

Making Powder PURE

ness they will have to use to B. C. the Rosalie line to and the C. P. N. line from Vancouver. In passenger will probably ticket to New and transfer to the electric to Vancouver. The result of the inquiry of Chief the fire department of the fire at Thome & Co. s soda ry on the 7th inst., is that caused by accident. The building has been est- \$8000 and to the stock at

orbes G. Vernon, late chief of lands and works, leaves for Europe. The even-Union club his friends gave well banquet. There was a of good, jolly fellows pres-ent was the best the club- and the rest a very evening. There were some and speeches and the guest pasted. Mr. Vernon will be year, and will spend consid- at his old home in Ireland.

sewer construction began-ers have been complaining of ertens, lumber, tools and a articles. Harrison & Walk- the principal sufferers, and so far as to complain to the so troublesome process. The police did some work-er, and last night some of stolen was found in the pos- Ma Eck, a Chinaman. He d, and after a long hearing court this morning was sentenced to two months' it.

ully of a well known young an left for California last the rumor got abroad that was going and planned to gain creditors. A capias was one creditor and served late at the gentleman's residence. However, a couple of other bills arrested the man. The he fought out in court, he omitted the assault will be and charges will be filed be-lic commission against a r who is said to have stood the fight was in vain. The meeting of the Sons is unusually interesting, there large attendance of mem-ers. R. S. Day, James Mc-M. Morrissey were elected and after months of negotia- were served and a smoking d. Mr. Dennis Murphy de-ration on "Irishmen Abroad"

Interesting and well deliv-er selections on the guitar by well and songs and recitations s made up a good concert The secretary announced blowing books had been pur- received by the committee for that purpose. "The Union," by Justin McCarthy; "The Irish History," by T. gram: "Compendiums of the Ireland," by John Reynolds; "The Kingdom of Ireland," by C. G. "Songs of Irish Wit and Hum- P. Groves, and "Anecdotes of Bar."

Law Intelligence. From Tuesday's Daily. The lien action against the Works Company against the A.O.U.W. Building Associa- before Mr. Justice Crease this (Davis, Bryson & Linton) of the plaintiffs and George E. of the A.O.U.W. The plaintiffs am with materials used in the the A.O.U.W. had to pay the and as Beam on the 28th of up the contract and failed to y filed a lien against the land- nis set up that Beam was paid them and besides take several to the lien as filed. His lordship ment.

om Wednesday's Daily. Admiralty court to-day the case McWan and Penitton. The vessel Penitton was called for Mr. Justice Crease, deputy ad-ge. The vessel piles on the take between Gilbert's Landing a and Penitton, and the plain- is against the said ves- es than as seamen on the sum of \$320.00. After evidence on behalf of the plain-ship gave judgment for the med and an order for the sale of Mr. J. P. Walls appeared as behalf of the plaintiffs, no one or the defence.

om Thursday's Daily. Ice Crease in the supreme bers this morning heard the applications: rg v. Landsberg.—Application fendant that Samuel Kirsch-nd Kirschberg be added as Murphy (S. Perry Mills) fendant, and Crease (Bodwell for plaintiff. v. Price.—Application by de- prosecution. Order made tri- for 7th January; costs defendant's in the cause. odwell & Irving) for defend- White (Eberts & Taylor) for

art Lilloet election case. Mr. tin, for the respondent, this applied for particulars of cor- ing and bribery alleged in per- Gordon Hunter appeared for- mer. By consent the applica- over until Monday.

Victoria Weekly Times.

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1894.

PART 1.

IN THE ISLAND REPUBLIC

Japanese Demand an Explanation of Minister Thurston's Interview.

Some Activity Among the Royalists to Attempt to Restore the Queen.

Honolulu, Nov. 10.—(Correspondence of United Press per steamer Australia.)—It has transpired that about ten days ago the Japanese commissioner wrote to Foreign Minister Hatch complaining that as reported by the papers Minister Thurston had said at Washington that it was desirable to root out the Chinese and Japanese in Hawaii. He wished to be informed whether this government cherished any such policy towards Japan. After much delay Mr. Hatch made reply in substance that a reported newspaper interview could scarcely be an adequate basis for diplomatic inquiries; that the government did not believe that Mr. Thurston had made any such statement as that alleged; that the government did desire to substitute the importation of European laborers in place of those from Japan and Asia, but that this was totally different from any desire to molest or root out the Japanese laborers resident here. Since the adoption of the constitution of the republic the tone of the Japanese representative has become increasingly unfriendly. This is said to be due to the fact that while no ground of complaint is given by the exclusion of the Japanese as such from voting privileges, yet they are practically left with no share in the suffrage, an equality which the commissioner had previously demanded for them. An increasingly fractious and insubordinate disposition in the Japanese laborers has seriously alarmed both the planters and the government. As fresh importations have gone on, a few years more might render the Japanese the majority of the population. With the great political ambition and the martial qualities of these people, they are liable to attempt to substitute a government of their own for the existing one. It is felt that such an increase in their numbers must be prevented in time. The police have discovered more activity among a section of the royalists in plotting to restore the queen. Those men. The natives take no part except to stand in fear of the vaunted intemperance of the socialist leaders. The government is fearful of their plots, and will easily crush the slightest intention to carry them out. The plotters are fussing over an expected importation of arms, as they have not arms and ammunition to start an attempt. It appears to be a last crazy effort to do something to relieve the lost cause. Probably little or nothing will be heard of it. H. B. M. S. Hyacinth, which was to have sailed for Marquesas a week ago, has indefinitely postponed her sailing. This is rumored to be on account of an apprehended disturbance here. That is probably the reason.

THE OFFICER RESPONSIBLE.
Col. Coit Charged with Murder for Preventing Lynching.
Washington Court House, O., Nov. 16.—Coroner J. M. Edwards has concluded an inquest on the five persons that were shot in front of the court house in Wash- ington on the night of Oct. 17. "The follow- ing is his verdict: "After having viewed the bodies and hearing the evidence, I do find that the deceased, Smith, Welch, M. G. Johnson, Jesse Judy, William A. Sams and Theodor Ammerman, came to their death with being struck, while in front of the court house on the evening of October 17, 1894, with leaden balls fired from the interior of the court house in Wash- ington Court House by Ohio State National Guards, who were under command of James Cook as sheriff, and Col. A. B. Coit, as colonel of the 15th regiment of the Ohio National Guard, and I do find that at the time of the firing by the guards there was no imminent danger of serious destruction of property or of harm to anyone inside the court house, or the remotest danger of the prisoner, William Dolby, colored, being wrested from the custody of Sheriff Cook. JAMES M. EDWARDS, Coroner." The coroner has turned over all the testimony taken in the inquest, together with his verdict, to the prosecuting at- torney, and the action of the court is now awaited with intense interest.

KILLED HIS PARTNER.
Con. Riordan Killed by Bob Fitzsimmons.
Syrause, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Con. Riordan, Fitzsimmons' sparring partner, who was knocked out by an upper cut by Fitzsimmons while exhibiting with Fitz at the show last night, died at three o'clock this morning without regaining consciousness. The show was exhibiting at Jacobs' opera house. Riordan, it is alleged, had been drinking heavily, and gave evidence of this when he walked on the stage for his go with Fitzsimmons. After a few exchanges Fitzsimmons landed on Riordan's jaw with his right. It was sufficient to cause Riordan to reel and fall on his knees. Then

he fell over apparently lifeless. The audience became very excited, and many jumped on their seats and shouted. Two physicians were hastily summoned, and Riordan was removed into one of the wings, where the doctors were for hours endeavoring to restore him. Riordan breathed his last at exactly 3.30. After 3 he sank rapidly until death intervened. The physicians, Fitzsimmons and a few members of the company were present. Fitzsimmons in the meantime had been locked up. Fitzsimmons in an interview stated that he had not known Riordan was in such a bad condition. He declared that whenever he sparred with Riordan the latter invariably turned blue around the mouth. This, he said, was a sign for me to let up. Last night I noticed that he was not right. The blow that caused the trouble was merely a slap. He declared Riordan was a hard drinker, and said he thought his poor condition was due to heart trouble. Fitzsimmons was taken before County Judge Northrup at noon to-day and bail fixed at \$10,000, to answer the charge of manslaughter in the first degree. He will be arraigned this afternoon, furnish bail and appear in the performance this evening at the opera house.

IT STILL GOES ON.

October Trade Returns Show Another Substantial Decrease.
Ottawa, Nov. 17.—There was a reduction of one million and a half in the value of goods entered for consumption for October, compared with October, 1893. The reduction of duty collected was about \$130,000.

FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

Nottingham Lace Market Completely Destroyed by Fire This Morning.

Evidence to be Taken in Canada Regarding Carquest Railway Investigation.
London, Nov. 17.—The famous lace market at Nottingham was burned this morning. The loss is one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

Condensed Dispatches.

Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Carson, Nev., last night. At New Orleans yesterday the Knights met at 9 o'clock and adjourned at 12.30 p. m. Reports were presented and read, among them the report of a special committee with Grand Master Workman Sovereign at its head which called a convention of national labor leaders at St. Louis on June 13. This report was also referred. The over due Norwegian bark Urania arrived at San Francisco from Glasgow to-day. She was delayed by a heavy weather. U. S. Consul Hollis shot a burglar in the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, Africa, and was arrested. This led to the report that the stars and stripes had been grossly insulted. The Hamburg-American Packet company and the North German Lloyd steamship company have issued regulations forbidding agents to sell tickets to paupers, deaf and infirm persons, persons under contract, assisted immigrants, persons who within a year have been convicted of crime and anarchists. Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, and in this way positively cures catarrh.

COLD BLOODED MASSACRE

Thousands of Armenians Murdered by Turks With Government Consent.

Helpless Women and Children Suffer Even Worse Than the Men.

Varna, Bulgaria, Nov. 18.—Despite the Turkish government's silence, facts have come out which leave no doubt that a massacre of Christians has occurred on as important a scale as the butchery of Batak, Bulgaria, which sent a thrill of horror through the civilized world. The trouble began with the refusal of the Armenians to pay taxes on the plea possibly well founded, that the frequent Kurdish raids had impoverished them. In the meantime the governor of Bitlis reported to the Porte that serious revolts had broken out, and obtained permission to send all available troops to the scene. Marshal Zeki Pasha, commander of the fourth army corps, stationed at Erzincan, was ordered to proceed hither and direct operations. Before this imposing array of regulars the Armenians tamely submitted. Now comes the horrible part of the report. The governor of Bitlis resolved to make an example, in order to prevent repetition of the revolt. He ordered the troops to fire upon the defenseless people. The order was executed, and the soldiers rested from their labors only when 25 villages were destroyed and thousands of their people killed. Mr. Hallman, the British consul at Varna, proceeded to the scene, and then reported to the British ambassador, who protested to the Porte. The Sultan expressed horror and ordered an immediate report from Marshal Zeki. It appears to have seriously involved the governor of Bitlis. The latter, in self-defense, and as a means of obtaining relief, has formulated the grave charge against Mr. Hallman of inciting the Armenians to revolt. This is being investigated by the British officials. London, Nov. 18.—The chairman of the Armenian Patriotic Association, G. Hagopian, has sent the following letter, received from an Armenian whose name is not given, because of the purpose of his life, to the Earl of Kimberley, the secretary of state for foreign affairs. The letter is accompanied by one from Hagopian, in which he says: "I have no reason to doubt the authenticity of the facts. They will be borne out by other official reports which have been or will soon be received from the British agents in Armenia. The events reported are the re-enslavement of Armenian children, and the most sickening details of Jewish lust and atrocious cruelty on unarmed children and defenseless women and children, deliberately planned and ruthlessly executed upon orders received from Constantinople." Hagopian concludes by saying the time has come to abolish in toto the existing administration of Armenia, and to replace it by another regime approved by Great Britain and other signatories of the treaty of Berlin, and to place under their immediate supervision. "The letter of the Armenian thus prefaced is dated Bitlis, October 9. After saying that the Armenian magnate appears to be a serious, the writer says: "The so-called rebellion of the Armenians in 1893 was a got-up affair, for the repression of which the chief magnate got a decoration. This year the Kurds carried off Armenian oxen, and the Armenians' appeal for their restoration was refused. A fight ensued, in which two Kurds were killed and three were wounded. The Kurds immediately carried their dead before the governor, declaring that the Armenian soldiers had overrun the land, and were plundering the Kurds. This furnished a pretext for massing troops from far and near. The troops were commanded by a pasha and marshal and were hurried to the district. The pasha is said to have hurried upon the scene, and reading to his soldiers, an order from Constantinople to cut the Armenians up root and branch, and adjuring them to do so if they loved their king and government. Nearly all of these things were related here, and the soldiers who took part in the horrible carnage claim that the Kurds did most of the work, while they only obeyed the orders of others. "It is said that 100 fell each of them dispose of. No compassion was shown to age or sex even by the regular soldiers, not even when the victims fell suppliant at their feet. Sixteen thousand persons met such a fate as even the darkest ages of darkness could hardly witness, for the women and tender babes might at least have had a chance for a life of slavery; while here their womanhood was but a mockery before the cruel lust that ended its death by stab wounds to death with the bayonet, while the tender babes were impaled with the same weapon on their dead mother's breasts, or perhaps seized by the hair to have their heads chopped off with a sword. "In one place three hundred or four hundred women, after being forced to serve vile purposes for the merciless soldiers, were hacked to pieces by sword and bayonets in the valley below. "In another place some 200 weeping and wailing women begged for compassion, falling at the commander's feet, but the bloodthirsty wretch, after ordering their violation, directed his soldiers to dispatch them in a similar way. "In another place some sixty young brides and the more attractive girls were crowded into a church, and after

THE IMPERIAL FUNERAL.

The Remains of the Late Czar Conveyed to Their Final Resting-Place.

A Day of Mourning at St. Petersburg—Royal Gathering at the Cathedral.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—The morning of the late czar's funeral opened dark and foggy. The emblems of mourning throughout the city were dripping with moisture and presented a dilapidated appearance. The booming of cannons at the fortress cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul announced the beginning of the service. The thoroughfares leading to and in the vicinity of the cathedral were lined with troops. The czar and the imperial family on their arrival at the cathedral were met at the main door and escorted by the metropolitan and his attendants to places at the foot of the coffin. The religious services over the body were most solemn and imposing. The cream of royalty of the empire, royal princes representing foreign countries, diplomats and other distinguished people were present in the church, and some of them assisted in the services. During the ceremonies, which were of the orthodox Greek church, the people remained on their feet, and the mourners and visitors held lighted tapers, including the czar, whose taper was the first to be lighted. The czarina, who was present, looked pale and much affected. After mass for the dead the special service for the czar was begun. At the conclusion of this special service a number of psalms were rendered by the male choir and litanies for the dead were chanted by the metropolitan and the choir. Then came the reading of the lessons and pronouncing of absolution for the dead by the metropolitan. The chief mourners then took farewell of the dead. The czar first stepped forward and kissed his dead father. He was followed by other members of the imperial family and those bound by ties of blood or marriage. The lid of the casket was then fastened, and on the shoulders of the grand dukes the casket was borne to the entrance of the imperial vault, which opened in the pavement, and in a moment all that was mortal of the late czar was lowered to the resting-place. As the coffin was lowered into the vault the czarina, who had been under a terrible nervous strain, fell on her knees and wept. She was supported by her son, the czar, and fell away sobbing. The funeral services were concluded at 2.30 p. m. Then the scene was completely changed. A cannon was fired from the fortress and the mourning flags which were flying at half mast from the fortress were lowered and the imperial standard hoisted at full mast. The numerous bands at this writing (3.15 p. m.) are playing lively airs and vast crowds are surging toward the winter palace. The imperial family and the royal guests all returned to the winter palace after the funeral. Berlin, Nov. 19.—The Emperor, accompanied by the Empress and Prince Leopold attended the requiem service in memory of the late czar at the chapel of the Russian embassy to-day. London, Nov. 19.—Requiem service for the czar was held in the private chapel at Windsor Castle to-day, the Queen and Princess Louise being present. Requiem services were also held at Westminster Abbey to-day.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Pender's Opposition Dictated by Personal Considerations.
Ottawa, Nov. 19.—Referring to Sir John Pender's public statement that the Atlantic cables are not to be returned and that this ought to be a warning to governments in the case of the Pacific cable, those who know the facts are in no way surprised that some of the Atlantic companies do not pay good dividends considering the extent to which their stock is watered. Sir John was not able to get the Commercial statement that Atlantic cables are not a profitable investment, as this company has kept out of the ring with which he is associated. Sir John characterizes the Pacific cable as a foolish project, but he has of late repeatedly evinced great anxiety to have a hand in carrying it out. The warning he gives may have its use in a way he does not intend in determining the governments to take such steps as will render it impossible for the Pacific cable to get into the category of water-logged companies like so many other companies with which Sir John is familiar.

BOODLING AT HULL.

Foster to be Appointed Warden of Westminster Penitentiary.
Ottawa, Nov. 19.—Writs were served on Mayor Abrey and Ald. Boulton, Hull, on Saturday evening for boodling. The mayor is charged with getting at different times \$4500 for his influence in passing claims, etc., at the council board, and Boulton is accused of getting \$600 corruptly. It is reported here that Foster, now in charge of the British Columbia penitentiary, will be appointed warden in place of McBride, retired. Local men will likely be appointed in place of Fitzsimmons and Keary, who are discharged.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

ALMOST A CRIPPLE FOR LIFE.

The Sad Condition of a Little Girl Whose Parents Feared She Was Beyond Hope.

Mr. Horatio N. Robinson, of Mount Pleasant, P. E. I., is one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers on the western part of the island. To a representative of the Sharnerside Journal Mr. Robinson related how his little daughter Bertha Mabel had been brought back to health and strength: "Some time ago," said Mr. Robinson, "Mabel completely lost the use of her left leg. She could not use it in any manner whatever, and had to be lifted in and out of bed. The doctor seemed at a loss to understand the case, and although very attentive seemed not to be able to do any thing for her. We were very much alarmed, and as she was not getting better we determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, of which we had heard so much. Before half a dozen boxes were used she could run about and play with- out the use of her crutches. She is now lively, eats well and sleeps well and is in the best of spirits, and we are satisfied is far on the way to complete recovery. I am convinced that if we had not used Pink Pills she would have been a cripple for life, if indeed she had survived the illness. Mr. Robinson also told the reporter that his brother, Peter W. Robinson, was last spring greatly debilitated and suffered much from rheumatism. He began taking Pink Pills, and is now as well as ever. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest blood builder and nerve restorer known to medical science, and cure where other remedies fail. If not kept by your dealer they will be sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Shenectady, N. Y. Get the genuine; imitations and substitutes are worthless—perhaps dangerous.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 23.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

The ordinary revenue of the province for the year 1893-94 is set down in the public accounts at \$821,660. In addition to this certain extraordinary receipts are mentioned, namely: from intestate estates, \$20,635; suitors' fund, \$14,969; Shuswap & Okanagan railway receipts, \$8,709; Nakusp & Slocan railway deposit, \$118,400. Mr. Turner last session said that there was left \$375,000 from the year before. Adding these sums to the ordinary revenue we have a total of receipts of all kinds of \$1,359,373, exclusive of the parliament buildings loan. Turning to the expense side we find the total "ordinary" expenditure of \$1,514,405. In addition to this there were repaid out of the intestate estates fund the sum of \$25,610; out of the suitors' fund, \$90,185; to the Shuswap & Okanagan bondholders, \$52,198; to the Victoria & Sidney bondholders, \$8,030. These added to the ordinary expenditure make a total outlay of \$1,639,728. That is to say, the government in 1893-94 spent about \$280,000 more than its total receipts, leaving out the parliament buildings loan, which must have been drawn upon to meet expenditures other than that for which it was intended. This is taking Minister Turner's own word for the "surplus" of 1892-93, though his statement was pretty well shown to be incorrect last session. The government has therefore on its own showing been obliged to use all legitimately available funds for the purpose of meeting outlays caused by its reckless extravagance, and to draw upon this special fund in addition. The public accounts are presented in such shape that it is hard to find the exact standing of the province, but it is at least clear that the government has placed in a hole from which it will take a deal of lifting to rescue it.

THE FINANCIAL TANGLE.

A typographical error in yesterday's issue made us say that the government's receipts for 1893-94 and the alleged residue from the previous year made a total of \$1,359,373, "inclusive of the parliament buildings loan." The word as written was "exclusive," which puts a different meaning on the sentence. The error was obvious, however, from the context. We may say now that the exact sum reported by Mr. Turner in his budget speech last year as left over from 1892-93 was \$375,266, so the total for last year would be \$1,359,639. The reports of the public accounts committee clearly showed that the minister's estimated surplus from the previous year was made possible only by ignoring the fact that there had been spent a large sum from trust funds and railway guarantee deposits which should be made good. But we are taking the minister's own calculations, which leave the financial showing bad enough. In the session of 1893 the minister made an estimate that there would be left from the 1891 loan the tidy sum of \$500,000 with which to commence the year 1893-94. By industriously spending money which had not been voted the government brought this "surplus" down to the \$375,266 already spoken of. It is interesting now to compare the estimate of the year's operations offered by the minister in his last budget speech with the actual results shown by the public accounts. The minister then said: "On the first of July we had in cash at bank or in agents' hands an amount available of \$375,266 to commence the year, being the balance I have just referred to. Since that time we have received from the Nakusp and Slocan railway a deposit of \$118,400, and in addition to this sum we have the revenue for the year terminating 30th June next, estimated at \$1,058,692, or a total of \$1,552,358, to carry out the work of the present year. Against this there is the expenditure as voted for this year to the 30th June next, \$1,277,157, and the supplementary to be voted for special warrants, \$31,180, a total of \$1,358,338; showing a balance to the good of \$194,021. To deduct from this, however, will be the addition to the supplementary estimates for public works to be now voted, which are now in your hands, amounting after allowing for lapsed balances to \$38,820 more, and the payments for interest on railway guarantees about to be provided for, \$80,000. After these deductions are made there are still a balance on the credit side for the 30th June next of about \$100,000."

Subsequently the minister said that in order to "provide for contingencies" he would put this prospective surplus for the commencement of this year at \$90,000. The discrepancy between the minister's forecast and the actual results would be laughable if the situation did not involve such serious possibilities. Instead of coming out with a balance of \$90,000 the minister had, according to his own figures a deficit of about \$280,000, which we must suppose was made up from the parliament buildings loan. If the accounts were kept in a less confused fashion the showing would be worse. It is not surprising that the ministers

find very little to say for themselves in connection with the wretched muddle which has resulted from the maladministration of provincial affairs. The organic defenders have still less to say—in fact they have been struck dumb. One little apology the government does offer, namely, that the principal revenue falling-off was in the item of land sales, which was caused by the change of system. As Mr. Williams very clearly pointed out yesterday, the finance minister should have known what the consequences of the new land act would be, and his inclusion in the estimates of a large sum from this source has a very peculiar appearance. Mr. Turner is usually so guileless that it is hard to accept the theory that he was trying to deceive the people on the eve of the election.

The ministers do not make a good showing in connection with the Nakusp and Slocan railway bonds. They have all along led the public to believe that these bonds would bear only 3 1/2 per cent. interest, and we do not wonder that they now find it hard to defend the change to 4 per cent. The plea that the bonds are not government bonds is an extraordinary one, since the guarantee of the province covers both principal and interest. There should have been no need for increasing the rate of interest, but the simplest observer can easily detect the scheme of raising the rate in order to increase the proceeds by selling above par. If the people of this province are at all shrewd they will condemn this sort of juggling with the province's credit for the purpose of helping out Davisism.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The World wants us to tell it where "definitely accurate data" with respect to trade matters can be found. The answer is easy indeed. Trade returns are published year by year by the customs department at Ottawa, and if the World had consulted the reports for 1890-91 and 1891-92 it would have found the correct figures for those years. The trouble with the World was that it did not want the correct figures; its idea was to create the impression by a bluebook quotation that "Vancouver's supremacy as the commercial capital had been achieved much sooner than her citizens expected." By the way, the World seems to be ignorant of the fact that when the Times speaks of the year 1890-91 it means the year from June 30, 1890, to June 30, 1891, which constitutes the financial year at Ottawa. The Vancouver paper is blessed with either a plentiful lack of knowledge of trade matters or a fine faculty for assuming ignorance.

A dispatch from New Glasgow, N. S., says: "The session of New St. Andrew's church decided not to allow Sir C. H. Tupper to deliver his lecture in the church. Possibly this decision was arrived at on account of Tupper being a member of the present corrupt administration at Ottawa." New Glasgow is in the county which Sir Hibbert represents in parliament.

POVERTY OF THE BLOOD.

A Condition that Gives Rise to Neuralgia, Severe Headaches, Heart Palpitation and Other Distressing Troubles. Poverty of the blood is the plain English for what medical men term anaemia, and it is a condition that destroys the happiness of thousands and hurries many to an untimely grave. "Going into a decline," is an expression frequently heard in reference to those suffering from languor, heart palpitation, headaches, loss of appetite, etc., and it is but another method of saying that the trouble is poverty of the blood. To those thus suffering the following statement from Mr. Chisholm, of North Tyron, P. E. I., in reference to his daughter Lizzie, will point the way to renewed health: "About a year ago," says Mr. Chisholm, "my daughter took sick and wasted away until she was a mere skeleton. We tried the ordinary remedies at first but no help was had from them, and the family physician was called in. He treated her for about six months but without any apparent benefit. At this time she was confined to bed most of the time, her appetite was almost gone, and she was so weak that death seemed not far distant. To add to our sorrow and discouragement the doctor said he could do no more. We had often read of the cures following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but up to this time had not thought of trying them. The doctor's opinion was asked and he said by all means give the Pink Pills a trial; there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by doing so. We then began the use of the pills and by the time the second box was done we noticed a slight improvement, and so slight as it was it renewed our hopes and encouraged us to continue the use of Pink Pills. From that time the improvement was constant and rapid. Lizzie is now the picture of health and is one looking at her would think she had never been sick a day, to say nothing of having been almost at the brink of the grave. There is no doubt in our minds that had our daughter not taken Pink Pills she would not be alive to-day, and it is with feelings of gratitude that we recommend them to others." If your dealer does not keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they will be sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the company at Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Remember that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure where other medicines fail, and do not be persuaded to take either a substitute or an imitation.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Address in Reply to the Speech From the Throne Moved by Mr. Rithet.

