

IENT CUSTOMS.
ages the lower animals
ly tried, convicted and
rious offenses.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Attacks of the "Times" Upon
"Darkest England" Result in
a Suit for Libel.
The Scotch Railway Strikes Ventilated
in the House of Commons
by a Gladstonian.

THE WEST HARTLEPOOL ELECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—It became known, to-
day, that on the result of the Hartlepool
election depended whether Gladstone would
continue as leader of the Liberal party.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The opening of parliament to-day was
strikingly evident of the change which had
been made in the fortunes of the Liberal party.

DISCONTENTED AND DESPERATE MEN.

Although the Scottish railway strike is
over, as far as any delay to the business of
the companies is concerned, it is not over
as to the strikers.

EXCHANGING COMPLIMENTS.

The Free Masons of Germany are position-
ing the Reichstag against the repeal of
the law expelling the Jesuits.

AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

Three British firms are bidding for the
privilege of building railways in Africa.
They offer to invest capital of £200,000.

THE TIMES' ATTACK ON DARKEST ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The prolonged attacks
of the Times on "Darkest England" and his
"Darkest England" scheme have at last
resulted in a libel suit, proceedings having
been instituted against the Times for saying
that Bramwell Booth had admitted making
a false statement.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Milder Weather Reported from Ger-
many and France—Still Snow-
ing in Austria and Italy.
Two Large Gasometers in Glasgow
Blown Up by Dynamite—Two
Men Injured.
Parnell Says He Intends to Assert
His Authority as Leader of
the Irish Party.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Carried of Liquors Seized.
WINNIPEG, Jan. 22.—The Broadview
police, under Sgt. Cochran, made a
seizure of a full car of liquors this morning.

A \$15,000 Blaze.

GLENBURG, Jan. 22.—A serious fire broke
out here about 4.30 this morning, completely
destroying Livingston's general store,
Barr's hotel, and large feed stables.

Another Montreal Firm in Distress.

MONTREAL, Jan. 22.—The firm of Gil-
more, Lindsay & Co. had two demands of
assignment made upon them to-day, one
by Geo. H. Labbe, wholesale furniture
dealer and importer, and the other by a
Toronto bank.

Absorbed by the H. B. Co.

CALGARY, N.W.T., Jan. 22.—The deal
between L. G. Baker & Co. and the Hudson's
Bay Co. for the sale of the former's land-
ing, including bulk and stock at Cal-
gary, MacLeod & Lethbridge has been
finally closed.

GRAVES BY ELECTIONS.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 22.—The local by-
elections to-day resulted as follows: South
Norfolk, Charlton, Liberal by a small
majority; North Perth, McLeod, Conserva-
tive, by a large majority; York, Mackenzie,
Liberal, by a large majority.

Free Trade With the States.

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 22.—Hon. J. A.
Chapman visited Kingston, yesterday, and
delivered a lecture, last evening, on educa-
tional matters. After the lecture he was
tendered a banquet, at which he spent half
an hour discussing reciprocity with the
United States.

CARELESSNESS WITH FIREARMS.

ST. CATHARINES, Jan. 24.—A fatal acci-
dent at Jordan, this morning, resulted in
the death of J. B. Snare, a farmer. He
was cleaning a breech-loading gun in a vice,
when it exploded, blowing the top of his
head off. He was aged 60, and leaves a
wife and several children.

THE RAILWAY OVERTIME QUESTION.

The labor advocates in Great Britain are
rejoiced at the aspect of the debate in the
House of Commons on the railway overtime
question.

THE LIBERALS BROUGHT OVER FROM AMERICA.

The labor advocates in Great Britain are
rejoiced at the aspect of the debate in the
House of Commons on the railway overtime
question.

THE LIBERALS WELL PLEASED.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The joy and enthu-
siasm of the Liberals over their triumph in
the Hartlepool election, yesterday, which
resulted in the return of their candidate for
the Commons, is difficult to over estimate.

THE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The stormy weather
has operated to greatly interrupt tele-
graphic communication between Paris, Ber-
lin and this city.

THE TANNER-FARRELL LIBEL SUIT.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Dr. Tanner has aban-
doned his libel suit against Parnell, after
mutual apologies. Parnell, in a Kilkenny
speech, accused Tanner of being a sort of
surgical butcher. They still remain politi-
cally opposed.

BRADLAUGH HAS HAD A RELEASE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Bradlaugh has had a
release, and his friends are anxious.

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THE DEATH OF PRINCE BAUDOUIN.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The death of Prince
Baudouin is more and more surrounded by
mystery. Only a few days ago the young
prince, who held the rank of captain in the
carabinieri and rifles, delivered, before the
officers of his regiment, a lecture on the
probable influence of the new rifle and of
smokeless powder on offensive and defensive
operations of warfare.

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ANOTHER ROYAL SUICIDE.

Mysterious Death of Prince Boudoin,
Heir to the Throne of
Belgium.
Stories Freely Circulated that it is
a Repetition of Prince
Rudolph's Case.

EXCITEMENT IN BRUSSELS, WHERE THE PRINCE WAS VERY POPULAR WITH ALL CLASSES.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.—Great excitement
and consternation has been caused by the
announcement of the death of Prince
Boudoin, nephew of King Leopold and heir
to the throne, which occurred at 3 o'clock
this morning.

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DECEASED OBJECTED, AND THE QUESTION WILL BE LEFT OPEN, TO BE DECIDED BY THE JURY.

NANAIMO, Jan. 22.—The City of Topeka
arrived from Alaska, to-day, with forty
passengers. Everything is quiet in the
North. The steamer cooled and left for the
Sound.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Members Being Notified to Hold Them-
selves in Readiness for a Session
of Parliament.
Canadian Two-Rowed Barley to be
Tested in London for Brewing
Purposes.
United Action for the Protection of
the Fisheries of the Great
Lakes.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—Imperial Bill is here
to interview the Minister of Public Works
relative to the proposed dry dock at Van-
couver.

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When a Red Fish Enters the Harbor
of Honolulu the Crowned Head
Must Die.
The Fish was Seen on November 10th,
and Kalkana Kiew It—A
Strange Story.
DENVER, Col., Jan. 23.—The Republican
publishes the following from their corres-
pondent at Honolulu, dated January 20:
His Majesty King Kalkana has taken
his last look on the throne, on his palace
and on his people in his own pretty little
Honolulu. He left on November 30th on
the flagship Charleston by special request
from Admiral Brown to accept his hospital-
ity to San Francisco, after which he in-
tended making an extended tour in the States
and possibly Europe, accompanied by his
chamberlain. Now comes the sad part of
the story. An old Hawaiian legend, from time
immemorial, has it that when a red
fish enters the harbor that crowned
head must die shortly. A red
fish on November 10th made his fiery
appearance, and was seen by the credulous
natives, and although some incredulous
Yankees claimed that the chamberlain
and Princess knew the red fish came there,
still the King, with his fabulous health, and
mental and physical training, in the full
vigor of his life, and only 54 years old, has
gradually failed, grown of an ashen hue,
wrinkled and old, since the news of the red
fish reached his ears. The wrangle for
succession between the white and his
people made his failure was on him hardier
in this term than ever. The public belief
is that his chamberlain will see that he is
returned to his native land in a metallic
box, to be interred with other royalty.
The report has been extensively circulated
of the red fish, though there is an opinion
abroad that the chamberlain and princess,
who will take the throne, know how the fish
was lured into the harbor. Be that as it
may, the king must succumb. His cham-
berlain is a very oily white man, a fact
which is well known among many of
the respectable citizens here, of whom
was quoted the above information. The
Princess is a married lady, and she is re-
ported to be hand in glove with the cham-
berlain, and the Queen cannot speak
English, so they have it their own way.
In the depth of Colonel McFarlane's soul
he sees visions ahead of him, viz., when the
throne is overthrown, which has been
planned, he will have a republic, and Col.
McFarlane will be president. He will be a
survival of the fittest. Kalkana must go.

RESPONSIBLE BARQUE FORMOSA FROM LONDON.

COAST S. S. CO. STEAMER EVERY FIVE DAYS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

ADIAN PACIFIC RY. the World's Greatest Railway.

ADIAN PACIFIC RY. the World's Greatest Railway. \$600.00!

ADIAN PACIFIC RY. the World's Greatest Railway. ISABEL.

ADIAN PACIFIC RY. the World's Greatest Railway. VILLARD'S PROPHECY.

ADIAN PACIFIC RY. the World's Greatest Railway. THE ORIGIN OF THE ARYANS.

ADIAN PACIFIC RY. the World's Greatest Railway. THE DEAD KING'S LAST MESSAGE.

ADIAN PACIFIC RY. the World's Greatest Railway. CHARLES WILSON.

ADIAN PACIFIC RY. the World's Greatest Railway. SARGISON & Co. Agents.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR 1890.

Table with columns for months (Jan to Dec) and weather statistics (Temperature, Rainfall, etc.).

Mean temperature for year, 47.64, being 2.41 lower than 1889, and 1.5 below average.

A VICTORIAN'S OPINION.

Mr. Henry Croft Returns From the Gray's Harbor Lubricant District.

Mr. Henry Croft, M.P.P., has recently paid a visit to Gray's Harbor, the terminus of the branch of the Northern Pacific.

VILLARD'S PROPHECY.

Editor E. V. Smalley Recalls a Meeting With the Great Financier.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ARYANS.

An Account of the Pre-Historic Ethnology and Civilization of Europe.

THE DEAD KING'S LAST MESSAGE.

Kalakaua Spoke Into a Photograph—Hawaii Will Again Hear His Voice.

CHARLES WILSON.

Solicitor for Applicants. day of December, A. D. 1880.

in honor of the king at the California hotel and the photograph was forgotten.

On the following day came an entertainment for the Mystic Shrine, and again the photograph was neglected.

EMMA ABBOTT'S WILL.

Rumor of Contest Because the Electric Test Was Not Used.

COAST SALMON PACK.

Atorika Fishermen Busy Getting Ready For The Coming Season.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ARYANS.

By Isaac Taylor, M.A., Litt. D.—Two double numbers (18) and (19) of the Humdrum Library.

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THE GREED FOR GOLD.

A Wealthy Paris Miser Dies of Starvation—His Past Extravagance.

Worth Over a Million of Dollars and Living on a Few Cents Daily.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A Paris cable says: A millionaire, who years ago was well known in New York society, died yesterday in a miserable furnished garret.

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A ROYAL PLAYWRIGHT.

Queen Elizabeth, of Roumania, Turns Dramatist.

Her Play Soon to Be Staged at the Vienna Burg Theatre—An Outline of the Plot—The Title of the Piece is "Master Manolly."

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, Carmen Sylva, received in her salon at the Hotel Imperial in Vienna recently, says the New York Sun, the company and management of the Vienna Burg Theater.

She has hardly given her word when Manolly, dagger in hand, springs into the room and seizes her by the hand.

NEWS FROM ALASKA.

Talk of Electric Lights for Juneau—The Silver Bow Basin Mining Co.'s Tunnel.

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THEIR GRANDFATHERS.

How Quickly the Blood of Gotham's Aristocracy Became Blue.

Recently a Brooklynite was sitting on the piazza of the biggest of the Hudson river hotels, not so many miles from West Point, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

"Now," said a member of the group, "let us try an experiment. Each one of us will write the name of his grandfather on a slip of paper, hand it to one person, and then we will see if the names so collected appear in the directory."

She has hardly given her word when Manolly, dagger in hand, springs into the room and seizes her by the hand.

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STANLEY HOUSE AUCTION SALE. General Dry Goods, COR. BROAD AND YATES.

REMNANTS. REMNANTS. REMNANTS.

REMNANTS. REMNANTS. REMNANTS.

STANLEY HOUSE, GENERAL DRY GOODS, COR. BROAD & YATES.

