



THE DESIRED RAILWAY.

It did not require the pronouncement of last evening's meeting to establish the fact that Victorians earnestly desire the construction of a line of railway to connect the coast with the Kootenay and intervening districts. There has been so general an exhibition of this desire in various ways that no person could reasonably doubt its existence. And happily in this case there is no conflict of opinion among the communities and the people of the inland districts which the road is calculated to develop. The idea most prominent in British Columbia minds is that voiced by Mayor Redfern last evening, namely, that this province should reap the chief benefit from the development of its own mineral resources. The province cannot be benefited without corresponding advantage accruing to the whole Dominion, and therefore the proposed work of providing the means of development has strong claims on both governments. There should be no desire to make a sort of shuttlecock of the matter between the two, or to raise a controversy as to which should afford the greatest aid. Since both the province and the country at large are certain of a good return for the suggested expenditure there should be no room for bickering as to their proportions of the aid to be given. With the sure prospect of a remunerative business to be secured by the railway, capital should be found for the enterprise without placing a heavy burden of interest on the people's shoulders. Mr. Shaw's report, which all accept as reliable, shows that no engineering difficulties at all approaching the insuperable are to be encountered, and it is to be remembered that in places at or near where the work will be heaviest the road will develop very profitable local traffic. It is undoubtedly the duty of the two governments to take such steps as will secure the building of the railway through to the coast. The best way may be that which is set forth in the resolution passed last evening, or it may be the construction of the road directly by the province with such aid as can be obtained from the Dominion. This is a matter which the governments, as representing the people, should be able to determine. In any event, public rights must be safeguarded, so that the public property shall not be handed over merely to enrich private individuals, nothing being secured to the people in return. Such precautions as are needed to that end can easily be devised.

STATUTE REVISION.

The Colonist attempts to dispose of our criticism by its usual method of boldly making assertions that are very wide of the truth. It is the fact, notwithstanding anything the inspired organ may say, that the government led the house to understand that immediately after prorogation the work of revision would be placed in the hands of three commissioners instead of one. This was the plan most distinctly agreed upon, not that of having the revision made by one commissioner and then a re-revision made by three. Somebody has evidently been putting gross misstatements in our venerable neighbor's mouth in respect of this matter. As to the quality of the revision so far effected, no further evidence is needed that which the Colonist itself supplies, in the admission that the adoption of one part of the revision has led to serious confusion in a part of the municipal machinery. It was to prevent trouble of this sort that the government agreed to have the work done by three commissioners instead of one.

A LAND OF PROMISE.

Speaking of the prospects for the coming season in Cariboo, the B. C. Mining Journal, of Ashcroft, says: "All sections will receive more attention this year than ever before. The receipts of the government office at Barkerville for the Cariboo district alone were over \$42,000 last year. In its palmiest days \$17,000 was the highest annual receipt; in 1894 \$23,000, in 1895 \$35,000, and last year being as above stated, \$42,000. Next year will see the receipts largely augmented. This all goes to show that mining is being successfully carried on, and yet but very few mines have been as yet opened up. It will take a couple of years yet to put some of the biggest properties on a paying basis which will justify any statement of their worth." After referring to the evidence of Cariboo riches in the properties of the Cariboo Hydraulic Company and the Cariboo Gold Fields Company, the Journal continues: "The two examples of the

big mines of the country are only quoted to show that there are almost unlimited possibilities before the investors in the other gold-bearing sections of Cariboo." There can, be no doubt as to the mineral wealth awaiting development in Cariboo and other northern districts, when once proper facilities for the transportation thither of machinery and supplies are provided. It must seem strange to outsiders that a region so promising should be left with wagon roads as the only means of access. With railway communication established, that section of the province would quickly fill up with a mining population, and the agricultural capabilities would necessarily undergo a corresponding degree of development. How great the advantage this would be to the province and the Dominion is a matter of easy calculation. From the point of view of investment and profit, the granting of liberal inducements to open up that great and richly endowed country should meet with favorable consideration.

A NORTHERN OPENING.

A few days ago a resident of Vancouver was quoted by one of the newspapers there as saying that Vancouver had succeeded in diverting trade of Texas and other islands to itself, and was likely to attract more of it. This has stirred the Free Press up to urge action on the part of Nanaimo people to secure this trade. More regular and frequent communication is set down as the first essential in this direction. What is being done on behalf of Victoria in connection with this northern trade? Nothing, and the prospect for the future is of the same negative character. Vancouver people have the admirable habit of helping themselves in such matters, instead of waiting for mail subsidies or other coddling from the outside. In these days the man or the city with the most enterprise and self-reliance has most emphatically the best chance of success. The Free Press points out that the trade with the islands is at present of some importance and is quite certain to increase. Those who cultivate this trade early are likely to keep it, a fact which the Vancouverites are quick to appreciate and act upon.

AN ANTI-SOCIALIST.

Mr. Herbert Spencer, the most prominent and most inveterate opponent of the state socialism which at the present day is finding so much favor, has sent out the closing volume of his "Synthetic Philosophy." As the eminent sociologist is now in his 76th year, it is very unlikely that he will undertake anything new in the scientific or literary line, and in taking farewell of the public he offers some pleas and objections which are worthy of attention both from those who agree and those who disagree with his views. While Mr. Spencer objects strenuously to Socialism, he finds himself compelled to acknowledge that it is his conqueror, and he believes that it is on the eve of a complete triumph. The change, he thinks, will not come suddenly, but by gradual process, as indeed it has been coming for years. This is the picture he draws of the situation which the near future is bringing to England: "If the central administration and the multiplying local administrations go on adding function to function; if year after year more things are done by public agency, and fewer things left to be done by private agency; if the businesses of companies are one after another taken over by the state or municipality, while the businesses of individuals are progressively trampled upon by official competitors, then, in no long time, the present voluntary industrial organization will have its place entirely usurped by a compulsory industrial organization. Eventually the brain workers will find that there are no places left saved in one or other public department, while the hand worker will find that there are none to employ him save public officials. And so will be established a state in which no man can do what he likes, but every man must do what he is told." Mr. Spencer believes that this system will hold only for a time, and that in the distant future it will disappear, to be succeeded by a social system of which individual liberty will be the keynote. The many who believe in state socialism will be much interested in the prediction which this eminent opponent of their doctrine has offered. Perhaps they will not pay so much attention to his eloquent arguments for individualism and against what he calls the tyranny of socialism, though these are hardly to be ignored, coming from so able and profound a student of sociology. The important matter for the present is that the socialist experiment seems almost sure of a complete trial.

THE YOUNG LIBERALS.

In deciding to maintain active organization and secure permanent quarters the members of the Young Men's Liberal Club have acted wisely. In every city and town in the Dominion of any importance similar organizations are in existence, and from what can be learned no difficulty is experienced in conducting and maintaining these institutions in a flourishing condition. And if the Young Men's Liberal Clubs are carried on successfully elsewhere, there is no reason why the young Liberals of Victoria should not be united in a society of this kind. It is conceded by all that an interest in matters pertaining to the conduct of the affairs of the country is a desideratum in every good citizen, and every means which tends to encourage the intelligent examination of important public questions is obviously working in the best interests of society. We can imagine no better way for a young man to acquire a knowledge and an appreciation of his country and the manner in which its affairs are administered than by becoming a member of an organization, such as the Young Men's Liberal Club. The Times extends its best wishes to the Young Men's Liberal Club of Victoria and hopes—yes, believes—that it is entering upon what will prove to be a very successful and important career. Part of the great party whose principles stand for peace, progress and prosperity; followers of a leader who is now recognized to be a great statesman, as he is a great Canadian; citizens of a country of vast extent and illimitable possibilities—a great heritage—the Young Men's Liberal Club of Victoria ought to have a brilliant future before it and become a very influential body.

The fact that the Quebec Conservatives, according to dispatches, do not intend to introduce the Manitoba school settlement in the coming provincial elections, indicates that the people of Quebec accept the settlement despite the protest of the bishops. If there was anything to gain by it, the Tories would not fail to introduce that or any other question. Even the opposition admit that North Ontario and East Simcoe, both carried by Conservatives at the general election, are pretty safe for the government. It is probable that all the vacant constituencies will return government supporters, which means that a big hole will be cut in the ranks of the minority. We heard, some time ago from the Conservative press that many of the French Liberal members would oppose the school settlement. Now it comes out that not only the French Liberals but some of the French Conservatives will support the settlement, among the latter being Mr. Poirer, of Pontiac. A late cable dispatch to the Montreal Star says: "The London chamber of commerce to-day decided to re-establish a Canadian trade section. The proposal to organize a British Columbia mining sub-section was dropped as undesirable at present, leaving the Canadian section to cover the whole ground. Hon. R. R. Doherty, who presided on the occasion, read a letter from the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, explaining that the Dominion government had asked the cooperation of the imperial government in making a survey of the Hudson's Bay route, coast, etc. Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, the first lord of the admiralty, had replied that he regarded the route as impracticable for steam navigation, and that the imperial government must therefore decline to co-operate with Canada. Mr. Laurier had added: 'We will, therefore, do the survey ourselves.' Mr. Doherty, Sir Robert Gillespie and other speakers agreed with Mr. Goschen that the Hudson's Bay route was impracticable for steamers."

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BOUNDARY CREEK DISTRICT.

Objections to Statements Made by Mr. Manly.

Editor Victoria Colonist: In your issue of December 31st appears a column containing what purports to be an interview between your representative and Mr. J. A. Manly, a resident of Grand Forks, which contains many inaccuracies and mis-statements that we, as an association, cannot allow them to pass without contradiction. The first of Mr. Manly's interesting particulars which he states as facts is simply untrue. He says the most valuable mines are situated on the North Fork of the Kettle river 25 miles from Boundary creek. The foregoing may be Mr. Manly's opinion. It certainly is not the opinion of the British Columbia government at the World's Fair at Chicago. The Boundary Creek district is not the richest in the district, and a careful personal examination of most of the prominent claims. He says: "The Boundary Creek district is a portion of what is officially known as the River Mining Division of the district (county) Yale province of British Columbia." This division embraces about 1,900 square miles of mountainous territory, bounded on the south by the international line, west by the British Columbia coast, north by latitude 49.45, and east by the Gold Range mountains, which separate the district from West Kootenay and the well known Trail Creek country. The Boundary Creek district embraces two or more parallel and north and south ranges, and that portion of each which slopes towards Boundary creek is strictly in the district of that name. It would suggest the building of works on an experimental scale at some central point for example near the mouth of Cooper creek at Boundary creek, for the proof of the best method of future treatment on a large basis as may be justified. Grand Forks is not the mouth of Cooper creek. For this and in consideration of the flattering prospects already to be seen and which I have tried to describe, I heartily commend the interview to the Colonist as a fair and just representation of the Boundary Creek district.