The Debate Continued Yesterday Afternoon and Adjourned Until To-Day.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, Nov. 15.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Mr. Rithet moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. In doing so he said he was glad to be able to congratulate the government upon the confidence shown in them at the recent elections, and the country upon being represented by so many able members on both sides of the house. He had known many of the members for a great many years, but never before had he had the privilege of sitting in the house with them. When matters of interest to the province came up he hoped members would be direct and to the point, and he thought those interests demanded. The depression referred to in the speech increased the responsibility of both the government and the house. Until there was an improvement in the outside world the people of this province could not look for an improvement. Every encouragement should be given to the members of the house. This was the first essential in a country such as this. During the year floods had done much damage throughout the province, and the action of the government in relieving the distress caused by the floods should meet with the approval of all. Everything possible should be done to prevent a recurrence of such floods, even if it was necessary to ask for financial aid to do so. The responsibility of keeping the waters of the river within their proper channel, it was true, rested more directly with the Dominion government, and this view should be strongly urged by the house. It was most fitting that the loss to the province through the death of the late chief justice, Sir Matthew Begbie, should have been referred to in the speech. There was but one opinion regarding the services rendered to the country by that judge. To him was due to a great extent the reputation of the province as a law abiding country. He was sure that the members would be glad to hear that a healthy reaction was setting in in nearly all the industries of the province. They had suffered much from the depression, and he feared that it would take some time before they were able to get on their feet and healthy as was expected. Any improvement in the fishing industry would be a benefit to the whole province. A move had been made in deep sea fishing, and he hoped that this important industry would be developed to some extent before another year. The building of the Nakusp & Slocan railway had done much to develop quartz mining in the Kootenay country, and the house, profiting by the lessons of the past, should develop other parts of the province in the same manner. The charge upon the country for the Nakusp & Slocan railway was not likely to be a heavy one. One of the great questions that would occupy the attention of the house during the present session should be the settlement of desirable immigrants in the province. Already a party of Norwegians have settled on the northern coast, and all should watch with interest this pioneer colony and help to make it a success. As stated in the speech, the visit of the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen to the province was a welcome one. It must be gratifying to all that some reference is made to further railway extension. This was the only means by which the province could be opened up and its resources developed. The interior was government property, being well acquainted with its possibilities, he would say that it was well worth the capital that was necessary to develop it. It was only necessary to open up the country by some means and development was sure to follow. As these avenues were continued so would development continue. Most of the province remains undeveloped. What he wanted was a railroad. We must be done by the government. If any railway nothing will come. If schemes for the development of the province are brought up they should receive consideration from members on both sides of the house. In times of distress economy should be practiced, but the same time efficiency should be kept in view. He had much pleasure in moving the address in reply to the speech. (Applause.)

Mr. Smith seconded the motion. The able manner in which the motion was made left very little for those who followed to say. The people of the province should be gratified with their position as compared with the surrounding countries. Most of the property damaged in the interior was government property and called for means to replace it. On the lower Fraser the principal damage was done to individuals, who, it was to be hoped, would be able to tide over the difficulty with the assistance rendered them. He referred to the death of the late chief justice, who did much to lay the foundation for the stability of the province. It was to be hoped that the Nakusp & Slocan railway would prove profitable as prophesied. Much had been done to develop the mining industries. Several large companies have been formed and are at work developing the properties. The interior of the province had not been suffering a great deal from the depression. The farmers had had good crops and the miners had done well. Everything possible should be done to open up the country by means of railway construction. But the government should also be prepared when the railways are built to assist the settlers by building roads. The government should construct roads to new settlements already being made before new settlements are made. He

had much pleasure in seconding the address.

Mr. Semlin had known the mover of the address, Mr. Rithet, for a long time, and had known him to be eminently successful in all matters of business into which he entered. The house was to be congratulated upon the accession of Mr. Rithet. He hoped that he would be as cautious in the house as he was in business. If he was, the country too was to be congratulated upon his election as a member of the house. It was a pleasure to hear an address so well moved by a comparatively new man. As Mr. Smith, he was well known in the house, and he was glad to hear Mr. Smith speak as he had. The country needed much that had been referred to by Mr. Smith. But when Mr. Rithet congratulated the country upon the return of the government he had to disagree with him. What did the country expect from the present government? They had held the reins of power for twelve years. They had inaugurated their rule by borrowing money, and had continued to borrow money ever since. They continually came to the house to ask the members to give them power to borrow more money. Judging from the speech they were still facing the same thing, and the province would have to again go to the money markets of the world. If the government were to be congratulated for the development of the province, they were also to be held responsible for the judicious or injudicious expenditure of the treasury. It was the same old thing: the treasury was barren. A few school houses had been built, but could the province be congratulated upon the fact that they had to borrow more money? In a few districts, it was true, things had advanced, but if the whole province had advanced, how was it that a deficit of half a million dollars had to be faced and more had to be borrowed? If the country was prosperous how was it that various difficulties were cropping up and had to be met? It was predicted that the Nakusp & Slocan railway would be successful. The older members had heard the same story in respect to the Shuswap & Okanagan railway, a railway that had been constructed through one of the best districts of the province. But it was found that that road was not paying. On the contrary, the province had to go to its assistance. Having a knowledge of the country through which the Shuswap & Okanagan railway runs, and knowing that it does not pay, it was asking the members a great deal to believe that the Nakusp & Slocan railway would be a paying road. He would not at present go into the question of guaranteeing the interest.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Hear, hear. Mr. Semlin—Yes, we would like to hear! hear! from the hon. gentleman in regard to the Nakusp & Slocan, and also for the want of progress on the part of the government in regard to the Nicola Valley & Spence's Bridge railway. The government proposed a very different scheme for assisting the Nicola Valley road, a farmers' road, from the scheme which they undertook to assist the Nakusp & Slocan railway. If it was in the interest of the province to have the Nakusp & Slocan railway built and aid the construction as the government had done, why could not the same principle be carried out in regard to the Nicola Valley road? If it was the proper principle in one case, why was it not the proper principle in another? The residents of Nicola Valley would like to have this question answered. In regard to the late chief justice, all had known him for many years. His name was universally respected and his death was universally regretted. He was very glad that Mr. Rithet believed in running the country economically. He had been trying to get the government to do this ever since he had been a member of the house. He had time and time again pointed out to the government that the public business could be conducted more economically. Last year the government said they were going to economize to the extent of \$12,000 a year. Instead of starting at the larger figures they started at the smaller ones, dismissing some of the minor clerks. If the government had gone forward and reduced the civil service expenses he would have been with them. But what did they do? They decreased the salaries by some \$12,000, but on the very next page there was an item of \$100,000 for extra assistance. Instead of retrenching to the extent of \$12,000, nearly half that had been paid back to the parties from whom it was taken. The government had always followed the same plan. In 1882, during the construction of the C. P. R., when there was lots of Dominion money flying around the country, the government raised the salaries, going on the principle that all should have their fingers in the pie. Now times are, if anything, more stringent than they were before 1882. The government nominally reduces the expenses some \$12,000, but actually only reduces it some six or seven thousand dollars. Ever since they had been in power the government had considered that there was no limit to the people's ability to pay taxes. The government had never been accused of liberality in public works. They were building up civil works and cutting down the expenses for public works. Since the government had been in power the civil service had been increased, but there had been no increase in the expenditure in the districts. Now that the tax-paying ability of the country is shrivelled up, no effort is made to reduce the expenses of governing the country. The difference in the amounts paid for civil service now and the amount paid when the government took office would be a nice addition to the amount expended on public works. Before each election the government had promised to have the Lytton-Lillooet wagon road constructed, but the work had never been done. The people of the Fraser river valley above Lytton were looking forward to the construction of this road. There were many opinions expressed regarding the return of the present government and the measures adopted to secure that return.

Without referring to the grosser charges of bribery, etc., he would say that if the people looked to the prosperity of the province it was to be regretted that the government had been returned. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Davie said it was with pleasure he rose to make a few remarks, as never before had the session opened so auspiciously, there being an absence of petty bickerings and quarrels which had on previous occasions disgraced the house. He congratulated the previous speakers, and thanked the mover and the seconder of the address for the confidence shown in the government. He congratulated the leader of the opposition on his moderate remarks. There had to be two sides to every question. The opposition were to be congratulated on their choice of a leader for whom he had a warm personal regard, although differing with him on many questions. The leader of the opposition was a man who would not stoop to any disreputable practices, and he hoped that he would maintain that character. He denied that the government had ever raised the sectional feeling. The cry of a solid Island against a solid Mainland was raised by unscrupulous politicians in the campaign following the elections of July 7th. He contended that it was his cry that had defeated Mr. Vernon. It was the wish of the government to govern the province for the people, and the people of the Mainland would find that the members from the Island would do justice to the people of the Mainland, and vice versa. He made an appeal to the members to drop the matters that had been threshed out at the elections, and upon which the people had expressed their opinion. The matters of the present and the future should be dealt with. The leader of the opposition had criticized the government for helping the Nakusp and Slocan Railway and the Shuswap and Okanagan railway and in the next breath criticized the government for not having helped the Nicola Valley and Spence's Bridge railway to be built. The reason of this was that the C. P. R. was not prepared to lease the road as provided in the act. The government had been endeavoring to have the C. P. R. take the matter up but they were not yet satisfied that it was time to proceed. As soon as possible the matter was to be pushed forward and investigations made as to the coal fields of the Nicola. The money borrowed by the government had not been borrowed for general purposes such as salaries and the government of the country. The money borrowed had been expended on roads, streets, bridges, school houses and other productive works. To some extent the statement of the leader of the opposition respecting the lopping off of departmental clerks and the employment of extra assistance, was true. As all knew, the rear had been a very severe one on the departments, and no one would blame the government for having a lot of necessary work done. He referred at some length to the trips made by the government and opposition members just previous to the election. The falling off of the revenue had been principally in land taxes caused by the formation of the municipalities, the decrease in the Chinese head tax and the decrease of land sales, which could hardly be called a deficit. He made an appeal to the members of the opposition to speak before the members of the government, so that the latter could have the last shot. In regard to the Lytton-Lillooet road, he asked why previous governments had not built it. However, he fancied there were other works which were more necessary, the people of that district already having an outlet. He hoped before the end of the session something would be done in this matter. Mr. Forster did not believe that the return of the government was a matter of congratulation for the country. Even if he had been a government man before the election, what he had seen since the argument of the premier that the amount of the expenditure over the revenue was not a deficit, was a fallacy.



As Well as Ever After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cured of a Serious Disease. "I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." Geo. Merritt, Toronto, Ont. Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 23.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The action of the council of the board of trade in using its influence in behalf of the traffic in opium is very generally condemned. The "manufacture" of opium in Victoria is confined exclusively to a few Chinese merchants, whose output is sold to dealers for exportation to the United States by the "underground railway."

THE USUAL DISCOURTESY.

Even in the small matter of seating in the legislative assembly the opposition in this province is treated ungenerously and discourteously by the government and its friends. Yesterday the government organ gave a sketch-plan of the seats as they are arranged in the new house, and sought to convey the impression that the eccentricity of the arrangement was due to some freak of the opposition, whereas the truth is that the opposition members were forced into the difficulty by the lack of common courtesy on the part of their opponents.

STAMP OUT DISEASE.

A Thousand Petitions Pray Legislation Regarding Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis in cattle must be stamped out in British Columbia. This is the unanimous decision of the dairymen and farmers of the city and the surrounding districts, and they have taken effective means to bring about the desired end. For two weeks back petitions have been circulated in the city and the country calling the attention of the provincial government to the matter and asking legislation at this session of the house.

EASTERN CANADA.

An Overdue Steamer—A Civil Service Examination Scandal.

Toronto, Nov. 19.—At the civil service examination held last Wednesday, government detective Wason, who collects the fee in connection therewith, had a bogus \$10 bill passed upon him. A rigid investigation failed to reveal who was the guilty party. This was not the only incident in connection with the examination which required investigation. Both Dr. Thorburn, of Ottawa, who presides over the candidates, and Detective Wason received anonymous letters that a bold effort would be made at impersonation.

Cable News.

London, Nov. 19.—A Thien sin dispatch says that part of the Japanese fleet is cruising between Talien Wan and Port Arthur and the remainder of the squadron is cruising in the Gulf of Pechili watching Wei Hai Wei. The parliamentary election in Forfarshire, Scotland, on Saturday, resulted in the choice of Ramsay, Conservative, over Robinson, Liberal.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

The reeve of Chilliwack and in all cases he had acted in the reeve. The action of the government had saved the stock of the Fraser river valley, and he had had letters from settlers stating that the crop of fodder was better than it had been in previous years.

FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

Damage Will Reach Half a Million Dollars.

London, Nov. 19.—The floods become more serious every day. The Thames rose four inches at Windsor during the night. Eton college is closed and all the boys have been sent home. Not since 1881 has the river been so high. At Oxford the Churst church meadows are under four feet of water. The Magdalen gardens are in like condition. In every direction the water is rising rapidly.

At 7 o'clock on Saturday evening the Thames was reported six feet two inches above the summer level. It is still rising, and the only communication with the town is by boat. The London & Southwestern railway has been swept away at Egham. The damage was caused by the bursting of an embankment.

BLOOD TURNED TO WATER.

The Result is Dizziness, Fainting Spells and Loss of Energy—How to Regain Health and Strength.

To those of an observant nature it must be painfully apparent that a large percentage of the young ladies of today are far from the enjoyment of good health. Their pallid faces and listless demeanor bespeak an early breakdown if prompt measures are not taken to restore the wasted energies. A case in point is that of Miss Imerson, of Greenwood, Ont. The mother of the young lady asked that they be allowed six front and six rear seats on the left side, but ministerial supporters insisted on breaking into the middle of the front line.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My daughter was in poor health for two years. She had lost a good many dollars in doctoring with but very little good. Our family doctor said she was badly run down and that her blood had turned to water. She suffered from severe headaches, loss of appetite, and her lungs pained her so much at times that it caused her to faint. We were advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I am thankful to say that after the use of nine boxes she has entirely regained her health and is as strong as any in the family. Others in our household have also used Pink Pills with the same good results, and I strongly recommend them to all that are ailing. A serious responsibility devolves on mothers and they will do well to heed the advice contained in Mrs. Imerson's statements if their daughters are weak, pallid, easily tired or subject to heart palpitation. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a more potent influence on the blood and nerves than any other known medicine, and speedily restore the blood of health to pallid cheeks. Pink Pills cure what other medicines fail to. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Refuse all substitutes alleged to be just as good.

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Mr. McPherson said it would be a very poor address where fault could be found with everything in it. All could agree with the remark of Mr. Rithet that the province should be developed. But in placing capital before labor he was placing the creature before the creator. The province would never be developed if capital were placed before labor. The government should build roads into the districts where there is land open to settlement, but in the district into which the member for Lillooet wanted roads to be built the land was already taken up.

Mr. Williams read a number of extracts from the speeches of Hon. Mr. Turner, Hon. Mr. Higgins, Mr. Rithet and others from the Colonist, which he contended were nothing more nor less than a cry of sectionalism. He had no confidence that men who made such remarks would perform their duties in the interests of the whole province. Men who made such intemperate and unpatriotic remarks would not work for the province as a whole. It was that cry that had elected the government. He was surprised that any member from a constituency outside the immediate vicinity of Victoria could have any confidence in such a government. The redistribution bill was based on sectionalism. Why was not that bill framed for the province as a whole and applied to the province as a whole? The principle adopted for the representation of the cities, one member for every 4000 people, was the right principle. Why was not the same principle applied to the districts outside the cities? Although the Island was not one-sixteenth as large as the Mainland, the Island districts outside the cities had one representative for every 733 persons, while the Mainland districts outside the cities only had one representative for every 1135 persons.

Mr. Booth paid a compliment to Mr. Rithet on his maiden speech and the government on having such a supporter as Mr. Rithet. He thought there should be a limit to the collection of the revenue tax. He knew men over 80 years of age who were paying the tax. The government should take this matter into their advisement. He congratulated Mr. Semlin on his position to the position of leader of the opposition and he would long remain in that position. (Laughter.) The main reason why the last house took the ground that the Nakusp and Slocan railway should be built was not for the development of the country, but if the road had not been built the trade of the country would have been deflected to the south. It was different with the Nicola Valley railway, a road for which there was no hurry. The expenditure had not put the province's money into the scheme, they had just endorsed the notes of those who had put their money in the scheme. The reason why the people of Vancouver Island had not supported government candidates, was because the opposition did not have a platform. It is true several platforms were framed, but they all differed. There was no need to discuss the redistribution bill, as the people had endorsed that at the election. The people of Victoria had endorsed the government and Vancouver had opposed the government. If certain public work had been the other way he had no doubt the election would have been the other way. He suggested that the cities were controlled by expenditures. If the members of the opposition considered the position of the province as it was 25 years ago and its position today they must see that the money expended had done much good.

Mr. Williams said, on getting up to make his first speech, he would follow on the line of the members of the government and congratulate the opposition on their selection of a leader. Mr. Semlin was respected by members on both sides of the house. He had also to congratulate the mover of the address on the manner in which he had performed his duty. All recognized in Mr. Rithet a man of ability, no matter what his political leanings were. He had been led astray in politics, and for that they felt sorry for him, recognizing that the same time that if he had taken the other side he could not have been elected in Victoria, irrespective of his ability. The ablest man could not have been elected in Victoria had he opposed the government. The government could not be congratulated on the manner in which they had obtained their majority. That majority had been obtained by raising the sectional cry, for which the government was responsible. They could not say that the sectional cry had not been raised in Victoria. He could show by the papers that the sectional cry had been raised in Victoria by the government candidates and other members of the party. The opposition members were not going to let the members of the government sit still with their hands folded and say "let bygones be bygones; let's start with a clean sheet."

Mr. Williams—The member for Cassiar is no doubt an excellent member and quite an acquisition to the government party. He shows that he takes a deep interest in what is going on, interrupting the members no doubt to obtain information. When he asks the opposition members for information by interrupting them, he comes to the proper place, the fountain head of information.

A Word to the Wives Is Sufficient Better throw away that iron-bound, leaking tub and pail and get the unbreakable, light and one-piece article. All well appointed grocery stores keep E. B. EDDY'S Indurated Fibreware.

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Mr. Williams—Sectionalism, I hear. Yes, sectionalism, raised by yourself, outside of the cities, the only member on the government side who represented a municipality, was the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works, and that is explained by the support the hon. gentleman received from the C. P. R. The people of the rural municipalities are independent of the government. The districts that were dependent on the government for improvements were more apt to vote for the government. If the hon. gentleman was divided into municipalities the hon. gentleman who represented that district would not be a member of the house. Another reason of their success was that the government controlled the papers of the interior. He would not say that the government had an interest in them. One of these papers was the Vernon News. The voters' list was published by that paper but was printed, he believed, in Vancouver. The proprietor, not knowing much about the business, did not know what to charge the government, so he went to a friend for advice. The friend advised him to charge \$500. According to the public accounts he took the friend's advice and the government paid the bill. He was sorry to see that no mention was made in the speech respecting a new land registry act. This was a necessary piece of legislation. The present act was dangerous and unless changed much loss would result to the property owners of the province. The act might be a very good one for the legal profession, but it was a very bad one for the people as a whole. He did not think there were two opinions regarding the desirability of having the present act changed. He was also sorry that there was an absence of any mention in regard to doing away with the mortgage tax, against which many petitions had been presented to the government. Of course, while the finances were in their deplorable condition, the tax could not be done away with. Now about the promises made by the government previous to the election. Where is the dry dock that the government was going to build for Vancouver? Or was that just a bait for the votes of the people of Vancouver? The World published a very elaborate picture of it, and one of the government candidates had a written promise from the premier that the government would support the project. As an honest man the premier should carry out the promises he made previous to the election. Neither does the speech make any reference to the normal school or the university the government was going to build at Vancouver. He hoped that these promises would be carried out. If the premier general has forgotten them he can have a copy of them, as they were all published in the Vancouver World, a paper the veracity of which is not questioned by the government. The World also stated that the Nakusp and Slocan rail-

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

way bonds would be 4 per cent. and now would be 4 per cent. saddled with another 4 per cent. when it was not obtain par for the done to obtain the present difficulty. was necessary for had been said by ers but— Hon. Mr. Davie getting interested. Mr. Williams—Very interesting. I am very interested in the opposition had no care for a policy. was to carry on the ince as economical possible. The more economically ther. One of the the government do this. Refered the Lillooet road that district had ment should build that had already with him there, four million dollars the Lillooet road. The president of a comparison of with those of 1874 if the salaries were increased would not be might apply to ne were old officers. an 1874 why should a smaller salary. Then as to the government must sales would fall. the act had been should not have mates. It shows the government. man would not do that he knew he would himself ex. He had not been to raise the section sent to the house. ity he had to legis vance. He would be heard should the words except to denote and happy provin be happy to supp ing to the general of the province. Hon. Mr. Mart sectional feeling province, it was st convention was he was attended by Twigg. Mr. Williams—Tatlow. (Laughter. Hon. Mr. Marti very cool reception convention had e would prevent the other such conven of the support he C. P. R., and hon his other constitu hians where he w for the C. P. R. Vancouver practic he was. Mr. Williams ex ing to the C. ported him in the pended to congrat missioner for havin Mr. Marti ment of the debate Hon. Mr. Davie the benefit of mee con limited civ prandary and poli amend the license The speaker dre members to section tion of May, wh proper time for the hon. gentlem had sat down, un way. The opposition p should sit on the st adjourned shortly. LEGISLA The present sess very quietly, pro livelike in the days, the opposi members severa keep the governu their misadvises, proved himself a ney-general, who in the past enable some very close minister will hav ter acquainted w er he will find d has in fact alre Prentice knows t than he does. minister has alw officials of his de posted, but they all the time. T lin and the othe position to cope whole, as Mr. W sition will make ing one. The hon. Theo notations for hav of check, but ex known him longe their ears when t the fact of the East Yale severa tions on the cost fer of the late c Vernon. Everybo about the facts b would have been had the election day as the stow knew that Mr. V ted, but as one of market hall on th they thought be election was hold would know that

way bonds would only bear 3 1/2 per cent. and now we are told that they bear 4 per cent. Why is the country saddled with another one-half per cent. when it was not necessary to do so to obtain par for the bonds? It was just done to obtain money to tide over the present difficulty. He did not think it was necessary for him to refer to what had been said by all the previous speakers but—

Hon. Mr. Davie—Oh, go on. We are getting interested.

Mr. Williams—We will try to make it very interesting for you before the session is over. It has been said that the opposition had no policy. He did not care for a policy. What they should do was to carry on the business of the province as economically and as efficiently as possible. The money should be used more economically and made to go further. One of the objections he had to the government was that they did not do this. Reference had been made to the Lillooet road and the member for that district had said that the government should build roads to settlements that had already been made. He agreed with him there. It had been said that four million dollars had been spent, but the Lillooet road had not been made. The president of the council considered a comparison of the accounts of 1874 with those of 1894 as unfair, and that if the salaries were cut down the province would not get efficient service. This might apply to new officers; but not to the old officers. If the old officers were efficient on a smaller salary in 1874 why should they not be efficient on a smaller salary at the present time? Then as to the land sales. Surely the government must have known that the sales would fall off. They knew that the act had been passed. The amount should not have been placed in the estimates. It shows the incompetency of the government. A prudent business man would not depend upon an amount that he knew he would not get, and he would make his expenditure accordingly. He had not been elected by Vancouver to raise the sectional cry, but had been sent to the house to use what little ability he had to legislate for the whole province. The word sectionalism should never be heard in the house. It should denote two parts of a united and happy province. He would always be happy to support any measure tending to the general prosperity and welfare of the province. (Loud applause.)

Hon. Mr. Martin said there was no sectional feeling in the interior of the province, it was started in Vancouver. A convention was held at Kamloops which was attended by one Major-General Twigg.

Mr. Williams—And your candidate Mr. Tatlow. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Martin, continuing, said the very cool reception the delegates to that convention had received at Kamloops would prevent them from proposing anything other than such a convention. He was proud of the support he had received from the C. P. R., and hoped that those and all his other constituents would support him again. He would like to ask Mr. Williams where he would be if it were not for the C. P. R. He would not be in Vancouver practicing his profession as he was.

Mr. Williams explained that in referring to the C. P. R. he had supported him in the recent election, he intended to congratulate the chief commissioner for having received that support.

Hon. Mr. Martin moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced bills for the benefit of mechanics and laborers, to confer limited civil jurisdiction on stipendiary and police magistrates and to amend the license act.

The speaker drew the attention of the members to section 305 of the tenth edition of May, which provided that the proper time for explanations was against the hon. gentleman who had the floor had sat down, unless the speaker gave way.

The opposition proposed that the house should sit on Saturday, but the government would not listen to it and the house adjourned shortly after 6 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The present session, although it opened very quietly, promises to be one of the liveliest in the history of the province. As shown in the debate of the last two days, the opposition numbers among its members several strong men who will keep the government guessing to explain their misdoings. Mr. Williams has proved himself a match for the attorney-general, whose lawyer sharpness has in the past enabled him to sneak out of some very close corners. The finance minister will have to make himself better acquainted with the public accounts, or he will find during the session, as he has in fact already found, that Mr. Prentice knows more about accounts than he does. Of course the finance minister has always depended upon the officials of his department to keep him posted, but they cannot be behind him all the time. The ability of Mr. Semlin and the other members of the opposition to cope with the government has never been questioned. On the whole, as Mr. Williams said, the opposition will make the session an interesting one.