W. THE WAVERLY SCHOOL SHOE. BEST SOLID SOLE LEATHER.

ERSKINE'S BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM. 132 Government St., cor. Johnson.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER. THE GROCER, IS THE MAN TO HELP THEM TO DO IT.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES. Provisions, Etc.

TRY HIM! COR. YATES AND BROAD STS. TELEPHONE No. 108.

J. C. DEVLIN, Real Estate and General Agent, 78 YATES STREET.

LANDS, HOUSES, Tramway, Mining and Other Stocks.

NOTICES. I am instructed by the administrator.

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, by order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.

CLEAN SEED OATS. THE AMERICAN BANNER OAT.

MAIL CONTRACT. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General.

A Rare Chance. A good established Drug business for sale in the city of Nanaimo.

REMOVAL. T. S. GORE, BURNETT & CO. LAND SURVEYORS & CIVIL ENGINEERS.

E. E. BURLINGAME'S ASSAY OFFICE & CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

THOROUGHbred STOCK. Those wishing to improve their Herds should communicate with the undersigned.

FOR MEN ONLY! POSITIVE FOR LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD.

WASHBURN. Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers.

NOTICE. THE public are notified that we will not be responsible for debts contracted by Mrs. Mary Lequime.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1891.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The usage for some time past in Great Britain and her Colonies is to allow the address to be carried with as little delay as possible. There is a good reason for this. All the subjects that are alluded to in the Speech will be fully dealt with at some period during the session, and to anticipate the discussion which is then sure to take place is nothing more than a waste of time. In order that this practice can be followed by the Opposition, the Government is careful not to allow anything that is really debatable to appear in the Speech. The speeches from the Throne have, therefore, of late years contained little more than general, and often vague, statements as to the state of the country and the public finances, and announcements of the measures which the Government intend to bring down, and the addresses in reply have been merely echoes of the speech. The debate on the address in reply has, therefore, been becoming more and more a mere formal affair, which it is the interest of all parties to get through with as speedily as possible.

The change is a good one, and one calculated to promote the transaction of the public business. To make the consideration of the Address the occasion of a long and a virulent debate on the state of the country, in which grievances of all kinds and descriptions were freely ventilated, and in the course of which motions of want of confidence were made and voted upon, was a custom which, while it intensified party feeling and gave faculty to the opportunity it desired, was ingeniously contrived to impede the work of needful legislation.

The Speech with which the Legislative Assembly was opened this year was not, by any means, calculated to provoke discussion. It, indeed, appeared to be drawn up with the intention of making discussion wholly unnecessary. There was not a paragraph in it to which the most factious member of the House could, with even the appearance of reason, take exception. This is evident from the fact that the only fault found with it was that it contained so little. It may be that some of the members of the Opposition were disappointed that there was nothing in the Speech at which even to carp. But this did not deter them from wasting time in its discussion. It was evident that some of them were pining to air their eloquence before the new members, and they could not resist the temptation to make speeches when it was evident to persons possessing the least discernment no speeches were required. It appears to have occurred to some member of the Opposition, as the debate was going on, that there was an opportunity to inveigle the members of the Independent Party into uniting with them in a vote of censure. If, this clever opponent of the Government reasoned, the Independent members could once be induced to co-operate with the Opposition in condemning the Government, something would most likely be said or done that would provoke some of them to remain permanently in opposition. In this way it was hoped and expected that some recruits might be gained for Mr. Beaven's corps of guards. The scheme was cunningly devised. The subject on which the Government was to be censured was one on which many of the Independents had expressed an opinion commendatory of the action that had been taken by the Government. It was believed that they, young in politics as they were, would not have the courage even to vote in a way that would be made to appear opposed to opinions they had expressed during the election campaign. The Royalty clause was just the thing to bait their trap with. It was set accordingly. Dr. Milne was detailed to spring it. But the Independents were not to be surprised or scared into taking hasty and unconsidered action. They, with a coolness and the prudence which would have been creditable to men versed in party tactics, refused to further the Opposition's little scheme. They would not condemn the Government before it had announced what its policy was, and before they had seen its measures and they scorned to take it at a disadvantage. They showed that they were above resorting to the tricks of pettifogging politicians.

When the Opposition saw that they had set their trap in vain they prevailed upon Dr. Milne to make a second mistake. They persuaded him to withdraw his amendment. But the House would not be trifled with in this way. That body was not ready to act the part of a *corpus vili* for Dr. Milne and his advisers or dictators to try their experiments upon. They had chosen their own course and they should not be permitted to turn back when they saw that it led to nothing but defeat and discredit. Dr. Milne was, very properly, not permitted to withdraw the amendment, which had been moved and supported so boastfully. The motion to permit him to withdraw his amendment censuring the Government was the first bitter pill he and his friends

were required to swallow. Its defeat was the second and the passage of the Address in reply on a division of twenty-two to five was the third. We trust that the medicine, unpleasant as it was and unwilling as they were to swallow it, will do them good.

The only party which has suffered in the debate on the Address is the Opposition. The device which they invented to annoy the Government has worked so as to expose their own weakness and insignificance, numerical and intellectual. The Independents, in this the first trial of their steadfastness and intelligence, have come off with flying colors. They have made an excellent impression on the House and, no doubt, on the country.

NOBODY HURT.

The Opposition in this province is composed of very small politicians, indeed, and it is not surprising that all their schemes to advance their political interests are small. The trick which they resorted to, to worry the Government, was the small device of small-minded people, and yet their organ boasts of it as if it was a really skilful move in political warfare. It says that if the Independents "had elected to unite with the Opposition, the COLONIST, this morning, would have been full of political obituary notices." This is a small way of looking at a small question. If the Independents had been of the intellectual calibre and political stature of the Opposition, its members might have jumped at the chance of defeating the Government by a snap vote. But they have brains enough to understand that such a vote would accomplish nothing. They know that the Opposition does not possess the power to transform a majority into a minority. They see clearly, what the organ is unable to discern, that, in a few days, when matters in the House of Assembly assumed their normal condition, a victory gained by taking an unfair advantage of the Government would not be of the slightest advantage to any of its opponents. The defeat would not have killed any member of the Government nor any of its supporters politically and consequently there would be no need of writing any one's obituary. The Independents are to be congratulated upon having incurred the enmity of the organ of the Opposition. That they have done so is very evident by the way in which it sneers at them. They see now, that to gain its good-will and to merit its praise, it will be necessary for them to do any number of such shabby and unscrupulous little tricks as was attempted to be played in the House on Wednesday and Thursday.

CANADA MISREPRESENTED.

Mr. Erastus Wiman has been misrepresenting the Canadian people to a Boston audience. He tried to convey the impression that Canadians are pining for unrestricted reciprocity and that they are prepared to do any amount of crawling and fawning in order to obtain trade benefits from the Congress of the United States. He would have the Americans believe that the Canadian party which advocates unrestricted reciprocity will at the general election sweep the country. Mr. Wiman is too intelligent a man not to know that, when he makes these assertions, he is talking unmitigated nonsense. Any one who has watched the course of political events in this Dominion during the last three or four years must have observed that the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity are not making the least headway. The reason of this is plain. There is no ground on which to place such a platform. The question of unrestricted reciprocity rests upon nothing. There is no advocate of that policy who can truthfully tell his audience that there is the remotest chance of carrying it into effect. Canadians know that there are two parties to reciprocity, and that, no matter how much one of them desires it, if the other is not quite as willing, it can never be effected. Intelligent Canadians see that the Americans must signify their desire to enter into free trade relations with Canada before there will be the slightest use in making reciprocity an issue at the polls in this country. Men must know that there is some prospect of obtaining a benefit before they will vote for it. But at this present moment there is no prospect of getting reciprocity for Canada from the United States. Americans have, over and over again, informed Canadians that there is only one condition on which they can obtain unrestricted free trade with the people of the United States, and that condition is political union, or in plainer terms, annexation. There is no indication that the Americans have changed their minds on this subject, or are likely to change them. Some of them may amuse themselves and please a few sanguine Canadians by talking free trade and by drawing up reciprocity resolutions, but they end in nothing.

On this side of the line, the Liberals who talk about reciprocity are not increasing the strength of their party. Election after election has taken place and they make no gains. On the contrary, the balance is heavily against them.

There is no evidence to warrant Mr. Erastus Wiman in making the assertion that the Liberals at the next general election will sweep the country. The evidence is, indeed, all the other way. If the bye-elections are any test, the inevitable conclusion is that the Liberals have become weaker during the last few years, and that if an election were to come off now their numbers would be very materially decreased.

What Mr. Wiman is represented to have said about the interference of the British Tory party in the trade affairs of Canada, is such utter nonsense that we are pretty sure he must be misreported. Every person acquainted with Canadian public affairs knows that, in matters of trade, Canada is virtually independent, and that Canadians would not permit any Old Country party, either Tory or Liberal, to encroach in the slightest degree on the privileges in this regard which they have hitherto enjoyed and exercised. There is not the least connection in a party sense between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the Dominion. Lord Salisbury would not dream of moving his little finger to strengthen or to weaken any party in Canada. If this country gets reciprocity, either partial or unrestricted, it will be at its own request and because its people believe it is to their interest to obtain it, and not because any party in Great Britain is desirous that we should make this or that change. The whole of Wiman's despatch appears to be a grotesque misrepresentation of the trade question in Canada.

A GROUNDLESS CLAIM.

The Times excuses itself for making the false statement it did with respect to the position of parties in the House when Dr. Milne moved the amendment to the address, by stating that it derived its information from a member of the Independent Party. This is no excuse. A journalist who understands his business would not dream of depending upon an outsider in a matter of that kind. The Times had its representatives in the gallery, and they could, with very little trouble, have found out how parties stood.

We see that the News-Advertiser, both in its report and its editorial column, makes the same false statement, and this, too, on two consecutive days when there was plenty of time to correct the mistake, if the statement had been made inadvertently and without an intention to deceive. In order to show the public that we are not mistaken, we will do what neither the Times nor the News-Advertiser has had the candor nor the honesty to do—give the names. If the Independents and the Opposition had united to vote for Dr. Milne's amendment the division would have stood:

GOVERNMENT.

Robson, Davis, Turner, Pooley, Croft, Hunter, Eberts, Smith, Stoddard, Booth, Martin, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher—14.

OPPOSITION.

Beaven, Semlin, Grant, McKenzie, Milne, Forster, Sword, Brown, Kitchen, Horse, Kellie, Keith, Cotton—13.

This claim of the Times and the News-Advertiser to have had the Government at a disadvantage when the vote of censure was moved, is a very small piece of business, and not by any means honest.

WORK FOR THE COUNCIL.

Since the Indian reserve has been annexed to the city. What is to be done with it is a question of considerable importance to the citizens. In its present condition it is an eyesore and a nuisance, and it can easily be understood that, as long as the Indians have an interest in it, its condition will be very little, if at all, better.

What is to be done with it? The answer, it appears to us, is not at all difficult. Let the city get possession of it. This, we think, can be done without doing an injustice to the Indians or any one else. The Indians should be fairly, and even liberally, dealt with. They should get for their interest in the land what it is honestly worth. We would not see them wronged to the extent of a single dollar. The land is really of very little use to them, and its acquisition by the Corporation would be a present and a permanent benefit to the city.

We believe that the transfer of the land to the city can be made in such a way as to very greatly improve the condition of the Songh Indians and their descendants. The money which they would get for such property as they have in the land could be so administered as to enable them to live comfortably in a civilized way. What benefit do they get from this valuable piece of land now? Very little, indeed. As good land to build on and to cultivate, and as well situated for the purposes of the Indians, can be had in many places for a comparatively small sum. Their contiguity to the city is not, by any means, an advantage to their own sakes, that they should be removed from a reserve in which they are exposed to temptations which very many among them have shown that they are not able to resist. Their removal to some place at a distance from the city

would, for reasons that are only too obvious, be beneficial to the townspeople of other races.