Surely Mr. Fowler would not have so reported if there was any truth in what Mr. Manly says, viz: That the most valuable mines are on the North Fork. We Boundary Creek residents do not require to point out individual claims as something that will make the district in the near future a busy industrial center. We have no less than eleven camps situated on these range slopes pointed out by Mr. Fowler as strictly in the Boundary Creek district. The furthest of them is not more than 8 miles from Greenwood City. The Boundary Creek Mining & Milling Company's properties (8 claims) are on the townsite, on which ten men are now at work developing veins from 2 feet to 10 feet in width, and giving a mill test of \$100 per ton. Each and all of the camps contain assured mines, besides scores of "the very fine prospects" so kindly vouchsafed us by Mr. Manly. Grand Forks is a very nice place. No one who has been there will dispute that there are 2,000 mineral locations within 25 miles of it. Unfortunately for Grand Forks, most of those locations are on Boundary Creek, and nothing can ever be done to make the centre of the "mineral belt" known as Boundary Creek anywhere but on Boundary creek itself. The only practicable route for any railway through the country is via this valley, and as soon as the rails are laid, we will expect to see, this coming summer, the ore cars and will be brought in thousands of tons by gravity tramways either to smelters erected here or conveyed to outside points.

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Officers Elected—Work of Reorganization. At a well attended meeting of the Young Men's Liberal Club held last evening in Philharmonic hall officers were elected for the ensuing term as follows: Hon. President—Hon. A. N. Richards. Vice-President—E. V. Bodwell. President—George E. Powell. First Vice-President—C. A. Greig. Second Vice-President—James Murray. Secretary—P. S. Lappman. Treasurer—Wm. McKay. Assistant Secretary—R. E. Burnes. Executive Committee—Messrs. W. E.

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of Messrs. Midgton & Farrell, of the Parrott Smelting Company. The Steamship was purchased for \$15,000. On the Gold Road there is 350 feet of work done. The property is owned by Montreal and Vancouver capitalists, who bought it last year for \$15,000. The Old Ironsides Mining Company also paid \$15,000 for their property upon which there is 100 feet of work done. The Knob Hill is under bond for \$30,000. The two most developed claims in Skylark camp are 3 miles from Greenwood and 17 miles from Grand Forks. One of these, the Skylark mine, was recently purchased by Mr. Beuger, of the Lexington Mining Co., of Butte, for \$15,000. Two hundred feet of work has been done on the Skylark mine. In Deadwood camp, which is 3 miles from Greenwood, and 23 miles from Grand Forks, the Mother Lode is under bond of the Boundary Mine Co., for \$14,000, and has been developed by 200 feet of work; the Sunset is under bond for \$16,000; and the Great Hope was sold recently for \$12,000.

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ITALIANS WATCHFUL.

Travelers are Disinfected to Keep Out the Bubonic Plague. Washington, Jan. 27.—News has reached here that the admiralty at London has given instructions for the Hospital (coast defence ship) and the Monarch (third-class battleship) to be commissioned at an early date for service at Bermuda. As there are at present no British armored vessels on the North Atlantic station nor in the West Indian squadron, this action of the Admiralty is taken to mean that the British Government intends to make a considerable increase of its naval strength in North American waters.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Khalifa Getting Ready for the British Advance. London, Jan. 27.—After complete disinfection and several changes of clothing, the Englishman from Bombay who arrived from Brindisi at Milan in a second class railway carriage and was refused a permit to cross the frontier, owing to the prevalent fear of a possible outbreak of the bubonic plague, has been liberated. The railway carriage in which this traveler from India journeyed through a portion of Italy was repeatedly shuttled on to several sidings and, too, has undergone the disinfecting process.

THE CZAR'S TROUBLES.

He Finds That Wearing a Crown is Not all Pleasure. London, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin, quoting from a St. Petersburg letter to the Leipziger Nachrichten, makes statements which throw additional light upon the troubles of the Czar. This correspondent of the Leipziger Nachrichten says that the Czar really suffers from nothing more than an ordinary cold, complicated with nervous affection, due to the incidents accompanying his accession, court political struggles and numerous intrigues. These disputes are ostensibly over the financial schemes proposed by Mr. De Wit, the Russian minister of finance. This really amounts to a struggle for ascendancy between the old Russian party and the progressives. So warm was the discussion at a recent council meeting that the Czar broke down entirely; tears gathered in his eyes, and he buried his face in his hands and cried "Do what you like, it is all the same to me."

A dispatch to the Telegraph dated at St. Petersburg last night says: "Count Voronoff Daskoff, a minister of the imperial court authorizes me to affirm in the most emphatic terms that the health of the Czar is excellent, and that his majesty receives the government reports daily and takes his usual walks, and makes his accustomed visits. He has in no way changed the routine of his life during the last few weeks." The Grand Duke Michael is, however, suffering from a serious attack of influenza of the lungs, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph, and his eldest son has been hastily summoned from the Caucasus to visit to the Grand Duke Michael and to attend to his illness. It is expected will continue to do so during the winter.

Washington, Jan. 27.—An amendment is to be offered to the arbitration bill which, it is believed, will fully protect all the rights of the United States under the Monroe doctrine and also American right in connection with the Nicaragua canal and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but its terms were not made public. Another amendment covers the feature of providing for the selection of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway as umpire. This provision of the treaty is receiving very careful scrutiny, and an amendment will be made changing its terms. It is possible that the clause may be stricken out or that the arbitration commission may be empowered to choose its own umpire whenever the occasion arises, and that a deciding vote may be necessary.

The members of the committee who criticize this portion of the treaty say they find that the relationship between Great Britain and Sweden is a very close one, and that they have discovered also that an alliance exists between Great Britain and France, in which the two former countries agree to protect the Scandinavian nations against the "force of arms," if occasion requires, a display on their part. This agreement, they consider shows a relationship too close to justify the United States in accepting the rule of one of the countries in the alliance as arbitrator in a dispute with one of the parties to it.

There has been a wide spread discussion in the Dominion as to the government's action in awarding its engraving to a New York firm. It was understood that only two tenders were in, that of the American Bank Note Engraving Co., of New York, and that of the British-American or Burland Co., of this city. In announcing that the New York tender was lower the government did not give the figures, but merely intimating that the New York total would be \$120,000 less for the coming five years than the payments had been to Burland for the past five. Consequently many journals assumed that Burland's new tender might be pretty close to the American figure, and blamed the government for giving the work to a foreign firm for what might be a small consideration. Hon. Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, says that is a mistake. The new Burland tender was higher than ever. Asked as to the difference in the two tenders for the coming five years, Mr. Fielding replied that the saving effected by the acceptance of the tender of the New York company instead of the Burland tender will be \$150,000. In other words the new tender of the Burland company appears to have been \$30,000 higher than the price for which they were doing the work under the old contract. It is stated in political circles now that since the Burland company found its figures were so high, it has offered to take the work at the New York figures.—Ottawa Journal.

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ation of the lungs, according to the Petersburg correspondent of the press, and his eldest son has been summoned from the Caucasus to the Dowager Empress's daily to the Grand Duke Michael and expected will continue to do so during his illness.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

ments to be Moved in the United States Senate.

Washington, Jan. 27.—An amendment to be offered to the arbitration treaty, which, it is believed, will fully settle the rights of the United States in the Monroe doctrine and also give full right in connection with the aqua canal and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but its terms were not made public. Another amendment covers the right of providing for the selection of Oscar of Sweden and Norway as arbitrator. This provision of the treaty is being very carefully studied, and it seems quite probable that an amendment will be offered changing it. It is possible that the clause is stricken out or that the arbitration commission may be empowered to choose its own umpire whenever the arbitrator, and that a deciding vote is necessary.

Members of the committee who have this portion of the treaty say that the relationship between Britain and the United States is a very close one, and that they have decided to have an alliance exist between Britain and France, in which the former countries agree to protect the Canadian frontier, by force of arms, if necessary, and to assist in their part. This agreement they show a relationship too close to be broken, and that the United States is a close ally of the United States, and that the United States is a close ally of the United States, and that the United States is a close ally of the United States.

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It was understood that only two tenders were in, that of the American Note Engraving Co., of New York, and that of the British-American Bank Co., of this city.

It is announced that the New York firm was lower than the government did give the figures, but merely intimating that the New York total would be \$100,000 less for the coming five years than the payments had been to Burland in the past five.

Consequently many minds assumed that Burland's new figure might be pretty close to the American figure, and blamed the government for giving the work to a foreigner for what might be a small commission.

Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, says that it is a mistake to suppose that the tender was higher than ever, and as to the difference in the two bids for the coming five years, Mr. Fielding replied that the saving effected by the acceptance of the tender of the New York company instead of the Burland tender will be \$150,000.

Other words the new tender of the American company appears to have been \$100,000 higher than the price for which the work was done under the old contract.

It is stated in political circles now that since the Burland company found the price too high, has offered to take the work at the New York price.—Ottawa Journal.

ST OF THE WORLD'S WARS.

According to the estimates of German and French statisticians, the war of the last forty years have cost the world over \$1,000,000,000,000 in money, the almost inconceivable sum of \$1,000,000,000,000. Of this amount the United States has paid nearly \$3,500,000,000,000 of the cost of her war with Prussia.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Wheat, per bushel, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Flour, per barrel, \$12.00 to \$13.00. Pork, per barrel, \$10.00 to \$11.00. Lard, per barrel, \$10.00 to \$11.00. Butter, per pound, 12c to 13c. Eggs, per dozen, 15c to 16c. Hens, per dozen, 15c to 16c. Turkeys, per pair, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Most of Last Year's Immigrants Settled in the Western Provinces.

Cause of Yesterday's Accident on the Intercolonial a Mystery.

Hon. Mr. Beaugrand Reported to be Somewhat Improved to-Day.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—(Special)—The immigration to the Dominion last year comprised 25,478 arrivals at Atlantic ports compared with 25,571 in 1895. Of these 16,835 settled in the Dominion, compared with 16,835 in 1895. There arrived in Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia 61,200, against 63,711 in the previous year.

The Merchants' Bank telegraphed a national famine fund, and a tariff commission sits here on Friday and Saturday.

The minister of marine and fisheries states that he has engaged a steamer for the Hudson Bay expedition from St. John's. He got it cheaper than the company he was communicating with.

The official report of the accident on the Intercolonial yesterday was received from General Manager Pottinger. He says there were no broken rails or broken wheels on the coaches so that the cause of the accident is a mystery.

The supreme court meets on the 16th of February, and the first business will be the hearing of the election appeals in the following cases: Assiniboia, Macdonald, Selkirk, Marquette, Winnipeg, Beaulieu, Lunenburg, St. Antoine division of Montreal and West Prince.

Hon. Mr. Tarte returned to the Capital yesterday afternoon from Mr. Beaugrand's bedside in Montreal.

Minister Fisher announces that he has completed arrangements with a shipping company here for cold storage for dairy and other products.

A movement has been started for subscriptions to assist Archbishop Languevin in the agitation for separate schools.

Hon. Mr. Beaugrand ex-mayor and member of La Patrie, whose friends were summoned to his bedside Monday, expecting his death, is somewhat improved.