The hon. Theodore has always been notorious for having an unusual amount of cheek, but even those who have known him longest could hardly believe that the fact of the election being held in East Yale several days after the election on the coast had caused the defeat of the late chief commissioner, Mr. Vernon. Everybody who knows anything about the facts knows that Mr. Vernon would have been terribly snowed under had the election been held on the same day as the others. The government knew that Mr. Vernon could not be elected, but as one of them remarked in the market hall on the day of the election, they thought he might be saved if the election was held later, when the people would know that the government had

been sustained and might think it to their interest to return a cabinet-minister. But the people of East Yale knew Davie and his gang too well.

It was known on the coast that the government went to extremes to try and win a few seats on the mainland, but the people were hardly so easily deceived. The revelations made by members in the house yesterday afternoon. What could be nearer bribery than placing a lot of seed in the hands of the government candidate for Chilliwack, Mr. Cavley, for distribution among the farmers of that district or sending a lot of seed into East Yale district on the day previous to the election, to say nothing of the dry dock, university and normal school that were promised to the people of Vancouver? In fact, something was promised to about every settlement in the province. It is needless to say that not one of these promises has been carried out, for the simple reason that so much money was wasted previous to the election that there was none left to carry on the necessary works. With these revelations for the first few days, the public may well ask what a two months' session will bring forth. One thing is certain, the province will be called upon to pay pretty dearly for the return of Davie & Company.

The bill introduced yesterday by the attorney-general to confer limited civil jurisdiction upon stipendiary and police magistrates is known as a small debts act. According to the bill magistrates will have the same jurisdiction as justices of the peace and jurisdiction in actions in any kind of debt where the sum demanded does not exceed one hundred dollars, and any person desirous of taking proceedings may reduce his claim by crediting payment, or by abandonment, so as to bring his demand within the jurisdiction of the magistrate. The forms and rules provided under the county court jurisdiction act, 1885, apply to the small debts court. Provision is also made for garnishing debts and issuing judgment summonses.

According to the bill for a revision of the statutes, the lieutenant-governor in council may issue a commission to one or more persons empowering them to revise and consolidate the acts of the province. No limit is placed on the amount to be expended for the purpose.

The act for the benefit of mechanics and laborers gives employes, contractors and architects a lien on any works on which they are employed. Contractors and sub-contractors shall not receive anything under a lien until employes and suppliers of material have been paid. A lien expires thirty-one days after the completion of the works, unless the contractor or architect files in the meantime a lien in filed in the public office. This lien shall also expire in thirty days unless proceedings are commenced to realize on it. Contractors shall file with those for whom they are doing the work a statement containing the names of their employes and the amount due them. When improvements are being made to mortgaged premises the liens shall be prior to such mortgage if the work is done at the request of the mortgagee. If a judge considers that the improvement justifies it he may order the premises sold at an upset price equal to the value of the premises before the improvements were made, and the amount realized above the upset price shall be liable to the lien. The lien holder shall also have a lien on moneys due by the owner to the contractor.

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ELECTION POSSIBILITIES.

The Dominion Government May be Guided by Quebec West and Verchers.

Inquiry Into Northwest Freight Rates—Quarrels in the Cabinet.

From our own correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—The appointment of a commission to inquire into the freight rates of the Canadian Pacific railway and the opening of tenders—so-called—for the construction of the Pacific cable were the two principal events in political circles last week. Two officials of the department of the interior have been appointed to make a departmental investigation into the question of freight rates. The inquiry will be conducted under the charge of the railway department. As government officials, of course they will obey the behests of the government. It will give an excuse for the administration not doing anything until the commission has reported, and the report will be made whenever the government says so.

As to the tenders for the Pacific cable, in the first place it has never been decided to construct the Pacific cable. What the government has asked for is an estimated cost of the cable proposing that a decision to construct it was arrived at. Without the assistance of the British government there will be no cable, and so far the British government has not consented to give any assistance. Canada is, of course, desirous for the cable, and every one will be delighted to see it laid, but it is just as well to understand what is meant when it is said that so many tenders have been received for the construction of the cable. The figures have not been given to the public, but of the six parties who have tendered all reside in London, England.

The ministers are at present making a political tour of the Maritime Provinces. They spoke at Moncton, N. B., on Tuesday last, and the minister of public works was profuse in his promises to the people there as well as elsewhere of new public works. Moncton is going to have a dry dock. Sir Charles Herbert Tupper and Controller Wallace are along with Mr. Ouimet. Besides the ministers there are Deputy Speaker Bergeron and two or three French members on the tour. Hon. John Costigan, although he represents the province in the

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR

Items of Interest Respecting Mining and Farming on the Mainland.

Hops Being Sent to England From Lord Aberdeen's Ranch in Okanagan.

Revelstoke Mail. The mining business done at the Revelstoke office this season shows that ten mineral and thirteen placer claims were located; ten leases were issued in Big Bend and two in the Lardreau.

The Big Bend several thousand dollars have been spent in development work during the summer. Between seventy and eighty men have been engaged, but there were four or five weeks of enforced idleness—in some cases more than three months—on account of the disastrous floods and washouts, which destroyed many thousand dollars worth of mine buildings, flumes, dams, etc. It is estimated that the output would have been nearly double had the season been favorable. Competent authorities predict that next season's output will be the greatest in the recent history of the country.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Total amount is \$15,000.

Nakusp Ledger.

This week's shipments of ore from the Slovan via Nakusp establishes a record which will not be broken for some time. The ore has been from the store house of the Slovan Star at Three Forks and has been forwarded to Omaha. Both the Lytton and the Kootenay have been handling the article, the latter having the aid of the scow. Three hundred and eighty-four tons in all, or 26 carloads, have been sent out since last reporting at a release value of \$88,400. This week's hauling will finish the Slovan Star's contract, but 1000 tons more will be shipped out in January, H. Mann securing the job of getting it out to the Forks. The Noble Five people have concluded to export 500 tons of ore, followed by several hundred more from the Mountain Chief. The Alpha is piling up 100 tons at Silverton, to be handled probably at the end of the month, with heavier lists in January. The Fisher has also contracted to haul five tons daily at Silverton, as the nucleus of a big shipment. It is estimated that over ten thousand tons of high grade ore is on the dumps of the various Slovan mines, awaiting the advent of snow to wash and the ship, to say nothing for the immense bodies of concentrates or second-class matter, in which Captain Moore's establishment will figure. From the Le Roi, on Trail Creek, 54 tons, valued at \$2700, were forwarded to East Helena. The Silver King sent out 108 tons of ore to Denver, Col., at a valuation of \$10,800.

The C. P. R. are now figuring on a large steam barge to ply between this port and the foot of the Arrow Lake railway. That would obviate the double handling of the ore here, as the cars would be run on to the barge and conveyed to the upper railway, and so on direct to the smelter. The barge would be built here and be capable of transporting a dozen cars.

The lower end of Kootenay lake was the scene of a fatal gunning accident Thursday. Gus Adams and J. Keppler were out hunting, and a stray shot from the former's rifle struck Keppler above the knee and glanced into his body. Adams started with the wounded man in a boat for assistance. The steamer Nelson was met and Keppler was taken to Bonner's Ferry, where the wound was pronounced fatal.

The construction company find it a difficult task to get men to finish ballasting up the railway. Fifty or 60 hands are employed, but there is room for 200. With the present small gang it will be a month yet ere the job is ended.

Some elegant samples of mica from the claims recently located across the lake are being exhibited in town, and are exciting much comment. Quite large blocks are being shown, with the crystals pure and clear, and of a beautiful white. The samples were taken from the surface, the veins leading direct into the rock.

Trail creek-ores average in gold to the ton as follows: Le Roi, \$42; Josie, \$36 to \$40; War Eagle, \$24 to \$33; Nickel Plate, \$70 to \$80; Oiler, \$12.

An Indian named Qualstak, belonging to the North Thompson reserve, brought in the news last week that he had found the skeleton of a man on the Stillwater, about 100 miles from Kamloops. Qualstak is a noted hunter and trapper, and on his way down from the northern country came upon the body. Wolves and bears had done their ghastly work, and almost all the flesh had been eaten from the man's body. The head was so much swollen that the man could not be recognized. There were some shreds of clothing left. The body was found about three miles above where Gott Brothers found the canoe adrift last summer and about 40 miles from where the cache of provisions was found. There is a strong probability that the remains found are those of one of the McCabe party who went northward last April. Mr. D. McLean and an Indian left Saturday to visit the place and make further investigations.

Mr. Andrew Clarke, of Montreal, who went up to see the discovery of coal on the North Thompson, returned last Saturday afternoon. He made an examination of the croppings and brought down about 50 pounds as a sample. He thinks that there is likely to be better coal underlying the seam found, which could only be found by boring, but it

is questionable whether, with present facilities of transportation, it would be profitable to work the deposit.

News has just been received from the far north of the sad drowning of Wm. Sanford, and also a friend. Sanford was born at Cache creek, was about 19 years of age, and was highly respected by all those who came in personal contact with him. His gallant action will never be forgotten, for he died in trying to save another man's life. In the early part of the spring some five men, accompanied by William Sanford, started on a prospecting tour towards the Arctic—the Mackenzie river. They took a pack animal and a supply of provisions to last for five years. It was on Nation river that one of the party was struggling for life, when young Sanford jumped in to save the drowning man, and both met a watery grave. He leaves a mother, three sisters and a brother to mourn his untimely loss.

Thomas G. Earl's wife, of the North Thompson, died at the Royal Inland hospital on Monday morning of pneumonia and was buried on Wednesday. Mr. Willis had suffered for some weeks from a bad cold, which developed into the more malignant pneumonia a fortnight before his death. Mr. Willis was an Englishman, who, after spending a few weeks through some of the mining states, came to Kamloops and eight years ago took up a ranch on the North Thompson. He put in a rather extensive plant for irrigating and was considered a careful, competent farmer. He was 42 years of age and leaves a widow and three small children.

The Lytton correspondent of the Kamloops Sentinel says:

The viceregal party passed through to-day. His lordship went over to Thomas G. Earl's farm, and thoroughly enjoyed the trip although the weather was not favorable, as it was blowing a heavy wind and the river was very hard to navigate; but his lordship does not allow trifles to bother him. He went through Earl's orchard and had a long chat on fruit raising. Mr. A. F. Haattier met him at the train with his spanking team of bays and drove him to the ferry. When returning the boat was drifting backward, and as his lordship was in a hurry he got out and towed the boat along shore while the Indian ferry-men sat in the boat. We thought it rather funny to see our governor-general hauling two Indians along in a boat. He expressed his regret that we were so inconvenienced for want of a bridge across the Thompson, but was satisfied that the government would attend to the matter at the present session. He was greatly pleased with Mr. Earl's orchard, and carried off samples of all the different kinds of apples.

Midway Advance.

Messrs. S. Mangott and D. McEachern, of the Morning Star, Fairview, have leased the Strathre company's stamp mill for the winter and will commence crushing ore on or about the 20th of the month. This is welcome news to the people of Fairview and the district generally. There is plenty of money in sight in the Morning Star, and "Steve and Danny" are not going to let it lie in the ground. Fairview owes a good deal to their pluck and energy.

Hops are now being shipped from the Aberdeen estate to England. Although it is understood the prices are not quite up to those of last year, yet it is pleasing to be assured that the crop was about equal and the quality if anything superior to last year's sample.

Dr. L. Beckingsale, "resident physician for the Kettle river district" is in California. Why Dr. Beckingsale received the appointment, considering that he never set foot in the district, is incomprehensible. The appropriation should be given to Dr. Jakes, who has made Kettle river his home.

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"DON'T DO IT AGAIN."

The City Fathers Advise the Old Men of the Home to be Good Old Boys.

A New Leaf to be Turned in the History of the Institution Immediately.

The city council yesterday afternoon decided as a result of the old men's home investigation to begin on a new page, and to give the old men said to be nuisances another chance to redeem their good character.

Yesterday's Times contained a portion of the discussion on the subject. The following discussion took place after the paper had gone to press:

Caretaker Sutherland of the home handed in the following:

Victoria, November 15th, 1894.

To His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen: In continuation of my defence, I would point out the fact that the two inmates, who made complaints that were at all worth considering, that without bringing any further witnesses I have already proven them false.

In the case of the chickens, Copeland and McFadden stated on their oath, that I had taken them away and did not receive any in exchange. I hereby enclose you Mr. Sylvester's statement in regard to the transaction. Those two witnesses have stated that I have taken an arm chair, which was presented to the home, to my house. This was also proven false, as I produced the only arm chairs that were presented to the home, since I took charge of it. They also stated that I had taken a tub or tubs of grease for which there was no return made to the home. In this connection I produce Mr. W. J. Pendray's statement to the mayor and council, stating that he had received from Mrs. Sutherland several tubs of grease, for which he gave in return electric soap, but no cash. He (Mr. Pendray) did not keep a book account of it, or should be able to show you the amount.

Mr. McFadden stated that he never violated the rules of the home, nor was he ever reported for violating the rules of the home. I have produced a letter from the chairman of the committee which showed that his statement was false. It is a well understood rule of law that when a witness has been proven false in part of his evidence that the whole of his evidence is entirely worthless. Those were the most serious complaints, and I have proven them false, consequently the insinuations these men made of my pilfering or using the men's property, are false.

In regard to Halfpenny's bed not being made once a week I can prove by W. Somner and S. Bates that their evidence is false, for those two men make it his bed every day. Halfpenny also stated to the aldermen that he was perfectly satisfied.

In regard to Blumner, he made no charges, and provided he did not know what credence to give to his evidence.

High McKenzie stated that there were apples brought to the table without taking either the peeling off or taking the cores out of them. Now, every person that knows apples, and I contend, gentlemen, that it is the proper way to serve them. The rest of McKenzie's evidence was favorable to me.

Gentlemen, I would respectfully point out to you that the evidence taken was overwhelmingly in my favor, and of the twenty-one inmates who have examined the evidence were decidedly favorable to me. Now, I contend that taking the great advantage under which I labor into consideration, having my own enemies in the home, who do nothing from morning till night, day in and day out trying to agitate the other inmates and also trying to prejudice them against me, I contend, gentlemen, that it is an excellent showing for me and it demonstrates without a doubt that if these two inmates were removed harmony would prevail in the home.

I appeal to your honorable body to exonerate me on the grounds that I have not been proven guilty in any particular, rather the preconceived prejudice that was brought against me through the vile rumors those inmates circulated about me, have been removed through this investigation. I take the liberty of stating that in conclusion that if the committee would back me up in carrying out the rules of the home and visit every violation of the same with some form of punishment then we would have harmony in the home. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant, H. A. SUTHERLAND, Caretaker.

Ald. Harris asked for a copy of the rules. The rules were produced and read. They were not thought by some to be explicit enough, while others deemed them the right thing if they were only carried out.

Ald. Ledingham thought a new leaf should be turned over. He moved in amendment that there be neither expulsion nor suspension, but that the rules of the institution be carried out henceforth.

Ald. Humphrey said that if Copeland and McFadden were put in jail for a week it would do the good.

Ald. Harris thought all the men should work. The medical health officer should attend regularly and he should decide who were able to work.

Ald. Dwyer said it would save Copeland and McFadden a great deal of trouble if they had their whiskey out at the home.

Ald. Harris drafted the following resolution: "That McFadden and Copeland be informed that the charges against the caretaker were not proved, and any infraction of the rules hereafter would be followed by suspension from the home; that the caretaker be notified that strict discipline must be carried out in the future in accordance with the rules and the interpretation of the rules he should consult the committee; that the health officer visit the home every week and decide what inmates are fit for work, and that the caretaker parcel out the work each day and keep a record of the same."

Ald. Baker thought some of the charges had been proved.

Ald. Humphrey said there was lying about the suit of clothes.

Ald. Styles—"I don't know about that."

Ald. Dwyer withdrew his motion and the resolutions were carried. Three aldermen did not hold up their hands.

Ald. Ledingham brought up the question of proposed amendments to the municipalities act. He submitted the following written summary of his opinion after looking thoroughly into the subject:

It was evident that the cities of the province required an act applicable only to the cities, and that no amendment be made to the same unless notice of such proposed amendment be given to the respective councils concerned. Under the present mode of extending powers to municipalities it was necessary that each city have a special act of its own, but if a freer hand could be given to the council on one hand and better safeguards for the protection of the ratepayers against an ill advised council on the other, there was nothing to prevent the government at the present session from granting such legislation. Every council during his recollection had been hampered because reasonable powers which were extended were abused because of improper safeguards, leaving the electors almost entirely at the mercy of the council. It was the duty of the council while asking for a cities act, or the amending of the old one, to obtain as free a hand as possible, but at the same time to rest in such a way that no council would be able to use any such freedom against the wishes or the best interests of all concerned.

Ald. Humphrey said there should be a representative from each city in the province to deal with the matter. Ald. Munn advocated that all the amendments to the municipalities act be consolidated. The further discussion of the subject was adjourned until another meeting.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

The Position of the Various European Powers Towards One Another.

How New American Loan Was Received in London—French Conspirators.

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The Times says in a leader on the American treasury loan: "It must draw gold from the hoards, which are most numerous in California and the west generally. We hope that the stipulation of gold subscription by the government will not bring about a premium on the metal through the government itself putting a kind of boycott on currency dollars. The interest in the experiment in the United States for the war up to the present has been about thirty million pounds."

The Daily News says of the proposed bond issue in Washington: "The issue of treasury bonds in America will not be a success, but any step towards improving the United States currency would have a marked effect upon the situation. Confidence in American credit would strengthen and the power of the country to attract gold would speedily reassert itself."

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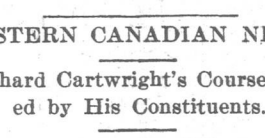
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PROFESSOR CHARLES FAUVEL, M.D.

ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED SPECIALISTS IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE.—FOUNDER OF A LARGE FREE DISPENSARY IN PARIS.



Professor Fauvel was born in 1830, at Amiens, and now resides in Paris. For his high attainments in his profession he has received almost every mark of distinction that could be conferred upon him by his country or his conferees in medicine. These are his words, 'Of all the tonics, none equal 'Vin Mariani'. I use purely equal and for my family, and have prescribed it for more than twenty years with unvarying satisfaction to myself and patients.' Vin Mariani is the only tonic-stimulant without any unpleasant reaction and which may be taken weakly, nervously, irritable, if you feel a want of energy and have not a good appetite, just try 'Vin Mariani'. Surely a remedy recommended by hundreds of eminent people the world over is worth a single trial. Send stamp to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian agents, and receive, gratis, a beautiful little album containing the photographs of many celebrities who have testified to the excellence of 'Vin Mariani'!

EASTERN CANADIAN NEWS.

Sir Richard Cartwright's Course Endorsed by His Constituents. Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—Judgments were delivered in connection with the assets here this morning as follows: Charles Chadwick, for rape, four years in the penitentiary; Fred Marcellais, house breaking, two years; George W. Earle, for rape, twenty-three months in the common jail.

Montreal, Nov. 17.—Some time during the night the Theatre Royal safe was blown open and robbed of \$30,000 in American bonds besides railway stocks. Several hundred dollars of yesterday's receipts were also taken.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—It is probable that Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh will be able to return west next week. He was able to take short drives a few days ago, but it was found this irritated his hip joint. Sir James Grant has found that the ligaments connecting his hip joints have been displaced, rendering the motion of the muscles of the leg painful.

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 17.—Sir Richard Cartwright's series of meetings in South Oxford concluded with a rousing meeting at Norwich on Thursday night. A resolution was passed endorsing Sir Richard's course during the last session of parliament and pledging him support at the coming elections.

THE DEAD 'CZAR.

Royal Visitors Attend Requiem Service at the Fortress Cathedral. St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—The Grand Duke Vladimir, representing the czar, a large staff of high officers, Count Montebello, the French ambassador, and his staff, the governor of St. Petersburg and many other prominent officials, welcomed the French delegation which arrived at the station this afternoon. The grand duke and General Bois d'Arcy, that the czar had been deeply touched by the warmth and spontaneity of France's sympathy.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—The czar, carina, and all the royal visitors attended a requiem service for the dead czar at the fortress cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul this morning.

Cold in the head—Nasal Balm gives instant relief; speedily cures. Never fails.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

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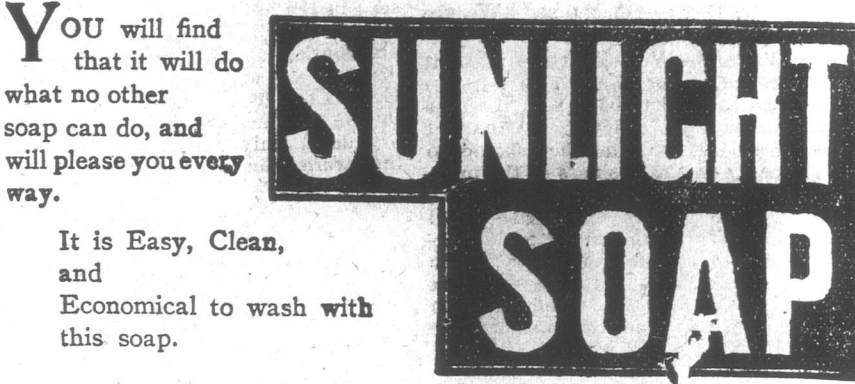
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DON'T LET ANOTHER WASH-DAY GO BY WITHOUT USING



C. R. KING, VICTORIA, Agent for British Columbia.

THE EASTERN WAR.

Li Hung Chang Caricatured—The Japanese Advance.

London, Nov. 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says that the emperor received the foreign ministers to-day within the precincts of the Pekin palace. Li Hung Chang's vicissitudes have had a noteworthy effect upon his hold on the popular mind. A caricature published in Tientsin and posted on the wall represents him on the back of a tortoise with a cannon under his right arm sinking a Japanese cruiser. Another shows him as a fish at the point of being hooked. In the placard Li Hung Chang is called Wongpo, the lowest name of derision.

Col. von Hanneken lately submitted at the foreign board's request a scheme of military reorganization. The emperor and the Manchu statesmen approved the scheme, but the stratagem of certain wealthy Taotais frustrated it.

The Tokio correspondent of the Central News telegraphs: Japan has not yet received any peace overtures from China. If Japan accepts the American offer of mediation she will do so only upon certain conditions concerning the question of indemnity. It is understood that Japan's actual outlay for the war up to the present has been about thirty million pounds.

Dispatches from Field Marshal Yamagata say that he is continuing his advance in Manchuria. His left division is marching upon Sui Yen, where a force of twenty thousand Chinese is encamped. The right division recently routed a large force of Chinese cavalry on the road to Lin San Kwan, which was occupied later without opposition. The division is now advancing upon Wo Tin Ting, where the Chinese under General Ho have taken a position.

The Tientsin correspondent of the Times says: Prince Kung sent back to Port Arthur General Shiao with a force of two thousand men. They made a vigorous defence east of Kinchow on the 7th and checked the Japanese advance, though unsupported by the other commanders. Another severe fight took place on the 8th, when General Shiao was overcome by the Japanese then occupying Kinchow. Some thousands of refugees fleeing from Kinchow towards the villages in the vicinity were mistaken for the enemy by the Japanese, who fired on them from the defences, killing hundreds.

The Daily Graphic has this dispatch from Tientsin: Chinese reports emanating from Port Arthur are to the effect that the Chinese still hold two forts at the Japanese attack, and the garrison is Talien Wan and have repulsed the Japanese after desperate fighting. The Japanese are said to be closing gradually around the Chinese position. At Port Arthur preparation has been made for the Japanese attack, and the garrison is resolved to offer a vigorous resistance. Part of General Sung's army has taken Kinchow and Motien Ling. The Japanese were routed and pursued for miles.

The Central News has this from its Shanghai correspondent: General Wei has been beheaded in consequence of the defeat of the Chinese army under him suffered at Ping Yang.

From Chemupo the Times has this dispatch: The rebellious Tonghaks are very active. The Japanese armed six hundred Korean soldiers and dispatched them against the rebels, whom the Koreans joined. The Tonghaks are issuing notices declaring that the king is a protraiter and must be delivered. They quote a secret message from the king appealing for help.

The Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: The pope follows the war in the east with interest, hoping that the collapse of China will favor the Christian propaganda. He wishes, after the war, to establish a hierarchy in China, and he will negotiate with Japan for diplomatic relations.

Officials of the Chinese government at Tientsin made the apologies demanded by the British government officials for the outrage committed by the Chinese soldiers on the steamship Ching Kang in August. The Ching Kang was saluted by the guns of the Taku forts and the required apology was made to the British minister.

A Great Battle is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain the victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag the victim to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore bodily health for many years.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sickness, indigestion and biliousness. 25c.

LOW SPIRITED AND WEAK.

An Unfortunate Condition Far Too Common Among the Women of Canada.

Low spirited and weak is a condition that aptly describes the condition of far too many women in this country. They are old in appearance when they should be in the prime of womanhood. They are martyrs to headaches, easily tired and indisposed to exertion, and are pale and sallow in complexion. To those who are thus unfortunately situated, the following letter from Mrs. Daniel Gavey, Gaspe Basin, Que., will point the road to renewed health. Mrs. Gavey says: "For a number of years I have been more or less of an invalid. I was low spirited, weak and not able to do very much of the household work. My appetite was bad and I suffered from headaches and slightly from asthma. I used several medicines without beneficial results, and at last was advised by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used them for some time, and am again enjoying the very best of health. My whole system is toned up, and with the other troubles my asthma has disappeared. I consider Pink Pills an invaluable medicine, and recommend them to the thousands of women who are suffering as I was." In all cases of this kind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the only speedy and infallible cure. They enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves and drive out disease. Pink Pills cure when all other medicines fail. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent post paid on receipt of 5 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Every package contains the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Refuse all substitutes and imitations.

THE EASTERN WAR.

American Geological Official to Enter the Service of Japan. San Francisco, Nov. 17.—M. D. King, chief engineer of the Pacific geological and topographical survey department, has tendered his resignation, it is said, to enter the service of the Japanese government, and will leave on the next steamer for Japan. It is possible the representatives of the Chinese government in this city will prevent King from filling his contract.

London, Nov. 17.—A Yokohama dispatch says that a large number of sick and wounded Japanese soldiers are arriving in Ujina. The last of the conscripts who attained military age within the year 1894 are joining their representative colors.