Indeed, the removal of the Indians from the reserve at some time, and that not distant, is a foregone conclusion. They cannot be allowed to occupy valuable land which is required for the improvement of the city. They cannot make a good use of it themselves, and they must part with their right to occupy it to those who can. The shore front of the reserve is already needed for trade purposes, and it is not reasonable to expect that it will be permitted to remain much longer unimproved. The time is, we believe not far distant, when land in the city or its immediate vicinity with a water front, will be required for the site of a railroad terminus. Part of the Indian reserve, as it is called, is admirably adapted for that purpose. The city is rapidly extending round the harbor and its growth must not be impeded by Indians who cannot use the land for the purposes for which it is now or will be soon needed.

It is but from every point of view that the Corporation should own the land, and we hope that the present Council will take the steps necessary to make it the property of the city. There are difficulties in the way of its acquisition, but they are surely not so great as to be insurmountable by business men of ability who earnestly desire to promote the welfare of the city.

SPOT CASH.

A very singular scene was witnessed in the Legislative Chamber of Olympia on Wednesday last. There was a good deal of excitement in the Capital of Washington State on that day. The election of a United States Senator was the business in hand. The candidates were Senator Squires and Judge Calkin, both Republicans. The contest, although it was a family one, was very keen. The partisans of the candidates fought as fiercely and worked as hard as if they were members of different parties. An incident took place, just before the nomination of the candidates, which showed that the work which the canvassers were doing was not all of it exactly legitimate. While the House of Representatives was proceeding with its work, a member, Mr. Metcalfe, stood up in his place and, holding above his head a roll of greenbacks, announced that he had received from Mr. Harry Clarke, of Spokane, five hundred dollars as the price of his vote. Clarke was a supporter of Judge Calkin. This announcement increased the excitement. An investigation was demanded by Squires' supporters, while the friends of Judge Calkin loudly declared that the whole thing was a trick to damage the Judge's chances of election. Investigators were chosen, and the investigation commenced almost immediately. Metcalfe told his story clearly and without hesitation. He had heard that money was being used, and he, with the consent of some friends whom he named, was determined to find out whether this was the case or not. He put himself in the way of Judge Calkin's friends, and it is evident that he led them to believe that he was purchasable. It is sad to say that the first man who approached him with a corrupt intent was a judge. The judge was prudent, and so Metcalfe appeared to be, but when the reader sees the report of the conversation between him and the representative of the people, whose virtue was believed to be not altogether impregnable, the object of this judge's remarks can be inferred without much difficulty. This is Metcalfe's version of it:—

"The matter of the purchase of my vote was first suggested to me by Judge Houghton, of Spokane Falls. I had a conversation with Judge Houghton in a room off the Calkin's headquarters last Saturday. We sat down together and Judge Houghton began to quiz me about Judge Calkin. Then Judge Houghton said: 'Suppose you owned the State of Washington and I owned a part and someone else a part, do you think I would want to choose a man who would represent you and your interests, whom you choose, a man like Judge Calkin, or Senator Squires?' To which I replied: 'Suppose you did not own the State of Washington, but I owned a part and someone else a part, do you think I would want to choose a man who would represent the other part and not mine.' Judge Houghton laughed and agreed. Then he said: 'In the last legislature there were several members from Spokane who were unpledged on their vote, and they went away each with \$1,000 in his pocket.' I replied: 'That's right, they are business men.' Judge Houghton laughed and winked and said: 'I will introduce you to Mr. Harry Clarke, of Spokane Falls. You can regard what he says as confidential, and can depend on what he says.' The ice being thus broken by the seductive judge, Mr. Clarke's course was clear. He had very little difficulty in coming to an apparent understanding with the venal Metcalfe. His hints given were so well understood that Mr. Clarke placed in Metcalfe's hands an envelope which, when opened in the presence of that gentleman's friends, was found to contain two hundred dollars. At the second interview between the briber and bribee a package containing six fifty dollar bills was thrown upon Mr. Metcalfe's bed. This package was also opened in the presence of witnesses. The balance of the thousand dollars, which was the price of

the vote, was to be paid after the election, whether contingent on Calkin's success or not, does not appear in the account that we have read.

Judge Calkin, it appears, was Tacoma's candidate, while Seattle shouted for Squires. The Tacoma papers therefore affect to believe that this bribery incident was nothing more than a trick devised by Squires' friends to injure Calkin. They are exceedingly severe upon Metcalfe, and they declare that Clarke was incapable of attempting to bribe anyone. Metcalfe's story, however, in conjunction with other stories told about the practices of American politicians, does not appear to be, by any means, incredible. It is openly said that more than one millionaire has bought his way into the United States Senate. And those who say that many members of State Legislatures are readily purchasable do not take the precaution to whisper.

LIBUR STAIRS STORY.

The reader of *Libur Stairs'* article "Shut up in the African forest," in the January number of the Nineteenth Century, will be able to get a very lively idea of the hardships and privations and afflictions which the members of Stanley's expedition were compelled to suffer. *Libur Stairs* had one hundred and three companions were shut up for eight long months in Fort Bodo. This fort was in the centre of the great African Forest. It was a hole in the wood, so to speak. The clearance in which the fort stood was about eleven acres in extent. On this little spot *Libur Stairs* and his companions had, during the greater part of those eight months, to raise every bite that they ate. He says: "Every single article of food that we ate was to be planted, reaped and gathered within 600 yards of our houses—fuel, rope, clay and leaves for houses, poles, rafters, everything necessary for our daily life was found in the same small circle."

It can be easily understood that the bill of fare of the garrison was not made up of a great variety of dishes, neither could the food, such as it was, be very abundant. The men were, for the most of the time, restricted to a vegetable diet. They had bananas for breakfast, dinner and supper, when they were so lucky as to have three meals a day. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that the men, particularly the Europeans, after a while, hated the very sight of bananas. Lieutenant *Stairs'* experience did not make a vegetarian of him. He and his companions longed with a great longing for the flesh-pots of the plains.

But the poor fellows were not allowed even to starve in peace. They were surrounded by cunning and thievish savages, who raided their little plantation whenever they saw an opportunity. The men were constantly obliged to watch as well as to toil, and the watching was very wearing work, indeed. And man was not their only enemy. Elephants frequently broke into their field, on the produce of which the lives of so many depended. The brutes came at night and trampled down more than they devoured. They were, too, frequently invaded by armies of ants, which swarmed over every thing. Their bites were torture. While the invasion lasted it was useless to remain in doors. The men had to get into the middle of the cleared field and build fires all around them. They could not even put on their clothes, for they were covered with ants. This invasion had one advantage, when they went back to their houses they found them cleared of vermin of all kinds, not a cockroach or a mouse or a rat remained. They had all been driven away or eaten up.

Then the men were attacked by sickness. The low diet weakened them and made them an easy prey to fever, and ulcers broke out on them. A large proportion of the men died before Stanley came back. But it is pleasant to see how cheerfully *Stairs* and his companions bore their sufferings. They even had their amusements during that wearisome time; jokes were cracked and they laughed heartily at each other's blunders and mishaps. Smoking was their great solace. They grew their own tobacco, and they were enraged when the predatory natives lessened the supply of their only remaining luxury. It is evident that the heroic young Nova Scotia man is a comrade and a humane, as well as a plucky, commander. There is no hint of such cruelties as were committed by the man in command of the rear guard, but there are indications that *Stairs* sympathized with his men, and that the discipline under his hand was as mild as was consistent with the safety and the welfare of the garrison.

The simple way in which the story is told and the almost boyish frankness of the narrator, make the paper, notwithstanding the painfulness of the subject, a very interesting one.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The defeat of the Opposition, yesterday afternoon, was worse than a Waterloo. The vote stood twenty-two to five. This, in a full house, is equivalent to a division of 27 to 5. The Opposition has little reason to crow. In the last Assembly it was weak enough, goodness knows, yet eight Opposition members were returned in a House of twenty-seven; now

there are only five in a House of thirty-three, a fraction more than half the proportionate representation of the Opposition in the Assembly elected in 1886.

The Opposition organ is becoming more and more unreliable. It cannot be trusted to count more than a baker's dozen. Last night it says that, on Wednesday, "the position of parties (in the House) was thirteen to fourteen, that is to say, the Government stood thirteen to the combined Independents' and Opposition's fourteen." Now, the truth is that there was a division, would have had a majority of one. Its supporters would have numbered fourteen, while the Independents and Oppositionists could have counted only thirteen. So the Independents were not required to exercise "magnanimity." The Government was perfectly safe if every one of them had voted against it. They acted wisely and judiciously, but not as the Organ represents "magnanimously." The Government was not at their mercy. Consequently the biting sarcasm of the Times was wasted.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

It Will Soon Have a Terminus on Puget Sound at Anacortes.

The Fairhaven & Southern and the New Westminster Southern railroads will be formally connected at Blaine, January 31, at which time opening ceremonies will be held. This means that as soon as the Seattle & Northern is completed to Hamilton, that through trains of the Canadian Pacific will run into Anacortes, and that the city on Fidalgo Island will be the sea coast terminus of two great transcontinental railway systems. There are more railway lines now building and projected towards Anacortes than any other city on the Pacific Coast.

A POPULAR SONG.

"The Cannibal Maid and the Missionary," by H. S. Sharpe.

Prof. H. S. Sharpe, of this city, has recently issued a new song, of his own composition throughout, which, as it is merry and catchy, is now entering upon the comic opera. Here are a few:—

A cannibal maiden loved, too well, a missionary
And he loved her, but he dare not tell his love,
A cannibal she and a clergyman he, and their
crowds were wide apart;
And how could he take for sentiment's sake, a
cannibal to his heart?

Oh, 'twas a problem, verily very,
To the cannibal maid and the missionary;
In such it was, in truth it was,
Oh, 'twas a problem, verily very,
To the cannibal maid and the missionary.

This cannibal maiden's love grow bold, for she
And thus her love to her love she told, "Oh
marry me," he was my king,
For I love you, my dear, all enough to eat;
'tis a terrible thing I know,
I must be your bride, or encompass you fried,<—
Oh, I must, for I love you."

He looked in the depth of her dark brown eyes,
With their wealth of love and trust,
And he cried in the flush of glad surprise,
"Ah, my dear, marry me, be my bride,
They were married that day, for 'tis ever the
way, that passion will conquer care,
And a happier pair, it's remarkably rare,
to discover it is indeed."

So 'twas settled nicely, very, for the cannibal
maid and the missionary, etc.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Drake.)

McEachern v. Ashby—For an order to stay proceedings. Time for taking next steps in the other actions to be stayed till the termination of this suit. Mr. Wilson for plaintiff, Drake, Jackson & Helmecken for defendant.

Peters v. Pamphlet & Co.—For examination of defendant. Order granted, before the registrar. Mr. Pooley for plaintiff; Bodwell & Irving for defendant.

Sinclair s. C.P.R.—Adjoined summons for payment out of court of \$12,144. Order refused. Bodwell & Irving for plaintiff; Drake, Jackson & Helmecken for defendant.

Carter v. Roller—For an order to amend writ of summons. Order made on payment of costs. Mr. Pemberton for plaintiff, Mr. Mills for defendant.

Hoggan v. E. & N. Railway Company—Application to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. Stands over until January 30th. Mr. Mills for plaintiff, Mr. Pooley for defendant.

Waddington v. E. & N. R.—As above.

Cawson v. Marley—Proceed with taxation. Order made. Drake, Jackson & Helmecken for plaintiff, Mr. Pooley for defendant.

Polson v. Walforsn—To stay proceedings on judgment, pending appeal. Order made; security to be given in one week for debt and costs. Drake, Jackson & Helmecken for plaintiff, Mr. Pooley for defendant.