OLYMPIA BANK CLOSED.

The State Withdrew Funds and Precipitated a Run.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 27.—On the door of the First National Bank an announcement of suspension was posted yesterday morning. The immediate cause of the suspension was the withdrawal by the state treasury of \$35,000 in state money.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

By the Montreal Board of Trade for Ensuing Term.

Montreal, Jan. 27.—The result of the election of the Board of Trade is: President, John McKegow; first vice-president, Jas. Crathern; second vice-president, Charles F. Smith; treasurer, Henri Miles; council, E. L. Bond, A. J. Rice, Chas. Sheffer, F. W. Evans, N. McKay, W. D. Matheson, Chas. McLean, James W. Pyke, A. W. Stevenson, H. Stikeman, D. G. Thomson, David Watson.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

No Half-Hearted Report Wanted From the Senate Committee.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 27.—The senate committee on foreign relations had the arbitration treaty under consideration for an hour and a half again today. The committee is disposed to yield to the pressure to the extent of giving all that is possible to the subject.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

McKinley Intends to Call One for Early in March.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.—Congressman L. C. Stuart, of Crawford county, who will succeed Joseph C. Sibley in the next congress, is in this city. He said that he had called on President McKinley and that the latter said: "I will call a special session of Congress on March 15, and unless I change my mind, you will be in Washington at that time. I desire to have my protection system inaugurated immediately upon my inauguration, and I want a message passed that will immediately stimulate business and give the men working in Pennsylvania man would be in the McKinley cabinet."

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Emperor William Decorates Members of His Cabinet.

London, Jan. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gladstone left Havard today on their way to the Riviera.

John Chandler, clerk, charged with forging bills on F. S. McCannan & Co., was again arraigned at Guildhall police court yesterday. He was fined for trial and bail was refused.

A Berlin dispatch says: Emperor William, upon the occasion of his birthday today, decorated Dr. Miquel, minister of finance, and Dr. Lucanus, chief

ALL HARD AT WORK

Hon. Mr. Foster Making a Desperate Effort to Retain Ontario Seats.

Large Subscriptions Being Received for the Indian Relief Fund.

Strike at the Springfield Iron Works Stopped Through the Efforts of Premier Murray.

Dundas, Jan. 27.—Miss Florence Bickford was instantly killed this morning at the Hamilton & Dundas railway station while on her way to the Hamilton Collegiate Institute.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—The Dominion Bank here has subscribed \$1,000 to the Indian famine fund.

JORDAN'S REPORT.

American Commissioner Aims His Views on the Sealing Industry.

Pelagic Sealing if Continued Will Exterminate the Herds, So He Says.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—David Starr Jordan, commissioner in charge of the fur seal investigation for 1896, in his report to the secretary of the treasury, makes a close estimate of seals of all classes, at one time or another on the Pribilof Islands during last summer, finds the number to have been 440,000, of which over 36,000 died on or about the islands during the same period.

"Pelagic sealing is therefore not properly an industry at all, as it adds nothing to the wealth of the world. Since it began more than 600,000 fur seals have been taken on the North Pacific and Behring Sea. This means death to no less than 400,000 breeding females, the starvation of 300,000 pups and the destruction of 400,000 pups still unborn.

"It is therefore evident that no settlement of the fur seal question as regards either the American or Russian islands can be permanent until it shall provide for the cessation of the indiscriminate killing of fur seals both on the feeding grounds and on their migrations. There can be no open season for the killing of females, if the herd is to be kept intact.

In concluding his long and comprehensive report, Mr. Jordan points out what he believes would be a solution of the whole question by a solution of the fur seal. He says: "The sole possible basis of adjustment must be the protection of fur seals through mutual concessions, international courtesy and respect. As long as pelagic sealing exists, the restrictions governing it are of slight importance, and the relations between the owners of the Pribilof islands and the nations whose ships have the right to destroy its herd must be in some degree strained.

"The ultimate end in view should be an international arrangement whereby all skins of female fur seals should be seized and destroyed by the custom authorities of civilized nations, whether taken on land or sea from the Pribilof, herds the Asiatic herds or in the lawless raiding of Antarctic rookeries. In the destruction of the fur seal rookeries of the Antarctic, as well as those of the Japan islands and Behring Sea, American enterprise has taken a leading part. It would be well for America to lead the way in putting a stop to pelagic sealing by restraining her own citizens without waiting for the action of other nations. We can ask for protection with better grace when we have accorded unasked protection to others."

UNIONIST ELECTED.

For the Seat Vacated Through the Death of Edward Hule.

London, Jan. 27.—At the special election held for the constituency of Salisbury for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of January 18, of Mr. Edward Henry Hule, Conservative, Mr. Alhuesen, Unionist, received 1,424 votes, and Mr. Fuller Liberal, received 1,298 votes.

WOULD BE SERIOUS.

If the Republican Party Devoted Itself to a Policy of Protection.

London, Jan. 27.—The Daily Chronicle is apprehensive lest the statements recently published here of ex-Senator Washburn should have a tendency to rally the Republican party of the necessity of fighting what it calls the "Silver Craze" thus enabling that party to devote itself to a policy of protection pure and simple. Commenting on it the Chronicle says a more momentous result for the world generally can hardly be imagined.

KEPT HIS PROMISE

Engineers to Make a Thorough Survey of the Fraser River.

British Columbia Will Soon Know Whether the River Can be Conserved.

Trades and Labor Men Wait on the Premier Respecting Alien Labor Law.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—(Special)—Andrew Carmichael, postmaster at Spencerville, Grenville county, has been dismissed.

The Governor-General has notified the Viceroy of India that a national relief fund has been opened in Canada.

The Canadian Federation of Labor has passed a resolution asking the Canadian government to pass an alien labor law and then ask the United States for reciprocity in labor, as the American law was not passed with the idea of aiming at Canada, but to shut out the cheap labor of Europe.

The Trades and Labor Council of the city waited on the premier to-day and asked that the Dominion government pass an alien labor law. The premier said that a delegation would go to Washington soon to discuss that and other labor matters with the United States authorities.

Quebec, Jan. 28.—Chester R. Sands, registered from New Orleans and aged about 20, committed suicide yesterday evening at the Frontenac Hotel. He shot himself in the head. He left no reason for his deed and had very little money.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—Joe W. Boyle on behalf of Jim Hall has given notice that he will bring suit against the proprietor of Sohmer Park and against the city for their interference with the entertainment to have been given under his direction last Monday and at which Hall and Slavin were to box. He still hopes to get the match off.

Quebec, Jan. 28.—The proprietors of the Kingsville Woolen Mills assigned recently with heavy liabilities. They state that their failure is due to the fact that they are unable to get orders from the east, the dealers claiming that it is impossible for them to decide upon anything until the trade policy of the Laurier government has been agreed on.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—An Ottawa special to the Mail and Empire says it is authoritatively announced that the administration will press upon the attention of the imperial authorities the desirability of freeing Canada from the favored nations clauses in the German and Belgian Zollverein convention.

The Bank of Commerce has subscribed a thousand dollars to the famine fund and Molson's \$750 and White & Co. \$250.

The next legislature will pass an act providing for the examination of all boys brought into the province by the Barnardo and other agencies.

Winnipeg, Jan. 27.—The Winnipeg curlers won both the International and Physter trophies at the bonspiel at Portage, Wis., to-day.

At a meeting of the Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, E. H. Watson, of Vancouver, was appointed general superintendent for the British Columbia district.

Winnipeg has been selected as the next place for the convention of the C. O. F. in opposition to Vancouver.

Woodstock, Jan. 27.—Hugh Sutherland, a farmer, was frozen to death yesterday.

Kingston, Jan. 27.—The Conservatives of the surrounding country held a successful meeting here to-day, which pledged itself to do all in its power to remove racial questions from party politics.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES

Large Donations for the Indian Relief Fund Received at Toronto.

Mgr. Langevin Taking up a Subscription to Open Separate Schools.

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WASHINGTON AND OREGON.

Legislators Still Trying to Elect U. S. Senators.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 28.—The only development in the legislative deadlock was the withdrawal of Mizer, Democrat, from the Benson house. This leaves only 30 members of the house, a short of a majority. There are evidences of a defection in the Benson house and the prediction is made that it will only live a few days longer.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 28.—Governor Daniels yesterday received the full vote of United States senator, heretofore cast for Speaker Olney, but appears to be unable to make the Populist vote any more than Olney could, and the Populists to-day, for the first time, seem restless. Talk of a caucus is heard.

The Turner forces seem impregnable and are now more hopeful than ever of final success.

ONE DAY'S FIRES.

A Hundred Alarms Turned in Chicago on Monday.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Almost 100 fires were reported up to midnight for the twenty-four hours of Monday. The record was passed and a few high water marks established in the history of Chicago's fire department for a winter day. On account of the extreme cold the firemen suffered severely, and many cases were reported of the men having their ears, noses and hands frozen.

Several are severely frozen and are in a serious condition.

Seven firemen and two spectators were badly hurt at a fire which this evening destroyed the Williams block, extending from 196 to 202 Monroe street. The injured men are: F. B. O'Rourke, fireman, struck by falling wall, will probably die; John Wake-man, fireman, fell into the building when roof collapsed; body badly crushed; may die; Patrick Patterson, struck by falling bricks, leg broken; James Barker, captain of an engine company, badly burned about the head and neck; Sherman P. Quinlan, leg broken and body badly bruised; by falling wall, will probably die; John Wake-man, fireman, fell into the building when roof collapsed; body badly crushed; may die; Patrick Patterson, struck by falling bricks, leg broken; James Barker, captain of an engine company, badly burned about the head and neck; Sherman P. 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MINING LEGISLATION

The Board of Trade Again Wrestles With This Very Knotty Problem.

Different Views Advanced Regarding the Legislation Required in Province.

Notwithstanding the fact that a score of the members of the British Columbia Board of Trade spent several hours yesterday afternoon in discussing mining legislation, present and prospective, the subject is still in a distressing state of uncertainty as far as the board is concerned. Some even held that the present laws were stringent enough and suitable enough if they were only enforced, while others advanced numerous suggestions by which speculators could be restrained and the unsophisticated protected. The report of the committee on mining was the text for the discussion. This report has already been published and the members of the board were furnished with printed copies.

Mr. William Wilson started the discussion. He held that no company should be incorporated until they had a clear title for the property which they intended to work. He moved that 'no company be organized to work a mineral claim until a crown grant is obtained therefor.' Mr. Coadwell considered the better course to pursue would be to first consider the committee's report and then recommendations from members could be considered afterwards.

Capt. Clark held that Mr. Wilson's resolution was pertinent to the first clause of the committee's report. He seconded the resolution. Mr. Fletcher did not think that Mr. Wilson's resolution had nothing to do with the first clause of the committee's report. The report was based on a clause in the annual report which particularly referred to over-capitalization. The committee in another clause recommended a careful revision of the 'Companies' Act, particularly as applying to the organization of mining companies. This recommendation in a general way might embody such resolutions as Mr. Wilson's, but Mr. Fletcher held it would be impossible to go into particulars in such a report.

