may be classed as French against 24 representing $1,193,000 English. One of the very largest English merchants (Mr. S. Carsley) is, however, never rated by the mercantile agencies, repeated judgments for damages having taught them that it is dangerous to give any report of him at all. The addition of his figures would considerably alter the above proportion in the retail trade. In regard to firms rated at less than $20,000, however, there is no doubt but that the great preponderance of these are French. So much is this the case that we believe we are correct in saying that more than two-thirds of all the firms engaged in the retail trade of Montreal are French, and that these transact at least one-half of the total retail business.

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MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.
aul-d&w-ly

KICKING IS BENEFICIAL.

Some Particular Instances in Which a Kicker Proved Himself to Be a Blessing.

With What Results He Tackled a Snorer, a Trunk Smasher, A Hotel Man and a Station Agent.

M. Quad Has Great Admiration For the Kicker, Even When He Himself is the Kicker.

M. Quad in New York World: I admire the kicker. I admire him even when he kicks me. I have long held that the man who undertakes to walk through this world with a meek and humble spirit will get regularly flattened out and broken in two at least once a month. On the contrary, who ever saw a chronic kicker who didn't live on the fat of the land and have a front seat everywhere.

I've met lots of kickers in my time, and I never yet saw one who was personally selfish. When he kicked it was for the good of the public. I don't "meet up" with one oftener than once a week, but I'd like to visit and compare notes with three or four per day. I hereby invite every conscientious and well meaning kicker in the United States, who happens to come to New York, to give me a call and be prepared to stay at least three hours and smoke half a dozen cigars.

Take my case, for instance. There were twenty of us in an Erie railroad sleeper. Just as the conductor got through coughing a cough that strung out along the track for fifteen miles, and just after the porter had banged himself tired, a man in upper No. 6 began to snore. Out of twenty passengers one snored to keep the other nineteen awake. It looked selfish. I waited for a while, but the nineteen growled around and let it go at that. Then I got up and went down to No. 6 and reached up for the man's hair. When he awoke I said:

"See here, sir, you snore!"

"Well, it's my snore, isn't it!" he replied.

"It is, and we don't want any of it. This is a sleeping car. We pay extra because we hope to sleep. You have no right to deprive us of that privilege."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"You either stop snoring or I'll begin singing. If I can't sleep you shan't. I've got just as much legal right to sing as you have to snore."

He growled and blustered around, but he ceased to snore. I don't know whether he took his nose off or tied it up, but his wild bazoo no longer annoyed us.

Last spring a baggage man threw my trunk off his wagon in front of a Philadelphia hotel and busted it. He drove off singing as I stood looking at the wreck. Half an hour later I walked in on him at the depot and said:

"I want $9 of you."

"What for?"

"For smashing my trunk in front of the Continental."

"You get out! Trunks are liable to be damaged, and who ever heard of anyone having to pay for them?"

"I'll show you a case right off. You had no more license to bust that trunk than you had to bust my head. You either come down or I'll begin proceedings."

"What will you do?"

"I'll sue you the first thing to-morrow. I'll not only sue you, but I'll garnishee your wages. I'll make it cost you at least $20 to get out of it, even if you don't have to pay for the trunk."

He blustered and defied me, but before 10 o'clock he came to the hotel and offered me $7 to settle. I took a written promise on his part to handle all trunks with reasonable consideration thereafter, and closed the case. He admitted to me that he had probably damaged 5,000 trunks in his life, but that no one had ever kicked before. He didn't suppose a trunk owner had the slightest legal right on earth, and he didn't get over looking pale for a week.

The landlord of a New Jersey hotel welcomed me with a smile and put me in a room where I had no sooner gone to bed than I was violently assaulted by a flock of fierce and ungovernable bugs. I suppose it was their way and they couldn't help it, but I sent for the landlord and said:

"This bed is infested. I want to be changed to another room."

"Sorry, sir, but we are all full," he replied.

"When you assigned me to a room it was tacitly understood that I was to have wholesome food and be able to enjoy a night's rest. On my part, I was to pay at the rate of $2.50 per day, in good and lawful money."

"Well?"

"Well, a hotel guest has legal rights. He has to protect his life. Here's a revolver and here's a box of cartridges. Either change me to another room or I'll sit here and fire every one of these bullets into that bed!"

He changed me. He growled about kickers and acted put out, but next day all the rooms on that floor were properly inspected, and all travelers for the next three months owed me a debt of gratitude.