A Smart Bank-Mail Thief.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 22.—The Chicago postal authorities and the officers of the Northwestern National Bank are looking for a shrewd thief and a package of letters containing about \$150,000. Yesterday morning the bank messenger went to the post office for the regular ten o'clock mail. The amount seemed small to him, and sticking his head in at a window, he said, "Where's the rest of the mail for the Northwestern National Bank?" "Be ready in about fifteen minutes," a clerk replied. A sharp-looking fellow lounging about near the window, heard the conversation, and twelve minutes later he struck his head in at the window and said: "Got the rest of that mail for the Northwestern National Bank ready yet?" It was ready, and given to the stranger without question. Three minutes later the regular bank messenger appeared and asked for his mail, only to be told that it had been sent over. He reported the matter to the assistant cashier, who hurried to the post-office, and told the officials there of the blunder. Detectives were immediately started out on the case, but so far without result. The bank officers think about 60 letters are gone, and they contain from \$100,000 to \$150,000, the greater part of which is non-negotiable paper.

False Reports.

BERTIN, Jan. 23.—The Duke of Mecklenburg's grandmother is not dead, as reported. Neither is the Duke.

OBSEQUIES OF ROYALTY.

Funeral Honors to the Hawaiian Monarch at San Francisco—Sad Impressive Scenes.

An Immense Throng Follows the Remains—They are Transferred to the Charlestone.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—This morning King Kalakaua's body lay enclosed in a casket in the chapel of Trinity church. A detail of six United States artillery men, battery F, Fifth United States Artillery, stood guard over the remains. The casket was in the centre of the chapel. At the foot was a large frame in skeleton form, containing the simple word "Aloha," (farewell). At the head was a wreath and at the foot a beautiful net work of white roses and azaleas, with maiden hair ferns. The casket itself was draped at the foot in the usual dead-black silk, heavily fringed, and about the head was the Hawaiian royal flag.

Shortly before noon the casket was taken up by the soldiers and borne to the chapel of the church. It was placed with the head toward the altar and the feet toward the west end of the chapel. At its head was placed one of the most beautiful floral pieces seen here. It consisted of a crown made up of roses, azaleas, carnations and hyacinths, with yellow white and blue pinks and ferns. Above it was a small cross of violets. The whole was covered with crepe and bound with purple ribbon. The coffin, after being removed from the chapel and placed in the chancel, was surrounded with Hawaiian palms.

In the church the pews had been reserved for the invited guests, military officers, Hawaiians in San Francisco and Hawaii. At its head was placed one of the most beautiful floral pieces seen here. It consisted of a crown made up of roses, azaleas, carnations and hyacinths, with yellow white and blue pinks and ferns. Above it was a small cross of violets. The whole was covered with crepe and bound with purple ribbon. The coffin, after being removed from the chapel and placed in the chancel, was surrounded with Hawaiian palms.

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AN HISTORIC AL

The Ancient Mud Palace Fe, New Mexico

Extensive Repairs Being Made Under the Official Supervision of the National Geographic Society to Preserve It.

The sound of the hammer, and the trowel makes a merry and loud and the historic adobe says the Santa Fe New Mexico National Geographic Society has its funds, and Secretary Thomas... improvements, or more properly repairs, of this ancient official... of interest to all tourists who... seers who visit Santa Fe.

The Governor's palace is in same condition as last year, the additional lapse of time the need of repairs more press Secretary of the Territory,... obtained an... of \$3,000 from Congress... pose, and while this sum is... less than that which he... to be necessary, yet it will... preserve this interesting his... in fair condition.

While disappearing the... of a part of the cherished histo... of the East, it may be... said that this ancient palace... in historic interest and value... place or object in the United... antedates the settlement of... by nine years, and that of P... colonial. He states that... two hundred and ninety-two... its erection, not as a cold room... with no claim upon the... humanity except the bare... continued existence, but as... center of every thing of his... portance in the Southwest... all that long period, whet... Spanish, Pueblo, Mexican, or... control, it has been the sea... and authority. Whether the... called viceroi, captain-generals... chief, department commande... ernor, and whether he pres... in freedom, a province, a depart... territory, this has been his... denice.

In his recent annual repo... Secretary of the Interior... Prince took occasion to pre... highly interesting data relat... structures. He states that... Onate started in 1599 on his... on expedition to the easte... here, seven years later, eight... Indians came from far-off Qui... in their war with Aztlaco;... in 1618, Vicente de Saldiva se... the Mogul country only to... back by reports of the giant... countered; here, from Ponce... brilliant; troop started March... their marvelous expedition to... sour; in one of its strong... Commissioner-General of the I... was imprisoned a few years... same melancholy; within a... such as for a while, the brave... Spaniards were massed in the... tion of 1680; here, on the 19th... of that year, was given the... route forty-seven Pueblo pr... the plaza which faces the... here, a day later, was the... council, the evacuation of... here was the scene of trium... Pueblo chieftains as they... of destruction of the Spanish ar... the church ornaments in one... flagration; here De Vargas, S... 16, 1693, after the eleven hour... the preceding day, Jose G... the Virgin Mary, to whose aid... used his triumphant capture... here, more than a century la... 3, 1807, Lieutenant Pike was... before Governor Alencaster... vador of Spanish soil; here, in... Mexican standard, with its... cactus, was raised in token... Mexico was no longer a Pope... Spain; from here, the 6th o... 1887, Governor Perez started... the insurrection in the North... return three days later to... death, the 9th, near Agua F... the succeeding day, Jose G... Pueblo Indian of Taos, was... Governor of New Mexico, sou... be executed by order of Arz... in the principal reception-roo... 12, 1846, Captain Cooke, the... envoy, was received by govern... sent back with a messen... noon; and here, five days late... Kearney formally took posses... city, and slept after his long... march on the carpeted earth... the palace.

A Marvelous Trick.

A new illusion is reported... Alhambra, London. In the... the stage, hanging from four... board, which may be secured... audience. The man is secured... to this board with padlocks... arms, legs and neck, making... firm for him to move. A... then placed around the man... only reaches to the board, a... it open below, so that the aud... see beneath the board durin... of the performance. At the... pistol the curtains are open... the place of the man is a wom... to the board by the same pad... man appearing at the same... the midst of the audience. It... made in less than thirty se... stage being in full light all t...

Don't Like Beer.

When a Chinaman arrive... country there is nothing he... than the taste of beer; but... termination to become "allee... can man," the Chinamen of... are seeking to Americanize... by quaffing the foaming lag... terrible craft, however, to k... them; they do not drink it b... but buy a quart, which suffices... spree for a dozen of them.

A Thin Timepiece.

A German watch that is o... tion in a Pittsburgh window... the thinnest timepiece in the... is not more than an eighth o... thick, and the works themse... no thicker than cardboard.

IES OF ROYALTY.

honor to the Hawaiian at San Francisco—Sad prescriptive scenes.

se Through Follows the They are Transferred the Charleston.

isco, Jan. 22.—This morn- akau's body lay enclosed in the chapel of Trinity church. Six United States artillery, F. Fifth United States ar- guard over the remains. was in the centre of the the foot was a large frame in ns, containing the simple s," (farewell). At the head and at the foot a beautiful white roses and azaleas, with ferns. The casket itself was foot in the usual dead-black fringed, and about the head anian royal flag.

efore noon the casket was the soldiers and borne to the the church. It was placed toward the altar and the feet e west, to the kingdom of its head was placed one of tiful floral pieces seen here, of a crown made up of roses, elias and hyacinths, with and blue pinks and ferns. a small cross of violets. was covered with crepe and purple ribbon. The coffin, moved from the chapel and the chancel, was surrounded in palms.

uch the pews had been re- the invited guests, military aians in San Francisco and endants. The royal pews, this party, were in the ex- They were marked by epe. These pews were re- Col. Hoopili Baker, Consul Kinley, Mrs. McKale, Miss ge (daughter of the Hawai- of foreign affairs), Hon. ship, Claus Spreckels, Hon. Mrs. Swan, an inmate Queen and the dead King; handmaid, Kalua, and his t, Kahikina. Col. Macfar- rously ill at the residence of kels, and was unable to be will not be able to accom- Baker to Honolulu on the e in charge of the body, as ended, owing to his illness. re 1.30 p.m., the hour set g the services, the church Knights Templars sat in on the right-hand side of nd the pall bearers on the e. The dead king's personal at in the first pew, in front bearers. The body of the organ loft and the gallery ad there was not even m.

he bell began to toll and the into the solemn strains of funeral march. The clergy, headed by Rev. J. Saun- marched down the aisle and neel. As Rev. Mr. Reed rvice, the enormous crowd, ying to gain admittance to edifice, lost all sense of began to clamor loudly for The church was already t utmost capacity and so the hut and the crowd resolutely the casket was surrounded of United States troops, ood guard over it at night. ed with a Hawaiian flag and strewn wreaths and bouquets

then sang the burial rd Let Me Know Mine Dr. Spaulding, of St. John's church, read the twentieth e Paul's Epistle to the Cor- Dr. Reed followed in a

nd gentleman then eulogized e pointed out his numer- us ies, and concluded with a the people of Hawaii, after hout sang the hymn "Rock it for Me." The creed was ed, after which prayers for according to the ritual of the England, were read. Then, air sang "Asleep in Jesus," s borne to the hearse.

nder K. Fourth United States d and Col. Mills, headed with the Fifth United States nd next. The band began to d march from Saul's the ted. Following the band arse, with representatives of e commandery on each side. e commandery, Knights Tem- d in full uniform.

ed three carriages containing who had sat in the royal t battery D, Fifth United lery, followed the Knights d following this came Gen. staff with light battery A. lery, and that regiment. ird infantry and first infan- fell into line, with imme- d them the carriage of Gen- mirals Benham and Brown mond with their respective of Scannell and 100 men of rtment followed the line. So, an immense crowd, the pro- d Market street.

by the wharf, two troops of States cavalry formed in line, harf, and presented arms as were transferred to Admiral

was placed on board of the mer at 3.30, and the process- d, and the immense d around Clay street wharf. A funeral cortege arrived at nt, the casket containing the as was formally received by wn and his staff, and trans- Charleston by the Govern- e Madrona, commanded by

The pall-bearers and a invited guests accompanied board. It was placed in the e, draped with the American in flags, and shortly after- arleston steamed out of the on her voyage to Honolulu.

AN HISTORIC ADOBE.

The Ancient Mud Palace of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Extensive Repairs Being Made on the Queen's Official Structure by the National Government to Preserve It.

The sound of the hammer, the saw, and the trowel makes a merry echo song in and about the historic adobe palace, says the Santa Fe New Mexican. The National Government has supplied the funds, and Secretary Thomas has let the contract for \$8,000 worth of im- provements, or more properly speaking, repairs, of this ancient official edifice, so full of interest to all tourists and sight- seers who visit Santa Fe.

The Governor's palace is in much the same condition as last year, except that the additional lapse of time has made the need of repairs more pressing. The Secretary of the Territory, who is its custodian, has obtained an appropria- tion of \$3,000 from Congress for the purpose, and while this sum is considera- bly less than that which he estimated to be necessary, yet it will do much to preserve this interesting historic edifice in fair condition.

Without disparaging the importance of any of the cherished historical local- ities of the East, it may be truthfully said that this ancient palace surpasses in historic interest and value any other place or object in the United States. It antedates the settlement of Jamestown by nine years, and that of Plymouth by twenty-two, and has stood during the two hundred and ninety-two years since its erection, not as a cold rock or monu- ment with no claim upon the interest of humanity except the bare fact of its continued existence, but as the living center of every thing of historical im- portance in the Southwest. Through all that long period, whether under Spanish, Pueblo, Mexican or American control, it has been the seat of power and authority. Whether the ruler was called viceroy, captain-general, political chief, department commander or gov- ernor, and whether he presided over a kingdom, a province, a department or a territory, this has been his official resi- dence.