Major Dupont was quite sure that unless the Board of Trade was careful in their actions and induced the legislature to pass a mining act embodying restrictions such as were not in vogue in other countries much harm to the mining interests of the province would be the result. The English investors were quite capable of taking care of themselves. British Columbia should be satisfied with such restrictions as are imposed by the mining boards and boards of trade in England.

Mr. Wilson pointed out that Major Dupont did not say what those restrictions were. He instanced many restrictions which were not well defined. Notwithstanding that, Major Dupont said, Mr. Wilson held that the first thing the English capitalist demanded was a good title to property.

Major Nicholles considered Mr. Wilson's suggestion a most impracticable one. A mining company might be organized not to work any particular mine and were they to be debarred from doing business because they did not hold a mineral claim. Investors could not be made prudent by legislation unless he understood the reasons why the Board of Trade at the inception of mining activity should step in and endeavor to hamper the industry with useless restrictions. It would be a most dangerous thing for a board of trade composed of a body of men who understood but little about mining to endeavor to instruct the government as to how mining laws should be administered. Personally he considered the committee who prepared the report would be most profitably employed saving wood. Mr. Nicholles held that clause 1, which stated that 'no company be organized to do business in the province except those organized under British or Canadian acts' was a most unjust and tyrannical clause. British Columbia was much indebted to American enterprise, and to deny them the privilege of doing business in the province would be inimical to the mining interests of the province. He pointed out that clause 6 of the same report was diametrically opposed to clause 1, and suggested that both clauses could be struck out without endangering the mining interests.

Mr. E. B. Pemberton, a member of the committee who prepared the report, stated that it was the intention of the committee to prevent certain objectionable American companies doing business here. He instanced one company registered with a capital of \$58 in Florida and now supposed to be doing business here—on paper. Lt.-Col. Gregory maintained the report was very incomplete. It would be preferable to have a general discussion and a resolution based on general lines might be then adopted. It would be a dangerous thing to go into particulars. Major Dupont heartily agreed with Col. Gregory's views. There was nothing in past experience to induce the Board of Trade to endeavor to hamper American companies in doing business here. True, American laws hampered Canadians doing business in the United States and they perhaps felt the retaliation, but it was because of American enterprise that Kootenay now enjoys her great reputation as a mining district. He did not see why the Board of Trade should attempt to make themselves guardians of those who negligently invested in mining stocks. Those people took the risks and they should assume the responsibilities for the results.

Mr. Scott pointed out that in the annual report of the board it was stated 'The laws of British Columbia are

opposed to a company selling its stock at a discount, yet these have been evaded in the case of some mining ventures.' If such was the case, what would be the use of making other mining laws if the present laws were evaded? He believed the wisest thing for the board to do would be to call the attention of the legislature to the fact that the laws were so evaded.

Nearly every member present then took part in the discussion which broadened to such an extent that nearly every phase of the mining questions was under consideration. President Ker pleaded with the members to confine themselves to the report and it was then decided that that report should be considered clause by clause so that the council of the board could be made acquainted with the views of the members with the view to securing the preparation of another report.

Mr. Wilson wanted to know how the many different views likely to be expressed could be communicated to the council. The question remained unanswered, but the debate went merrily on, as many opinions being expressed as there were members present. No definite action was taken on any of the resolutions. Major Nicholles asserting that they were all talking to the winds. The desultory declarations on mining legislation continued until several of the members left and there was imminent danger of the meeting being adjourned for want of a quorum.

Thomas Barre, M.P., in a vigorous speech urged that some action be taken. He saw no good reason why mining companies should not be organized under the laws of British Columbia. They can get our property for almost nothing and it was only right that such companies should be amenable to our laws. Legislation should be put in force to prevent the floating of wild-cat companies. It was pitiable to see fifty or sixty companies organized every week each with a capital of \$1,000,000 and many of them had not sufficient money to pay their advertising bills. Such companies were likely to be a heavy drain on the treasury. Suitable men in influential positions to give them an air of respectability. These men for the sake of getting some shares would allow themselves to be used as decoys to catch the unwary. (Hear, hear.) The government prohibited other forms of gambling, and this was gambling of the worst kind. He believed the tax on the capital of companies suggested by the committee was altogether too low. It should be sufficiently high to make it unprofitable to capitalize a company for more than the property which it held was worth.

Before adjourning the board discussed all the recommendations of the committee, but took no definite action regarding any of them.

A Tidal Wave

Sweeping Over This Canada of Ours

Paine's Celery Compound Banishing Sickness and Disease.

Bestowing Health, Vigor and New Life.

The Young and the Old Feel Its Wonderful Power.

The Cured Never Cease to Sing Its Praises.

Like a mighty tidal wave, Paine's Celery Compound, with its marvellous healing and curing virtues, is sweeping over Canada on its mission of health restoring. To-day it is the only medicine that is banishing sickness and disease; the only one that is bestowing health, vigor and new life. Amongst all classes its wonderful power is felt directly the first bottle is commenced.

Paine's Celery Compound, owing to its honesty and never-disappointing virtues, has become the people's chosen medicine, and its worthy praises are sung everywhere by thousands of cured people. Nothing else in the world is so well adapted for the needs of the sick and suffering. After one trial it becomes a friend.

A cured lady, Mrs. George Durant, of Elma, Ont., writes as follows: 'For many years I have been a sufferer from liver troubles, and have doctored with several physicians, but only found relief for a very short time. My husband advised me to try Paine's Celery Compound. I did so, and found so much relief that I continued to use it, and am now using the third bottle. Your Compound has done more for me than any physician. For months before using the Compound I never had one night of sound sleep; but now I can go to bed and sleep sound and naturally and feel like a new creature in the morning.'

CHICAGO'S NEEDY. An Appeal for Relief Meets With a Speedy Response.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Mayor Swift to-day issued an appeal for aid, calling upon the big packers, coal dealers and merchants for contributions and supplies for the relief of the suffering. In many instances the proclamation was forestalled and heavy contributions kept coming in all day. On the floor of the Board of Trade a subscription paper was started, and several thousand dollars subscribed in a few minutes. Two big department stores and dry goods merchants sent checks for \$500 and \$1000.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

CLEVELAND AND LIL

The Two Old Friends Have a Quiet Chat at the White House.

Question of Restoration is Avoided by Both During the Conversation.

Washington, Jan. 28.—President Cleveland received a visit, yesterday afternoon from Queen Liliuokalani at the White House. The reception was arranged for earlier in the day. Mr. Palmer, accompanied by Joseph Heulekhai, the secretary and agent of H. M. Liliuokalani, as his card stated, called on Private Secretary Thurston and presented a pretty little autograph note from the queen directed to the president, requesting the privilege of making a personal and informal visit to the White House. The president assented and at 3 o'clock, as the most convenient hour, accompanied by Mr. Palmer, a carriage drove up to the White House and was admitted to the ex-Queen, Mr. Palmer, Joseph Heulekhai, and Miss Kina Nahaletso, the latter being the companion to her majesty. The ex-queen was escorted from her carriage to the door by Mr. Palmer, but at that point her attendants dropped in the rear, and she led the way alone across the lobby and through the doors, which were thrown open by the ushers, to the blue room, where the president soon joined her. The president greeted the queen in the most kindly fashion, expressing pleasure to see her, and stating that he would have felt disappointed had she refrained from making a visit while she was in Washington. He caused her to be seated and while the others stood in the background, the president and Liliuokalani chatted with evident interest on both sides for twenty minutes. The ex-queen asked for Mrs. Cleveland, and the president responded that she would be glad to see his wife, and to summon her to the blue room returned with the news that Mrs. Cleveland had gone out walking.

In all the talk there was no reference to the bill, save a brief expression of thanks by Liliuokalani in behalf of the Hawaiian race for his action in withdrawing the annexation treaty, which was pending before the senate when the president ended and Liliuokalani returned to her attendants, and Mr. Palmer, greatly pleased with her reception.

With a little further talk of this kind the interview ended and Liliuokalani returned to her attendants, and Mr. Palmer, greatly pleased with her reception.

A LONG NERVOUS STORM.

If you ever watched a dentist draw a nerve root, you will remember how much it looked like a little snip of wet, white cotton thread. How can so contemptible a thing inflict such a mountain of agony? And why does it do this? 'Dissect,' you say. 'Analyze.' A simple and obvious answer; yet in what way does the true nerve fibre, wrapped up and coated, as it is, like the wires in a submarine cable, get to be diseased?

Yet, somehow, these soft strings do become fearfully out of order, or our friend, Miss Hunt, alluding to the neuralgia from which she once suffered, would not say, 'Sometimes I was almost mad with pain.' And that is but one of the many forms of torture imposed on us by the nerves; yet without these nerves we should be but lumps of clay—lacking feeling and power of motion.

How can we cure these dreadful nerve-pains? The drug shops abound in so-called remedies for them, yet they are only a breath to cool the air, or a terror to the nerves. The real cause and cure are among Nature's deeper secrets. Can we find them?

'Nearly all my life,' says Miss Hunt, 'I have suffered from indigestion of an aggravated kind, and my nerves were all the while in a state of nervousness. My appetite was variable. At one time I would eat voraciously, and at other times I could not touch a morsel of food. After eating, I suffered from a heavy chest and around the sides. I suffered martyrdom from the horrid pain in my stomach and limbs. As the years passed by my nerves became totally unstrung. I suffered under miseries from neuralgia. My lips and half my face were almost dead from this distressing malady.'

'(The lady will pardon the writer. In the case of Miss Hunt, the use and pleasure they were in truth practically dead; but in another sense they were horribly alive, as the sky is when it is pierced and rent with the flashes of lightning.)' 'I consulted,' she adds, 'a doctor after doctor, but in spite of all their medicines and applications I found little or no relief. Sometimes I was almost mad with the pain.'

'(Not a doubt of it. Under such circumstances the body is a poison-house of keen suffering, and people have not infrequently, taken their own lives to escape from it. Only acute rheumatism or gout can be compared with neuralgia and (please observe) the whole cure is for the same thing—results of the same cause. Hence sufferers from the former two ailments will be wise also to read this essay to its end.)' 'In June, 1886,' continued the letter, 'a book came into my hands, and I read of many persons who had been cured by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I bought a supply from a chemist in New North Road, and soon my indigestion got better, the pain in my head and limbs was easier, and I felt stronger than I had done for years.'

'I think it only right that others should know of what has done so much for me. You have, therefore, my permission to make this statement, and to use my name, (Signed) Miss S. Hunt, 57 Dale View Road, Stamford Hill, London, June 30th, 1896.'

Our correspondent is a schoolmistress, and, as her letter shows a woman of

fine intelligence. At the outset she names the only real disease she had—namely, indigestion, or, as we indifferently call it, dyspepsia. Starved from want of nourishment, and poisoned by the products of food constantly decomposing in the stomach, her nervous system was thrown into wild disorder, and protested and cried out with the thrilling voice of pain. No applications, no emollients, no effective remedies, no tonics so profound and firmly seated.