Thirty of us, men and women, were dumped out on a platform at a railroad junction in Illinois to wait twenty-five minutes for the other train. It was cold and rainy. There was no fire in the depot stove. There was only one smoky old lamp to see by. The twenty-five minutes slipped away, but there was no train. A quarter of an hour later I rapped at the ticket window. The depot agent, who was also telegraph operator, was in his stall inside, and after a long delay he opened the sash.

"Is the train late?" I asked.

"If it isn't on time then it's late, isn't it?" he replied in a surly manner.

"How late is the train?"

"I dunno."

"Well, find out."

He slammed the sash down on me, but I knocked until he raised it again and demanded in an ugly voice what in Davy Jones I wanted.

"I want to know about that train. It's your business to ascertain and post us. It makes a difference whether we have to wait here one hour or three."

"I don't take orders from passengers!" he curtly replied, as he lowered the sash again.

Three minutes later the six of us who had revolvers stood in line and fired a volley into his house just above his head. Up went the sash, and he called out:

"Wh—what is it?"

"It's about that train!"

"It's an hour and a half late!"

"Oh, it is! What about the fire in the sitting room?"

"I dunno."

"All ready, gentlemen! Take aim; fi—!"

"Good heavens! but what do you mean?" he shouted.

"We want you to build a fire. Either come out or we continue shooting."

He came out and started a fire.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Russell Sage, Jr., Dying.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Russell Sage, Jr., nephew and heir of the famous millionaire, is very sick and not expected to live many hours.

The Press at Electrical Executions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The Stein bill, allowing reporters at electrical executions, was reported in the Senate, to-day, having been amended to provide that the warden may appoint such people as he likes to witness the execution and removing restrictions to publication. The bill was sent to the Assembly, where it was concurred in. It now goes to the governor.

Peace in Samoa.

AUCKLAND, Feb. 2.—Advices from Samoa are that Mataafa's followers have abandoned his cause and all danger of civil war is now over. The protecting powers intend to make a demonstration in favor of Malieta. Baron Pilses has withdrawn his resignation of the presidency of the Apia council.

A Widow's Claims.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Swift, widow of the deceased Minister to Japan, has a claim for $12,000 before Congress for moneys expended from her private income for improvements on the new legation at Tokio. The old legation was an object of ridicule among European residents, and through the energy of the late minister Swift an appropriation was made for a new building. The appropriation was not sufficient, and Mrs. Swift used $12,000 of her private funds to finish it. Had the minister lived to complete his term of office no claim for $12,000 would have been made, but as on his death the family were compelled to return home, Mrs. Swift thinks the money should be refunded.

Reciprocity Between the U. S. and Germany.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The President, this afternoon, issued a proclamation announcing the reciprocal agreement recently concluded between the United States and Germany.

Death of an Extensive Proprietor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Moses Hopkins, brother of the late Mark Hopkins, died at his residence, in this city this morning. He leaves a large estate. About two months ago he was taken down with la grippe, and his advanced age made it difficult for him to rally from its weakening effects. The property of the deceased consists chiefly of real estate and improvements in this city and in Alameda, Los Angeles, Orange and San Bernardino counties. The deceased was the chief owner in the Alameda Water Company which supplies the town of Berkely with water.

Insult to the Union Jack.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The hissing of the British flag by a crowd at Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday afternoon, attracted considerable attention in departmental circles, yesterday. The dispatch states that the flag was hissed because the schooner Glendon, a Canadian craft, did not also display the U. S. ensign, and that, in failing to do so, her captain violated U. S. law. This view of the case is not borne out by enquiry at the State and Navy Department, where the officials state that there is no law requiring foreign vessels to display the U. S. flag on entering a U. S. port. Some of the officials said that if the dispatch was a correct statement of the facts the United States would probably be called on to apologize to Great Britain.

An Indian "Knocks Out" a Pugilist.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 2.—Frank Wongu, of Portsmouth, the Indian known as "Spotted Horse," and a New York pugilist named McManus, fought a prize fight near this city, early this morning, for a $300 purse. McManus had the advantage of being heavier than the Indian, but the latter nevertheless proved himself the better man by knocking out his opponent in the nineteenth round. Virginia sports will back the Indian against any 138 pound man in the United States to the extent of $2,000.

He Killed His Drunken Father.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 2.—Deputy Collector of Customs David Porter was shot and killed by his son, David Porter, Jr., aged 16 years, about ten o'clock last night and died two minutes later. The elder Porter came home a maniac from drink and began to abuse the members of his family. When he attempted to chastise his wife his son shot him. Three shots were fired; only one fatal; the others grazing the throat and left ear. The fatal shot entered the right breast. As soon as young Porter had finished firing he ran out and notified several neighbors what had happened and then hastened to Dr. Stout's residence and asked him to go to his father. He then surrendered himself to the police. To-day a coroner's jury decided that the shooting was accidental, and the young man was released.