London, Nov. 16.—The Morning Post has this dispatch from Shanghai: "The viceroy of the province of Schuen has been arrested, charged with murdering a Tartar general in command of the provincial troops. His object was to hide his pecuniations. Generals Yeh and Nieh have been stripped of their titles, rank and decorations in consequence of their discreditable failure in the battle of Ping Yang."

The Times publishes a dispatch from Tientsin saying that General Nieh reports that he was attacked at Talienwan on November 11th by the Japanese troops and succeeded in repulsing them. The Chinese general adds that the Japanese made a second attack upon the position he occupied on November 12. The Japanese were again repulsed and the Chinese pursued them toward Pungwang, which place General Nieh expected to reach soon after sending his report.

Showing a steady increase from the period was inaugurated. Then next the nation accurate gauge of a financially. In 1858 sterling; in 1868 894 million; in 1878 1,100 million; in 1888 1,600 million; in 1893 the rate \$161,000,000 in loss of 43 millions per cent. notwithstanding ports have been largely re-opened. The tariff for revenue has often declared the lower the price greater will be the revenue. The revenue abundance for the different per

Table with 2 columns: Millions, Millions. Data: 1846 1866, 2283 2888, 280.0 301.0

Direct taxation is in this expansion, yet duties largely help nation's income. The wealthy classes, as proved by every possible way assessed, and which is tally inadequate to wealth. The statisticians 1846 1866, 2283 2888, 280.0 301.0

Clearly there has of the well to do class has been reduced. The poor have not with decreased cost enable to increase post office savings bank invested in 1861. Private savings banks were small depositors. The 1846 1866, 2283 2888, 280.0 301.0

The trial of Louis Victor for the murder of Cheam Peter on Cheam Island on the 19th inst., is still in progress. Strong evidence of the prisoner's guilt has been adduced.

TUPPER'S FRIEND.

Andrew Onderdonk Looking After a Claim—Hull Booleers. Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Andrew Onderdonk, who built the British Columbia section of the C. P. R., is here pressing a claim he has against the government.

Writs are being prepared for the arrest of Mayor Aubrey and Ald. E. Holt, for hoodluming in connection with public contracts in that city.

WESTMINSTER NEWS.

Six Days from Cape Flattery to Port Angeles—Murder Trial. New Westminster, Nov. 16.—Schooner Buella arrived in port this morning from San Francisco to load lumber at the Brunette mills. Captain Johnson reports heavy fogs and was six days making the fifty miles between Cape Flattery and Port Angeles.

The trial of Louis Victor for the murder of Cheam Peter on Cheam Island on the 19th inst., is still in progress. Strong evidence of the prisoner's guilt has been adduced.

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PRICES

Men's MACKINTOSHES, \$5, \$7.50 and \$10. Gents' FINE OVERCOATS, \$7, \$8, \$10. Men's WINTER SUITS, \$6, \$7.75 and \$8.60. BOY'S SUITS, \$1.20, \$2 and \$2.50. Also CARDIGAN JACKETS, MELISSA and RIGBY Waterproofs, Fine UNDERWEAR, Etc., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Monday's Daily.
-The Nelson & Port Sheppard railway has made a general cut in its passenger and express baggage rates.
-The cold storage company expect a shipment to-day of one hundred dressed hogs, three hundred turkeys, fifty dressed calves, one hundred tons of potatoes and eighty tons of clover hay.
-The American Fish company, limited, of Vancouver, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The trustees are: A. H. B. Macgowan, J. B. Foley, D. W. McLeod, Mark S. Rose and J. M. Morris.
-An unmanageable horse, a dump cart combined broke one of the big plate glass windows of the Driad dining room this morning. The cart was backed up to the coal chute, the horse backed up too far and the legs of the trestle were driven through the window.

Public Analyst Carmichael has completed the analysis of the stomach of the late Mrs. Catherine Scott, who died at Nanaimo on October 12. He reports that she came to her death from eating "tainted or rotten food of some description."

It is stated that a society bluebook will be shortly issued here by a local firm. The bluebook will contain the names of the upper ten of the various cities of the province and a quantity of useful information. A San Francisco expert, it is said, will edit the publication.

A number of the members of the board of trade are questioning the right of the council of the board to pass a resolution such as the one passed a few days ago in regard to the duty on opium. A petition is being circulated asking the president to call a general meeting of the board to consider the question.

J. Buchanan, Thomas Stanton, Edward Burns, Richard Hunt and J. Harkins were yesterday afternoon committed for trial by Magistrate Macrae for robbing Munk's butcher shop. The facts were related in the Times yesterday and the hearing had not been concluded when the Times went to press. The live will be tried at the forthcoming assizes.

At the concert given by the ladies of Christ Church cathedral last night the following programme was presented: Selection on the organ; song, Mr. Roberts; song, Miss Janion; recitation, Mr. Stevenson; song, Miss Burns; the tom-tom; piano solo, Miss Briggs; song, Mrs. A. Martin; recitation, Mr. Scalfie; song, Mr. Kent. Each person entering received a ticket and had a chance in the tombola.

The Gazette of yesterday contains the following notice: Assessors are hereby notified that the time for the completion of their assessment rolls has been extended from the first day of September, instant, to the 15th day of December, 1894, on or before each date all rolls must be prepared; and the duties of all courts of revision and appeal are to be completed, and the rolls finally revised and completed, on or before the 30th day of December, 1894.

Captain Westmoreland of the sealing schooner C. D. Rand, who was some time ago fined \$250 for selling liquor to some of the Indians in his crew, has appealed the case and it is being heard in Vancouver to-day. Magistrate Macrae, who heard the case and imposed the fine, is in attendance as a witness and will be away for a couple of days. Justices of the Peace R. B. McMicking and Thomas Shotbolt will officiate at police court in his absence. The case of Amor de Cosmos, charged with an infraction of the health by-law, and that of Herbert Cuthbert, charged with breaking the weights and measures regulations, have been put off until Monday.

News has been received from the manager of the Horsely hydraulic mine in Cariboo of the results of the recent cleanup after half a month's work. The result, though considered very satisfactory, would have been still more so had not the frost interfered and prevented them getting the glittering metal in the "cuts." As it is the cleanup in the sluice boxes results in some \$13,000 worth of gold, and as the "cuts" are the richest portion, it may safely be said without exaggeration that as much more gold is in the "cuts," and that the total results of the half month's work will reach some \$26,000 worth of gold. At last reports the weather was moderating, and the manager hoped to get some of the gold out of the cuts before finally closing down for the winter.

At a meeting of the ladies' aid society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, last evening, the report of the treasurer, Mrs. MacDae, showed that the result of the society's work for the past season, seven months, amounted to four hundred and sixteen dollars, to be devoted to the removal of the debt, payment of recent improvements on church building and one or two items of incidental expenses. At the suggestion of Mrs. Cochrane, of Kingston, Ont., who visited the city last year, the society in common with some other similar societies in the city, adopted what is known as the "talent scheme" for raising funds. Forty members at the beginning of the season were given each one dollar with which to trade, returning at the end of the season the original one dollar capital with the gains, the latter having been found to range from 50 cents, the lowest, to \$30, the highest. The results in this case have shown this to be an excellent method of carrying on the work of the society and an improvement on bazaars and other methods usually adopted.

Constable McKay was attracted to the cabin district on Herald street this morning between three and four o'clock by the report of a pistol discharged twice in succession. Arriving at the place at

which the shooting occurred a woman named Ellen Burns alias French Annie, was given into custody by John Delunzio on a charge of robbing him. It seems that she had been living with him, they had a quarrel and according to his story she took his watch and chain, valued at \$42, a ring valued at \$10 and \$6 in cash. The shooting was done outside of the house and merely for devilment. The watch, chain and ring were found in her possession and she was charged with robbery. A second charge of shooting inside the city limits was also booked against her. The case was called in police court this morning but remained until Monday. The woman looked unclean and was miserably clothed when brought into court. She is not very strong physically, being reduced and broken down from the life she has been leading. She is more fit subject for a hospital or the refuge home than a prison.

Jessie May, the little four year old daughter of Mr. Williscroft, was killed at Fort Simpson by the accidental discharge of a gun while it was being taken down from a shelf. Mr. and Mrs. Williscroft were at the time visiting the waters and Mrs. Alexander. The funeral will take place on Saturday at 2:15 o'clock from the residence of Mr. Wm. Moell, 38 Kane street. No inquest was considered necessary.

Captains William and Clarence Cox, Capt. Keefe, and the Captains Magnuson returned last night on a trip to the west coast. They went down and signed their crews for the coming season. Capt. Clarence Cox says he never saw so much liquor as he has seen in the west coast. There was an American sloop on the coast selling liquor.

Arthur St. Cyr registered at the Driad last night. St. Cyr was in charge of a party of Canadian surveyors engaged on the Alaska boundary survey. His party have done micrometer work in Bear, Selkirk and Chickamin rivers. These rivers are in the latitude of about 56 degrees and their sources are glaciers which are in the north of the mountain range. The waters of these rivers are deep and rapid. The winters are severe. In June last there was one foot of snow, and in the bush the weather was so cloudy that no observation could be made. In the divide between Selkirk and Chickamin rivers the snow is so deep that a man could not walk for longer than ten minutes at a time. The party are now in making the way. This country is very rocky, but contains quite a quantity of spruce and cedar. There were indications of deposits of galena. Mr. St. Cyr found the best barometer compass available in his operations. He will arrive in Ottawa in a few days and report to the department.

Mr. L. McGovern, of Tacoma, who has been here for several months under medical attention, is out several hundred dollars and has been put to no end of trouble by being made the victim of a peevish woman. She got all ready to go home on Sunday last, and had her baggage and some household effects taken to the wharf. The boat she learned that she would have to get clearance papers and a consular certificate for her goods. She had to go to Tacoma at once, so she arranged to have the goods stored at the wharf until she could return on Tuesday. She came back on Tuesday and discovered to her horror that by mistake all of her luggage and boxes had been shipped to China on the Empress of Japan in place of the baggage of Mrs. Nichols, which was left on the dock. Mrs. McGovern can hardly stand the loss, if it is only of the time until the property can be retrieved. She has a number of boxes, and if the responsibility can be fixed there will very likely be a law suit for damages.

From Saturday's Daily.

Thanksgiving evening the Y. M. I. will give a dance.

A couple of small robberies were reported on the streets to-day but the police had not been called upon and knew nothing about them.

United States Consul Roberts has received a number of interesting bound volumes of United States papers, which he has presented to the legislative library.

Far West lodge, K. of P., has sent letters of condolence to P. S. R. Behnson on the death of his wife, and to the family of the late brother J. B. Carmichael.

Grand Chancellor Burns of the K. of P., has proclaimed January 27 Pythian Home day. The various city lodges have appointed committees to confer together for the appropriate celebration of the day.

William Smith is charged at Essington with the theft of \$250 from the safe of the Standard Cannery company. The evidence was so slim to justify commitment, and the case was remanded for the production of further witnesses.

C. D. Rand, president of the Burrard Inlet & Fraser Valley railway company, which has a charter to build a line from here to Sumas to connect with the Northern Pacific, denies the truth of the rumor that an English company has purchased its rights and will build the road.

There are \$250 worth of books on the way here from the east for the public library. They are largely standard works and books of reference. The reading room needs attention, and Aid. Ledingham and others are doing all they can to secure papers and magazines for it.

John Bray has been doing wholesale thieving at Essington and vicinity. He was arrested on October 27th and is lodged in jail, but the jail did not prove burglar proof, and when they came to see him in the morning he was gone. The hearing of the case was adjourned, and the constables are again after Bray.

riage license came all the way from Victoria.
-Before the meeting of the first Victoria company of the Boys' Brigade held at the Y. M. C. A. last evening Dr. Ernest Hunt delivered the first lecture in the St. John's ambulance course. The lecture was both interesting and instructive and there was a large attendance to hear it.

Mr. R. J. Hawkey, who has been principal of the Spring Ridge school for some time, leaves to-night for Toronto to begin the study of medicine. Before leaving his school his pupils made him the recipient of two neat and appropriate presents accompanied by a flattering address. Mrs. Hawkey goes east with her husband.

The City of Seattle arrived here last night at 8:45 o'clock and left again at 10 o'clock. She will be back on schedule time to-day. The City of Kingston will go to Tacoma Monday, leaving at 9 a.m. She will carry freight and passengers desirous of going through. The Kingston will be back on her run on Tuesday as usual.

John Wells, a young Nova Scotian, died from the effects of exposure near Essington on October 27th. Wells and a companion were out together in a boat and ran on a sand bar in the middle of the Anxular river. They had to remain there all night. Wells became chilled and feverish and was brought to Essington.

At a meeting of the Sir William Wallace society held last night A. G. Hay delivered a lecture on "Scottish Poets." The historical and peasant poets were treated at length, but particular attention was paid to Joanna Baillie, the female Shakespeare. Some of the plays of this talented woman were recited in America and England by Edmund Keen and John Kemble. The works of Ramsay, Scott, Hogg and Burns were also dealt with.

The English mail which was carried away by the Australian steamship Miowera left London on the night of November 3, and was less than thirteen days reaching here. The Miowera will very likely make Sydney in 20 days or less, giving that in the mail in 32 days, which will be very close to the record. The mail came to America via New York, and special care was taken by the C. P. R. to give it prompt delivery.

A San Francisco dispatch of this morning says: The tug Fearless has returned from the wreck of the British steamer Crown of England at Santa Rosa Island. The captain says it is impossible to float the steamer. The bulkheads are all gone and the bottom of the starboard side is full of holes and the tide ebbs and flows through the hull. Captain Metcalf, Lloyd's surveyor, is now on his way back to this port. It is believed he will report the vessel a total loss.

The Liberal Association meeting at Philharmonic Hall last night was largely attended and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced. After a very interesting discussion of the question of the selection of opposition candidates a resolution was unanimously adopted appointing a committee of five to report the names of available and suitable men, from which two would be chosen by a convention or mass meeting of oppositionists to be subsequently arranged for. The committee will report to the association in four weeks.

The new marine railway built in the upper harbor by Wm. Turpel has been completed, and at noon yesterday the schooner Sadie Turpel was hauled out. The operation was a very successful one, the vessel being hauled 250 feet in 12 minutes with a steam pressure of only 40 pounds. The schooner E. B. Marvin was hauled out on the second cradle this morning at 10 o'clock. The work was done quickly and very successfully. The works are a credit to Mr. Turpel and Messrs. Hinton and Penny of the Victoria Iron Works, who constructed the machinery. The railway will receive vessels up to 1000 tons register and 18 feet draught.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Discussed by the English Socialist and Radical Organ.

London, Nov. 19.-Reynolds' newspaper, the organ of the extreme radical and socialistic element of the English wage-workers takes a gloomy view of present and future conditions in the U. S. In an editorial on the conditions it takes occasion to say:

It seems that New York and other chief towns of the country are being studded with fortresses. We have seen some sketches of these bastilles, and certainly they look formidable enough to stand a tough siege. Are the consciences of millionaires pricking themselves? They are aware that their industrial swindles have made them objects of loathing to the whole working class community. At the same time the condition of trade in America is very far from satisfactory. There are here, many thousand workmen are among the unemployed. We have always been of the opinion that we shall have a social revolution in America sooner than in any other country. The specter of a present itself of a limited number of individuals of enormous wealth, and a large floating, shifting, miscellaneous population of millions of wretched, uneducated, ignorant, and homeless living almost from hand to mouth. The peculiar circumstances of American development have hitherto prevented the crisis being acute; in other words, the large extent of virgin territory enabled the swimming population to be poured into the republic to obtain a livelihood. Virgin soil is now nearly exhausted, and as we have no reason to anticipate during the next terrific strikes, the tug of war cannot long be delayed.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

How to Secure Release from the Distressing Symptoms that Follow in the train of a "Run Down" System.

The expression general debility is frequently made use of in referring to those who are weakly or whose system is run down, and it covers a multitude of symptoms that either singly or in the aggregate make life miserable, and hurry the victim to an early grave unless prompt and efficient means are taken to restore exhausted nature by building up the blood and assisting it to absorb pure oxygen, that great sustainer of all organic life. As a blood builder and nerve restorer Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People surpass all other remedies known to science. Their action is speedy and certain, building up the shattered system and driving out disease. Miss Olive E. Orde, Greywood, N. S., bears testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind. She says: "When I began using Pink Pills my whole system was run down to the extent that I was unable to do any house work. My appetite was poor, I had almost constant severe headaches, dizziness and other distressing symptoms, and in experiments with other remedies, I soon began to recover under the influence of your wonderful medicine, and am now as well as ever I was and feel that I owe my present good health to Pink Pills, which I cheerfully recommend to others who may be suffering from any of the troubles due to watery or poor blood, or shattered nerves, do not waste precious time, or your money, in experiments with other medicines—procure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once, and you will speedily be restored to full health and strength. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 5 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Avoid imitations and substitutes."

A Little Exaggeration.

The sealers will be very much pleased to read the following sealing statistics in a Victoria dispatch to the San Francisco Examiner: "Divided in sections the catch of the Canadian fleet as compared with last is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Species and Catch. Includes British Columbia catch, Japan coast catch, Copper Islands, Behring Sea catch, etc.

Total 294,474 70,822. This year's catch is only placed at about 200,000 more than it really was.

Esterville Farm, Rapid City, Man., December 23, 1892.

Messrs. DICK & CO., Montreal. Dear Sirs: I had a mare which was foul skinned and hide bound, the hair standing on an end, but after I used one of your Packages of Powders I found a wonderful difference in her appearance, and she is now as sleek and glossy as any animal can be. I shall not be without it in the future.

Yours truly, GEO. GERRY.

Take a Little Money And buy a lot of toys at Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas street. They have drums, guns, swords, pistols, express wagons, velocipedes, coll. carriages, toys, tea sets, dolls of all kinds, and every description of toys and fancy goods needed for the Xmas holidays. Their strong specialty is filling letter orders. Try them.

The Realm, of which Lady Colin Campbell is the editor, appeared last week, and was favorably received. In its first issue the Realm announces that the Duke of Argyll is engaged to Miss Knox Little.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

JOHN MESTON, BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandors Streets.

CARRIAGE MAKER BROAD STREET, BETWEEN JOHNSON AND PANDORS STREETS.

More CURES than any other medicine. Perfect ease to wearers than by all other description of toys and fancy goods needed for the Xmas holidays. Their strong specialty is filling letter orders. Try them.

CHARLES LITTLE, 124 King St. W., Toronto.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION. A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Headaches, Migraine, Indigestion, Stomach Troubles, etc. It is a perfect cure when all other remedies fail. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Throat Good, Use in Time. Sold by all druggists.

MEDICAL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Certain in its effects and never blisters. Send proofs below.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Dr. J. Kendall Co., Boston, Mass. I bought a splendid bay horse, some time ago with a spavin. I got him for \$30. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure and in one week I had him free from the disease. I got \$120 for using \$2 worth of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Dr. J. Kendall Co., Boston, Mass. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success. Cures on two horses and it is the best Liniment I have ever used.

Dr. J. Kendall Co., Boston, Mass. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success. Cures on two horses and it is the best Liniment I have ever used.

For Sale by all Druggists, or address Dr. J. Kendall Co., 127 N. BROAD ST., ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

THREE CURE YEARS & TEN. OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN. BEGINNING FIRST MONTH SECOND MONTH THIRD MONTH.

ABSOLUTELY. Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Dizziness, Headaches, etc. Sent by mail to any point in U.S. or Canada, securely sealed free from duty or inspection.

A Cure is Guaranteed. To everyone using this Remedy according to directions, or money cheerfully and conscientiously refunded. PRICE \$1.00, 5 PACKAGES \$5.00. Write for our Book "STARTLING FACTS" for men only. Tell us how to get well and stay well.

Address D. E. CAMPBELL, Family Chemist, SOLE AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C. ap15 ly-wk

O WEAKE MEN—Sufferers from nervous debility and sexual weakness! Don't spend your money for worthless patent medicine, but write to me confidentially stating your symptoms, and I will tell you how you may get cured FREE. Please don't send unless you need it, and enclose stamp for reply, sent securely sealed. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address GEO. VON PLATZ, Toronto, Canada.

To Exhibitors! STOCK At the FALL FAIRS.

If you would secure First Prize you must have your animal in the finest condition. DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER is the best Condition Powder known for horses and cattle. It tones up the whole system, regulates the bowels and kidneys, strengthens the digestion, turns a rough coat into a smooth and glossy one. It gives horses "good life," making them appear to be the best possible advantage.

Get DICK'S from your druggist or grocer or address DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482 Montreal.

EDUCATIONAL. VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK. (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.) The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Strait.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional Commercial and Modern Courses. Reasonable fees. Cricket, football swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A. (at 3 a.m. & 7 p.m.)

Autumn term begins MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

Yokohama, No Empress of Chi Press.—The Japara continues its share of a show part of the Chinese taken on Oct was resumed on ward Honghwang (Fenghwang), about tant on the city, as usual, heavy fighting. disorder, the course for Moukber following the Newchwang, and ward toward Ta they may have quite recently. running away in dered that Hong their arrangement effective to insure twenty thousand contains. Gene say nothing on the ward to the seizure tion he is ex of the Manchuria fifty-five field can and rounds with two million rounds. The tot lost by the Ching July and the end and five.

General Yamag announcing to the ly occupied territory to fear from pursue their occu abstain from the ment of the soil this effect have the line of marc been accepted w their homes. Most treatment return learned that no and many have officers of the ar able to secure the General Yamagata for the ren established a government under to hear all compl justly. The effe populace is to general and appe tude. The press spoken in con government will which they were from their prede have volunteered where large quantities will next unna have been scattered hosts on to the old Manch head of the Latu if the main body is kept secret.

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Fear is teaching a lesson which he ly refused to lea he condescends t outrages committ allen residents was issued Octo the streets of E his majesty ex tative benevolen tries of the west plies to his own panese vermin) an tion, and this disturbed the pu aged the disorder modest strangers sionaries. To e fluence the emp that if any of behavior toward cans, their cond and every one of ported to his sup with. Let ever and not oppose.

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Mrs. Maybrick Victoria London, Nov the 16-year-old son, M. P., wa

Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 10—No. 27.
WHOLE NUMBER 500.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1894.

PART 11

FLIGHT OF THE CHINESE

The Japanese Army in Manchuria Meets With No Resistance—Japan's Policy.

Chinese Emperor Seeks to Protect Foreigners in Japan—Late War News.

Yokohama, Nov. 9.—(Per steamship Empress of China to the Associated Press.)—The Japanese army in Manchuria continues its march of invasion with scarcely a show of opposition on the part of the Chinese. Chiu Lien having been taken on October 26th, the advance was resumed on the following day toward Hongkiang (sometimes written Fenghwang), about thirty-five miles distant on the route to Moukden. This city, again, was entered on October 31st, and, as usual, without the necessity of heavy fighting. The garrison fled in disorder, the majority shaping their course for Moukden, a considerable number following the road to Hai Chien and Newchwang, and a few turning southward toward Taikosan, at which place they may have landed from transports quite recently. It is stated that before running away the Chinese generals ordered that Hongkiang be burned, but their arrangements were not sufficiently effective to insure the destruction of the twenty thousand houses which the place contains. General Yamagata's reports say nothing on this subject, but with regard to the seizures of arms and ammunition he is explicit. Since the opening of the Manchuria campaign he has taken fifty-five field cannon with twenty thousand rounds and fifteen hundred rifles with two million five hundred thousand rounds. The total number of field pieces lost by the Chinese between the end of July and the end of October is one hundred and five.

General Yamagata has lost no time in announcing to the inhabitants of the newly occupied territory that they have nothing to fear from the Japanese if they pursue their occupations peacefully and abstain from interference with the movements of the soldiers. Notices along this effect have been displayed all along the line of march, and appear to have been accepted with confidence and satisfaction. Most of those who forsake their homes in apprehension of harsh treatment returned as soon as they learned that no harm would befall them, and many have sought employment from officers of the army. Deeming it advisable to secure the good will of the populace Yamagata has remitted all taxes for the year under the year and has established a temporary committee of government under the control of a secretary from the legation at Seoul, who is to hear all complaints and consider them justly. The effect of all this upon the populace is to call forth assurances of general and apparently unfeigned gratitude. The peasantry are especially outspoken in contrasting the treatment they received from the new comers with that which they were compelled to endure from their predecessors. Many of them have volunteered to point out the places where large quantities of war material and provisions are hidden away. The food supply left by the Chinese is said to be enormous.

No information is officially announced as to the direction in which General Yamagata will next march. Flying columns have been sent in pursuit of the scattered hosts on the two roads leading to the old Manchurian peninsula, and the head of the Lailu Tung peninsula, but if the main body has set out on its course it is kept secret.

The censorship over the Japanese newspapers has been much relaxed, and extras are issued every day declaring that Gen. Oyama's army has landed safely, and fixing upon various different places as the spot of debarkation. The capture of Port Arthur and other strongholds of the northern entrance of the Gulf of Pichili is constantly proclaimed, but the government will say nothing to confirm or to deny these statements. Telegrams from Shanghai will carry to America and Europe the first news of events in which Oyama and his followers are concerned.

Fear is teaching the Chinese emperor a lesson which he has hitherto stubbornly refused to learn. For the first time he condescends to notice personally the outrages committed by his subjects upon alien residents in his domains. An edict was issued October 24th and posted in the streets of Peking, announcing that his majesty exercises the same authoritative benevolence over the foreign countries of the west as that which he applies to his own. Only the *Wojen* (Japanese vermin) are excluded from his protection, and this is because they have disturbed the public peace and encouraged the disorderly classes in China to molest strangers, and particularly missionaries. To counteract their evil influence, the emperor now warns his people that if any of them be remiss in their behavior toward Europeans and Americans, "their conduct will be investigated and every one of them without fail reported to his superior and severely dealt with. Let every one trembly obey and not oppose. A special decree."

Another proclamation from the throne makes it evident that the emperor still regards the naval battle of Taikosan as a success. The fact that three Japanese ships were sunk is studiously repeated, and in the distribution of rewards to the various officers concerned great stress is laid upon their services in breaking up the Japanese plan of landing an army, and insuring the safe debarkation of the

Chinese troops near the Yalu river. Britons, peacock feathers and stars are plentifully bestowed upon von Hanneken and others, and to the families of foreigners who were killed two years' pay has been granted, together with posthumous honors.