Would we stop the writhing of the trees during a gale? Ah, they cannot be bound or held. We must employ, if we possess it, a power which can may into the wind. Peace be still!

Something akin to this Mother Seigel's Syrup did when it abolished the digestive trouble. It enabled the stomach to feed the body, and with increasing strength the nervous system returned to the calm and harmonious condition of health. The cure was complete, and the patient was able to resume her usual avocations. The cure was complete, and the patient was able to resume her usual avocations. The cure was complete, and the patient was able to resume her usual avocations.

ALIEN LABOR BILL

Decided Upon by the Senate and Congress, Committees. Washington, Jan. 25.—The compromise immigration bill which has been passed by the house and senate and which will come before the two houses for acceptance within a few days, contains several new features. The first section of the bill is amended to include the United States all persons over 16 years of age who cannot read and write the English language or the language of their native country, but it is amended by the words, 'or residents before "country," in accordance with a suggestion made by Chairman Barthold of the house committee.

For the purpose of testing the ability of immigrants to read, it is provided that they shall draw from a box a printed slip containing twenty of 25 words of the constitution and write five lines of it, as provided by the senate bill. A clause is added to the bill that the officers shall make the test by the most appropriate and available means at hand, and state in writing the reasons the slips are lacking and the president to permit the entrance of aliens for the purpose of teaching new arts or industries under such rules as he may provide.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Being Made by the Russian Government in Odessa. London, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Odessa describing the military preparations going forward there, says: 'The activity has only been equalled during the period which immediately preceded the two last great wars. The Turkish government is unable to make its usual annual purchase of horses in Russia, all the stud farms being cleared by the Russian government.'

ACCIDENT ON INTERCOLONIAL.

Two Persons Reported Killed and Several Injured. St. John, N. B., Jan. 26.—The Pacific express from Halifax for Montreal left the rails on the Intercolonial railway and went down an embankment near Dorchester, N. B., about noon to-day. Postal Clerk Arthur Edgemoor of St. John, and Mrs. Patterson, of Bloomfield, N. B., are reported killed. James Linkletter, brakeman, was seriously injured. Among the others more or less injured, although not seriously, are Hon. Dr. Borden, minister of culture; Senator Wood, Charles Everett, of Sackville, N. B.; R. J. Smith, Dominion Express agent.

LITTLE PETE'S DEATH.

He Had Contracted to Break up the Zee Yups. San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Excitement continues unabated in Chinatown over the murder of 'Little Pete,' the Chinese gambler, shoe merchant and shoe manufacturer, by highlanders. Little Pete was probably worth \$200,000 and was leader of the Sam Yup Tong. There is no question that the three men who rushed into the barber shop and killed him were highlanders in the employ of the Zee Yup Tong, between whom and the Sam Yups there has been bitter warfare for many months. The Sam Yups are composed of the merchant classes in Chinatown, and the Zee Yups are composed largely of laborers with a few gambler associates. Probably the most unsteady man in town is King Owang. He knows that he, too, has been marked for murder. King Owang is a graduate of Yale, and for several years has been the Chinese vice-consul at this port. He has sided with the Sam Yups in the fight against the Zee Yups in this city. Private detectives dogged the Zee Yups men constantly and broke into meeting places and destroyed the furniture. The courts were appealed to and detectives enjoined from further operations.

TOLD BY CABLE.

The Pope is Considering the Manitoba School Settlement. London, Jan. 25.—A Rome dispatch to the Daily Mail says that the Pope is considering the compromise clause of the Manitoba school question. Ex-Captain Gullott, says a Paris dispatch, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment for selling military secrets to foreign powers. A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the

Advertisement for Johnston's Fluid Beef, featuring an image of a bottle and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Eclipse, featuring an image of a watch and text describing its quality and features.

Times with reference to the rumor that Russia will spend 100,000,000 roubles in re-arming the artillery with the French quick-firing guns, says: 'The report requires confirmation, but although the power of M. De Witte, the minister of finance, opposes the idea, his opposition would be of little avail against the minister of war, Gen. Von Novsky. The American bark Hayden Brown, Captain Claxton, which left Trapani on December 30 for Gloucester, Mass., has arrived at Gibraltar, her cargo slightly shifted. The British bark John Gault has been burned and sunk at Tripoli. The captain perished but all the others were saved. The correspondent of the Times at Constantinople says that the Sultan is deeply anxious about the prospects of his Mohammedan subjects backing the European demands. His grand vizier and foreign minister are both exhausted with worry from the palace, and the grand vizier is seeking permission to resign. A dispatch to the Times from Tehran, Persia, says that fourteen hundred bodies have been recovered from the recent earthquake at the island of Kishm in the Persian Gulf, the inhabitants of which were estimated to number 5000, mostly Arabs. The Daily News announces that the Marquis of Dufferin, the retiring British ambassador to France, has accepted the presidency of a committee to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Cabot's discovery of America. Mother's greatest remedy for coughs, colds, bronchial and lung affections is Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. The medicinal taste is wisely disguised making it pleasant to take. Large bottle, 25 cents.

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# COAST TO KOOTENAY.

## Victorians Endorse a Railway to Kootenay, and Request the Provincial and Federal Governments to Give it Financial Assistance

**Mr. Shaw Says the Route is a Feasible One—An Easy Pass Through Hope Mountains—Will Pass Through Rich Mining Districts.**

## Representatives of the Company, Boundary District, Legislature and Government Express Their Views Regarding the Matter.

## Mr. Rithet Has a Modified British Pacific Proposition to Submit to the Provincial Government—Other Speakers.

Last night's meeting at the city hall was satisfactory to those who are members of the company asking for financial assistance to construct a direct railway from the coast to Kootenay and also to the great majority of the citizens who have no interest in the company but are desirous of seeing the railway constructed at an early date. The speeches as a whole were short and to the point and the speakers were not only Victorians but included residents of the mining district and the engineer for the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway. That engineer, Mr. Shaw, probably made the most important statement of the evening when he told his audience that he travelled the whole of the route from the coast to Kootenay river through the Hope mountains and found an easy grade for a railway, notwithstanding contrary reports from C. P. R. engineers. Those present appeared to be unanimous in desiring to see a road built and loudly applauded the sentiment of Mr. Robert Wood, of Greenwood, when he said the watching for all British Columbians in this matter should be "Union and get a move on."

Seated on the platform with Mayor Redfern, who presided, were Dr. G. L. Milne, A. L. Belyea, Ald. McCandless, D. R. Ker, Lieut.-Col. Prior, M. P., A. H. McGregor, Senator McInnes, Thos. Earle, M. P., Robert Wood, of Greenwood City, C. A. E. Shaw, C. E., Hon. J. H. Turner, R. P. Rithet, M. P., P. E. Senator Macdonald, H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P., P. Hewitt Bostock, M. P., and J. H. Falconer, the secretary of the meeting.

Mayor Redfern read the petition calling for the meeting. He referred briefly to the railway question and urged that the people at once take renewed interest in the matter because if the trade of Kootenay was to be retained and extended for the people of the coast, such a railway must be built. This trade should be held within the province if possible. (Hear, hear.) He called upon Mr. J. J. McDonald to address the meeting.

Mr. McDonald had been in the interior for thirty-five years and knew that Boundary and other districts were rich in minerals. How to get these minerals out was an important question. If by railway through the United States, the province lost a great deal of the advantage but if a direct railway was constructed to Vancouver and Victoria the wealth of Kootenay and Boundary district would be distributed in the coast cities. (Applause.)

Mr. Robert Wood of Greenwood City was unhesitatingly to public speaking and it was only the magnitude and importance of this railway question—important alike to the district which he represented and the coast—that impelled him to address a Victoria audience. Since landing on Vancouver Island in 1852 he had seen a good deal of the province of British Columbia and he had learned to love its sea shores, its hills, its islands and its mountains and valleys. When confederation was consummated and British Columbia made a part of the great Dominion, he felt like a stranger in his own land. "Now is the hour of our discontent, made glorious however," but he regretted that the interests of the province had been threatened by sectional feelings. Instead of trying to make this province the brightest gem in the Dominion, its citizens were struggling with each other. Mr. Wood would like to see all the people of British Columbia happy and contented. He would like to see the farmers

countered. Through the Hope mountains he found a satisfactory pass, and from there he found an easy route along the valleys of the Tulameen and Similkameen rivers and one of the tributaries of the latter to Pentiction on Okanagan lake. From there the line would pass to the fine valley of the Kettle river, which it follows down to Boundary Creek and up the latter to the north fork of Kettle river, and down the latter to its junction with the main stream, thence following the valley of the latter east to Christina creek, where it turns to the north and east, and works its way through a rugged but highly mineralized range of mountains to the Columbia river, about 425 miles in all. The greater portion of this line will be of easy construction and would not present difficult engineering as in the construction of the C. P. R.

Col. Prior asked Mr. Shaw whether he went over the Hope mountains and whether from personal observations he could affirm that there was a suitable pass for a railway. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Shaw replied that he was one of the original C. P. R. engineers and had worked on the line from Ottawa to the coast. He had travelled from Point Roberts to the Columbia River, often carrying his pack, he personally examined every inch of the route and he had no hesitation in saying that there would be no engineering difficulties encountered in constructing a railway the whole distance. (Applause.) In answer to further questions from Col. Prior, Mr. Shaw replied that no grades on the road would exceed two and a half per cent and there would be no tunneling whatever. (Applause.)

In answer to questions from Senator Macdonald, Mr. Shaw stated the length of the road will be 425 miles and cost \$12,000,000. Mr. A. L. Belyea did not believe in government ownership of railways but did believe in government supervision. He based his opinion of the growth of the province could be found than the fact that there was such a strong feeling that this road should be built. If such a road was even suggested a few years ago, the idea would have been laughed at as the greatest importance that the road should be constructed and constructed speedily because when once the trend of trade started eastward it would be difficult to turn it. If the road built the Crow's Nest Pass road they will only come as near the coast as is profitable for themselves. The C. P. R. is a powerful corporation but he did not intend to say anything against it. He would like to see the southern railway passes into their hands, they will have altogether too much power and the public interest will be endangered. (Hear, hear.)

If the government is going to assist in the construction of this road, it should see that the company receiving the aid should not have the power to lease the road to the C. P. R. (Applause.) This is not the only way of giving the road to the people. Roseland now is the most important place but he believed in Boundary creek and other districts there was the material for a dozen Roselands, and a road built from the coast to the mouth of the northern portions of this province and railway development there should be encouraged, but they could do only one thing at a time and the Kootenay road was more important. The only way they could get it built was for the people of the coast to say to both governments: "You must give assistance to build this road." (Applause.)