In his recent annual report to the Secretary of the Interior—Governor Prince took occasion to present some highly interesting data relative to this structure. He states that from here Onate started in 1599 on his adventur- ous expedition to the eastern plains; here, seven years later, eight hundred Indians came from far-off Quivira to ask aid in their war with Arizaco; from here, in 1618, Vicente de Saldiva set forth to the Moqui country only to be turned back by reports of the giants to be en- countered; from here Penelosa and his brilliant troop started March 8, 1663, on their marvelous expedition to the Mis- souri; in one of its strong rooms the Commissioner-General of the Inquisition was imprisoned a few years later by the same Penelosa; within its walls, fortified as for a siege, the bravest of the Spaniards were massed in their revolu- tion of 1680; here, on the 19th of August of that year, was given the order to ex- ecute forty-seven Pueblo prisoners in the plaza which faces the building; here, a day later, was the sad war council held which determined on the evacuation of the city; here was the scene of triumph of the Pueblo chieftains as they ordered the destruction of the Spanish archives and the church ornaments in one grand con- flagration; here De Vargas, September 14, 1692, after the eleven hours' combat of the preceding day, gave thanks to the Virgin Mary, to whose aid he attrib- uted his triumphant capture of the city; here, more than a century later, March 3, 1807, Lieutenant Pike was brought before Governor Alencaster as an in- vader of Spanish soil; here, in 1823, the Mexican standard, with its eagle and cactus, was raised in token that New Mexico was no longer a dependency of Spain; from here, the 6th of August, 1837, Governor Perez started to subdue the insurrection in the North, only to return three days later to meet his death, the 9th, near Agua Fria; here, the succeeding day, Jose Gonzales, a Pueblo Indian of Taos, was installed as Governor of New Mexico, soon after to be executed by order of Armiijo; here, in the principal reception-room, August 12, 1846, Captain Cooke, the American envoy, was received by Governor Armi- jo and sent back with a message of def- iance; and here, five days later, General Kearney formally took possession of the city, and slept after his long and weary march on the carpeted earthen floor of the palace.

A Marvelous Trick.

A new illusion is reported from the Alhambra, London. In the center of the stage, hanging from four bars, is a board which may be examined by the audience. A man is securely fastened to this board with padlocks around the arms, legs and neck, making it impos- sible for him to move. A curtain is then placed around the man, but which only reaches to the board, thus leaving it open below, so that the audience may see beneath the board during the whole of the performance. At the report of a pistol the curtains are opened, and in the place of the man a woman fastened to the board by the same padlocks, the man appearing at the same instant in the midst of the audience. The change is made in less than thirty seconds, the stage being in full light all the time.

Don't Like Beer.

When a Chinaman arrives in this country there is nothing he loathes more than the taste of beer; but, with the de- termination to become "Allee samee Mel- lean man," the Chinaman of New York are seeking to Americanize themselves by quaffing the foaming lager. It is a terrible cross, however, to the most of them; they do not drink it by the glass, but buy a quart, which suffices for a big spree for a dozen of them.

A Thin Timepiece.

A German watch that is on exhibi- tion in a Pittsburgh window is probably the thinnest timepiece in the world. It is not more than an eighth of an inch thick, and the works themselves seem no thicker than cardboard.

E. M. JOHNSON,

ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

FOR SALE:

10 BUILDING LOTS

Hillside Avenue and 1st Street,

ADJOINING THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN GRAHAM, ESQ.

MODERATE PRICES. EASY TERMS.

7 BUILDING LOTS, OAK BAY AVENUE,

EACH 50 ft. 5 x 113 ft. PRICE \$2,500 FOR THE 7 LOTS.

7½ Acres. Commanding View. Close to Esquimalt Harbor, on Tramway Line.

\$440 Acres Timber and Agricultural Land. Estimated 65 M per acre.	
175 Acres, South Saanich; 18 acres cleared; 100 acres bottom land; bound-aries fenced.....	\$3,100
Three-quarters of an Acre, Esquimalt Dist.....	850
176 Acres, close to Cobble Hill Station..... per acre	15
About ½ Acre Main Esquimalt Road; Building Site.....	2,625
About 1 Acre " " " ".....	4,000
Lot and House, Pandora St.....	3,100
2 Lots, 9-room House, Spring Ridge.....	2,500
5 to 6 Acre Blocks, Carey Road. Garden land..... per acre	800
Acre Lot, Oak Bay Av. and Richmond Road.....	2,500
Building Lot, McClure St.....	1,050
½ Acre, 6-room new House, Garden, &c.....	3,600
50 Acres, Lake District..... per acre	100
100 Acres, Metchoesen, 80 cleared..... "	100

TO LET:

11 Room House. All modern improvements. Coach House, Stable, Orchard, &c. Beautifully situate close to Beacon Hill Park. Fully furnished and ready for immediate occupation.

TO LET, 5 COMMODIOUS NEW STORES, DOUGLAS STREET

Good trading locality. Dwellings annexed. Rent \$25 per month.

MONEY to lend on Freehold Security at Current Rates.
RENTS AND INTEREST punctually collected and accounted for.
CONVEYANCES, Leases, Mortgages prepared and transactions of every nature in connection with Real Estate expeditiously carried out.
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For Further Particulars, Prices, Etc.,

—APPLY AT—

37 GOVERNMENT STREET CORNER OF BROUGHTON.

CHANGES IN MEN'S DRESS.

How Time Affects the Wearing Apparel of the Brevetier.

The question of knee-breeches and buckles is again agitating the masculine mind, and if it had not been for the determination to snub Oscar Wilde, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who knows but that our men would have been launched in knickerbockers and silk hose were now. A New York tailor declares that the past season has been the most significant one in fifty years, so far as the fashion of men's wardrobes is concerned, because it showed that the old-time and all-sufficient dress suit was losing its hold. The men have grown restive under the severe and rigid dress- suit rules of former years; they have fairly rebelled against the water-like simplicity which has bound them as in a wall; they are moving toward more elaborate costumes and they'll get there before long. Says this fashionable critic: "Now that the dead-lock is broken it will only be a question of time when knee-breeches, buckled shoes and lace- ruffles come in." Lawn tennis and bicy- cing suits have shown how becoming knickerbockers are, and during the past few seasons these suits have been worn in the country, at the seaside and the watering places by men who were never astride a wheel in their lives and who could not handle a racket if their salva- tion depended upon it. The minds of the men are set upon abbreviated trousers and the women favor them, so that settles it.

The changes in men's costume during the past few years have been very grad- ual, but noticeable. The first innova- tion was the satin collar or lapel for the evening coat and the low-cut waistcoat, then the white waistcoat, at first very simple and plain, but followed by the figured silks, sometimes of gaudy patterns and decorated with gold but- tons, which often bore the monogram of the wearer. Some young bloods brought out the old waistcoats of their grand- sires and found them quite en regie. Then came the plaited, stamped, em- brodered and ribbed shirt fronts, which were almost universal for evening wear, and a few have since shyly disported ruffles. The high, straight collar has been replaced by a rolling collar. The coat tails have been rounded off and made smaller and the coats have been drawn in at the waist like those of the eighteenth century. Then, too, the men are beginning to wear corsets, and the fact can scarcely be concealed. It is well known that many of them have their shoulders built up in a manner which rivals the falsity and art of the modern belle, who, by the way, is not nearly so false as she used to be. Low pumps, embroidered hose and a dainty handkerchief complete the outfit, and the dandy of '85 would look very plain indeed beside the dude of '90, with his broad expanse of shirt front, his low-cut waistcoat, his loosely-tied cravat, his high-shouldered and tight-waisted coat and his fine embroidered handkerchief and hose.

CURIOUS RELICS.

Recent Discovery of an Indian Tomb Con- taining Many Strange Artifacts.

A discovery important to relic hunters has been made, says the Chicago Even- ing Journal, at Sandy Hook, in the east- ern part of Newton, Conn. It is the find- ing of several skeletons and a quantity of curious Indian relics which have lain undisturbed for more than two hundred years. Two woodcock hunters from Bridgeport, George Morgan and Thomas Vose, while crossing a small rise of ground half a mile above the rubber- mills found an earthen jar the top of which was exposed on account of the recent heavy rains. Taylor has a dog which is crazy to hunt woodchucks, and he set the animal to digging by the side of the jar. Morgan turned to and as- sisted, and it took half an hour for the two men and the dog to unearth the curious jar. It was a mammoth vessel and stood nearly three feet high. The sides were decorated in a rough way with the clay of a different color from the jar itself, which was a dark stone brown. Age had weakened the vessel, and the contents caused so great a pressure that in a few moments it fell apart and exposed the entire skeleton of an adult in a sitting posture, with the head bent over and resting be- tween the knees. When the jar tumbled apart the dry gravel also fell away and left the bones almost entirely free from dirt. Although the skeleton was perfect, with the exception of the small bones which had crumbled away, the skull and vertebrae were too frail to bear handling and broke when taken in the hand.

The skull was undoubtedly that of an Indian woman who had been buried with honors. In the burial urn were several stone implements and a quan- tity of shell beads which had probably been strung together. Under the pot was a peck or more of clam shells and arrow heads, all of which had been baked. The flint arrow points were al- ways rendered useless by baking before being buried with the dead to prevent the graves being opened for plunder. Mr. Morgan suggested that further in- vestigation be made, and the earth was dug away for quite a distance. Half a dozen axes and hammers were unearthed, and finally four more skeletons were found. These were not buried in urns, but rested in the same sitting posture, and the excavations which had been made for the bodies were partly filled with burned shells and arrow heads.

A Co-Operative Farm.

A colony of about twenty-five families from the North, for the most part farm- ers, have recently secured about 3,000 acres of choice farm land in Cullman County, Ala., on which to locate a co- operative farm. It is to be organized as a joint stock company, with a capital stock of \$300,000, limited to 200 shares of \$1,000 each. No person can purchase, own or control more or less than one share of the capital stock. The labor is to be performed by themselves and their families at stipulated wages, the profits to be distributed as dividends. They propose to introduce manufactures as soon as practicable as they possess a tract of valuable timber as well as an inexhaustible supply of coal.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Victoria's Market. The plans for Victoria's new public market are now nearly completed...

Victoria's College. Miss Gill, the Misses Fraser, the Misses Munroe and Miss Papp left this morning for Cranford, Ont., where they will become students at the Presbyterian college...

Cowichan Railway Bridge. Rapid progress is being made in the construction of the temporary railway bridge over the Cowichan river...

The Grand Opening. Invitations have been issued by the James Bay Athletic association for the evening of Monday, February 3...

Sale of Property. Mr. Jacob Neill has sold his property on Kane street, known as "Genesee Lodge" to Mr. Carter for \$7,500...

Arranging the Details. SHATTLEWORTH, F. McLaughlin is in Portland to-day. He will be in Victoria on February 3...

The Anacortes Excursion. All steamers running to Anacortes will, for five days, commencing February 2, give rates to that city for one-half the usual fare...

Every Monday night an architectural and mechanical drawing class occupies the time of a number of the members of the Y.M.C.A. and also a shorthand class is at the disposal of all members who take an interest in this branch of study...

At St. James' church, Sunday, Rev. Mr. Schofield united in marriage Mr. Filitoroff Evans, official stenographer of the Supreme Court of British Columbia...

A social gathering of the Epworth League of the Pandora and the George Road Methodist churches was held last night at the church on the George Road...

Dead (Drunk). Last night a telephone message was received at the COLONIST office announcing that a man was lying dead at the corner of Yates and Johnson streets...

Enforcing the Customs Laws. In order to provide as far as possible against all evasions of the customs tariff, arrangements are being made by which no goods shall be taken on board vessels...

Small Injuries. A subscriber complains that a letter properly addressed to him from H.M.S. Melpomene, and postmarked Esquimaux, January 10th, and Victoria, January 10th, only reached him yesterday...

Sold by Public Auction. The Morton House, at Shawnigan Lake, one of the interior summer resorts of Vancouver Island, was sold by public auction...