The insufficient supply of grain in the northern Chinese provinces excites increasing alarm. The usual winter supply is suggested merely by the remembrance that the court escaped to Jehol at the time when the capital was captured by the English and French thirty-five years ago. At this moment it does not appear that anything could be gained by the emperor's hurried withdrawal from his present quarters, and the rumors will need confirmation before receiving general credit.

Preparations for closing the port of Ningpo to trade are in progress. Count Inoue arrived in Seoul on October 20th, and at once assumed control of the Japanese legation. His presence is much needed. The government is rapidly falling into disorder, and a strong hand alone can compel it to fulfil the pledges given three months ago. Assassination has again been resorted to in the capital. The vice-minister of justice—a strong partisan of Japan—was murdered October 31st, and great uneasiness is felt by his political associates in office.

Captain Goodrich, of the United States ship Concord, has been received in audience by the king of Korea. Much attention is given by the Japanese press to the subject of a foreign loan, and the question as to its expediency is earnestly debated in financial circles. The government is at present strongly opposed to the idea of borrowing from abroad, and its policy of independence is supported by the leading newspapers and by the most important fiscal institution in the empire—namely, the Bank of Japan. The manufacturing class also believes in relying upon domestic sources for the requisite supplies. The chambers of commerce, on the other hand, are throughout the country in favor of accepting external aid. They argue that any further withdrawal of large sums from circulation will result in serious derangement of business and great suffering in many quarters.

Keenest witted of Japanese financiers, and whose management of the treasury during the perilous years which followed the restoration freed the nation from monetary embarrassments and thoroughly established its credit, is uncompromising in his advocacy of an American or European loan. But he is no longer in the government and has no power to enforce his opinions. The popular voice is loud in asserting the ability of the country to sustain all burdens that the war may impose upon it, and in denouncing every suggestion to the contrary as timorous and unpatriotic. But at least the question is discussed, and even this was impossible a month ago.

The Korean prince has started for home after enjoying a round of entertainments offered him by various government officials. While in Tokio he naively attempted a few diplomatic coquetries with some of the foreign ministers, apparently unconscious that the game might prove dangerous if carried too far. His inexperience led him occasionally to overstep the bounds of etiquette, but these indiscretions were leniently overlooked, and his harmless display of international intrigue was permitted to proceed without interruption. The circumstances in which his country is placed are considered as entitling him to a good deal of indulgence.

The German government has offered, through its minister in Tokio, the use of its hospital in Yokohama during the war.

It is now decided that the bonds of the war loan shall be of five denominations—five thousand, one thousand, five hundred, one hundred, and fifty yen. The last named are for the benefit of small investors.

Facilities of communicating with their families and friends have been offered to all the Chinese prisoners of war confined in Japan.

Count Kamei, an accomplished amateur artist, accompanied by twenty photographic operators, has set out to join the army of General Oyama, with the purpose of obtaining material for illustration of the Japanese movements in the Liautung region.

Mr. F. F. Crocker, president of the Oriental and Occidental steamship company, accompanied by Mr. D. O. Mills, has just concluded a short visit to Japan, during which they were hospitably entertained by Mr. Iwasaki Yanoauke, the pioneer of great Japanese steamship enterprises, and Mr. Yoshikawa, the president of the Nippon Yusen line, which communicates with all parts of the Asiatic coast, from Liberia to India. The travellers are now on their way to Hong Kong.

The official report of the great earthquake of October 22nd, in the north of Japan, shows that two thousand one hundred and fifty-five houses were overthrown, two thousand and six houses were burned, four hundred and eighty-two persons killed and six hundred and sixty-one injured. The loss of property is estimated at over ten million yen.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

To-Day's Events in the Dominion—Bricklayers Strike Against a P. F. A. Man.

An International Exposition Proposed to be Held at Montreal in 1896.

Kingston, Nov. 21.—For the third time the petitioner against Dr. Smythe as M. P. P. has withdrawn his name from the protest. The first was Robert McConnell, the second Archibald Waldie and the third Thomas Keyes. The latter announced his intention this morning. The Liberals are looking for another person to place his signature to the petition.

London, Ont., Nov. 21.—Dean Hole, of Rochester cathedral, England, in an interview expressed himself in favor of Sunday cars. "I should like," he said, "to see a Sunday car service in your city, which would make God's gifts of sunlight and fresh air free to the poor as well as to the rich."

A cablegram from Cocanada says: Rev. H. I. Barrow, Baptist missionary to Maasgatan, died on Sunday evening. When last heard from he was in good health. He had fully acquired the language and was doing excellent work among the Tegelus.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—On resuming the boodle investigation this morning, Nesbitt city counsel, said ex-Alderman Stewart would be given a chance to defend himself. All the aldermen accused, he said, would be given a chance to defend themselves. Judge Macdougall concurred. Guelph, of Detroit, was present in connection with the asphalt boodle. He will give evidence showing how the ring treated him. This case was the first taken up, and the entire details of the case will be given in the next issue.

Montreal, Nov. 21.—Joseph H. Stiles, who was Britain's commissioner to the world's fair and midwinter fair at San Francisco, wishes to organize an international exposition for Montreal in 1896. He has entered into an agreement with the Montreal exhibition company for their grounds. The exhibition will begin May 24th, last until October 31st, 1896, and all parts of the world will be asked to participate.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—This morning the bricklayers, who were working on George street went out on strike through the board of works committee putting a man on the gang that was a member of the P. F. A. The men went back to work after the committee had discharged the man.

Lumber sawed in the Ottawa valley this season shows that there were in all about 538,000,000 feet, an average season. The mills close about the end of this month.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—The police authorities are singularly reticent regarding the arrest of Clara Ford for the shooting of Frank Westwood, except admitting they are content that they have the guilty party. The department, it is said, has a strong case of circumstantial evidence. The girl was arraigned this morning and remanded for a week. Clara, besides having a penchant for men's clothing, looks much like a man in face, the manner, and she smokes a pipe.

Stratford, Nov. 21.—Malcolm Macfarlane was in St. Hyacinthe recently interviewing Eusebe Chatelle, little brother of the murderer of the late Keith girl at Listowel. Chatelle said he had received several letters from Toronto making inquiries about his brother's sanity and offering to defend him on that plea. He thought his brother was perfectly sane and asked Mr. Macfarlane's opinion as to the advisability of defending him. After giving Mr. Chatelle minute details of the evidence against the prisoner, Mr. Macfarlane said he did not think it would be advisable.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—The body of T. Kerwood, who mysteriously disappeared from a sleeping car on the Michigan Central some days ago, was found in the Welland Canal at Welland.

The Cabinet minister has received the news of the victory of Hobbs in the London election by a private wire at the parliament buildings, and were very enthusiastic over it.

At the afternoon session of the boodle investigation yesterday a mysterious game of poker in which several aldermen are said to have engaged the night before the day Guelph failed to get the contract, as was arranged he should, was investigated. The aldermen were heavy winners at the game.

Quebec, Nov. 21.—When the assembly met after the speech from the throne yesterday, Premier Talbot promised to make a statement regarding Hall's resignation. Marchand, leader of the opposition, wanted the house to adjourn out of respect to the late Mr. Mercier, but Premier Talbot refused.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—It now appears that the offer of troops by the Canadian government to the British government was for garrison duty at Halifax so as to leave the Halifax regulars free to be sent to the east.

London, Nov. 21.—The London election was held on Laurier's birthday. The result was a Liberal majority of 25.

GENERAL EZETA TALKS.

Says There Will Be No War Between Mexico and Guatemala.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—In an interview General Antonio Ezeta, who arrived from Mexico last evening, said:

"There is no prospect of war between Mexico and Guatemala. When I left President Diaz was in the city of Mexico, and he assured me that there was no ground for apprehension and that newspaper reports were without foundation. The disagreement between Mexico and Guatemala will be settled by arbitration. The tribunal which will legislate on this matter will meet in the city of Mexico shortly. I am advised that the representatives of the Guatemalan government left Guatemala on the 15th inst. by steamer, and will arrive in this city en route to Mexico in a few days."

NICARAGUAN CANAL.

The Establishment of a Mining Exchange Advocated.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 21.—The miners' convention unanimously resolved that the state legislature and federal congress be memorialized to enact laws to secure the early building and completion of the Nicaraguan canal. It was also resolved that a committee of five be appointed to formulate a plan for the establishment of a mining exchange or bureau where mines could be bought or sold and money received from miners on deposit and loaned upon mining property. Convention adjourned sine die at noon.

THE DEAD CZAR.

Students Do Not Care to Contribute a Wreath to his Memory.

Moscow, Nov. 16.—A subscription list started by some students to purchase a wreath for the dead czar, was seized and torn up by other students, who declared they would not permit a wreath to be placed on the bier of the dead emperor, who had doubled the college fees. For this two hundred students were arrested.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—The weather is cold, damp and foggy. The King and Crown Prince of Denmark arrived this morning and were received by Emperor Nicholas, the Prince of Wales and Duke of York. Their arrival was witnessed by a large crowd. Fully two thousand troops are in the city and others are arriving hourly. The emperor constantly wears the uniform of the Preobrazhenski regiment in which that of his late father is dressed. Thousands of persons continue to file by the casket of the dead czar. Italy will be represented at the czar's funeral by the Prince of Naples and Germany by Prince Henry of Prussia.

THE ARMENIAN HORROR.

British Ambassador Causes Consternation in the Turkish Government.

Sultan Orders a Commission to Make an Enquiry into the Massacre.

London, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Vienna states that a letter has been received from Smyrna reporting that Zeki Pasha, the Turkish marshal, with a detachment of Anizams and a field battery, massacred two thousand Armenians at Sassum. The bodies of the dead were left unburied, and their presence has caused an outbreak of cholera. Many Christians are reported to have fled by secret paths across the Russian frontier. So far there has been no official confirmation of this news, but if it is true it is for the powers to share in the responsibility by their failure to enforce the terms of the Berlin treaty, which imposes on them the duty of seeing that the Porte takes measures to protect the Armenians. The latter declare they hope for nothing from Europe, but they still have confidence in Great Britain. Numerous appeals have been made by the Armenians to the British foreign office.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says the energetic action of Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador to Turkey, has caused consternation among the members of the Turkish government. Everything has been done to keep secret the fact of the outrages.

A letter to the Standard from Constantinople says that in response to the protest made by Sir Philip Currie, the Porte has unreservedly withdrawn the charge against Mr. Halliwood, the British consul at Varna, of inciting the Armenians at Sassum and elsewhere to revolt. The charge grew out of the investigation made by Mr. Halliwood in the Armenian massacre and his report to the British ambassador. The governor of Bitlis, who is seriously involved in the outrage, made the charge, it is said, for the purpose of revenge. The sultan has decided to send a commission composed of three members of his military household and one civilian to Sassum for the purpose of making an impartial inquiry into the outrages on Armenians. The latest news is to the effect that many of the Armenians who were supposed to have been killed fled from the soldiery, and are now returning.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Men cried like children at a meeting of Armenians at Beyer's hall, Milwaukee and Chicago avenues, when the story of the atrocities of the Turks was retold. Some were there who may have lost sisters, brothers or parents in the recent slaughter. Pithful appeals were set up for the Christian people of the world to take cognizance of the dreadful persecution of the Armenians. The speakers talked of taking

THE VICTORIOUS JAPANESE.

They Continue the Chase of the Chinese—Confirmation of Former Victories.

An Outpost Captured at Port Arthur—Closing in on That Stronghold.

London, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Chee Foo reports that the Japanese have captured a fort two miles west of Port Arthur. The Chinese have taken refuge upon the highest hill in the vicinity, and it is reported that they are short of provisions. The Japanese are advancing down the peninsula safely. American missionaries at Tung Chow are threatened and the cruiser Baltimore has gone to their assistance.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—The Japanese legation received today, via St. Petersburg, official confirmation of the victory by the Japanese army under Marshal Yamagata over the Chinese army under General Ma at Sin Yuen. The Chinese numbered twenty thousand, and after three hours' fighting on the 18th they fled north.

The government of Japan, replying to the United States offer to mediate between China and Japan, expressed high appreciation of the kindly feeling of the United States, but says it believes the first overtures for peace should come from China.

FRANCH EXECUTED.

The Barcelona Anarchist Put to Death this Morning.

Barcelona, Nov. 21.—Salvador Franca, the chief conspirator in the bomb throwing plot which resulted in the death of thirty persons and the wounding of eighty others in the Lyceum theatre this city a little more than a year ago, was executed this morning. The prisoner through the last day and night of his life showed fear. He ate with good appetite. Last evening his wife and daughter called at the prison to endeavor to induce him to confess and accept the consolations of religion. He paid no heed to their appeals. The crowd which had collected about the prison in hopes of seeing the execution were disappointed by the military. Franca cried "Long Live Anarchy" as he was being led to the place of execution. He scoffed at religion to the last. A few minutes before he was put to death he sang, and continued his song until his place in the death chair until sundown and great crowds of people gazed at the distorted features of the dead man.

TUPPER ARRAIGNED.

He is Spending His Time Electioneering in England.

London, Nov. 21.—The Pall Mall Gazette severely arraigns Sir Charles Tupper in connection with the recent election in Forfarshire, Scotland. The paper particularly blames him for his attacks on the board of agriculture on account of the government's restrictions upon Canadian cattle.

DUTCH SUCCESS.

Rajah of Lombok and His Son Surrender.

Amsterdam, Nov. 21.—The government has received a dispatch stating that the Rajah of Lombok and his son have surrendered to the Dutch authorities and have been taken to Amisban.

CABLE NEWS.

The Resignation of Russian Foreign Minister Denied.

London, Nov. 21.—A St. Petersburg dispatch denies that the Russian foreign minister, De Giers, has retired.

The consensus of opinion among woolen goods dealers in London indicates a slow but encouraging increase in the export of high class goods to the United States since the passage of the American tariff bill.

Rome, Nov. 21.—Several more shocks of earthquake were felt at Reggio di Calabria this morning. The panic shook quakes at Messina but no further shocks are reported.

London, Nov. 21.—A Tientsin dispatch says the Bible was presented to the Dowager Empress of China on the recent occasion of her birthday. The gift was highly appreciated and the emperor has sent his chief eunuch to the Bible distributing depot in Peking to purchase another copy.

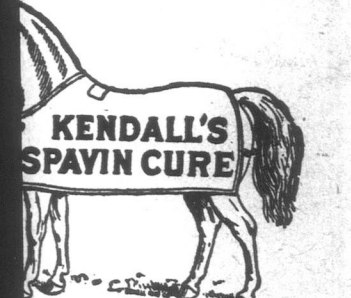
MADE CONFESSIONS.

The Emerald Smugglers Said to Have Peached Upon Others.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—It is alleged that Luke Greenwald and Wichman, two of the convicted members of the Emerald gang of smugglers, have made confessions implicating a well known lawyer and several others in the smuggling operations. Voss, the fugitive, who is now keeping a restaurant in Victoria, B. C., has, it is alleged, written to a friend in this city that if the government will promise not to prosecute him he will produce important documentary and other evidence against the ring.

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MRDICAL.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.
L'S SPAVIN CURE
Bought a splendid bay horse some 3 years ago. I got him for \$30. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. The spavin is gone now and he is as good as new. I got \$150 for him in nine weeks, so I got \$120 for my money.
W. S. MANSER, Esq., Lowell, Mass.

L'S SPAVIN CURE

SHAW, MEK, Dec. 16, 1888.
I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for my horse and it cured him. I have never used any other. I got \$150 for him in nine weeks, so I got \$120 for my money.
W. S. MANSER, Esq., Lowell, Mass.

CURE YEARS & TEN

R. GORDON'S

MEDY FOR MEN

First Month Second Month Third Month

Power, Nervousness, Losses, Diarrhoea, Abuse, Overwork, Indigestion, Blanks, Lack of Memory, Headaches, Leucorrhoea, or old age, the effects of colds and excesses, and all ailments, manhood and vigor, are restored by this MARVELOUS REMEDY.

is Guaranteed!

This Remedy according to directions, fully and conscientiously refunded. \$1.00, 6 PACKAGES \$5.00. Sent by mail, U.S. or Canada, securely duty or inspection. "STARTLING FACTS" for men how to get well and stay well.

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Daily Chemist
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Men—Sufferers from nervousness, sexual weakness! Don't waste money for worthless patent medicine. Write to me confidentially of your symptoms, and I will tell you how to get cured. FREE! Send unless you need it, and I will reply, sent securely. Correspondence strictly confidential. GEO. VON PLATZ, Fort...

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At the FALL FAIRS.

Secure First Prize you must mail in the finest condition, the smooth and glossy and beed spirits so as to "show off!"

MOD PURIFIER is the best riders know for horses and sets up the whole system, regulates and kidneys, strengthens and turns a rough coat into a glossy one. It gives horses making them appear to the advantage.

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EDUCATIONAL.

RIA COLLEGE,

ON HILL PARK.

LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.
Day and Boarding College for San Francisco. Modern and college buildings, fronting on Pacific.

Teaching Faculty—British Universities, University, Professional Modern Courses.
Cricket, football, swimming. For spring term entrance.

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

begins MONDAY, SEP. 1894.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 23.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVERSE.

On Saturday the Colonist took a look over the political situation in the United States and came to the conclusion that the recent defeat of the Democrats was a defeat of free trade.

The election on Tuesday the 6th must have made it clear to the free trade party that they were not in touch with the people of the United States.

By Sunday our neighbor had thought over the subject again, and had concluded that Congressman Wilson's view of the situation was about right.

The man in the United States who attributes the hard times to the party now in power either knows better but wants to deceive those who hear him, or he is so ignorant and so incapable of reasoning as to believe what he says.

In the first place the hard times were and are not confined to the United States. Times were hard in South America, in Australia and in Great Britain before they were at all severely felt in the United States.

The change in the tariff afterwards did something to make times better, and it promises to do more. But the American people appear to have forgotten that the hard times began long before the Democrats were in power, and they do not seem to have sense enough to see that the causes that brought them must have been at work while the Republicans were in office.

We congratulate our neighbor on having come over to the same and sensible view taken by Mr. Wilson that the Democratic defeat was a kick administered without the influence of brains. It is much wiser to think this than to suppose that the Americans were voicing well considered objections to a new tariff, which has been in force only three months, and which is far from embodying a policy of free trade.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The movement on foot to organize an association of citizens, having for its object the promotion of civic improvements, is one that will meet with support in proportion to the earnestness and disinterestedness of the moving spirits in the proposed organization.

courage and support every project that will tend to the improvement of the city, cannot fail of at least a measurable degree of success; and, properly conducted, may be the means of doing an incalculable amount of good.

ONDERDONK AT OTTAWA.

To the Editor: The appearance of Mr. Onderdonk at Ottawa almost simultaneously with the return of the finance minister with the "loan" is invested with an ominous significance.

When Sir Charles invited tenders for the construction of the Canadian Pacific from Port Moody to Kamloops, Messrs. Charlebois & Macdonald put in a tender. So did Mr. Onderdonk. Mr. Onderdonk's tender was \$226,000 higher than Charlebois & Macdonald, yet he was awarded the contract.

Mr. Onderdonk's tender was \$226,000 higher than Charlebois & Macdonald, yet he was awarded the contract. It appears that both tenders were accompanied by the customary cheque; but while Mr. Onderdonk's cheque was marked, that of Messrs. Charlebois & Macdonald was not; and Sir Charles, in his anxiety to award the contract to his "dear Onderdonk," did not think it worth while to send next door and ask the Bank of Montreal if Charlebois & Macdonald's cheque was all right.

Very little was known in Yokohama as to the advances of the Japanese armies. The division in Manchuria continues to advance with little or no opposition, the Chinese retreating in large quantities of arms and stores.

Mr. Onderdonk is now in Ottawa with little claim that he intends pressing, and there is no doubt the government will satisfy him rather than have him tell the country where a portion of the \$42,000 went.

MADE A QUICK VOYAGE.

Empress of China Arrived From the Orient This Morning—Late War News.

Adventures of Three Sealers From Schooner May Bell—Julian Ralph Aboard.

The C. P. R. steamsip Empress of China arrived here early this forenoon, but owing to the delay in her inspection in quarantine it was after twelve o'clock before her passengers landed.

While the examination at Yokohama was drawing to a close intelligence was received that the suspected travellers had transferred themselves and their baggage to the French mail steamer Sydney and were on their way to Shanghai by way of Kobe.

Joseph Morrell, Charles Leclair and James Cashin, the three sealers from the schooner May Bell, for several months ago of Copper Island, arrived home after a series of experiences that would furnish a plot for a romance.

The Empress brought the largest cargo ever brought this way by any one of the line. Every inch of space available was taken up, as it is partly charged by weight and partly by measurement.

Cold in the head—Nasal Balm gives instant relief; speedily cures. Never fails.

Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER Buy Big 25c. Bottle NO OTHER MEDICINE ON EARTH is so efficacious for Cholera, Cramps, Chills, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all Bowel Complaints.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The Japanese Victorious at Sin Yuenk-Five Guns Captured and no Loss.

Report That an English Captain Has Been Made Chinese Vice-Admiral.

London, Nov. 20.—A Tokio correspondent says Marshal Yamagata reports under date of Chiu Lien that Gen. Osako attacked the Chinese army under General May at Sin Yuen, November 18.

A Shanghai dispatch says severe fighting is reported to have occurred at Port Arthur on November 15. An English merchant captain has been appointed vice-admiral of the Chinese fleets.

Services of the Royal Canadian Infantry Offered to Britain.

Offered to Britain.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—It is generally believed here that the statement made by Tupper in Scotland that the Canadian government had offered the Royal Canadian imperial of infantry for service to the imperial government was more or less of a bluff.

BOB INGERSOLL AGAIN.

The Great Infidel Creates Trouble in Cincinnati Churches.

Cincinnati, Nov. 20.—Col. R. G. Ingersoll at the Grand opera house on Sunday night made light of the dogmas of the Bible.

Dick's Condition Powders Fattens Horses and Cattle

TO IMPROVE

Association Prop and Ass't in Improv

That Victoria Ma a Clean, Beautiful

Growing out of a meeting of a com Victoria, held about gentlemen met at room last evening of organizing for its object the city. The suggest and most effective Victoria could receive attractive appearance

"1. This organization as the Civic Improv Victoria.

"2. The officers two vice-presidents treasurer and an executive committee shall be business of the association shall in their objects hereinafter shall control the

"3. The minutes of the association shall be held at the call of request of any three members. Meetings shall be held monthly in advance.

"4. Meetings of the association shall be held at the call of request of any three members. Meetings shall be held monthly in advance.

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"15. Meetings of the association shall be held at the call of request of any three members. Meetings shall be held monthly in advance.

KILLER

is so efficacious for Cholera, Dysentery, Cholera, and Bowel Complaints.

WAR IN THE EAST.

Japanese Victorious at Sin-en-Five Guns Captured and no Loss.

That an English Captain Has Been Made Chinese Vice-Admiral.

Nov. 20.—A Tokio correspondent reports that the Chinese army under Gen. Liang Shichang, who had retreated toward Hai-chow, has been captured by the Japanese. Five guns were captured and no loss.

Nov. 20.—A dispatch says severe fighting has occurred at Port Arthur. An English captain has been appointed commander of the Chinese fleet.

USE OUR ARMY.

The Royal Canadian Infantry Offered to Britain.

Nov. 20.—It is generally believed that the statement made by the British government that it had offered the Royal Canadian Infantry for service to the British government was more or less a bluff.

INGERSOLL AGAIN.

Infidel Creates Trouble in Cincinnati Churches.

Nov. 20.—Col. R. G. Ingersoll, the Grand opera house, has been the light of the dogmas of the Methodist minister this morning.

Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle

TO IMPROVE VICTORIA.

Association Proposed to Advocate and Assist in Carrying Out Improvements.

That Victoria May Quickly Become a Clean, Healthful and Beautiful City.

Growing out of a suggestion made at a meeting of a committee on advertising Victoria, held about a week ago, a dozen gentlemen met at the board of trade room last evening to consider the question of organizing an association having for its object the improvement of the city.

"1. This organization shall be known as the Civic Improvement Association of Victoria.

"2. The officers shall be a president, two vice-presidents, hon. secretary, hon. treasurer and an executive committee of twelve.

"3. Members shall be nominated at one meeting of the executive and balloted for at the next regular meeting.

"4. The minimum fee entitling to a vote shall be \$100, payable annually in advance.

"5. Meetings of the executive shall be held at the call of the president or the request of any three members of the executive.

"6. Amendments to the above constitution may be proposed at any special or general meeting of the association and voted on at the following meeting.

"7. The objects of this association are: to promote the good government of this municipality and generally the advancement of the city of Victoria.

"8. The chairman of the steps thus far taken and invited discussion.

"9. Mr. Jensen said the city needed an association of this kind. Among other reforms which it could assist in carrying out was the election of aldermen by the whole city instead of by wards as at present.

"10. Mr. Flumerfelt was in sympathy with the movement. The question now was to decide upon the proper lines. He thought the association, properly conducted, would assist the council.

"11. Mr. Renouf said the citizens' association of a few years ago had fallen through because it had no definite platform.

"12. Mr. Templeman said without a specific platform the association would not last two months. It would be looked upon as an organization to promote the election of certain individuals, which would be fatal to its existence.

"13. The chairman's suggestion of the draft constitution was read seriatim and the first six clauses adopted with two slight alterations—the name being changed to the Civic Improvement Association, and the admission fee to \$3.

"14. Section seven, at the suggestion of Mr. Templeman, was amended as follows:

"15. The objects of this association are to promote good government of the municipality, and generally the advancement of the city of Victoria, in order that it may be made a clean, healthful and beautiful city.

"16. (a) For the completion of the sewers. (b) For the paving of all business streets and leading thoroughfares.

"17. (c) For the improvement of the water service. (d) For efficient street lighting and the proper regulation of electric wiring.