Free Coinage in the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate Committee on Finance, to-day, postponed final action on Senator Stewart's free coinage bill until next Tuesday. There was some interchange of expression among the members of the committee concerning the subject matter of the bill, and it is said that the sentiment of the majority of those present was in favor of making an adverse report on the bill.

Carried Out to Sea, but Saved.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Street Commissioner Brennan has received information that the schooner Servia has arrived at Delaware breakwater with two men on board who were carried away, a week ago, on the scow that had not before been heard from; thus, all the men who were carried out to sea on the tugs and scows have been saved.

Proposal to Recall Egan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mr. Arnold, of Missouri, has introduced a resolution in the House, to-day, a preamble setting forth the unacceptable course of Minister Egan towards Chili, and the course of events which led the United States to threaten that country with war, but whereas an apology has arrived: "Be it resolved that the President of the U. S. be and is hereby respectfully requested to recall said minister to Chili, to the end that reciprocity of amicable relations between the two countries, may be had and maintained."

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of British Columbia for an Act to amend the "Esquimalt Water Works Act, 1885," conferring on the company authority to direct and appropriate water from Goldstream River and its tributaries; and also to lay necessary pipes for conveying such water to the town of Esquimalt and the peninsula adjacent thereto, as defined by section 8 of the said Act.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the Esquimalt Water Works Co.
Dated 1st December, 1891. de21-6t.

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less Barclay Sound, commencing at O. Warner's N. W. corner post, thence north 40 chains thence west 40 chains thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.

H. PARBERY.
Dated January 23rd, 1892. ja29-2m

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres more or less Barclay Sound commencing at E. J. Gray's S. W. corner post thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.

F. E. ALLEY.
Dated January 23rd, 1891. ja29-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate on the south side of Bella Coola river: Starting from a stake about 2 miles above a place called Miskalet, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to river; thence following river down in a southerly direction 80 chains, more or less, to place of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

ROBT. JAMIESON.
Dated at Bella Coola, Dec. 3, 1891. ja22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tracts of land situated in Quatsino district: Commencing at the northwest corner of section six (6), Quatsino district; thence running south eighty (80) chains; thence west to sea shore on Forward Inlet; thence following sea shore in a northerly and easterly direction to place of commencement and containing ... acres more or less; also six (6) small islands situated in said Forward Inlet, containing one hundred acres more or less.

JOHN RENWICK.
Nanaimo, Nov. 3, 1891. no13-2m-wy

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres, Barclay Sound, commencing at Mr. C. Bryant's N. W. corner post, thence north 40 chains, west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, east 40 chains to point of commencement.

H. T. COLE.
Dec. 4th, 1891. de11-w

NOTICE.—I, the undersigned, intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Goldstream district: Commencing at a post on the south boundary of E. A. McQuade's claim, 20 chains easterly from his southwest corner post; thence S. 3° 45' E. magnetic, 40 chains; thence S. 86° 15' W. 40 chains; thence N. 3° 45' W. 40 chains; thence S. 86° 15' W. 20 chains; thence N. 3° 45' W. 40 chains, to the south boundary of L. Lubbe's claim; thence N. 86° 15' E. along the south boundary of L. Lubbe and E. A. McQuade's claims, 60 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 400 acres, more or less.

ALFRED MAGNESEN.
January 14, 1892. ja22 2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase ... acres of land, Barclay Sound, commencing at A. J. Jackson's N.E. corner post, thence ... chains north, thence 40 west, 40 south, 40 east to point of commencement.

J. H. WARNER.
Dec. 4th, 1891. de11-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at W. H. Wood's north-west corner, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement.

R. WOLFENDEN.
J. PARTRIDGE.
ja29 2m-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres, more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at P. W. Dempster's north-west corner, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40, thence south 80 chains, thence east to place of commencement.

E. J. GRAY.
January 23, 1892. ja22 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at S. E. corner Indian Reserve next Forbes Island, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence following meanderings of shore to point of commencement.

F. G. RICHARDS.
Dated December, 4th 1891 de11

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres land commencing at a stake one mile north of Kelp Islet Ship Channel, Barclay Sound, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to point of commencement.

A. J. JACKSON.
Dated December, 4th 1891. de11

ROWBOTHAM

THE GROCER

Corner Yates and Broad Streets.

P. O. BOX 476. TELEPHONE 1...