8th District of Fishes. Owing to the large number of fish in the dry dock yesterday morning, the fish were stopped three times. The fish consisted of herring, principally, of which there were over five tons altogether...

The Latest Advice from Berlin. The latest advice from Berlin, Germany, is that the lymph of Dr. Koch is selling at \$20 a drop. That one man besides Dr. Koch knows how to make it, Dr. Ribberts, and he has charge of the laboratory...

A Home for the Poor. It is understood that, in all probability, a member of the new city council will bring up, as an early day, a motion to establish a home for the poor—particularly the aged, infirm—of Victoria, whose numbers, with the population, are also augmenting...

can be more conveniently provided for. At the present time there are some able-bodied men out of work...

The New Maps. The new maps of Fidalgo Island, Anacortes and the Northern Pacific property, which were recently prepared by Richard Nevins, jr., from surveys that completed, have been issued from the press of the lithograph printing-house of Anderson at Portland...

State of St. Andrew. Mr. Gilmer's colossal statue of St. Andrew, which is in process of moulding in premises at the rear of the new cathedral, is making good headway, and is daily visited by numbers of interested people...

Chief Commissioner Smith. Owing to the resignation of Chief Commissioner Wrightley from the seat, it is generally believed that the responsibilities of the position will fall upon Assistant Commissioner T. R. Smith of this city...

Right Side Up. To the great joy of those who had friends aboard the long-missing schooner, Wintona, last evening, to the satisfaction of yesterday morning, she left the West Coast seven weeks ago, but had been driven back several times to Friendly Cove, by the strong south-east gales...

The Union Steamship Company. Captain Webster, manager of the Union Steamship Company, returned to Vancouver on Monday, coming direct from Montreal. He was successful in his business transactions, and his trip was, from every point of view, all that he could desire...

Should be Enforced. Can any one tell how it is that the determination of the city council to carry out, to the letter, the building-law, is not being acted upon? Contractors continue to occupy more than their third of the streets, and the temporary and protecting fences are noticeably absent...

Missionaries for China. Messrs. W. Frost and E. G. Saunders and Miss Lydia J. Kay, Miss M. Wilson, Miss Hazlett, Miss Riggs, Miss Collier, and Miss B. arrived in Vancouver on Monday evening, en route to China by the S.S. Abyssinia...

Steamer Emma and Redcar. Steamer Emma comes off Turpel's ways today, after having been thoroughly repaired. She is now almost as good as new. The cost of the repairs are estimated at about \$1,300, more than had been spent on her...

Respect the Chair. Yesterday afternoon, as is usually the case, the occupants of the gallery in the House made a shuffle to get out of their seats before the motion to adjourn had been put to the vote...

Sale of an Alaskan Cannery. The Seattle Telegraph reports that the Bartlett Salmon Packing company's plant, located at Blaine, Alaska, to be sold to Williams & Brown, of San Francisco. The Bartlett company owned the Chinook and used her during the salmon season in connection with their packing business...

Under Detention. Late on Monday night, the custom's officers on duty at Fowl Bay, placed under detention a 4-ton American opium owned and commanded by a man named Kelly, who has been charged with smuggling and selling from there, without any formalities required by shipping law...

Under Detention. Mrs. Munnis returned from a trip East last night. Alfred Dickey and wife, of North Dakota, are in town. W. O. Lawler and wife, of Butte, are at the Driad.

Under Detention. Capt. J. G. Cox went over the Sound last night on the steamer "The Islander" for the purpose of attending college. E. L. Shannon, who is the largest individual holder of property in the booming city of Seattle, is in the city.

Under Detention. Mrs. Woods and family, of Spokane Falls, are at the Oriental. E. P. Robinson, of the V.C.C., is in the city. J. H. Riley of Seattle is a guest at the Colonial.

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The opening of the New Westminster Southern railway has been unavoidably postponed for a short time, owing to bad weather...

Salmon Army Charge. Capt. Alkenhead, who has had charge of the Salween Army here for some time past, leaves the morning for the East, which she has been officially called. She will hold a farewell service in the Barracks this evening.

A Chinaman, while passing Mr. Baker's boat and shoe store, last night was tempted by the looks of a nice pair of boots, which were on a shelf close to the door. Seeing a good opportunity, he immediately took advantage of it, grabbed the boots and ran with them up Government street...

A Diplomat of Merit. Mr. A. J. McLellan, the well known Northern carner, has been awarded a handsome diploma for his disposal of the year's salmon at the St. John, N.B. exhibition, held on September 24th.

Per Walla Walls. The steamer Y'alla Walls, which sails this morning at 11 o'clock for San Francisco, has the following list of passengers: Miss Lizette Horton, Mrs. W. Jenkins, A. Whyte and child, Mrs. Pruders, Mrs. Thain and child, R. Brodick and son, Mrs. Allan, W. S. Robertson.

Victoria Athletic Club. A meeting of the directors of the Victoria Athletic club, being the usual monthly gathering, will be held this evening over Brackman & Ke's, at 8 o'clock.

Pugnet Sound Tax Combine. The tugboat owners of the Sound have combined to regulate the prices of towage according to the tonnage of vessels. Bartlett & Steele, of Port Townsend, are at the head of the combine, and schedule rates have been established for the various Sound ports...

He Paid the Penalty. Kelly, the owner of the sloop detained by the customs authorities, on Monday night, paid his fine of \$200 yesterday morning, and resumed command of his boat. Kelly believes that his boat is a smuggler and will bring contraband goods back, and he will watch Kelly closely.

A Church Change. The Lord Bishop of Columbia has seen fit to make St. Luke's, Cedar Hill, a parish church, with St. Michael's attached. The present and future incumbents will accordingly be rectors, not, as heretofore, missionary clergymen.

Uniform Rank of P. F. Last night the regular monthly meeting of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias, was held, and the following officers were appointed for the ensuing term: Sir Knight Capt. H. F. W. Behrens, Sir Knight Lieut. H. A. Duke; Sir Knight Herald, S. S. Sir Knight Recorder, Thos. Deasy; Sir Knight Guard, F. Randolph and Sir Knight Sentinel, H. Webber.

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when spoken to about it. No assumption of protection, whatever, has been given to the British schooner, but all will go to Hebrides Sea this season as in former years.

Chief Census Officer. Mr. G. A. Sargison, of this city, has received a telegram from Hon. John Carling, minister of agriculture, advising him of his appointment as chief census officer for British Columbia, instructing him to report at Ottawa on Wednesday, Feb. 4.

A Short Man. A Chinaman, while passing Mr. Baker's boat and shoe store, last night was tempted by the looks of a nice pair of boots, which were on a shelf close to the door. Seeing a good opportunity, he immediately took advantage of it, grabbed the boots and ran with them up Government street...

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LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

away with, and will move, but not the money to do so, are in favor of buying Seal Island, and perhaps Trial Island as well, and there making their home.

Parties intending to invest in Anacortes property should consult the agents of Shannon's Ship Harbor addition.

A private cablegram from London, received yesterday, states that a further decline of 7 1/2 per cent. has taken place in the price of seal skins.

A meeting will be held in Port Townsend on February 1st, for the purpose of organizing an Anacortes baseball league, and for the election of officers. All amateur clubs on the Sound and in British Columbia are requested to send representatives to be present at the said meeting.

Independent Order of Foresters. A meeting of members of the Independent Order of Foresters will be held, this evening, at eight o'clock, at Mr. J. A. Grant's, 14 Douglas street, for the purpose of electing officers. All members of the institution are invited to be present.

Build Upon the Sand. At the end of St. Laurence street, on Dallas road, a sea wall was built about three years ago, that was expected to stand firm for a quarter of a century at least. That expectation will not be realized, for already about forty feet of the wall has tumbled down. It is stated that the expensive work was constructed upon a sand foundation.

Two Sic Schemes. It is understood that the Milwaukee brewer who visited Victoria last week, succeeded while here in arranging for the formation of a joint stock company with a capital of \$200,000, half local and half American, to proceed with the construction of suitable premises and the manufacture of the best beer used or sold. The company will also engage in the manufacture of ice, on a large scale.

For Convenience Sake. In order to facilitate the disposal of business in future, all communications addressed to the City Council regarding matters coming under the operation of any of the standing committees, will go direct to those committees, instead of being first filtered through the Council. This method, it is expected, will greatly facilitate business, and enable requests to be attended to without delay.

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BANK OF MONTREAL.

Ready to Begin Business in Victoria—Arrangements for Bank Office.

For some time the directors of the Bank of Montreal have been considering the advisability of establishing a branch in the city of Victoria, but have delayed, inasmuch as they did not desire to create a great competition at a centre in which it was considered that the financial facilities were sufficient, latterly, however, in view of the rapid and substantial growth of the city, the subject has received more and serious consideration, the conclusion being arrived at that, unless they availed themselves of the opportunity, some other institution would step in, and therefore, the fact that they had branches on the mainland and were possibly better able to supply the demand than any other establishment, they finally concluded to arrange for opening a branch here, with as little delay as possible, consequent upon Mr. Campbell Sweeney, manager of the branch bank at Vancouver, visited the city, and it is learned arranged for premises on the corner of Douglas and Yates streets, which it is understood will be ready for occupancy on the 1st of February at the same time entering bank.

THE SOUND STEAMERS. The Union Pacific Steamship Service to be Improved and Not Decreased, as Reported. A rumor was, yesterday, current that, in accordance with the policy of economy and retrenchment, which Mr. Jay Gould had inaugurated in the Union Pacific system, the Pacific railway, the steamer Olympia, which left on Sunday morning for repairs, would not come back again, but that the daily service would be supplied by smaller craft. It is stated that Mr. Campbell Sweeney, manager of the branch bank at Vancouver, visited the city, and it is learned arranged for premises on the corner of Douglas and Yates streets, which it is understood will be ready for occupancy on the 1st of February at the same time entering bank.

Little Locals. The work of repairing the fallen crib work on the waterfront, which has been in progress since the 15th of January, is now being done in the way of street. The Government claim the taxes on the tax on the waterfront, which has been either appropriate a lump sum of \$10,000, or a rate of 10 per cent. on the waterfront, which is the rural district. The waterfront is now being repaired, and the real estate taxes shall be paid. The waterfront is now being repaired, and the real estate taxes shall be paid.

Police Court. Edward North was charged with being drunk, pleaded guilty and was fined \$5. Another Indian, an Indian was sentenced to two months in the workhouse for being drunk, and was fined \$5. A man who stole the pair of boots from J. H. Baker's shoe store, pleaded guilty to the charge, and as he had been up before on a similar charge, His Honor sentenced him to six months at hard labor.

What He Preached On. "On what did the minister preach, Bobby?" "On the pulpit." "I mean what did he preach about?" "Oh, about an hour." "I mean what was his subject?" "Oh, I dunno, he didn't say, but I know that he preached about the pulpit." "I mean what was his subject?" "Oh, I dunno, he didn't say, but I know that he preached about the pulpit."

The Fee Hunter Case. To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, the case of Lawrence Whelan, charged with the willful murder of David F. Fee, jr., will be called in the Supreme Court. The witnesses in the case, who were summoned yesterday, are Supt. Sheppard, Dr. J. D. Helmcken, J. E. Crawford, E. L. Wright, W. G. Partridge, E. Bernadine, J. F. Harbottle, T. Deasy, E. McDonald, J. Silk, Officer W. Irvine, M. Lepine, Frank Erdmann and H. Short.

Deserve Credit. Messrs. Baker Bros., who have the contract for the excavation work, of Allison & Mason's block at the corner of Government and Yates streets, deserve credit for the business-like manner in which they have commenced operations. A sidewalk has been laid and a fence has been erected around the property. Lamps have been hung all along the ditch and also a fence has been erected to keep pedestrians from falling into the drain. So far this is the most creditably piece of work of this description ever commenced in this city.