"18. (e) For the maintenance of clean streets, free from unnecessary obstructions or disfigurements. (f) For the improvement of the general sanitary arrangements of the city.

"19. (g) For the enforcement of existing by-laws and the amendment of those that are now defective. (h) For the improvement of parks and recreation grounds.

"20. (i) With a view to effecting these reforms to consult with, advise and assist the mayor and council for the time being, and generally to encourage and support every proposition having for its object the betterment of the city along the lines here indicated.

A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Elworthy, Renouf and Temple-

man, was appointed to revise the constitution and report at a general meeting on Monday evening next.

THE ASSIZES.

Grand Jury Sworn in and Adjudicating on Cases.

The autumn assizes opened this morning before Mr. Justice Drake. The following grand jurors were sworn in: Ald. James Baker, John E. Crane, John Earsman, James Hutchinson, Latham B. Hamlin, J. A. Lawrence, Thomas Mathews, Maxwell Muir, A. J. McLellan, A. W. More, John Pelletier, Christopher Spencer, John Turner, Charles F. Todd, Louis Stenler, John Wilson, H. M. Yates and Fred Elworthy, foreman.

Mr. Justice Drake then addressed the grand jury saying that there were only eight cases on the list and all of them of a minor class, there being none of a really serious nature.

One case, that of Regina vs. Cook, showed the necessity of more stringent regulations in regard to the saloons of Victoria, and the evidence showed that there was not sufficient supervision and no proper regulations of the saloons, and if the matter had the attention of the municipal council this case would not have come up.

In Cook's case the accused is the keeper of the Beehive saloon on Fort street, and is charged with keeping a disorderly house, which under the code includes a gaming house—a house where games are carried on in which there is an advantage to one or more of the players. Gambling may not be unlawful, as when the chances are equal.

The proposed constitution, copied largely from that of a similar association in Montreal is as follows:

"1. This organization shall be known as the Civic Improvement Association of Victoria.

"2. The officers shall be a president, two vice-presidents, hon. secretary, hon. treasurer and an executive committee of twelve. The duties of the executive committee shall be to generally direct the business of the association on such lines as shall in their opinion best secure the objects hereinafter set forth.

"3. Members shall be nominated at one meeting of the executive and balloted for at the next regular meeting.

"4. The minimum fee entitling to a vote shall be \$100, payable annually in advance.

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CABLE DISPATCHES.

Lady Postoffice Clerks in Great Britain Will Get a Marriage Portion.

Clergy Said to be Making a Strong Effort to Secure Control of School Affairs.

London, Nov. 19.—Postmaster-General Arnold has acceded to a petition presented by the women attaches of the central telegraph and postoffice asking that they should be granted a marriage portion when they retire from the service to get married.

The report of Sir Courtney Boyle, who was designated by the government board of trade to investigate the hours of labor of railroad employees has been made public and contains some sensational statements.

The marriage of Mrs. Jane Gladwyn, formerly of New York, and Oswald Harrison Gray, a capitalist and extensive landowner in Essex, was celebrated last week in St. Peter's church in Eton Square.

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As a result of a conference with Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery foreshadowed in his speech on the number of hours of the second chamber with a system of conference on disputed matters between the delegates from the two houses, in which the delegates from the lower house would largely overbalance those of the upper.

After lunch the house of lords questioned a second chamber with a system of conference on disputed matters between the delegates from the two houses, in which the delegates from the lower house would largely overbalance those of the upper.

George Hall and Robert C. Smith were then put on trial for obtaining money by false pretences. The prisoners are both young fellows about 18 or 20 years of age, and it is said that they had been in the work of the restaurant and billiard hall in payment for their meals a \$10 confederate State bill, and received in change \$9.00.

After the boys went out of the restaurant they sent a waiter after them and Hall came back and denied passing the money, but offered to make restitution to the extent of \$5. Several stores keepers testified that Hall had tried to pass the same bill on them, but they told him that it was no good.

Mr. Labouchere has declared that the coming election will be lost unless the retention of the house of lords question is a stalwart one and distinct from the hotch potch scheme of mixing hereditary and elected peers like an omelette.

The second chamber, Mr. Labouchere declared, must be entirely chosen by the free and unrestricted votes of the electorate.

A fierce campaign is proceeding for the London school board election, which involves issues which the religious press speaks of as among the greatest in the history of the metropolis and the country.

The vote which will be taken on Thursday will decide whether education shall be controlled by the non-sectarians or by the clericals.

Since 1871, the compromise between the parties non-dogmatic Bible teaching has been gradually, through laxity of the non-sectarians the clerical element on the boards has acquired influence until now they feel strong enough to strike for supremacy.

The United States State Department has been asked to look into the complaint of the American fishermen on the great lakes that Canadian fishermen are fishing in American waters, under the protection of Canadian revenue cutters.

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had visibly increased. She required assistance in passing the slightly inclined gangway from the train to the landau which was waiting.

The reichstag assembled last week at Berlin for its winter session and the event was signalized by the laying with interesting exercises of the cornerstone of the new reichstag building. This structure is nearly completed but it will not be ready for occupancy before February next.

The measure to check the socialist and anarchist agitation will be the first and only one of importance to be submitted before the Christmas recess.

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LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

Defeat of Forfarshire Government Candidate Due to Cattle Restrictions.

Da Gama Says He Has Seven Thousand Troops on the Rio Grande Frontier.

London, Nov. 20.—Sir Charles Wilson, who has been selected to visit the United States on behalf of the English holders of Central Pacific railroad securities, will sail on the 22nd.

In a long article the Cologne Gazette says: "Admiral Saldanha da Gama, one of the Brazilian insurgent leaders, states that the revolutionary chiefs have determined not to accept the pay of Prudente de Moraes."

The Scotch press attribute the defeat of the Liberal parliamentary candidate for Forfarshire largely to the government's restrictions upon Canadian cattle.

The floods along the Thames caused by the recent storm are slowly subsiding. The Queen visited the flooded district of Eton and Windsor to-day and distributed among the poor orders for food, coal, beef, soup, etc.

William Waldorf Astor has given one hundred pounds to the fund for the relief of the flood sufferers at Maiden Head, where his residence, Cliveden, is situated.

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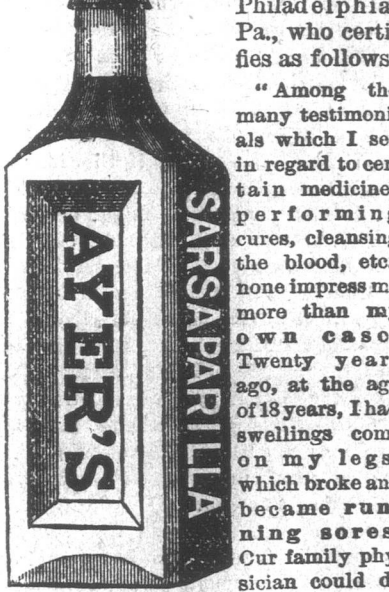
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"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says Henry Hudson, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:



me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, November 23.

A MOWAT VICTORY.

The Mowat government has won an important victory in the election of T. S. Hobbs in London. That city for many years returned Mr. Meredith to the legislature...

PERFURVIVUM TUPPEL.

The statement is made that the Conservatives captured Sir John Ribby's seat in Forfarshire chiefly because of the feeling engendered among the Scottish farmers by the Liberal government...

THE ASSIZES.

The Trade Dollar Case Before the Court this afternoon. The jury yesterday afternoon found Wall and Smith guilty of obtaining money by false pretences...

fast-Atlantic line and other similar dodges are parts of the programme. Sir John Thompson and his colleagues seem to think the people will be content to "fill their bellies with the east wind."

THE ROYAL CITY.

Bark Santa's Cargo of Salmon—The Mutineers on the Island.

New Westminster, Nov. 21.—The German bark Santa, Captain Tiemann, 1926 tons, cleared at the customs yesterday for Liverpool and will sail today. She carries 45,135 cases of canned salmon, valued at \$225,000.

POLICEMEN FIGHT.

The Nanaimo Chief and a Constable Have a "Set-To."

Nanaimo, Nov. 21.—A great sensation was caused in the city yesterday by the report of a mill between Chief McKinnon and Constable Brown.

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and get a lot of change back. She and Hussey then drove to Joe Levy's for breakfast and then down to the Telegraph hotel, where they had more drinks. They then drove up to the Trade Dollar, and found the bar tender, George Miller, there, and after some pressing she said Ahearn was there too.

Mr. Belyea denied that she had been in jail in San Francisco on account of some trouble similar to this, but acknowledged she had been in a reformatory for 50 days.

Witness—I can't tell. "I can," said Mr. Belyea. "You had Josie with you."

He awakened up some time in the afternoon in the wine room at the Trade Dollar, and then his money was gone. Josie was there when he woke. He didn't remember spending more than \$2 that day.

To the foreman he said he had been drunk before and always remembered what he had done while drunk. As it was shortly after one o'clock, the court adjourned until 2:30.

A heavy wind and rain storm last night was followed by some frost. Beautiful weather to-day.

EXPRESSES HIS THANKS.

Lord Aberdeen Writes a Complimentary Letter to Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney.

His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dewdney has received the following highly complimentary letter from Lord Aberdeen: Car Victoria, Field, Nov. 17th, 1894.

My Dear Lieut.-Governor.—Before leaving the borders of British Columbia I cannot help writing to send a few lines expressive of the appreciation with which I regard the many tokens of loyalty and public spirit, combined with manifestations of kindly good will of a more personal sort, which were so evident on my arrival, but throughout our visit.

As to the hospitality which we enjoyed at Government House, I cannot too heartily thank your honor and Mrs. Dewdney for all the thoughtful consideration and care of which we and our party were the recipients; and in view of the manifest desire of the people, not only of Victoria, but of the province as a whole, that Her Majesty's representative should be well entertained, I think it must have been a cause of general satisfaction to observe how thoroughly and effectively the hospitality of Government House was extended to us.

Very faithfully yours, ABERDEEN.

FROM LORD ABERDEEN.

Letter of Thanks to Mayor Teague for the Recent Reception.

Mayor Teague has received a letter of thanks from Governor-General Aberdeen for his reception while in Victoria. The letter reads as follows: Car Victoria, Kamloops, Nov. 14th, 1894.

Dear Mr. Mayor: I desire to express hearty appreciation of the loyal and cordial manner in which we were received on the occasion of our recent visit to Victoria. I refer not merely to the striking manifestation with which we were met on our arrival but to the many tokens of cordiality and good will of which we were the recipients throughout our stay.

We shall always remember our first official visit to Victoria with pleasure and satisfaction. I remain, your very faithfully, ABERDEEN.

MINER KILLED.

A Companion Failed to Give the Usual Signal of a Blast. Nanaimo, Nov. 16.—A miner named W. Quare was killed in No. 1 shaft this morning. Quare and his partner Hans were driving the big incline and J. Wilson and Webster were driving a cross cut to it.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals.

THE KING.

New York, Nov. 21.—It will be a long time before Jack McAuliffe will recover the use of his left arm which was injured in his battle with Owen Siger at the once island club on Monday night. This conclusion was arrived at yesterday by Dr. Dougherty, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Hughes, of Brooklyn, after a careful examination.

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Father Lucy has appealed to Mr. Sattoli for liberty to attend the session of the Lexow committee, which Archbishop Corrigan has forbidden him to attend. It is possible that both the archbishop and Father Lucy will be summoned before the Lexow committee.

The annual American fat stock and poultry show opened to-day at Tattersall's, Chicago, and in connection with it a horse show of international scope. The combined shows are under the auspices of the state board of agriculture, and in addition to the promenade seats have been provided for 5000 spectators.

It has been decided that the new issue of Bell Telephone company stock may be sold at \$10 per share.

The last day of the national W. C. T. U. convention devoted consideration to amendments to the constitution and reports. At 11:30 o'clock noon the convention adjourned.

A Concord, Mass., special says twelve hundred members of the A. P. A., who came from Boston to attend the meeting of the local lodge last night, were stoned. The A. P. A. men kept the crowd at bay with revolvers, which they fired into the air and in some cases into the crowd.

This morning the building occupied by Hulse, Bradford and Company's feather works and two cigar box factories, San Francisco, were destroyed by fire. Loss, about \$7000; insurance, \$3000.

STREET CLEANING MACHINE.

No City Need Have Dirty Streets After It Is In Operation.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Within the next two months the municipal authorities of the leading cities of the country will be afforded an opportunity of witnessing a practical demonstration of a new invention which it is claimed will revolutionize all existing and past methods of street cleaning and which will solve one of the most perplexing problems of the age, and the difficulties of which increase with the growth of cities.

The present system of sweeping streets is both expensive and primitive. While machinery is rapidly taking the place of hand labor in all other industries, but little if any changes from hand methods have been made in street cleaning. The machines now in use simply leave the sweepings in riffs to be collected by hand labor into bunches, then to be shoveled into carts or left to be re-scattered by passing vehicles.

The new invention, which is automatic in its operation, is a dispute is not merely entered for the purpose of killing time. If the defence is in the nature of an offset, the defendant must send a statement of same self-loading sweeper, which picks up the sweepings automatically while progressing through the streets, and does away entirely with hand labor. The invention will be a boon in the winter time, for with the new automatic device the sweeper can be started with a storm, and if kept in operation not only the tracks but the entire street may be kept clear, as by a carrier or elevator arrangement the snow is loaded into carts or wagons attached to the side of the sweeper.

The invention is also adapted to the sweeping of depot platforms and other large enclosed spaces, one man and the machine being able to do the work. The invention would make a remarkable reduction in the cost of cleaning up thoroughfares of large cities. In New York city the street cleaning expenses approximate the enormous total of \$2,000,000 annually, while in Chicago last year the average outlay for this purpose was over \$48 a mile. By the use of the new automatic machine it is claimed that this cost will be enormously reduced.

SHIRLEY ONDERDONK'S WIFE.

She Leaves Her Husband Because He Abused Her.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Baroness Blanc has left Shirley Onderdonk, to whom she was recently married, and is now engaged at No. 51 West Washington street several hours each day, spending part of the time in manual labor. She is interested with her father, Major Nicholson, and Thomas Lynch, Jr., the distiller, in the manufacture of a new boiler-steam pound. She says she left her husband because he abused her. Onderdonk, it will be remembered, is a son of the millionaire contractor of that name. His family did everything possible to prevent the marriage.

EASTERN CANADA.

Kingston Conductors Suspended—Toronto to Poker Players Frightened.

Kingston, Nov. 16.—Messrs. Smerly and McDermott, night and day Grand Trunk conductors, have been suspended. The detectives who came here to work clues in connection with the recent mail robbery, are said to have discovered that the robbers rode free into the city on the suburban train on the night of the mail theft.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—A dozen west end citizens, who have been playing poker in an unlicensed resort in the west end, are in fear and trembling over the police court case wherein John Holland, the proprietor, was hauled up for refusing to cash \$20 worth of chips. The citizens will be summoned as witnesses.

A peddler named John Brady attempted to assault a little girl last night and to-day was sentenced by Magistrate Denison to two years in the Central Prison and 45 lashes in instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Continuation of the Debate on Mr. Ritchie's Fisheries Resolution.

Question Has Been Referred to the Courts by the Two Governments.

FIFTH DAY.

Tuesday Nov. 20.

The speaker took the chair at 2.10. Mr. Semlin rose to a question of privilege. His remarks regarding the fisheries were misunderstood by the reporter. He did not mean to say that the department of marine was wrong. What he meant to say was that they might have been wrong.

Mr. Smith moved that in the opinion of this house it is not advisable to open the restaurant to supply meals to the members of the legislative assembly during the present session. He did not wish to throw blame on any one or complain of the way in which meals had been served, but he did not think it would be necessary during what would be a short session. Besides, the members would not be called upon to spend so much time at the house this session as usual. The cost was a great deal.

Hon. Mr. Davie seconded the resolution, not so much to see it carried out in its entirety as to give him an opportunity to explain. It was the intention to curtail the expenses in the restaurant very much; in fact it would not be a restaurant, but just a place where members could obtain a cup of coffee and a sandwich.

Mr. Semlin endorsed what the premier said, and hoped that no liquor would be supplied. The motion was withdrawn on the assurance of the premier that the restaurant would not be opened on an elaborate scale.

Hon. Mr. Davie rose to a question of privilege to correct something that had been said by the opposition during the debate on the address in reply. This was an example of why the opposition should speak before the government, so that the latter could have the last say. What he wished to refer to particularly was the remarks of Mr. Kitchen that the Vancouver World had received \$800 for printing the Vancouver and New Westminster voters' lists. He read a letter from J. C. McLagan stating that the World had been paid no such sum.

Mr. Kitchen read from page 32 of the public accounts, "World, printing voters' lists Vancouver and New Westminster, \$855." That was his authority for the statement. Probably the accounts were cooked, which several matters would lead one to believe.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Turner it was decided that the speech of the lieutenant-governor at the opening of the present session be taken into consideration on Friday.

Mr. Irving asked the attorney-general, by what authority does County Justice Bole try criminal cases? Has he the powers of a supreme court judge, and more particularly when a supreme court judge is available?

The attorney-general replied: By virtue of sections 35 and 36 of the supreme court act, under commissions from the lieutenant-governor and a supreme court judge for Westminster district, by virtue of a commission from the governor-general.

Mr. Sword asked the minister of finance, when was the guarantee on the bonds of the Naktap & Sloan railway given, and to what amount?

Hon. Mr. Turner: The bonds are dated July, 1893, and for \$17,500 a mile. The house went into committee on Mr. Ritchie's motion regarding the fisheries.

Mr. Kitchen asked what the nature of the agreement between Ontario and the Dominion was.

Mr. Ritchie said there was no official record of the agreement, but he knew from the papers that there was such a commission. As an evidence of why the fisheries should be managed by a local board he mentioned the fact of the Dominion government's refusal to extend the season for fishing as requested by the canners. Then if the hatchery salmon were not allowed to go for some days late they might be late in returning to the river. Another instance was the refusal of the government to allow the canners to use seine nets, which was the only means by which salmon could be caught at certain places. The minister had told him that the fish could be caught at night. This could not be done, as the water is so full of phosphores that when a net is lowered at night it is like a ball of fire and frightens the fish and drives them away. During the twenty years that the Dominion government had managed the fisheries they had not done what the canners consider was proper. They had not done what they should to foster and protect the industry. This a local board knowing the business could do.

Mr. Irving supported the resolution, as he thought the arrangement would be an advantage to one of the most important industries of the province. The leader of the opposition had said that blank forms had been sent to the members of the legislature by the Dominion government, asking the members to give what information they could respecting the industry. Why were not these blanks sent to the men who knew something about the business? The leader of the opposition admitted that he was a farmer and did not know much about the fisheries. Mr. Wilmot's investigation was a very unsatisfactory one. Some very ignorant reports had been sent to the department. One stated that a bank had been formed across the mouth of the river by the Dominion. It was fact that fish had been imported from the sound, while our own rivers are teeming with them.

Mr. Kitchen thought it was better to leave the matter to the Dominion gov-

ernment, who were independent and only wished to preserve the fish. He did not uphold the government for refusing to extend the fishing season when requested, but considered that the canners would obtain what they desired if the proper course were pursued. The British Columbia and Ontario cases were very different.

Mr. Graham was of opinion that the Dominion government was much better able to take charge of the fisheries than the provincial government, as they would take a much broader view of the question. They had no further interest than to preserve the fish. No arguments had been advanced that would induce him to support the resolution.

Mr. Hunter considered the arguments used against the resolution were in favour of it. He always stood up for provincial rights, and every move to lessen the tyranny exercised over the province by the Dominion was a good one. It might be the commencement of a fight for provincial rights. Look what Sir Oliver Mowat had done for Ontario in obtaining provincial rights from the Dominion? The members might as well argue that the Dominion government should regulate provincial rights, because they were three thousand miles from the province, and therefore took an unprejudiced view of it. They might take charge of everything in the province if the argument was followed out. He believed himself that the Dominion government had nothing whatever to do with the rivers of the province. The B. N. A. act, referring to the fisheries and the Dominion government's control of them, did not say anything as to whether the control included navigable or non-navigable rivers. He quoted a number of decisions in support of his contention that the Dominion government had no control over the rivers. He was not looking for a fight, but was always prepared to fight against the encroachment of the Dominion or any other government.

Mr. Booth wanted to know what the representatives at Ottawa had to do if they did not look after questions of this kind. He contended that there were differences between the cases of Ontario and British Columbia, and did not think the resolution should pass.

Mr. Prentice opposed the resolution simply on account of its vague character.

Mr. McGregor said everybody seemed to be thoroughly in the dark regarding the fisheries, and the best way to throw light on the question was to appoint a commission.

Mr. Rogers held the same opinion as the last speaker. He contended that the salmon which ascended the river did not return to the ocean; in fact, at the head waters of the stream, where he lived the banks were at some seasons of the year covered with dead salmon.

Mr. Bryden supported the resolution. If the Dominion government controlled the fisheries on the rivers they should take charge of the rivers and they would do the damage done by the floods. The resolution would, however, bring the two governments into communication.

Hon. Col. Baker contended that a very reasonable one. He would like to know how any business could be carried on by a management three thousand miles away.

Mr. Sword thought it would be better to ask for a joint commission to investigate the whole question. All would admit that it would be advisable to have a local board of management, but it was going too far to say that the board should be appointed by the provincial government.

Mr. Williams asked what were the contents between the Dominion and the British Columbia governments.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that various questions had been submitted to the supreme court by the two governments. The first claim of the province was that the rivers were the property of the province. While these questions were pending it was advisable to have a board to assume the management of the fisheries. If the hon. members desired it he would have the contents of the two governments placed before them.

Mr. Forster was in favor of a commission of enquiry, but could not support the resolution as it was. He moved in amendment "that this government be requested to take immediate steps to arrange with the Dominion government to form a joint commission to enquire into the management and regulation of the fisheries and report to the house."

Hon. Mr. Higgins having been referred to as one of the fisheries commissioners wished to take advantage of the privilege accorded to the speaker and address a few words to the committee.

He was in favor of the resolution, and if he had a vote would cast it in favor of it. On account of the actions taken by the other commissioners, he had been forced to make a minority report. The house was sitting at the same time as the commission, and he could not be in two places at the same time. The other commissioners promised to give him the stenographer's report of the evidence taken during his absence, but he did not receive that evidence until five months after the commission had adjourned. He was always of opinion that the canners were not properly cared for. It was a fact that the trout were enemies of the young salmon, as it was well known that trout would not "bite" when salmon were spawning. Mr. Wilmot held that the salmon here were the same as those in the east. He contended that this was not so. No doubt Mr. Wilmot was an authority on salmon, and knew a lot in his way, but he did not understand the fish of this province. Perhaps he should not say it about a brother commissioner, but Mr. Wilmot was very much prejudiced. He was surprised at farmers upholding regulations which prevented them from taking fish from the rivers that ran through their farms without being called poachers. The regulations were obnoxious and tyrannical. The government had acted wrongly in referring the question to the supreme court. (Applause.)

Mr. Kennedy contended that British Columbia should not expect different re-

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Annual School Board Election in the City of London an Interesting One.

Successes and Reverses of European Powers Away From Home.

London, Nov. 20.—The manner in which the Swazi deputation has been treated is much commented upon. The envoys, six in number, including two princes and two indunas, arrived here recently to ask the British government to annex their country. The government says it cannot annex Swaziland on account of the treaties with the Transvaal. The Swazis were brought from South Africa in the steamer and were lodged in a poor dwelling in the west of London, but they have been received in audience by the Queen at Windsor and were much impressed with the military pomp they witnessed. They saw the Marquis of Ripon colonial secretary, yesterday, who, it is asserted, ordered them to return to Africa at once, threatening them with the anger of the "great queen" if they did not do so.

Mr. Labouchere's Truth says in a paragraph concerning the Queen's health: "Her Majesty has aged very much during the autumn and can walk only a few steps owing to recurring rheumatism in the knees." Truth also confirms the report of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha's illness. He is said to be suffering from neuralgia, eczema and internal troubles.

The government is in receipt of information that the Germans in East Africa on October 30 stormed and took possession of the town of Kuirenga, the capital of Wahehe territory. In the fight hundreds of natives were killed. The Germans lost one officer and eight soldiers. The victors found in the town a large quantity of ivory, many rifles, large herds of cattle and a great quantity of ammunition, etc. They also liberated 100 male and female slaves.

In the Cork chamber of commerce meeting to-day a report of an interview with Postmaster-General Morley, disclosed the fact that the Cunard company had decided to cease calling at Queenstown because the mails were delayed.

A dispatch from Grand Bassam, Upper Guinea, states that the French have captured the stronghold of the Akapless natives without loss. Some of the Akapless warriors apparently killed fifteen negroes at Krijabe. A French force attacked the natives and killed many of them. The French lost one killed and many wounded. A French expedition was then sent against the natives, and the above dispatch shows that their mission has been successful.

M. Francis Magnard, editor-in-chief of Paris at an early age. He became a member of the Gaultier and the Kauehic, and in 1863 entered the employ of the Figaro, of which paper he became editor-in-chief in 1876. Under his direction the paper soon obtained a high degree of prosperity, and became one of its many subscriptions for charitable purposes.

Princess Claudine of Teck died suddenly to-day at Gratz, Austria. The Duke of Teck has gone to Gratz to attend the funeral. Princess Claudine of Teck was born February 11, 1836. She was a sister of the Duke of Teck, and consequently an aunt of the Duchess of York.

So far neither T. P. O'Connor, the noble Irish member of parliament and journalist, or Mr. Charles Diamond, who sits in the house of commons for North Monaghan, have made any reply to the manifesto signed by 160 London priests and read from their pulpits and their churches that the two gentlemen named are not safe guides to follow in certain public questions and especially in the matter of education, and their friends say that for the present at least, they will treat the manifesto with dignified silence. Coming close upon Cardinal Vaughan's attack upon the Foresters, the action of the priests in clerical dictation. These repeated interferences with matters entirely outside the pale of the church are becoming intolerable. We allow everyone the right to think for himself, and we expect the same rights ourselves.