Dr. Belyea, continuing, asserted that the geographical position of Kootenay and Boundary demanded the early construction of the railway. Revelstoke on the C. P. R. is nearly two-thirds of the way to the coast. The railway will bring the rich agricultural valley of the Fraser in close communication with the markets of the coast. The only thing that must be watched is that the road will be built for the benefit of the country and not for the aggrandizement of an all powerful corporation. (Applause.)

Dr. Belyea also alluded to the Fraser Valley railway scheme some two years ago because of the richness of the country there, but since then the Kootenay district was developed and the Fraser Valley railway was not to be extended to that district. Another corporation saw the importance of connecting the Kootenay district with the coast and they had succeeded in getting their interests and would in the future work together. (Applause.) Dr. Milne outlined the plan by which citizens of Victoria could leave at seven in the morning, reach New Westminster by midnight at 10:30, and Rossland at midnight the same day. (Applause.) Citizens of Vancouver could leave their city at ten in the morning and reach Rossland by the same train. He would be perfectly satisfied that the road should be under the supervision of the government and he was anxious that the railway should be independent of the C. P. R. or any other corporation. It was useless for the C. P. R. to say there was no railway pass through the Hope mountains when their own line is running on grades of four and five per cent. They say the route is not feasible, but they are now applying for a charter to construct a railway along the same route. If the Crow's Nest Pass railway is built as it will be, the route to the east and can never be retained for British Columbia if coast merchants have to depend on the C. P. R. (Loud applause.)

In concluding, Mr. Wood urged the people to drop sectional feelings, to work in the interests of the province and make their watchword "Union and Get a Move On." (Applause.) Mr. C. A. E. Shaw, who made the exploratory survey for the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway Company from Point Roberts to Columbia river, was the next speaker. The line from Point Roberts to Hope will run through the Delta and Chilliwack and no serious engineering difficulties will be encountered. Through the Hope mountains he found a satisfactory pass, and from there he found an easy route along the valleys of the Tulameen and Similkameen rivers and one of the tributaries of the latter to Pentiction on Okanagan lake. From there the line would pass to the fine valley of the Kettle river, which it follows down to Boundary Creek and up the latter to the north fork of Kettle river, and down the latter to its junction with the main stream, thence following the valley of the latter east to Christina creek, where it turns to the north and east, and works its way through a rugged but highly mineralized range of mountains to the Columbia river, about 425 miles in all. The greater portion of this line will be of easy construction and would not present difficult engineering as in the construction of the C. P. R.

of what the Kootenay trade would do if turned to the coast. Three years ago it was in a depressed condition; today it is in a flourishing condition. He would do everything in his power to secure the construction of the Kootenay railway. Mr. Ker, however, considered that Dr. Milne, as one of the promoters should have told the people what they intended to do. Were they going to furnish the money to build the road themselves? If the government had to guarantee all the money, he would oppose the construction of the road by a company and would come out flat-footed in favor of government construction. (Hear, hear.) The people of British Columbia have already to foot the bills for short lines of railways and they did not want another railway of a similar nature. Mr. Ker dissented the different mineral sections of southern British Columbia and held the Boundary Creek district was of the greatest importance to the coast, being equally as rich as any other section of the province. He believed the government would adopt a progressive railway policy; the government could construct the road. The government could borrow money in England at three per cent.

A vote of the Turner government cannot borrow money. Mr. Ker—it is for you to say what government will borrow it. The same voice—The Turner government cannot borrow any money for a year and a half if the Dominion government brings down a measure that has for its object the development of this province, it will find a firm supporter in him. Col. Prior believed the Crow's Nest Pass railway will be built in six months and if the coast railway is not built the coast people could bid good bye to the Kootenay trade. He agreed with Mr. Turner that all the assistance should not be given to one road. He believed that the provincial government would do its share and he also believed that the Dominion government, although a Liberal one, would do its share in the assistance. All do its share in the assistance. All do its share in the assistance. All do its share in the assistance.

Mr. Rithet then referred briefly to the British Pacific. It was now nearly a year since he found it necessary to call a public meeting, but he had not been idle in the interval. He was now prepared to lay a modified proposition before the government. It was such a proposition as appeared to be in keeping with the general policy which he had outlined. He hoped when it was made public that the people of Victoria would not forget their old love, and would still advocate the construction of this railway as one of the first and most important undertakings for the development of this province should such a policy be adopted. (Applause.)

Mr. Helmcken was satisfied after listening to the engineer, that the scheme was a feasible one, but they should take the advice of Mr. Rithet and not act too hastily. While the Dominion government should be asked for assistance, the provincial government has a paramount duty in taking immediate action in securing the construction of railways and other necessary public works. They would have been better pleased if Mr. Turner had more definitely pointed out what their policy in these important matters is to be. Mr. Helmcken suggested that another minister be appointed and a minister of railways appointed for the province.

Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M. P., was anxious to see the railway scheme go forward as it affected an important portion of his constituency. This railway is not only important to Roseland but to the Boundary Creek district. This district is rich in minerals and the coast people should see that they secure the trade when the country is opened up. Mr. Bostock pointed out that Mr. Rithet had stated that it took only 19 hours to go to Revelstoke and the new company claimed that they could reach Roseland in 18 hours, but Mr. Rithet stated that Roseland was about 26 hours from Rossland under present arrangements. He believed that it was the duty of the provincial government to formulate a proper railway policy for the whole province. Railways should be constructed systematically and not in a haphazard way. He was quite prepared to admit that the Dominion government should give more than it does at present, and they had assurance from Hon. Mr. Blair, minister of railways, that more attention would be given to this province. Mr. Blair is a gentleman who means what he says and anything he undertakes will be carried out. (Applause.) Personally Mr. Bostock will do everything in his power to assist in railway development in this province. (Applause.)

Mr. John Grant was the next speaker. He used the map to show how much nearer the proposed route will make the Boundary and Roseland districts. He described the different and important camps which would be tapped and maintained that both governments should be urged to give the railway financial assistance. When the railway is built it will be one long mining camp from Hope to Roseland. It was the most important of the whole province, among the hills, then indeed will British Columbia become the brightest star in the constellation of which the Dominion is composed. (Applause.) Mr. A. H. Falconer moved in amendment that the road be built by the provincial government as a provincial undertaking.

Mr. Sciffe referred to the E. & N. and the land received by it. He would not take time describing the enormous advantages accruing from the construction of the E. & N. (Laughter.) We have no guarantee that the road will be built in such a way as would safeguard the interests of the people. He would therefore ask them to move for the amendment.

Mr. H. Chapman seconded the amendment and in doing so gave the audience the benefit of his experience in the Kootenay and the Boundary Creek districts. Dr. Milne considered it inadvisable to introduce the amendment when the whole trend of the arguments advanced was to the effect that the Dominion government should materially assist in constructing the road. Mayor Redfern held that Mr. Sciffe's resolution could not properly be considered an amendment. He then put the original motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Sciffe then was asked to move his resolution, but he declined to do so. A vote of thanks to the chair brought the meeting to a close. George D. Scott, Vancouver, is at the Driland.

**on's Fluid Beef**  
Eclipses all Meat Extracts or Home-made Beef Tea.  
**Times as Nourishing**  
Natural Roast Beef flavor.  
Unequalled  
Convalescents and Dyspeptics,  
Bakery for Soups and Gravies,  
Bean raising.

**in Tins and Bottles**  
with reference to the rumor that will spend 100,000,000 roubles in the artillery with the French ring guns, says: The report is a fabrication, but although the report is a fabrication, it is not to be opposed the idea, his opposition is of little avail against the minister, Gen. Von Novsky.

American bark Hayden Brown, a Claxton, which left Trapani on her 30 for Gloucester, Mass. has at Gibraltar with her sails and damaged and her cargo slightly. The British bark John of has been burned and sunk at the Cape Verde Islands. The others on board were saved. The correspondent of the Times at Antwerp says that the Sultan is at the prospects of his Moslem subjects backing the Bulgarians. His grand vizier and a minister are both exhausted from the palace, and the vizier is seeking permission to resign.

dispatch to the Times from Teheran, says that fourteen hundred have been recovered from the earthquake at the Island of Kishm Persian Gulf. The inhabitants of were estimated to number 5000, of which 2000 were Arabs.

Daily News announces that the Duke of Devonshire, the retiring British ambassador to France, has accepted residence of a committee to celebrate Bristol the 400th anniversary of his discovery of America.

her's greatest remedy for coughs, bronchial and lung affections is Chase's Syrup of Lined and Turke. The medical taste is wholly used making it pleasant to take in a bottle, 25 cents.

**LATE CANADIAN NEWS.**  
In the Conservative Club at Toronto.

onto, Jan. 26.—At last night's meeting of the Conservative Association, resident Newsome caused each member of the executive to be served a writ and injunction to restrain and every one of them from taking anything to interfere with his and privileges as a member of the club.

ntrol Jan. 26.—The Bank of Hoche will increase its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. The stock will be at \$1.20.

ifax, N. S., Jan. 26.—Premier Murray at Springhill mines yesterday lend assistance in the settlement of a strike.

nton, Jan. 26.—At the annual meeting of the Hamilton Grimsby and Electric Railway Company used to receive the report of President T. W. Lester, denying its accuracy in material points. The Myles had secured control of a majority of shares. The new set of directors did not include one of Lester's colleagues or Lester himself. Myles will probably be elected president.

don, Jan. 26.—From now on it is that night sessions of the election will be held at the suggestion of judges, with a view to concluding this week. If this be not done it is no telling when the election will be held as the court will not be able to give another week to the trial for months.

onto, Jan. 26.—The Mail and Enquirer this morning makes a special appeal for subscriptions to the Indian fund and offers to receive subscriptions. The C. P. R. management subscribed \$100,000 to the fund.

ifax, Jan. 26.—A steamer from Sydney, C. B., says the side of the steamer Magnolia is laid up in stream there for the winter. The steamer is owned by George L. Barchet of Sydney.

**ARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**  
CURE  
Headache and relieve all the troubles that result from a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, nausea, drowsiness, distension after eating, pain in the side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

**SICK**  
Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, and they also correct all disorders of the stomach, invigorate the liver and regulate the bowels, if they are used.

**HEAD**  
they would be almost useless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint. Fortunately their goodness does not end with the cure of the headache, for they will also correct all disorders of the stomach, invigorate the liver and regulate the bowels, if they are used.

**ACHE**  
The name of our great liver that here is shown very easy to take. One or two pills will cure you. They are strictly a vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action they will cure you of all ailments. They are sold for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for \$1.





# WITH THE ALDERMEN

### Dr. Helmecker Offers to Sell the McLaughlin Estate to the Corporation.

### Ald. Partridge Wants to Keep the Waves from Encroaching on Dallas Road.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen was held yesterday evening in the city hall. Mayor Redfern presided and all the aldermen were present.

A communication from B. W. Pearce calling attention to the bad condition of Cabero Bay road was read and referred to the streets committee and city engineer to report. Mr. Pearce said in his letter that in October, 1894, an agreement was made between him and the city council whereby he deeded some land to the city on condition that they moved back the fence and repaired the road. The fence had been removed but the road had not been repaired. Owing to the bad condition of the road he said that nine accidents have occurred during the past six years.