The Cowichan Railway Bridge. At the office of the E. & N. Railway a COLONIST reporter learned, yesterday, that the temporary Cowichan bridge had been completed, and that in all probability all traffic would be resumed as usual to-day. Considering all the difficulties with which the company have had to contend, the manner in which they have served the travelling public and their customers along the line has been excellent. Freight has been forwarded by acamer, while passengers have been transferred over the beach with all due expedition and the least amount of delay and discomfort.

Shannon's Anacortes Addition. On another page will be found E. L. Shannon's advertisement of his Ship Harbor addition to Anacortes. This is probably the best property in the town of Anacortes, as it is situated on the best part of the harbor, it being here that the safest anchorage is found. The owner located this over a year ago, and it was his intention of the Victoria Pacific management to make this his terminus on the Pacific. Mr. Shannon has had faith in the place and his belief is now to be verified. The property, which he has purchased, is situated on the Victoria Pacific management to make this his terminus on the Pacific. Mr. Shannon has had faith in the place and his belief is now to be verified.

The Indians Object. One of the representative men of the South Indians now living on the Victoria reserve, declares that the Indians are objecting to the proposed plan of changing their quarters, and refusing to do so. He says that the Indians are objecting to the proposed plan of changing their quarters, and refusing to do so. He says that the Indians are objecting to the proposed plan of changing their quarters, and refusing to do so.

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Christian Association are in a concert for Monday next...

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FIRST REGULAR MEETING.

The Mayor Addresses the New Council on the Programme of Work Before Them.

A Long List of Communications—Important Resolutions Discussed and Passed.

Every member of the Aldermanic Board was in his seat, when the first regular meeting of the Council of 1891 was held at the City Hall, last evening.

Mayor Grant, after the minutes of the last regular meeting had been read and confirmed, addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD.—It has been usual on this the first regular meeting of the council for the Mayor to shortly give his views on the general municipal business that may be brought before you during the current year...

HEALTH. I conceive to be of paramount importance; therefore, everything should be done to maintain even a healthy condition of the city...

FINANCE. As the boundaries of the city have been extended, an additional burden will be cast upon the means at your disposal...

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Considerable Enthusiasm Manifested—The Resolution Proposed Adopted Unanimously.

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BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Rumor that Russia and Germany will Assist in the Behring's Sea Solution.

The British Minister Acting as a Mediator in Chief—Hisness of Michael Davitt.

Witness of Michael Davitt. Dublin, Jan. 28.—Michael Davitt is very ill at his residence near this city.

The Missing Steamer Thamosore. QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 28.—The Brigantine Amelia arrived to-day and reports passing on January 24th, 500 miles east of Chesapeake Bay...

The Behring's Sea Negotiations. LONDON, Jan. 28.—Lord Salisbury was closed yesterday for three hours at the Foreign Office with Minister Lincoln.

The Divided Irish Party. LONDON, Jan. 28.—Both of the Irish factions have submitted a separate amendment to Balfour's Land Purchase Bill.

The Chilean Revolution. LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Exchange Telegraph Co. says that the encouraging news received from Chile referring to the British Minister's having acted as a mediator...

Steamship Strike Settled. COOK, Jan. 28.—The strike against the Cork Steam Packet Co. has ended in the satisfaction of the strikers after a struggle of fourteen weeks.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS. News of an Exploring Party. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 27.—The anxiety felt here for the safety of the two daring Alaskan explorers, Wells and Price, has been relieved somewhat by the recent receipt of a letter from Wells by his brother in the east.

Optimism on the "Anstralis." SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The steamer Anstralis sailed for Honolulu this morning. Among her passengers was Colonel MacFarlane, the late King Kalakaua's chamberlain.

A Perilous Position. SAN JOSE, Jan. 28.—This morning, while J. P. Corpein was painting the steeple of Capetown church, five miles west of Santa Clara, and supporting himself by keeping his foot in the nose of a rope attached to the top of the steeple, suddenly lost his balance...

Tragedy on Anstralis Island. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—News reached the coast office at 3:30 this afternoon that Dr. W. D. Dietz, of the fish artillery, at Anstralis Island, had murdered his wife and then committed suicide at their quarters this morning.

Provincial News. NANAIMO. NANAIMO, Jan. 28.—Alfred Alderman has been arrested for criminally assaulting the little six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Trapp.

Police Court. Annie Seymour was the first culprit called in the police court yesterday morning. She was charged with keeping a house of ill-fame, found guilty, and fined \$30.

The Mammoth Mine Disaster. YOUNGWOOD, Pa., Jan. 28.—Up to 3 p.m. to-day, 110 bodies were recovered from the Mammoth mine.

New York, Jan. 28.—The telegraphic service, although somewhat improved to-night, is still in bad shape in all directions.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament.

FIFTH DAY.

MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1891.

The speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

LIBEL ACT.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Beaven, a bill relating to libel in civil cases was read a first time; second reading on Monday next.

THE HESPERUS'S SEIZURE.

Mr. COTTON moved that a respectful address be presented to the Lieut. Governor, requesting copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, or other papers, that have passed between any department of the Government and any other department or officials of it, or any other persons, concerning the seizure of the schooner Hesperus, on or about Oct. 10, 1889, and the arrest of the owners and crew of the said vessel.

The hon. senior member for Vancouver explained that the Hesperus, with a crew of four men and a cargo of general stores, had sailed from Vancouver on a coasting cruise. She was seized by the police of Nanaimo on a charge of selling liquor to Indians.

The resolution was passed, without discussion.

MILITIA AT WELLINGTON.

Mr. KETH moved that a respectful address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting copies of all orders in council, correspondence, and papers connected with the sending of a militia force to Wellington last summer, and of their maintenance while there.

The motion was put to the House, and would have been carried without discussion had not

Hon. Mr. BEAVEN claimed that an explanation from the Government of this whole matter was due at once.

Hon. Mr. ROBSON explained that the proper time for explanation would be when the correspondence referred to was laid before the House.

The resolution was adopted.

A RETURN.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS presented the return asked for in reference to appointments made under the Provincial Reformatory Act.

CACHE CREEK SCHOOL.

Mr. SEMLIN and Mr. MCKENZIE moved, that a respectful address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor requesting copies of all orders in council and correspondence relating to the closing of the Cache Creek boarding school.

Mr. SPEAKER'S BUILDINGS.

Hon. Mr. SPEAKER announced that he was now ready with his rulings on the two questions, the consideration of which he had asked time for.

"The hon. member for Victoria City (Hon. Mr. Beaven) on Friday introduced the following resolution: That the principle of eight hours constituting a day should be adopted in carrying on Provincial public works.

My impression is listening to the debate on Friday was that the resolution of the hon. member for Victoria City covered the same ground in effect, if not in words, as the bill ruled out in 1886; and that it was also an interference with the prerogative of the crown, inasmuch as the instruction which was referred to, if accepted by the House, would increase the cost of government and act prejudicially upon contractors for private as well as public works.

But upon reflection I think that the resolution if adopted would not necessarily increase the financial burden of the country; because while it proposes to reduce the hours of labor on public works to eight hours a day, it does not demand that the laborer shall be paid for more than the time he has actually been employed. For instance, if a laborer on Government works is paid at the rate of twenty cents an hour for ten hours' work, there is nothing in the resolution asking the Government to pay a higher rate per hour for eight hours' work. The number of laborers might be increased by the innovation, but the total amount paid need not be greater than under the present system.

For the same reason private contractors would not be injuriously affected through the eight-hour system on Government works, and the resolution is not an interference with trade and commerce.

These grounds, contrary to my first impression, led me to believe that the resolution is within the powers of the House.

The point of order taken by the hon. member for Cowichan (Mr. Croft) is as to the admissibility of the resolution moved by the honorable member for Victoria (Hon. Mr. Beaven), "That the hon. member for Cowichan be appointed a member of the House of Representatives."

Key Stone.

of the bowels is the key stone of the B. C. industry, dyspepsia, etc.

viding against the employment of Chinese on any work to be undertaken in pursuance of the bill."

Objection is taken that the resolution asks the House to delegate to a select committee powers that reside exclusively in the House. Our own rules of order being silent on the point (as there are, unfortunately, on many others of equal importance), I have recourse to "May." Therein I find many instances of special instruction given to the private bills committee with certain bills, but no instance of instructions general in their character, that is that apply to all private bills, beyond those embraced in the standing orders.

The resolution before the House is not mandatory in terms, but an expression of opinion such as the resolution conveys is always a command, and if passed by the House must be respected as such by the private bills committee.

An anti-Chinese clause which would operate advantageously if inserted in some bills might prove ruinous to the scheme if inserted in others. A hard and fast rule, such as that offered by the hon. member for Victoria, to apply to private bills, that have already passed the standing orders, cannot, in my opinion, be left to the private bills committee to insert, but must be at the discretion of the House, as each bill comes before it for legislation. I therefore rule that the point is well taken, and that the resolution is in order.

The rulings were ordered to be entered on the journals of the House.

ENTER MR. NASON.

A telegram from the returning officer at Barkerville was read, showing Mr. Nason to have been elected to fill the seat of the late Mr. Joseph Mason.

The House, in committee of the whole, recommended that Mr. Nason be allowed to take his seat, and this report being adopted, he was introduced to Mr. Speaker, and escorted to his seat by his colleagues, Hon. Mr. Robson and Mr. Rogers.

PRIVILEGE.

Hon. Mr. TURNER, for the first time in his life, rose to a question of privilege. He complained of the misstatements contained in a letter entitled "The Hon. J. H. Turner," and signed J. N. Muir, which appeared in the Evening Times of Saturday. Mr. Muir accused him of attacking him when he (Muir) had no chance to reply. The fact was that he (Mr. Turner) had not opened his mouth, except to vote for Mr. Beaven's amendment.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS had also to complain of untrue statements contained in the News-Advertiser of January 22nd. He was said to have defended the Premier's private character. This was untrue; Mr. Robson was quite competent to look after his own character.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Robson, the standing committees on railways and on mining were fixed as previously announced.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

The House went into committee, Mr. Speaker presiding, to consider a bill to prevent contagious diseases among animals. The committee reported progress; to sit again on Monday next.

SUPREME COURT REFERENCE ACT.

While the resolution was being read a third time and passed.

INJURIES TO WORKMEN.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS, after explaining the principles of the bill to secure compensation for workmen under certain circumstances, moved its second reading.

The bill was read a second time and committed, with Mr. Martin as chairman. The hon. member for Victoria reported with amendments; report to be considered on Tuesday.

EIGHT HOURS A DAY.

On the debate upon Mr. Beaven's resolution was raised by the hon. member for Victoria, Mr. BAKER contended that the enactment of such a law as that proposed would be detrimental to the interests of the workman. The passage of such a resolution as that offered meant, practically, an increase of taxation, of which the laboring man would have to pay their part. If the Government paid the same for eight hours' work as for ten, they would not receive the same value for the money, and up the taxes would have to go. From Government work the principle would spread to private interests, and the effect at the present time would be to expropriate the interests of the province. A reduction of the hours of labor would, to be successful, have to be an international arrangement. If this resolution was passed it would be introducing the thin edge of the wedge of socialism. The adjustment of the differences between labor and capital would have to be solved now, but the solution, too, would have to be something for all nations to deal with. For one to attempt the work of reducing the hours of labor would prove disastrous to that nation's commerce. He should certainly vote against the resolution.

Hon. Mr. BEAVEN spoke at length in support of the original motion, and Mr. CROFT replied, denying the conclusions drawn by the leader of the Opposition in regard to the success of the eight-hour system in Australia, and also denying that more work could be done in eight than in ten hours.

Mr. HALL spoke briefly in favor of the resolution of the question to a select committee for investigation. He believed that this was the proper course to pursue, although the eight hours a day cry was a popular fallacy.

Mr. BOOTH thought ten hours was a fair day's work, and supported Mr. Hall's amendment.