The annual election for members of the London school board and which is regarded in the metropolis as second in importance and interest only to a general election of members of parliament, takes place on Thursday. So much interest is manifested in the election that most of the large manufactories and other establishments employing considerable labor shut down from ten to two o'clock in order that their employees might have an opportunity to vote, while in the financial and business centres of the city the marts of money and commerce are almost deserted up to noon. The retiring board, over which Rev. Mr. Joseph R. Diggle has presided for three years, has been continued by the clerical element and it is against the predominance of ministers that the fight is mainly directed. The city is placarded with a manifesto issued by John Burns, the noted labor member of parliament, in which he declares that the Diggle majority has been responsible for making the education of London children a farce and a sham, and that municipal action had combined with parliamentary reaction, and had joined hands with that

RELIGIOUS DOGMATISM THAT HAD FORMED A MAJORITY ON THE BOARD FOR YEARS.

As a Working Man and a Public Man Who Never Had the Advantage of a School Board Education, Said Mr. Burns, "I Appeal to You to Rescure the Three-quarters of a Million of London Workingmen's Children from the Snarles of the Religious Click on the Board."

Another Manifesto, of which a Million Copies have been Distributed during the Past Few Days, and Issued by the Progressive School Board Election Council, Says: "The Tremendous Issue Involved is Whether or Not it is a Good Thing for the State that the vast majority of our population should be educated under priestly influences—we care not what may be the denomination. The people are called upon to say whether they will hand over the elementary education of the country to the custody of the professors of the religion established by act of parliament, that is, the Church of England or Episcopal Church."

Already this church controls a vast number of schools which it calls voluntary, but it is now entreating and ad conspiring to place under its yoke the elementary public schools, to turn them into nurseries of Toryism and of religion by act of parliament. As democrats we contend that public schools maintained by the money of the taxpayers should be devoted exclusively to the purpose originally intended, that is, the imparting of elementary instruction in strictly secular subjects. The Established Church, already in receipt of seven million pounds annually from public sources for the maintenance and propagation of a state religion, is now, impudently and fraudulently endeavoring to capture the country by the expenditure of additional millions appropriated for school board education in order to bring up our children Tories and state church men and women. We have no objection, whatever, to religion being taught in the public schools as a matter of history, but we object to sectarian religion being taught in the public schools as a matter of history, but we object to sectarian religion being crammed down the throats of our children by a powerful, determined and unscrupulous foe. The labor party has candidates in every district. Among the members of the nobility who are on the list of candidates are the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Morpeth and Sir Cameron Gull.

London, Nov. 16.—A dispatch received here says sixteen thousand Chinese are defending Port Arthur.

A Tokio dispatch says advices from Pusan to-day, state that a battle has been fought between Japanese troops and rebellious Tonghaks, in which the former were victorious. The Tonghaks lost 186 killed. A large number were wounded. The Japanese loss was three wounded.

Another dispatch says it is expected the attack upon Port Arthur will begin to-day.

Shanghai, Nov. 16.—The Chinese fleet put to sea on Monday. The Japanese warship Yoshino sighted it cruising off Weihaiwei on Sunday.

Danvers, Mass., Nov. 16.—In a private letter received here from Rev. Charles Ewing, dated October Taku bar, China, he states that the Chinese troops arriving from the interior are more like a mob than an organized body. "Every tenth man," he adds, "bears a banner, and at least half the rest carry umbrellas to defend against the heat and rain. All carry fans."

San Francisco, Nov. 16.—Karl von Steinmitz, a captain in the German army and a son of General Steinmitz, one of the most distinguished army officers in Germany, has arrived from the east en route to China. He is under orders to leave for the Orient by the next steamer, but for what purpose he has not as yet been advised. He expects telegraphic instructions before the steamer sails.

It is understood that he is going to China to watch the operations of the two contending armies.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

News in Brief Wired From All Quarters of the World.

The decision was reserved to-day upon the application of Sage and Gould to have the time extended to answer the complaint in the action brought them by the soldiers' orphans' home of St. Louis, involving \$11,000,000.

A City of Mexico dispatch says: Congressman M. Atz has presented a bill to the chamber of deputies praying that all churches in charge of the Jesuits be sold by auction in this republic. It is claimed the measure will probably be a great factor in the complete expulsion of the Jesuits from Mexico.

"Samuel O. Posen" Curtis was arrested last evening in Lowell, Mass., on a claim of Duncan B. Harrison for five hundred dollars for salary.

Debs and other directors of the A. R. U. and some sixty others were arraigned to-day for alleged conspiracy in connection with the recent railway strike. The counsel for the defendants moved to quash the indictments, and the hearing of the motion will be held in December.

The first session of the W. C. T. U. convention opened to-day. The meeting is being held in Cleveland. President Wm. read the annual address reviewing the work of the union in temperance and moral reform.

Debs, in a letter to the local members of the American Railway union, says the main cause of the recent political upheaval was the implacable hostility of the administration in the interests of trusts and combines and corporations. He adds: "The Democratic party will never get into power again while you and I live. The people of this generation will not trust it again. I expect nothing from the Republican party. It is notoriously a party of plutocracy and gold bugs."

The captain of the British ship Stenoch, from Newcastle, N. S. W., to San Francisco, reports having had a rough trip across the Pacific. During a gale one sailor was washed overboard and three others were seriously injured.

Lucy has appealed to Mr. Liberty to attend the session now committee, which Arrington has forbidden him to do. It is possible that both the father and Lucy will be before the Lexow committee.

Booth, the founder of the Salmy, reached Chicago to-day from a hearty reception by the friends of the cause. At noon he addressed a meeting of all denominations. Women's Temperance League will be greeted by the at the Auditorium. He will be in the city for several days.

Annual American fair stock and now opened to-day at Tatterango, and in connection with it of international scope. The shows are under the auspices of board of agriculture, and in the promenade, seats have been added for 5000 spectators. The in all departments aggregate

been decided that the new issue telephone company stock may \$10 per share.

day of the national W. C. T. U. devoted consideration to the constitution and revised 11.30 o'clock morning prayer. This evening there will be a

rd, Mass., special says twelve members of the A. P. A., who Boston to attend the meeting lodge last night were stoned. A. men kept the crowd at bay, which they fired into the some cases into the crowd. It was if any person was injured, the building occupied by the and Company's feather, two cigar box factories, San were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$0; insurance, \$3000.

T. CLEANING MACHINE.

eed Have Dirty Streets After It Is In Operation.

Nov. 21.—Within the next is the municipal authorities of cities of the countries will an opportunity of witnessing demonstration of a new which it is claimed will revolutionizing and past methods of cleaning and which will solve one perplexing problems of the difficulties of which in the growth of cities. The stem of sweeping streets is and primitive. While is rapidly taking place of in all other industries, but changes from hand methods made in street cleaning. The now in use simply leave the in riffs to be collected by hand bushes, then be shoveled or left to be re-scattered by bicycles. The new invention, automatic in its operation, is a not merely entered for the killing time. If the defence nature of an offset, the device must state a statement of same sweeper, which picks up the automatically while progress the streets, and does away with hand labor. The invention is a boon in the winter time, the new automatic device than operation not only the tracks tire street may be kept clear, carrier or elevator arrangement is loaded into carts or wagons to the side of the sweeper. The is also adapted to the sweeping platforms and other large engines, one man and the machine do the work. The invention make a remarkable reduction of cleaning up thoroughfares cities. In New York city the cleaning expenses approximate the total of \$2,000,000 annually, Chicago last year the average of this purpose was over \$48 a the use of the new automatic is claimed that this cost will be reduced.

UNDERDONK'S WIFE.

es Her Husband Because He Abused Her.

Nov. 16.—Baroness Blane has by Onderdonk, to whom she is married, and is now engaged 51 West Washington street every day, spending part of a manual labor. She is interested in her father, Major Nicholson, as Lynch, Jr., the distiller, in facture of a new boiler. She says she left her husband because he abused her. Onderdonk, it is said, is a son of the mill-tractor of that name. His everything possible to prevent

EASTERN CANADA.

Conductors Suspended—Toronto-Poker Players Frightened.

Nov. 16.—Messrs. Sumerby, night and day Grand conductors, have been suspended.atives who came here to work in connection with the recent mail robbery and trembling over the case wherein John Holland, the actor, was hauled up for refusing \$20 worth of chips. The will be summoned as witnesses. named John Barry attempted to kill a little girl last night and sentenced by Magistrate to two years in the Central and 45 lashes in instalments of and eighteen months.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Was it Fair to Tax Property Holders Alone for Broad Street Extension.

Engineer Gray on the Watershed—Electric Light Building and Supplies.

The board of aldermen was occupied for an hour and a half last night in the consideration of general business. All members were present.

City Clerk Dowler reported the following communications received during the week and referred to the street committee:

Thomas M. Speed, in regard to a drain on Speed avenue.

W. H. G. Ellison, desiring the improvement of Langford street, Victoria West.

A. W. More and eight others, desiring a sidewalk on Francis avenue, and offering to supply the lumber if the corporation do the work.

James Turner and sixteen others, desiring the improvement of Esquimaux street, Victoria West.

A. J. W. Bridgeman, re dangerous condition of sidewalk on Catherine street.

M. Morrissey and seventeen others, petitioning for the extension of a sidewalk on Cedar hill road.

Alfred Williams and twenty others, requesting the improvement of Pine street.

J. Stuart Yates and thirteen others, desiring a two plank sidewalk on Burnside road to city limits.

W. H. Nathan and seventeen others, requesting that a sidewalk be laid on Spring road from North road to Walnut street.

H. F. W. Behnsen, re drain on Centre road, Spring Ridge.

William Hamilton Manufacturing company wrote stating that in the specifications and plans for the electric light works there was provision for a twelve foot lift elevation suction pipe, whereas a 22 foot lift at low tide would be required. Referred to the electric light committee.

Architect Keith wrote explaining proposed alterations in the electric light building and enclosed more quotations for the extras proposed. The extension of the chimney was placed at \$650 and the pit and trenches at \$240.

Ald. Humphrey said the alterations were costing too much.

Ald. Munn would like Mayor Teague to take hold of the matter. He, as chairman of the electric light committee, had nothing to do with the building in the beginning, and he did not want to take hold now.

Ald. Humphrey said some one had blundered greatly.

Mayor Teague knew nothing of the matter. Referred to the electric light committee and the mayor.

Lawyer Belyea wrote claiming refund of \$100 paid by the Victoria club as a license, the decision of the courts being in favor of the club.

Referred to the finance committee.

Jas. Wilkerson claimed \$250 damages for falling into an open sewer in October last.

Ald. Dwyer said it was for the sewerage commissioners to deal with the matter, and he moved accordingly.

Ald. Baker seconded the motion. The letter was so read.

Civil Engineer Gray submitted a statement of the proposed alterations to the Elk lake water works shed, and the statement read as follows:

Victoria, November 10th, 1894.

The following figures and remarks have been formulated by the writer as illustrating the cost of an alternative plan to the acquisition of the watershed of Elk Lake, whereby for a smaller outlay, the main object of such a purchase is obtained in another way, but advantages entirely foreign to it, be forthcoming.

The proposal is to "dike" the shores of the lake, at or about low water mark, and, with a system of catch water ditches and sub-reservoirs, collect the drainage of the watershed, passing this in a cleaned state through openings at convenient points in the embankment, to the lake or main reservoir.

Respecting the difficulty in cost, it has been shown as the result of survey, that the purchase of 1,900 of the 2,300 acres forming the watershed would be requisite. This area has been valued by the city engineer in his report at \$75 per acre, a rate more likely to be exceeded than diminished. The land sought to be acquired embraces the best adjacent to the lakes and all the cultivated, in the latter case, the tenure is generally of long standing, and there will have to be considered besides the vested interests of a material nature, the home attachments as well.

Upon the eastern slope rests the great area of cultivated land. Of these sections not more than one third part are on the watershed, the remaining and poorer acreage lying east of the summit of the sea slope. This will create severance or extended areas.

The removal of the wagon roads from off this eastern and the northern slope is out of the question, and, to the benefits contended as being derived by the isolation of the watershed the presence of the public highways throughout a great length of it must always be, at least, derogatory.

Respecting arbitration, the most valuable unimproved land on the lake shore in which severance could not be and was not claimed was awarded at \$50 per acre, and in another case, of which one-half the area was improved and severance claimed, the award was at the rate of \$80 per acre. The attendant costs of this mode of settlement need no comment.

For the purpose of comparison, however, I use Mr. Wilmet's figures:

Watershed purchase, 1,900 acres @ \$75	\$142,500
Clearing timber from lake shore as a 95 acres @ \$80	7,600
Filter beds	23,000
Raising dam 4 1/2 feet	9,000
Total	\$182,100

Respecting the extent and character of the works proposed in lieu of purchase, it may be briefly stated that two estimates of cost have been entertained, in each case the lake surface being treated as 4 1/2 feet above present dam. The first and greater provides for a dike extending from the present dam along the west shore of Beaver Lake to a point above the sub-dam, and thence an embankment across the deep indentation or bay in section 49 to a point

close upon the line of the Victoria & Sidney railway. From this point, north to about the centre of section 69, it is considered that the railway fence and embankment fulfill all requirements beyond the cleansing of the lake margin lying to the east of it.

From the south boundary of the old Simpson place (section 69) the dike would be continued, after crossing the bay at the mouth of Walton creek (N. W. corner of Elk Lake) around the north and east shores to the starting point at main dam.

In the second estimate, any improvement to the shores of Beaver Lake is entirely abandoned, and while from the dike just described is cut off those portions on the shores of that lake and the embankment across the bay in section 69, there would be added and built connecting with it an embankment across the Narrows at some point to the north of the vegetable growth on the south side of Elk Lake proper.

The estimate of cost provides for the following construction: 1st.—The dike measuring 8 feet wide on the top which would be 6 feet above the present dam, having slopes of 1 1/2 to 1, the outside being protected by a rip-rapped slope, and the bottom bottom to be covered with clean gravel. They would converge toward the dike in pairs and the water from them be passed through a 22 foot diameter pipe or permanent culverts of a combination of both. At these points of discharge at the junction of the two ditches, or elsewhere if more expedient, it is proposed to excavate sub-reservoirs having a storage capacity equal to, say 24 hours' drainage under extreme conditions of rainfall. Broken stone would fill the ditches where they join these reservoirs as also the discharge into the culverts and screened pipes. On the line of these ditches at points where depression in the ground surface occurs, the slope would be cut down and filled in with broken rock through which the surface water collected in these natural drains would flow into the dike.

2nd.—Catch-water ditches of requisite dimensions would be constructed inside and at varying distances from the dike, each ditch to be covered with clean gravel. They would vary in size, have an inside slope of 3 to 1, a fall too slight to create any tendency to scour, and the bottoms would be covered with clean gravel. They would converge toward the dike in pairs and the water from them be passed through a 22 foot diameter pipe or permanent culverts of a combination of both. At these points of discharge at the junction of the two ditches, or elsewhere if more expedient, it is proposed to excavate sub-reservoirs having a storage capacity equal to, say 24 hours' drainage under extreme conditions of rainfall. Broken stone would fill the ditches where they join these reservoirs as also the discharge into the culverts and screened pipes. On the line of these ditches at points where depression in the ground surface occurs, the slope would be cut down and filled in with broken rock through which the surface water collected in these natural drains would flow into the dike.

3rd.—The cleaning of the margin between the railway line and west shore of Elk Lake.

4th.—A fence, cedar post and barbed wire, 7 feet in height.

5th.—Pipes, screened concrete, etc.

6th.—New reservoirs on high ground.

There has been estimated an expedient and suitable for these works the purchase of a strip around the lake averaging 300 feet in width, giving in the whole an estimate an area of about 160 acres and in No. 2 of 110 acres. It is considered that survey would reduce these areas materially.

We would the have first:

Cost of proposed works as per estimate No. 1.....\$ 97,000
Land purchase, 160 acres @ \$75..... 12,000
New filter beds and raising dam..... 38,000

Estimate No. 1.....\$147,000

And second:

Cost of proposed works as per estimate No. 2.....\$ 85,000
Land purchase, 110 acres @ \$75..... 8,250
Extra ditching and water way..... 6,800
New filter beds..... 30,000

Estimate No. 2.....\$129,850

By purchase of watershed.....\$165,000
New wagon road, not included..... 1,750
Fencing watershed, say..... 3,000

Total.....\$169,750

Although the foregoing estimates have not been based upon actual survey, an intimate knowledge of the locality justifies the belief that the figures quoted would satisfactorily meet an instrumental test. In fact, the whole estimate has been prepared upon a liberal basis, and for works of a permanent character, and it is considered that by location and modification details of these estimates could be materially reduced.

Respecting estimate No. 2, it is proposed at the present time at least, to abandon Beaver Lake as a storage ground and raise Elk Lake only. The cost of extending the mains from the present dam to the Narrows is not included. A system of drainage of the watershed adjacent to the east shore of Beaver Lake is provided for, as also a feeder between the lakes.

In connection with the foregoing there is much detail into which it has not been considered necessary to enter here. The objections have been expressed and it is believed that could be done for the expenditure of a certain sum, which it is surmised will not be augmented in the near future, and to obtain an expressed opinion thereon.

Without commenting further upon the difficulties and uncertainty that this plan would evade the proposition has commendable features. The permanency of such works is beyond question the obtaining immediately of a clean reservoir free from all vegetable growth and dirty shallows, the concentration of the area to be guarded and the definiteness of cost are advantages that would result from its adoption.

The principle of isolating the watershed is most excellent if that were all required, but since so much else remains undone it would seem worthy of consideration if the plan proposed combined with a system of surface filtration could be successfully carried out. In conversation with Carl Nielsen, the public analyst, he expressed the opinion that the water which was not deleterious, that the danger lay in the summer water only during the months of high temperature. This would obviate the principle difficulty of thoroughly filtering the large drainage during the rainy season. The summer supply, where considered requisite could without question at a small outlay be filtered before entering the lake.

J. H. GRAY.

Ald. Wilson moved that the statement be received and the writer be informed that the ratepayers had already decided as to how the improvements should be made. The suggestions were a little too late.

Ald. Humphrey did not approve of the scheme in the statement. He seconded the motion of Ald. Wilson. Carried.

Eberts & Taylor wrote stating that the courts had decided against the city in the case of J. Ullman, fur trader, and in favor of a tax bill. Ordered paid.

Engineer Wilmet wrote stating he had offered compensation to property owners

for moving fences on the Esquimaux road. James Dunsmuir did not object to the moving of the fence and W. S. Smith was out of the city. Received and filed.

City Assessor Northcott submitted detailed list of absentee property holders. The following figures were given. There were 378 owners, representing assessed value of \$2,796,630 for land; improvements, \$106,580. Of these owners 248 reside within the province, representing assessed value of land, \$656,910; improvements, \$67,905. Outside the province there were 130; land, \$2,139,720; improvements, \$128,675. Received and filed.

John Wilson and twenty others, of Broad street, wrote stating they alone had been assessed for the opening of Broad street, while the city market and other property owners had been equally benefited. Other work was done by the city and paid out of the general fund.

Ald. Ledingham claimed that the petitioners were only benefited one-third by the improvements. He set out that the property benefited should be taxed, but city property had been benefited \$3000. Since city property could not be taxed under the municipalities act, where was the taxation to be applied? He claimed that the city could assume its share of the improvements under the municipalities act. He moved that the matter be referred to the city solicitors, asking what equitable adjustment could be made.

Ald. Dwyer believed the city should pay its proportion. He thought the legislative committee and the city solicitors should deal with the matter. An enabling bill should be passed, if necessary, for the city to assume its fair proportion.

Ald. Ledingham moved that the matter be referred to the city solicitors and the legislative committee for equitable adjustment.

Ald. Wilson thought no readjustment could be made. The bonds had been issued and the Broad street property was security. These Broad street property owners need not expect anything this year.

Ald. Munn said the only way to do was for the ratepayers to take up the bonds. Reimbursement could not be made in any other way.

Ald. Ledingham's motion carried.

Tenders were received for electric light supplies as follows:

Eugene F. Phillips Electric Company, Montreal, 2500 feet rubber covered wire, No. 6, at \$72 per 1000 feet; Nicholles & Renouf, 8000 feet 15 inch galvanized No. 6 wire, \$35.20 per 1000 feet, 2500 feet No. 6 wire, \$5.13 per 100 feet, 300 pounds telegraph wire, \$8 per 100 pounds

Cunningham & Hinton, 8000 feet 5-15 galvanized wire, \$32, 2500 feet No. 6 wire, 60.50 per 1000 feet, 300 pounds No. 6 wire, \$5.75 per 100 pounds. Referred to the electric light committee.

The finance committee put in appropriations for \$1500. Ordered paid.

The voters' list by-law was put through first reading.

The electric light committee recommended that tenders be called for mast arms for electric light purposes.

Ald. Munn asked whether the tenders outside the city should be allowed.

Ald. Humphrey said there was enough competition to get fair prices from local firms.

Ald. Harris thought the masts called for, 14 feet span and 1 1/2 inch wide, were not strong enough to stand the strain.

Ald. Baker thought likewise.

Tenders were ordered confined to local firms.

The old men's home committee reported receipt of application from Phineas Manson for admission to the home. He has long been a resident of British Columbia.

Ald. Wilson said it was a matter for the municipal government.

Ald. Munn said Manson was not entitled to admission to the home under the existing by-law. A copy of the application was ordered forwarded to Minister Turner of the provincial government.

Tenders were ordered called for the printing of the municipal voters' lists for 1895.

The street committee recommended that the encroaching fences on the Esquimaux road be removed forthwith. Adopted.

A by-law to amend the Ross bay cemetery by-law was passed a first reading.

Ald. Ledingham moved that the finance committee act as advisors to the water commissioner in the purchase of the water for the improvement of the Elk lake watershed.

Ald. Baker thought the whole council should have a say.

It was suggested that the water committee act.

Ald. Humphrey said two members of the water committee were opposed to the idea of the watersheds. They should not act.

Ald. Harris and Ald. Styles resented an alleged insinuation on the part of Ald. Humphrey.

Ald. Harris defied Ald. Humphrey to show that he had balked legislation in the expenditure of the \$150,000 voted for the water works.

Ald. Vigilius moved that the finance and the water committees both act.

Ald. Munn said under the new procedure by-law the matter came under the purview of the water committee.

Ald. Humphrey said neither Ald. Harris nor Ald. Styles had taken any interest in the matter.

The Ledingham said the two committees was too much of a mix.

Ald. Wilson, as a member of the finance committee, did not believe in referring the matter to any committee. Mayor Teague was the man to whom the water commissioner should go.

Ald. Baker thought the water commissioner could report to the council when in doubt. There was not such a hurry. The idea of Ald. Baker was concurred in.

The council adjourned till Friday at 4 o'clock to open tenders for mast arm supplies.



To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes: "During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty,

WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk.

It is largely prescribed To Assist Digestion, To Improve the Appetite, To Act as a Food for Consumptives, In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

GRANTED A DIVORCE.

The Wife of Francis Boucherier Given a Decree of Separation by the Court.

Hearing of Evidence in Support of the Petition—Boucherier's Experience.

There was heard in the supreme court this morning before Mr. Justice Drake the petition of Clara A. Boucherier Bees, for divorce from her husband, Sydney Francis Bees, popularly known in Victoria as Francis Boucherier.

Mr. K. F. Elliott appeared for the petitioner and the respondent was not represented.

Mrs. Boucherier was the first witness. She testified that her maiden name was Chilcott, and that she was married to respondent near Bristol, England. At the time of the marriage her husband was a wine merchant. They came to this province in 1885, where her husband went into the real estate business under the name of Boucherier. They lived together here until the spring of 1892.

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Ald. Ledingham's motion carried.

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Cowan said he would have been backward about accepting the protection of Smith, as he had reason to believe he was in the conspiracy. At noon the prosecution announced that there was one more witness for their side and the case was adjourned until three o'clock.

The Gannon case was resumed this afternoon at 3 o'clock and Frank Nelson was called. He swore that he heard Gannon say on the day following the assault that it was all a put-up job to keep Cowan here.

Officer Smith was then called. He admitted having a conversation with Gannon on the afternoon before the assault and telling him if there was a fight both would be arrested. Dalgarno, one of the defendants, came to his house that evening and he, Dalgarno and Gannon went to the wharf in a carriage. He had previously spoken to Chief Shepard about the matter. He did not see Cowan thrown, but saw him get up. He saw Eddie Cowan strike at Dalgarno, who appeared a sort of "peace-maker." He did not do anything, but waited for someone to strike a blow.

Gannon never spoke of trouble with Cowan, he was there to preserve the peace. Mr. Powell was still examining him at 4 o'clock. H. E. A. Courtney appeared for the defense this afternoon.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Quale Case.

Nanaimo, Nov. 19.—The coroner's jury met again on Saturday afternoon in order to complete the investigation in the inquest on the body of William Quale. One good feature about the inquest was that the jury was composed entirely of miners and this circumstance has given much satisfaction. Mr. W. McGregor, the manager, did everything in his power to assist in the investigation, and Mr. A. Dick, inspector of mines, cross-examined all the witnesses so that the case was thoroughly sifted.

The jury after careful and due consideration returned their verdict as follows: "We, the jury, find that William Quale came to his death by a shot flowing through from a cross cut driven towards the incline in which he was working, but while we consider the death of William Quale was caused by an error in judgment in miscalculating the distance between the two places by both parties, we are of opinion that Webster and Wilson are guilty of neglecting their duty in not giving the customary signal by rapping, and we are also of the opinion that Hansen did not take sufficient precaution for the safety of himself and partner. We beg to make the following recommendation: that when two places are approaching each other that the shot-looker see before firing that they signal each other and receive an answer."

Several of the jurymen have taken exception to the item in yesterday's Colonist to the effect that a prosecution will arise out of the verdict against the company.

Mr. T. Keith, foreman of the jury, was seen by the writer and asked if he thought the company were in any way to blame?

"Certainly not, neither was there any intention of passing any censure on the company or its officials by the jury. We are a jury simply brought in a verdict, which, according to the evidence, was what we considered right and proper."