The following letter from the Hon. J. S. Helmecker was read and laid on the table for further consideration:

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 25, 1897.

His Worship the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Victoria, Gentlemen:—Before disposing of any portion of the property known as the Inverlavish Nursery and Gardens, a wish to see Victoria Park extended in the possession of the citizens, and a perhaps sentimental idea of duty, induce me to offer the privilege of purchase to your honorable body. Such a favorable opportunity, as well as a return to me as cost, will never occur again.

The estate mentioned, which seems to be a portion of the park, contains a little less than five acres, filling the whole space between Humboldt street and the park—occupying indeed the entire frontage there.

On the property are two excellent dwellings, viz: the Manor house, and another; very extensive greenhouses, with necessary heating apparatus; the grounds well stocked with flowering deciduous and other shrubs; a great variety and number of ornamental and useful evergreen trees and bushes; fit for transplanting; borders and beds of all kinds of beautiful garden flowers, bulbs and plants; and likewise perennial sprays of soft flowers.

The trees, shrubs and so forth can be transplanted for utility of ornamenting various portions of Victoria's naturally beautiful, health and pleasure-giving park, and so make it still more glorious, more enticing, useful, envied and instructive during all the seasons of the year.

Greenhouses are necessary portions of a public park of any pretensions, for multitudinous reasons and purposes, such as the preservation of delicate plants, and perhaps birds and small animals, from inclement weather; for storing away various ornamental shrubs, bulbs and roots; for using forward by means of artificial heat, plants for early blooming; etc.; for winter amusement, utility and instruction.

Before long the winter months will be land for many public purposes: congress, normal schools and other institutions; perhaps a museum of a botanical garden, exhibiting all the plants of the province of the Dominion.

A remarkable opportunity for obtaining this desideratum is now afforded your honorable body.

By purchasing this estate the corporation will have a free hand to drain the public park and to carry off the storm and other water from it, Humboldt, Vancouver and other neighboring streets by the easiest, cheapest and most scientifically most approved and safe manner, as well regarding the present as the future. Furthermore, your honorable body will be purchasing an established, quickly economically and above all dutifully to get rid of me and my still unremedied grievances and injuries arising out of the aforesaid storm water being directed by the corporation and its agents, and to thus, vitiously, wantonly and injuriously on and over, the estate; its ingress favored, its egress impeded. It is to be hoped that these constantly aggravating grievances will be thus amicably buried.

Possessing this property the corporation will avoid having to make and keep in repair expensive streets, and further will prevent the erection of "skips," smokestacks or anything likely to pollute the air or degrade the people's pleasure and health giving ground. I am willing to dispose of the estate on either of the following conditions, all of which are reasonable, and all of which are promising that the corporation will remit the civic taxes due thereon:

1. Save and except the Manor house standing on a portion of the land, having a frontage of 150 feet on Heywood avenue with a depth of 240 feet. I offer to make over the rest of the estate to the corporation on its agreeing to pay me, my executors, heirs or assigns from the date of the agreement one thousand dollars per annum for sixteen

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair—DR. McLaughlin's Cream Baking Powder—MOST PERFECT MADE.

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

consecutive years, provided further that the land above mentioned and all buildings now thereon or that may be hereafter erected shall be free and freed from all civic taxation and imposts whatever.

2. For a cash payment of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars (\$15,500) combined with the privileges next mentioned, namely, that a provision be made in the transfer of this land, before mentioned and fully matured, on other buildings which may be erected thereon shall belong to me, my heirs or successors, and shall be free and freed from rental and all civic taxation for a period of years (say ten years). I will make over the whole of the estate to the corporation of the city of Victoria. In either case the rents received from the house, and which may be extended to other structures on the estate, must be put to the credit of the corporation. Corporations continue whilst individuals fade quickly away.

British Columbia, one of the best countries, healthy, fertile and glorious scenery; abounding in a profusion of gold, silver, copper, iron and coal mines; salmon and other fisheries; lumber and will flourish. Whether then, the consequential future value of the estate, the increased pleasure, healthfulness and other profitable advantages to the public, or the amicable burial of my grievances, be considered, all point to the conclusion that the purchase of the estate by your honorable body is advisable, and that the present small cost thereof will be amply repaid by the profits and manifold benefits accruing to the citizens of Victoria, their heirs and successors.

The above offer remains open for six weeks from the 1st day of January, but subject to any alterations that may be agreed on.

I remain, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, J. S. HELMECKER.

N.B.—The purchaser to pay the usual expenses of sale, etc.

Lee and Fraser wrote making the same offer as they have made in previous notices to sell three acres of land adjoining the Anglican cemetery for \$2500. Referred to the cemetery committee.

Ald. Partridge in moving that the letter be referred to the cemetery committee said it was absolutely necessary to get more land for cemetery purposes as there was hardly room now to inter another body.

Dr. Helmecker and Co. requested that the electric light post in front of their door on Wharf street be removed. Referred to the electric light committee with power to act.

A letter was received from the secretary of the Trades and Labor Council asking that the city printing be given only to establishments where at least one journeyman printer besides the proprietor is employed. Referred to the printing committee for their consideration.

J. S. McNaughton requested the admission of an old man to the home for the aged and infirm. Referred to the home committee with power to act.

A report was received from City Engineer Wilmut which, besides stating the cost of repairing sidewalks, recommended that Mr. Humble be paid the \$35 claimed as damages arising out of the flooding of the cellar in the new Leiser building on Yates street. The report was adopted.

The finance committee reported recommending an appropriation being made of \$6852.50. An appropriation was made for that amount.

A letter was received from the committee recommending that the crossing on Government street, between Yates and Johnson streets, be granted, was adopted.

The finance committee's report recommending the exemption of the militia from the payment of the revenue tax was also adopted. The report read: That a presentation be made to the provincial government recommending that the revenue tax be amended as to exempt the militiamen of this city from the payment of the revenue tax and that power be given to the municipality to exempt them from the necessity of paying road taxes.

Ald. Partridge's motion requesting that the city engineer be asked to report on the best means and the cost of staying the encroachments upon the foreshore of Dallas road and on the shore fronting the cemetery, and that the city engineer enquire as to the ownership of that land, and report to the council, was carried.

Ald. Partridge in moving his resolution said that he had moved that same resolution two years ago and since then the report has not been made.

Unless something is done it was his opinion that the beautiful drive along Dallas road would be destroyed.

Ald. Stewart said he seconded the resolution as the report from the city engineer would not cost anything. And it was very necessary that something be done to stop the encroachments of the sea on the shore fronting the cemetery, where part of the fence has been washed away.

Ald. Harrison said the city had nothing to do with the Dallas road, as it was the property of the Dominion government.

Ald. Partridge said he had enquired into the matter and found that the city had everything to do with it, as it was their property.

Ald. McCandless could not see what was the good of a report on the matter if the Dallas road was government property. He was, however, in favor of the report as far as the cemetery was concerned.

Mayor Redfern said he had been advised by the city solicitor that the Dominion government was not responsible for the Dallas road; it was the property of the city.

Ald. McGregor's motion that the telephones be placed at the residences of the chief of police and pound keeper was carried without discussion, as was the motion of Ald. Kinman recommending that tenders be called for supplies to the Old Men's Home.

Ald. McCandless' resolution that tenders be called for the purchasing material for repaving and widening the main thoroughfare of the city to Broadway from Monday, February 1, at 4 o'clock, was also carried.

Ald. Partridge moved that leave be granted him to introduce a by-law authorizing the city to borrow money in anticipation of its revenue for 1897.

The resolution was carried and the by-law read a first and second time.

The council then went into a committee of the whole with the mayor as chairman on the by-law and reported it to be carried. It will be read a third time at the next meeting of the council.

Ald. Partridge suggested to the council that the crossing on Government street be taken up and re-laid with blocks or stone.

The street committee said they would attend to that matter.

The council then adjourned.

## HE WAS WASTING AWAY

### THE CONDITION OF MR. GEORGE SENY OF MOUNT PLEASANT.

Doctors Were Unable to Agree as to His Trouble—He Was Almost a Physical Wreck When Relief Came.

From the Millbrook Reporter.

Mr. George Seny, who resides near Mount Pleasant, Durham County, Ont., is a man well known throughout the county for his sufferings from the Seny House in Mount Pleasant, and until about a year ago conducted it to the satisfaction of all his patrons. Mr. Seny is one of the multitude who owe their lives to the small cost therof of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a conversation recently with a correspondent of the Reporter gave the following particulars of his illness and cure:—I found my health gradually failing, and I had become so emaciated as to be almost unfit for business that I felt alarmed, and then I called in two physicians for consultation. The doctors disagreed as to what my trouble was, but he one to whom I gave the preference informed me that my trouble was due to a secretion of morbid matter in the blood, and accordingly he lanced several little sacs that had formed on my neck. This gave me some relief, but my constitution was so run down that I was almost a physical wreck. My appetite was very poor, and I was wasting away very rapidly. My nerves seemed to be all unstrung, and I was greatly depressed in spirits. Medicine seemed to be doing me little or no good, and I did not know where to look for relief. I had heard and read much of the curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last decided to try them. Before I had finished my second box there was a marked improvement in my condition, and after continuing the pills for some time longer I was restored to my accustomed vigor and good health. I am strong in my commendation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and trust that the recital of my experience may be a beacon to some other poor sufferer who may read it.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic medicine which invigorates the blood, strengthening the nerves, thus reaching the root of disease and driving it from the system. They are beyond doubt the greatest medicine of the 19th century, and have cured in hundreds of cases, after all other medicines have failed. The great popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has caused unscrupulous dealers to imitate them extensively, and intending buyers are urged to see that the name "Diamond" is prominent on the wrapper, and that the full registered trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed in large form on the wrapper, and that the name of Dr. J. C. Williams is printed in small letters on the wrapper, and that the name of Dr. Williams is printed in small letters on the wrapper, and that the name of Dr. Williams is printed in small letters on the wrapper.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of William H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "I give my pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and an unrelenting attack of cholera, which has in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Sold by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

### COWBOY PUBLIC ROADS.

To the Editor: Let me invite Times readers about the government gig for a ride over the public roads, starting point, Cobble Hill station.

Reporters—Which way are you going to drive us to-day?

Driver—Sir, that depends. If you mean by the compass, we shall about take all points; but this is the main trunk road, northwest to Dryden's, Namsino, etc. So off we go, due south 110 yards, wheel west across the railway 20 yards, open gate, get through, shut gate, off again due north, back past the station, across the railway fence and rear west for some quarter of a mile, turn about at right angles to east and re-cross railroad 100 yards, and so we have got about in a straight line with the starting place. So to travel 600 yards we have made 400 yards, equal in the return trip to the station to 600 yards, with haste of effort and loss of time four needless railroad crossings and twice opening shutting gates.