It is evident the jury consider the case has been thoroughly sifted and the censure placed on the men who were negligent in their duty and nothing further can possibly give more satisfaction.

The concert given by the Silver Cornet band on Saturday night was an exceptionally good one, and was well worthy of the patronage it received. The programme was lengthy and selected, so that it could not do otherwise than please the audience.

A. Haslam, M. P., presided. The revenue derived will help considerably towards the purchase of a new set of instruments.

Rev. R. Maitland delivered his second lecture of the course on the labor question yesterday afternoon, and the lecturer received great encouragement by way of a largely increased attendance. The workmen appear to appreciate these lectures and turn out in numbers far in excess of the most sanguine expectations, and it is evident that the number next week will be augmented still further.

The Reform Club has arranged with Mr. Marchant of Victoria to deliver an address during the winter months in this city on the question of "free trade." A meeting will take place each month to which the general public will be invited, and other speakers will also deal with the subject.

The Hornets turned out en masse on Saturday for a practice game. Among the players was A. Quinn who, it is understood, will in future reside in this city. He will materially strengthen the impregnable Hornets.

Saturday William Wallis, the cricketer, and Miss Grace Nicholas, were married at St. John's church. Rev. P. J. J. J. officiated. The bride was given away by Mr. Walter Porter, the bridesmaid being Miss Lakin. Mr. Vincent Cave acted as best man.

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Mr. Cotton Clerk Deporable Province

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Cotton Clearly Explains the Deplorable Condition of Provincial Finances.

Dominion Government Scored for Their Treatment of the Salmon Cannery.

FOURTH DAY.

Monday, Nov. 19.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Martin continued the debate on the address in reply, congratulating Mr. Williams on his remark that he would support any good measure introduced by the government. He also complimented his colleague on his elevation to the position of the leader of the opposition. He took exception to the contention of Mr. Kitchen that much of the money expended for the relief of the Fraser Valley farmers had been wasted. He did not think that the gravel from the Cariboo hydraulic mines could silt down and fill up the bed of the lower Fraser.

Mr. Kitchen—I confined my remarks entirely to Lillooet. Hon. Mr. Martin, referring to Dr. Walker's remarks, said he did not think the building of the Nicola Valley railway to open up the coal fields of Nicola would cut down the wages of coal miners. Roads should be built all over the country to open up settlements and an endeavor made to prevent money from being sent out of the province for produce. Enquiries were being made regarding the construction of the Lillooet-Lytton road. In fact the \$4000 voted last session for the road was to be spent at once. Charges against road bosses, such as should be sent to the department and would receive every attention. He promised that he would make himself acquainted with the needs of the various districts of the province.

Mr. Cotton took exception to the remark of the premier that the opposition should speak before the members of the government, and also to his appeal to bury past issues. He would like to know what the house had been called together for if it was not to deal with things of the past. In fact the speech from the throne said the session had been called to deal with the expenditures already made on account of the floods. During the fiscal year 1893-94, that is a brief 12 months, the province had spent behind \$704,000. On June 30th, 1893, the balance of liabilities over assets was \$1,694,000, and at the same date in 1894, just 12 months later, it was \$2,398,000, a difference of \$704,000. Such an enormous deficit was an explanation of why the legislature had been called together. In the face of this the hon. premier had asked the members not to discuss anything that had passed. The finance minister, in his budget speech in 1889 said that with the balance and the normal increase in the revenue there would be ample means to carry on the affairs of the country in 1891; that the government in power in 1891 would have an easy task, as the normal increase in the revenue and the increase in the Dominion subsidy per capita on account of the taking of the census would be ample for all purposes. Just see how far he was astray, \$704,000. The public accounts of 1893 show that at the end of that fiscal year there was a balance of the loan of 1891 of \$350,000, while the overdraft at the bank only amounted to \$15,000. Now, the loan of 1891 has entirely disappeared; the parliament buildings loan has been entrenched upon, leaving but \$306,000, and the overdraft has been increased to \$66,000, to say nothing of the \$118,000 received from the Nakusp and Slocan railway as a deposit. The 1887 loan had only been converted to the extent of \$28,000, so that it could not be said that the money had been absorbed for that purpose. The estimated revenue for the year 1893-94 was \$1,058,000, which, with the balance of the loan, would have made \$1,580,000. The estimated expenditure for the same year was \$1,233,000. The difference between these figures and the actual amounts was 70 per cent. The finance minister was out in his estimate just 70 per cent. What would happen in the Dominion of Canada if Finance Minister Foster made a mistake of 70 per cent? It would make a difference of twenty-five million dollars. Or if Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, made a mistake of 70 per cent? It would mean a difference of sixty-three million pounds—not dollars. But as a matter of fact it was only in the government of British Columbia where such an extraordinary and absurd proposition could be found. When the finance minister made his budget speech in 1889, he said the members need not be afraid to borrow, as the debt was a mere flea bite. The British Columbia per capita debt, he said, was but \$15, which was very small compared with the debt of some countries. He, Mr. Cotton, would admit that a per capita debt of \$15 was not very bad, but look at the state of affairs to-day. Taking the \$704,000 that the government had gone behind during the last fiscal year, and all the guarantees that have been given, and the province has a debt of between six and seven million dollars or a per capita debt for the white population of \$100. That is the record of the government for the past four years. They have run the debt up from \$15 per head to \$100, or, including the Indians, from \$15 to \$65 per head, an annual increase of 112 per cent. Knowing of this state of affairs the premier went through the country calling upon the people to "look at our financial policy." With that modesty for which he is well known (laughter) the premier did not take credit himself for the government's financial policy but told the people that they should thank God for having such a finance minister. This is the finance minister who increased the debt from \$15 to \$100 per head. No wonder he wanted the house to give

him a clean sheet and start all over again. When the people understood the state of affairs they would soon want to get rid of the government. What would the people think when they knew that all the time the premier and the finance minister were lauding their financial policy there was not a red cent in the treasury? These are facts from the public accounts and not mere guesses and rumors. The great cause of this is incapacity, every member of the government, with the exception of the chief commissioner, who has yet to win his spurs, being incapable. He agreed with the hon. member for West Lillooet, Mr. Smith, who had said that roads and bridges should be built for the settlers. There were men who had settled at Pemberton Meadows years ago, and who could not get their produce out for the want of roads. Yet thousands of dollars were spent on surveys, almost entirely in districts where there is no immediate need for them. The amount spent in three years was \$185,000. If this amount had been spent near the present settlements it would have made a big difference in the finances of the province. The government were very liberal to wildcat schemes but they had nothing for the settler. In 1890 the revenue amounted to \$835,000; in 1894 it amounted to \$798,000. In 1890 the land sales amounted to \$245,000; in 1894 they were \$33,000. In 1890 the Dominion subsidy amounted to \$212,000, and in 1894 the province received from the same source \$243,000. The increase in the revenue for the four years between 1890 and 1894 was therefore 38 per cent. In 1890 the fixed charges, including the expenses of the government, administration of justice, etc., amounted to \$442,000, while in 1894 it had increased to \$759,000, an increase for the four years of 72 per cent, or 18 per cent per annum. The increase of the revenue was 38 per cent, while the increase in the fixed charges was 72 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Turner—Why not compare 1890 with 1893? Mr. Cotton, continuing, said he was dealing with the last year, the year for which the house had been called together. Of course he could understand the government not wishing him to deal with the year in which the crisis was most apparent. The more the country grows the faster still grows the revenue. The cost of collecting the revenue was increasing faster proportionately than the amount collected. The debt charges in 1890, including interest and sinking fund, were \$132,000. The charges for the same purpose in 1894, exclusive of the charges for the loan of 1893, amounted to \$210,000. In 1890 there was a surplus of \$16,000. Four years later, in 1894, there is a deficiency of \$204,000. The increase of the revenue was 38 per cent, while the increase in the fixed charges was 72 per cent.

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the assets. The hon. president of the council had seen a great difference in the policy of the government and the wish of the people. He said the government could not be blamed for the falling off in the land sales, as it had been the wish of the people that the land should not be sold. It shows that this is not the policy of the government; any falling off is the fault of the people. Until he had heard the president of the council speak he had thought that the government was a popular one. The premier did not want the opposition to refer to the Nakusp and Slocan railway bonds. If the government three per cent bonds sold at 98 or 99 the 4 per cent bonds should certainly have sold at 116 or 117 instead of at 106. The finance minister said these bonds were not as good as government bonds, and he would not get their produce out for the want of roads. Yet thousands of dollars were spent on surveys, almost entirely in districts where there is no immediate need for them. The amount spent in three years was \$185,000. If this amount had been spent near the present settlements it would have made a big difference in the finances of the province. The government were very liberal to wildcat schemes but they had nothing for the settler. In 1890 the revenue amounted to \$835,000; in 1894 it amounted to \$798,000. In 1890 the Dominion subsidy amounted to \$212,000, and in 1894 the province received from the same source \$243,000. The increase in the revenue for the four years between 1890 and 1894 was therefore 38 per cent. In 1890 the fixed charges, including the expenses of the government, administration of justice, etc., amounted to \$442,000, while in 1894 it had increased to \$759,000, an increase for the four years of 72 per cent, or 18 per cent per annum. The increase of the revenue was 38 per cent, while the increase in the fixed charges was 72 per cent.

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Helmecken, Hunter, Williams, Kitchen and Hume. Railways—Messrs. Rithet, Irving, Bryden, Walkem, Braden, Adams, Kellie, Hume, Rogers, McGregor, Kidd, Kennedy, McPherson, Sword, Forster, Graham, Prentice and Kitchen. Public Accounts—Messrs. Rithet, Booth Muttter, Cotton and Prentice. Mining—Messrs. Smith, Bryden, Kellie, Rogers, Adams, Hume, Graham, Williams and Forster. Printing—Messrs. McGregor, Muttter, Walkem, Sword and McPherson. Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the bill to confer civil jurisdiction on stipendiary and police magistrates, or small debts act. The bill was almost an exact copy of the one introduced by him some years ago. It was all very well in the cities, where not much inconvenience was occasioned by waiting for the sitting of a county court, but a bill such as the one introduced was necessary in the districts, where small towns are springing up, and where people have to wait for the very irregular sittings of the county courts. The question of the validity of such an act was disputed, but it had not been declared unconstitutional by any court. A similar act had been in force before, but had been repealed, as the Dominion government had promised to appoint a number of county court judges, all of whom were now too busily employed at the places where they reside to visit outside districts, and were therefore unable to carry out the requirements of the bill, and there would be appeals, which would be very troublesome to suitors.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the county court was formerly a small debts court, but the amendments, which had jurisdiction had been greatly increased, and it was now no longer a small debts court. Mr. Williams agreed with the attorney-general that a measure was necessary to regulate the collection of small debts, but he did not think it necessary to give the police magistrates of the cities the powers intended. There were county court judges in the cities, who should attend to these duties. Besides, it required a great deal of legal training, and stipendiary magistrates did not have to carry out the requirements of the bill, and there would be appeals, which would be very troublesome to suitors.

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although he had promised to come he had never done so. The province should have joint or complete control of the fisheries. Mr. Semlin—What led to the joint agreement with Ontario? Mr. Rithet—The same claim that we make. The regulations were oppressive and against the will of the people. The provincial government were appealed to, and they took the matter up, a joint commission was appointed to control the fisheries until the case is decided by the courts. Mr. Semlin thought the Dominion government were acting earnestly, but did not see why a joint board should not be appointed if those interested thought their interests would be better preserved by making the proposed change.

Hon. Col. Baker thought the leader of the opposition had misunderstood Mr. Rithet. The latter gentleman had meant that the habits of the fish were not understood. The very best naturalists admitted this. The object of the board, as he understood it, was to regulate the management of the fisheries. Mr. Rithet said the object of asking the minister to visit the province was to give him an opportunity of seeing the large number of fish that ascended the river. His contention had always been that the fish could not return to salt water without being noticed by the fishermen. Hon. Mr. Davie discussed the legal points in connection with the regulation of the fisheries. The province contended that the Dominion did not have a right to gain a revenue from the industry and regulate the industry with that object in view. This question, which also arose between Ontario and the Dominion, had been referred to the courts, and in the meantime the industry was being regulated by a joint board. It would certainly be beneficial to have the regulations about the grounds instead of being three thousand miles away. He proposed that the province of Ontario be not mentioned, as the same contention was pending between this province and the Dominion. He thought the Dominion government was earnest regarding its action, but he considered that the minister of marine should visit the province. This that gentleman had promised to do both this and next year, and no doubt he would be here shortly.

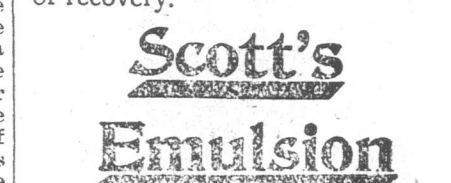
Hon. Rithet accepted the amendment proposed by Mr. Davie. Mr. Kennedy wanted to know if the province would be prepared to deal with the international questions that were likely to arise in connection with the deep sea fisheries and cases such as the Point Roberts case. Mr. Cotton contended that the resolution should be preceded by a preamble pointing out the grievances. All admitted that the management of the fisheries was in the hands of the Dominion. Hon. Mr. Davie did not admit this. Hon. Mr. Turner said the Dominion government had shown great incompetence in dealing with the fisheries. One example of this was their action in not allowing salmon to be caught just at the season when they were at their best. He thought a great deal of the trouble was due to the ignorance and prejudice of Mr. Wilmot. The canners were interested in the future of the industry as well as the government. They had invested their money in it, and, like the farmer, wished to see their "land" improved. They wanted the fish protected, but protected intelligently, which was not the case now.

Mr. Williams could not see any use in a joint board, if the Dominion government were not amenable to a change of opinion. Mr. Muttter spoke in favor of the resolution, as he considered that the commission would be the means of placing matters before the governments. At present the Dominion government charged the farmer a license before he could fish in the rivers. If a license was to be levied it should go to the provincial government, from whom the payer of the license received some benefit. He had never seen such prejudice as that shown by Mr. Wilmot, the Dominion commissioner. The commission rose and the house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Cable News. St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—Official Messenger says: "People have now taken the oath of fealty to the young and strong Emperor and the day is near when will be celebrated the marriage of our sovereign, who will thus fulfill his own and his departed father's wish."

Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.



of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. Pamphlet free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville, N.Y. Druggists. Etc. & S.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore the system and regulate the menses producing free, healthy and painless discharges. No acute or painful approach. Now used by over 2,000,000 ladies. Fully tested. Will see results. Invigorate these organs. Buy of your druggist. Carefully read the directions on the wrapper. Face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed bottles. Address, BURLINGTON, VERMONT, U.S.A.

Mothers!

It also improves the quality of the milk.

prescribed Digestion, the Appetite, the Consumptives, and as a Valuable Tonic.

It would have been back accepting the protection of he had reason to believe he a conspiracy. At noon the announced that there was witness for their side and the adjourned until three o'clock. The session was resumed this at 3 o'clock and Frank Nel. He swore that he heard on the day following the as it was all a put-up job in here. Smith was then called. He ad. ing a conversation with Gau. afternoon before the assault him if there was a fight both arrested. Dalzarno, one of nts, came to his house that d he, Dalzarno and Ganna. e wharf in a carriage. He usly spoken to Chief Shep. the matter. He did not throw, but saw him get up. iddie Cowan strike at Dalgar. appeared a sort of "peace." He did not do anything, but someone to strike a blow. He spoke of trouble with was there to preserve the. r. Powell was still examining 'clock. H. E. A. Courtney or the defense this afternoon.

ANAIMO NEWS.

The Coroner's Jury in the Quale Case. Nov. 19.—The coroner's jury on Saturday afternoon in orplete the investigation in the the body of William Quale. The nature about the inquest was try was composed entirely of this circumstance has given action. Mr. W. McGregor, r, did everything in his pow. in the investigation, and Mr. spector of mines, cross-exam. witnesses so that the case gely sifted.

After careful and due consid. their verdict as follows: The jury, find that William Quale death by a shot firing from a cross cut driven towards in which he was working. We consider the death of Wil. was caused by an error in miscalculating the distance two places by both parties, opinion that Webster and Wil. of neglecting their duty the customary signal by. and we are also of the opinio did not take sufficient pre. the safety of himself and We beg to make the following that when two places being each other that the shot before firing that they signal and receive an answer." of the jurymen have taken ex. the item in yesterday's Col. effect that a prosecution out of the verdict against the Keith, foreman of the jury, the writer and asked if he company were in any way

not, neither was there any passing any censure on the officials by the jury. We, simply brought in a verdict. In the evidence, was considered right and proper. The jury consider the case thoroughly sifted and the cen. on the men who were negli. rity duty and nothing further give more satisfaction. The rt given by the Silver Cor. Saturday night was an ex. good one, and was well wor. patronage it received. The was lengthy and selected, so it not do otherwise than audience.

A. M. P. presided. The re. will help considerably to. purchase of a new set of in. taitland delivered his second course on the labor que. way afternoon, and the lec. great encouragement by. largely increased attendance. It appear to appreciate these turn out in numbers far in. he most sanguine expecta. is evident that the number will be augmented still fur. tm Club has arranged with. nt of Victoria to deliver an. ing the winter months in. in the question of "free trade." will take place each month. meral public will be invited, speakers will also deal with

ets turned out en masse on a practice game. Among was A. Quinn who, it is un. in future reside in this ill materially strengthen the Hornets.

William Wallis, the crick. Grace Nicholas were t. John's church. Rev. P. The bride was given Walter Porter, the brides. Miss Lakin. Mr. Vincent as best man.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

(From Monday's Daily.)

—One hundred dollars has been contributed by a lady towards the Y. M. C. A. budget fund.

—The Indian industrial schools at Kuper Island and Metlakatla will be supplied with meats for the coming four years by R. Porter and Son. Their tender for the supplies was the successful one.

—Thomas Byers received a few bird shot in his leg on Saturday from a weapon in the hands of his brother, Capt. Byers. The latter had been hunting from on his return home the shot gun was accidentally discharged. Mr. Byers received only a slight wound.

—The Bishop of Columbia, who was taken seriously ill last week, successfully underwent an operation on Sunday morning. He is so far progressing favorably, according to the bulletin of Dr. Hanington, his medical attendant, issued to-day. His lordship is at his own residence, but can see no visitors.

—The civil service examinations were concluded on Saturday. The subjects embraced were as follows: "Reading, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, history (Canada, France, Britain and the United States), orthography, grammar, composition, transcription, precis writing, bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting."

—A sad accident occurred on the Sound express of the Canadian Pacific at Sumas Friday night. John Bankville a news agent, was stepping from the train when a friend jokingly pulled his coat. He slipped, falling under the wheels, which passed over his left leg. He was brought to the hospital at Vancouver and his leg was amputated, but it is feared that he will succumb.

—A Portland dispatch says: "William Dunbar, a commission merchant who was convicted about one year ago of smuggling opium and sentenced to two years in the county jail, has gone to China. Dunbar appealed his case to the United States supreme court, and pending a decision has been in custody on \$4000 bonds. Dunbar's friends say he has gone to China on business and will return in three months."

—Mrs. Flewin, wife of Thomas Flewin, of the Capital saloon, died this morning, aged 31 years. She was a native of Beckley, Kent, England, but did not reside long in her native county, coming to British Columbia on the Hudson Bay company's ship Norman Morrison in 1853. She resided here ever since. Her husband and three sons, two residing in Victoria and one on the north coast, survive her.

—There was an excellent turnout at the concert at the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday night for the benefit of the football team. The programme was as follows: Selection, Euphonic orchestra; solo, Mr. Wheeler; trio, mandoline, violin and piano; recitation, Miss Strachan; club singing, Miss Murray; piano duet, Misses Durey; recitation, Miss Durey; violin solo, Prof. Wickens; solo, Mr. Firth, and selection, Euphonic orchestra.

—A Tacoma dispatch says: "Mrs. R. McGovern claims her trunk and a box containing \$1000 in gold were shipped to China from Victoria, B. C., by mistake, and should have been shipped here. Mrs. McGovern is the wife of Richard McGovern, who is known here familiarly as "Missouri Dick." They reported a loss of about \$8000 in gold here a year ago when it was claimed their trunks were robbed. Mrs. McGovern, being without funds, says she will return to the stage.

—George Hughes, an aged vagrant, who has spent most of his time in jail in the last few years, was in the police court again this morning. Chief Sheppard said that Hughes had been coming to jail for lodgings for two weeks, and that he did not know what to do with him. They would not have him in the old men's home, as he would steal and sell liquor to Indians. Hughes pleaded guilty to the charge of vagrancy, and all he would say about his habits and vices was that a man had to live and sleep somewhere.

—Patrick Kelly attempted to break the provincial jail on Sunday, but he made a very bad attempt. Kelly had been arrested by Constable Gilchrist, of the city police force, for supplying liquor to Indians on board the sealing schooner Sapphire, now lying in the harbor. Kelly broke up a chair and forced open an inner screen more used for fancy than utility, when the noise was heard. His could not possibly have succeeded in forcing the iron bars. However, he will have this charge against him. On the liquor-charge Kelly was given four months in the provincial police court this morning. Kelly once broke the city jail and has figured three times in the city police court.

—Two hundred pounds of opium brought over from China on the steamer Sikh, which arrived last Thursday, has been seized in Tacoma. The drug was consigned to a Chinese firm in Portland.

—The Gaunon assault case was concluded at five o'clock yesterday afternoon and resulted in Magistrate Macrae declaring the accused guilty. The case of Robert Dalgarno, the second of the trio, was heard this morning. The cross-examination of the accused by G. Powell for the prosecution, particularly as to the connection of Officer Smith, was very interesting. The accused was found guilty of assaulting Edward Goyne on the 11th inst. The court deferred sentence until Friday. There is still another charge of assault against Gaunon, sworn to by Edward Cowan, and the charge against Joseph Hancock to be tried yet. The latter will very likely be dropped.

—From Wednesday's Daily. —R. J. Nott has purchased the Victoria branch of McLennan and McPeckey's hardware and house furnishing business.

—The Steveson Cannery, Lulu Island, with a capacity of 25,000 cases, has been sold to the Federation Salmon Cannery Company.

—Works have been established at Union for the manufacture of an explosive invented by B. C. Pettingill. The explosive is made from coal dust.

—Mrs. Wake, widow of the late Captain Wake, died at Esquimalt last night. She leaves four children, two sons and two daughters, all married.

—The B. C. Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association will hold a dog show early in January. Arrangements are already being made to secure the best of the United States judges.

—In police court to-day Tommy, a West Coast Indian, was fined \$5 for being found drunk. Frank Legrande, who supplied the liquor to Tommy, was convicted and fined \$50. He will very likely have to go to jail in default of payment.

—Father Nicolay has gone to the west coast on a good mission. The Indians are said to be indulging in too much whiskey, and Father Nicolay is considered the right man to put a stop to this practice.

—The charge of an infraction of the health-by-law preferred against Amor de Cosmos, has been withdrawn. The matter complained of by Sanitary Officer Conlin was readily rectified and the officer expressed his approval of having the case withdrawn.

—Passengers on the steamer Umattila which sailed for Victoria to-day are: C. Chawner, D. Dawson, Thomas Adair, C. S. Blairbridge, E. Pitt, Mrs. Hastings and J. Jackson and wife.

—At the Metropolitan church, parsonage last evening, the Rev. S. Cleaver, M. A., performed the ceremony that united in marriage Arthur William Mesher and Elizabeth Harris, both of this city. F. G. Sherborne and Miss Edmonds supported the happy couple.

—Rev. Father Woods, S. J., and Father Yorke of San Francisco, will conduct a special mission at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church in the near future. Father Woods is the son of Archdeacon Woods of the Anglican Church at Westminster.

—Mr. and Mrs. Clement Rowlands gave a popular concert at Central Presbyterian church, James Bay, last night under the auspices of the ladies' aid of the church. There was a large attendance and the concert was a great success. Mr. Rowlands was in excellent voice and his singing as well as that of Mrs. Rowlands, Mrs. Milfin, and Mr. Gordon was splendid.

—A dispatch says Captain J. H. Metcalf, Lloyd's surveyor, has returned from the wreck of the British steamer Crown of England. He reports the vessel a total loss and that she would not be worth taking off the rocks. The Crown of England was wrecked on a reef running out from Santa Rosa Island while on her way from San Diego to Nainaimo. The estimated value of the ill-fated steamer before she struck was \$100,000.

—Perseverance lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T. held their usual weekly meeting last evening when the usual routine of business was gone through. One member was admitted by clearance card and several propositions were read. The programme consisted of speeches, songs, recitations and readings on the temperance line. Several visiting members were present.

—Victoria lodge, No. 2, R. T. of T., gave a very successful social in Sir William Wallace Hall last night. There was a good attendance and Rev. R. G. Murison presided. The programme was as follows: Piano selection, Miss Horton; song, Mr. Moir; reading, Mr. Harding; piano solo, Miss McArthur; song, Mr. Jackson; song, Mr. Douglas; song, Mr. Patterson; reading, Mr. A. B. Frazer; instrumental selection, Captain Seaton; comic song, Mr. Harding; and song, Mr. Douglas. During the evening refreshments were served.

—The persons injured in the runaway accident on Douglas' street yesterday were members of the family of Thomas Morris, of South Saanich. Something nothing was saved. The mayor telegraphed to other towns to send their fire engines, but they did not reach here in time to be of any service. How the fire was confined to the buildings mentioned is regarded as little short of a miracle. In its utter unprotected state it could not have been surprising had that the city had been wiped out.

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



FIRE IN WINNIPEG.

Several Large and Handsome Blocks Destroyed—Loss Over \$300,000.

Winnipeg, Nov. 18.—This city was visited this morning by disastrous fires, causing a property loss now roughly estimated at three hundred thousand dollars. Three handsome blocks, which were amongst the largest in the city, are in ashes, and besides them half a dozen smaller buildings. About 2 o'clock this morning flames were discovered in the basement of the Western Canada loan company's costly building, located at the corner of Portage avenue and Main street. The fire started in the elevator shaft and ran up the funnel opening to the top. In fifteen minutes the whole building was a mass of flames and it was impossible to save anything.

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