Reporter—I see. Driver, you point out a greatly needed improvement, as that 550 yards of road would be straight and level, and you estimate cost of new piece of road at \$100. Well, the present uphill railroad crossings and winding about and turning back do not speak well for district roads at this point, as the pet district in the government appropriation, the government agent has been driving your milk wagon around that road daily for the past seven years. Strange oversight somewhere. But let me pencil 350 times 600 and 7 times that, about 122 miles a year, or some 855 miles in the past seven years of forced extra travel, and on the main trunk road.

A voter appears.

Vote—Hallo, Reporter. Don, donna you better your head about good roads and progress. To my sincere knowledge, Driver, there has been about a year ago, but only resumed when it was announced that the Anglo-American treaty had been definitely concluded.

### A DAY'S ACCIDENTS.

Numerous Fatalities Reported from Various Parts of the States.

Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 27.—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon five men employed on the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company near the station at East Norwalk were killed by a freight train.

Pittsburg, Jan. 27.—By an explosion of gas in a coal mine at Uniontown two

men were killed and seven injured, several fatally.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 27.—Two Pullman cars eastbound overran the signal at 1:35 a.m. had been ordered to take the siding while a westbound train passed. The Pullmans were not derailed clear of the main track and when the westbound train came along the engine crashed into the Pullman cars, wrecking them and derailed the westbound train.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 27.—A lamp exploded last night in the Windsor hotel and two travelling salesmen were burned to death. They were S. J. Mulligan, of Fremont, Neb., and F. J. Jackson, of Springfield, Mo., and F. I. Frank, of St. Paul, Minn.

Toronto, O., Jan. 27.—The Star factory was burned yesterday by the bursting of a stack. Hugh Martin and Frank Davis, both workmen, were burned to death.

Toronto, O., Jan. 27.—The explosion of a gasoline stove in the harness room of Joseph Poppe's livery barn caused a big fire. Twelve valuable coach and blood horses suffocated. The loss is \$50,000; insurance high.

Neuralgia is the prayer of the nerve for pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve builder.

### BERLIN FIRE.

Explosion at the Gas Works Causes Two Deaths.

Berlin, Ont., Jan. 27.—Last evening two fearful explosions were heard from the Gas Company's works at the instant the whole building was a raging mass of flames. Those who arrived first on the scene found F. C. O'Connell, a workman, and William Weller, who was found in an unconscious state near the building, and his recovery is also doubtful. By this time the firemen had got their hose into operation and with it were kept busy for several hours, but the flames were still burning. Two firemen rushed into the teeth of the flames while others turned the hose on them, and by this means they were enabled to get at the imprisoned man. Before they got him out he was dead. He was William Aldrich, the electrician. It is not known what caused the explosion.

S. J. Craig, Duck Lake, W. P. Murphy and C. J. Major, Vancouver, and A. B. Bailey, Seattle are among the recent arrivals at the New England.

### WINDSOR SALT.

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy No adulteration. Never cakes.

FOR SALE—Pedigree Jersey bull James Down, Cobble Hill, big compact, with good character, fond of milk, football, etc. as junior resident master of color. Address full particulars, A. B. box 353, Victoria, B.C. Jan. 27.

WANTED—Intelligent men, with good education, to whom \$50 and expenses for the 500 year would be an inducement. Write full particulars, The Manager, 49 Richmond street West, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—25-30 men and women capable for Canada and Australia. Write to: Victoria: Her Life and Reign. Introduction by Lord Dufferin. A thrilling new book. Sales everywhere. Keeps like roman. Grand illustrations. Big compact. On time. Prospectus free to canvassers. Exclusive territory. Lots of money in The Bradley Corporation Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

PAIRM—To lease for three years, a state of miles near West of the town of Albert, in the County of Alberta, Canada. The land is in meadow about 7 acres ready for ploughing. part of it is divided into 12 lots. A large pasture, fence all present, good, good plank and cedar posts, 100000; dwelling house, 40 rooms with bath, 10000; mill house and oil or carbide-gas good running 5 head of horses, 10000; two hay racks, 10000; and schoolhouse 11 miles S. of West, and 5 miles W. of West. For further particulars apply on the form or by letter to J. G. Penny, Beaver Creek 10, Alberta, Canada.

### J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS, FURNISHINGS, UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS and WINTER CLOTHING.

FROM ALL ARRIVINGS.

YOU WANT SEEDS THAT GROW SAVES TIME AND MONEY. Write for the asking—write for the full catalogue and price list. Send by mail—no charge for postage. J. Stuelo, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., LEADING MERCHANTS, Toronto, Ont. (Opposite the Grand Hotel).

Montreal, Jan. 26.—Over his own signature, Mr. Tarte writes as follows in L'Electeur: "The political differences which at present divide many consciences will have a like all other things in the world its country events more with electric rapidity. Let our readers be confident, and let them remember that it is never as fair as after a storm. The readers whom the majority in this country have chosen to administer its affairs will remain firm and unaffected by the storm. Let our readers be just, of which they are the victims, and let them be moderate and correct in their language, have seen their treatment as L'Electeur to-day by the

Hernandez fierce charges. After pursuing them nearly to Cajato, on the coast, Hernandez withdrew. They burned the fort at Peñal. The insurgents secured 1,400 stands of arms, one cannon, \$1,000 in gold and \$5,000 paper money, besides ammunition and many valuable papers belonging to the Spanish commander.

### STILL AT WAR.

Oregon Legislature Unable to Agree on a Senator.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 27.—With the end of the present week one half of the legislative session will have passed, yet no business has been done. There now seems little possibility of an agreement between the senate and the house and while the present chaotic conditions prevail no legislation can be enacted.

### FIGHT IN BRAZIL.

Between Government Troops and Religious Fanatics.

New York, Jan. 27.—A special to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: A battle took place between Brazilian troops and religious fanatics in the state of Bahia, Brazil. The loss of the combatants on both sides is 250 killed and 300 wounded. The fanatics lost 40 men killed.

### LITTLE PETE'S FUNERAL.

Elaborate Ceremonies Held at San Francisco This Afternoon.

San Francisco, Jan. 27.—The funeral procession of Fong Ching, better known as "Little Pete," the murdered leader of the Sam Yip society, was about a mile long. The streets were crowded with a curious crowd. After an elaborate ceremony the body was placed in the receiving vault at Laurel Hill. Further services will be held next Thursday.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small, and easy to take. Don't forget this.

### IMPRISONED FOR DUELING.

Lieut. von Bruzwitz at Last Finds Himself in Jail.

London, Jan. 27.—The Morning Post has a dispatch from Karlsruhe, which says Lieut. von Bruzwitz has been sentenced to three years and twenty days imprisonment for a duelling affair. Lieut. von Bruzwitz received notoriety by running a laboring man through the back with a sword, who accidentally knocked against the Lieutenant's chair while entering a cafe. The case is a test for an admission in the Reichstag against the habitual insolence of German officers.

### WASHINGTON'S SENATOR.

Populists Trying to Concentrate Their Vote on One Candidate.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 27.—Speaker Oline's speech in the joint assembly, releasing his supporters does not mean that he has actually withdrawn from the senatorial fight. The speech is the result of an agreement entered into by many Populists to support Oline for Governor for a number of ballots and then in case he was not elected to take up another man and see if they could come near concentrating the Populist vote. Yesterday Lieut. Governor Danahy was sent to the front and a chance will be given to Judge Winsor.

### NO SHIP AVAILABLE.

To Go in Search of the Overdue State of Georgia.

London, Jan. 27.—The first lord of the admiralty, Mr. George G. Goschen, in reply to an appeal on the part of the owner to send a warship to search for the British steamship State of Georgia, Captain Stewart, which sailed from Dundee on December 23 for Halifax, N. S., with a cargo of beet sugar, expressed regret that no warship was available at present for that purpose as all of the ships of the British North Atlantic squadron are at present in the West Indies. Mr. Goschen suggested that a vessel be chartered at Halifax to go in search of the State of Georgia, which is now 35 days out and is believed to have been lost at sea. The State of Georgia passed Dundee on December 23, with a cargo of beet sugar, and has not since been heard from. She is 1619 tons register, built at Glasgow 23 years ago, had a crew of about 30 men, and is owned by J. Rust & Son, Aberdeen, Scotland.

"Five years ago," says Anga A. Lewis, Ricard, N.Y., "I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced by my physicians. I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after using two bottles was completely cured."

### INSURGENT VICTORY.

Hernandez and His Troops Capture a Town and Defeat the Garrison.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 25.—Another defeat for the Spaniards is reported from Pelanao, southern part of Havana province. The place has one thousand people, is well fortified and has a garrison of 600 men. Lieut. Hernandez with 500 insurgents cavalry made a dash at the town while the troops were celebrating the king's birthday at church. Before they could form the insurgents had possession of a block house so as to turn the cannon at the church, and before the Spanish were aware what the trouble was a solid shot was buried through the walls of the church. The Spaniards were driven out of the town and the insurgents were victorious. The Spaniards were driven out of the town and the insurgents were victorious. The Spaniards were driven out of the town and the insurgents were victorious.

### AMERICAN-FRENCH TREATY.

Negotiations Have Been Going on For Some Time Past.

Paris, Jan. 27.—It is semi-officially stated that negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration between France and the United States was commenced about a year ago, but only resumed when it was announced that the Anglo-American treaty had been definitely concluded.

Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 27.—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon five men employed on the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company near the station at East Norwalk were killed by a freight train.

Pittsburg, Jan. 27.—By an explosion of gas in a coal mine at Uniontown two

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### QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

Denial of the Report That Election Will Take Place Shortly. Montreal, Jan. 29.—Hon. Mr. Beaudry is much better and will not do anything in a few days, writing articles for L'Electeur and the Liberator from Quebec says: L'Electeur, the organ of the Firm government, contradicts the statement of a Montreal "ruling paper" that the dissolution of the legislature has been decided upon. It is declared that the question has not been considered and that the election will not come off before next spring, probably not before June. Nevertheless it might be well to prepare for the being spring session. Something evidently happened within the past three days to apparently force things in this ministerial programme. What this is it is not easy to discover, but in the probability the rumor current here the news has been received from Rome the effect that Fitzpatrick has succeeded in his mission on the Manitoba school question and that the Holy See is contented to send an apostolic delegate to Canada has something to do with it and with the possible anxiety of the government to get the elections over before the representative of the papal throne has time to reach Canada. WILL HAVE AN END. Hon. Mr. Tarte Writes on the Question in Quebec. Montreal, Jan. 26.—Over his own signature, Mr. Tarte writes as follows in L'Electeur: "The political differences which at present divide many consciences will have a like all other things in the world its country events more with electric rapidity. Let our readers be confident, and let them remember that it is never as fair as after a storm. The readers whom the majority in this country have chosen to administer its affairs will remain firm and unaffected by the storm. Let our readers be just, of which they are the victims, and let them be moderate and correct in their language, have seen their treatment as L'Electeur to-day by the

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