Mr. KEITH said that nine hours a day was the recognized standard in England and Scotland. Public sentiment, the people had led in this line in the past; but there was no reason why the Legislature of British Columbia should not lead in the present case.

Mr. GRANT considered eight hours a fair day's work. It had been fixed as the standard by the Government work in the District of Columbia, by the United States of America. The principle that eight hours was sufficient of a man's time

for him to devote to manual labor, was the real question to consider.

The debate was adjourned, on motion of Hon. Mr. Davis.

The House rose at 5:45 p.m.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. KELLIE.—To move for a select committee, to consist of Semlin, Brown, Smith, Cotton and the mover, to take into consideration all matters referring to the Kootenay reclamation reserve scheme, with power to ask for papers and all other evidence that may be deemed expedient, and report to the House.

By Mr. SEMLIN.—To move for copies of instructions sent to the commissioners appointed to carry out vote 192 b of last year, together with all correspondence in relation to the question.

QUESTION.

Mr. SMITH, to ask the Provincial Secretary, in the attention of the Government during the present session to introduce a bill to extend the boundary of Yale district for all governmental purposes, so as to include that portion of Lillooet district which is now, according to the Constitution Amendment Act, 1890, included in Yale district, for election purposes.

SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1891.

The Speaker took the chair at 9 o'clock.

NEW BILLS.

Dr. MILNE introduced a bill to amend the Sunday Observances Act. Second reading Monday.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to make certain provisions respecting municipalities; also bills to further amend the Land Registry Act, to amend the Interest Act, and to further amend the Supreme Court Act.

Mr. HORNE moved, seconded by Mr. COTTON, "that it is expedient to make the City of Vancouver and a portion of the New Westminster District into a new Judicial District, to be known as 'Vancouver Judicial District,' with headquarters at the city of Vancouver. Said new district to be bounded as follows:—Commencing at Point Grey; hence in a south-easterly direction following the coast line to the North Arm of the Fraser River; thence along the north shore of the North Arm, New Westminster District; thence due north to the north-west corner of lot 69, group 1; thence due east to the north-east corner of lot 8, group 1; thence due south to the southwest corner of lot 5, group 1; thence due east to the northeast corner of lot 113, group 1; thence due south to the southwest corner of lot 170, group 1; thence southeasterly along the southern boundary of lot 170, group 1, to the Coquitlam river; thence across said river along its eastern bank to its junction with the Fraser river; thence northeasterly following the right hand bank of the Fraser river to the mouth of Pitt river; thence following the western bank of Pitt river and lake to the extreme northern point of Pitt river; thence on a line due north to the northern boundary of New Westminster district; thence westerly along the northern boundary of the said district to the shore of Desolation Sound; thence following the western boundary of the district to the place of commencement."

While the resolution was being read a third time and passed.

Mr. BROWN rose to move an amendment which he said he did with the consent of the mover. His amendment did not in any way interfere with the principle of the bill, but it was intended to exclude from the proposed judicial district the settlements of Port Moody, New Westminster junction and Pitt River, whose inhabitants believed it would be inconvenient for them to be included, there being no existing road which could bring them as close to Vancouver as the proposed judicial district should be glad had it been possible for the new judicial district to be made larger, but it was impossible to contend against natural conditions.

Mr. HORNES said he would, with the consent of the seconder of the motion, agree with the amendment.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS would not discuss the respective merits of the resolution and amendment. But he was not so sure that, if the resolution were passed, the object desired would be obtained, as the matter rested entirely with the Dominion Government. The object was to have another Supreme Court judge established in the district of Westminister, with his residence at Vancouver. Before 1879 there were no judicial districts. The Supreme Court bench consisted of three judges, whose number had been increased in 1879, when the bench consisted of five. The chief justice only. The judge of the Chief Courts were, at that time, of unprofessional men. On this account there was considerable dissatisfaction and a movement made to place only professional men on the bench. In 1879, the Judge of the Chief Courts divided the province into the Victoria district, which comprised about the whole of Vancouver Island, together with the Queen Charlotte Islands. There were by it also constituted the districts of New Westminster, Clinton and Cariboo, the parts of the province not included were directed to transact their business at Victoria. At the time of the passing of the Act the three Supreme Court judges resided at Victoria and took

periodical circuits. After the passage of the bill in 1879, the Government appointed two additional Supreme Court judges—McCraith and Robertson, the latter, on his death, being succeeded by Justice Walkem. Nominally, Justice Gray was appointed to Westminister, Justice McCraith to Cariboo, and Robertson, subsequently to Walkem, to Kamloops, Judge Gray took the position that he accepted the judgeship without limit as to residence. The matter was brought before the Supreme Court, which affirmed that the bill could not limit the residence of judges appointed under the old Act. So the matter continued until an arrangement was effected by Sir Alexander Campbell who relieved Judge McCraith from living in Cariboo, and he had since resided in New Westminster. Justice Walkem's residence was at Kamloops, but having more to do in Victoria than in his district he was compelled to reside in the city of Victoria. The other three judges resided here. The New Westminster district had therefore only one resident judge, and very properly complained. He would not say that the resolution would have the effect desired, as the decision lay with the Dominion government, to show how little force an amendment would have, considered binding, there need only be instanced the cases of Judges Gray and McCraith. The former's position was never combated, and as to Cariboo, the local law was a dead letter. He was afraid that all would simply come down to a question of arrangement with the Dominion government. He thought that more would be effected by a resolution in favor of a strong report to the Dominion government as to the residence of another judge in the District of New Westminster. It was only a few days ago that the Government received a communication on the subject, but the correspondence was going on, but it was impossible to say what would be done. He could assure the House that the governments, both of the Dominion and of the Province were not blind to the necessities of the case. There was a great amount of public work at Vancouver. Said new district to be bounded as follows:—Commencing at Point Grey; hence in a south-easterly direction following the coast line to the North Arm of the Fraser River; thence along the north shore of the North Arm, New Westminster District; thence due north to the north-west corner of lot 69, group 1; thence due east to the north-east corner of lot 8, group 1; thence due south to the southwest corner of lot 5, group 1; thence due east to the northeast corner of lot 113, group 1; thence due south to the southwest corner of lot 170, group 1; thence southeasterly along the southern boundary of lot 170, group 1, to the Coquitlam river; thence across said river along its eastern bank to its junction with the Fraser river; thence northeasterly following the right hand bank of the Fraser river to the mouth of Pitt river; thence following the western bank of Pitt river and lake to the extreme northern point of Pitt river; thence on a line due north to the northern boundary of New Westminster district; thence westerly along the northern boundary of the said district to the shore of Desolation Sound; thence following the western boundary of the district to the place of commencement."

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PROFIT FROM PATENTS.

Rich Returns Received by Ingenious Inventors.

Articles of Usefulness and Convenience Which Have Made Large Fortunes for the Men Who Thought Them Out.

"There is," says an eminent authority, "scarcely an article of human contrivance or necessity in the market to-day that has not been the subject of a patent in whole or in part." The sale of every such article yields its inventor a profit. If we purchase a box of paper collars a portion of the price goes to the inventor; if we buy a sewing machine the probability is that we pay a royalty to as many as a dozen or fifteen inventors at once.

POLLY AND THE HENS.

An Educated Parrot That Got Herself Into Trouble.

Our next door neighbor, writes a correspondent of Munson's World, owns an amusing parrot which is always getting into mischief, but generally gets out again without much trouble to herself. When she has done any thing for which she knows she ought to be punished, she colors her face and, crying her mistress, says in a sing-song tone: "Polly is a good girl," until she sees her mistress smile; then she flaps her wings and cries out: "Hurrah! Polly is a good girl!" She has been allowed to go free in the garden, where she has learned to walk and run on all fours, sunning herself and warning off all intruders.

RECREATION FOR WOMEN.

How the Ladies of London Take Outdoor Exercise.

The prominent place which women have suddenly taken for themselves in all forms of health outdoor exercise is of such recent growth that it has not had time to form itself into clubs and associations. We in London, says the Times of that city, have not yet seen women able to form coteries and "ladies' luncheons," as the sex is said to do in New York and Boston, into which no intrusive male foot may enter. It is certain that the fair Yankee visitor does not here show such aggressive femininity, and is glad enough to take her pleasure in company with despatched man—when the man is English. No form of recreation, to a well-born English woman, can of course compare with riding. True, in London this is only to be obtained in the snow, and under no circumstances does a well-born girl look more fascinating than when "turned out" for the midday ride.

TOBACCO IN FRANCE.

The Most Villainous Weed to Be Found in the World.

On the different kinds of tobacco in use in the various countries of the world, Mr. Pritchett in his recent paper on "Smokiana," says nothing from what we may term the smoker's point of view. He offers us pipes in abundance, says the Chicago Evening Journal, but we have hardly any information about their probable or customary contents. The Chinese, we are told, smoke opium—a practice which Mr. Pritchett does not think injurious to them in health. The inhabitants of Zanzibar smoke wild hemp or bang. With these exceptions, to which some tobacco leaf is the thing smoked. There are many varieties of it, and we have a brief account of them, with their distribution and their botanical names, and with some pictures of the growing plant. But beyond this Mr. Pritchett does not attempt to go. He writes of Dutch and German smokers and he has a word on French pipes.

THE QUEER CREATURES.

Habits and Peculiarities of the Bat and the Wasp.

Only one species of featherless animal that can fly exists in all the world, and it is one that you probably have often seen. Properly speaking it has no wings, nevertheless its flying appearance is more nearly perfect than that of any bird. It flies with wonderful rapidity, darting about with such quickness that it is difficult for the eye to follow it, and its sense of touch and smell are something marvelous. In watching its rapid and eccentric flight in the twilight you have, no doubt, thought that this strange animal is a bird. But its bird-like appearance ends with the chance of a wing flap. Its young are born and nurtured just as are puppies and kittens. This strange flying animal is the bat, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times. In one of Aesop's fables it is related that the beasts and the birds once engaged in battle, and the bat hovered above, changing from one side to the other, as the chance of victory flanged. For this treacherous bat was doomed to the queer life he now leads, that of an apparent bird, but a real mammalian animal.

THE COBWEB PARTY.

A New and Unique Game and How It is Played.

The following description of the "cobweb party" is given by a writer in the New York Star: A central point in a house is selected, and the handkerchiefs in the front parlor, and this is a number of strings are attached, according to the number of guests who have been invited to take part in the game. There may be twenty, or fifty, or even more. These strings are twisted about the chairs, around table legs, through key-holes, down stairs into the dining-room, out to the kitchen, upstairs again into the bedroom, and in fact, all over the house. These strings make the cobweb. As the pad of each is a prize, which acts as a magnet to the guests, to each of whom a string is assigned, to follow his or her thread to its termination through its many devious and provoking inter-twines. In Chicago the cobweb party has become so popular that men are employed to prepare houses when one is announced, and it sometimes takes three days to get a large house ready. When the guests get to following up the strings there is plenty of fun, as they meet in all parts of the house, cross and recross each other's paths, get their feet tangled up in the threads, and have a great many funny experiences.

THE ENGLISH COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Inner Life of the London County Council, according to the London Star.

The tea-room is the most primitive of institutions. The tea is handed round in big black cups, and the bread and butter and cake are of a thoroughly democratic type. The noise of the debate comes through the door which opens on to the council. The bulk of the tea-room has the simple, unostentatious air which marks the whole assembly, and makes such a refreshing contrast with the pomp and well-fitted city airs of the metropolitan board.

AMERICAN NEWS.

WOLVES FEED ON INDIANS.

Band of 100 Bears Set Upon a Hun in Park. -Fraser Trill's Story.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 27.—News of a most unusual occurrence among the Lake Winnipeg Indians has been brought to this city by Rev. J. Semer, an Indian missionary. That country is infested by timber wolves, but they rarely attack man. This year, however, there are few deer and no rabbits, and the wolves are ravenous. One Indian, with an axe, made a desperate resistance, killing a dozen or so of the beasts, but was finally overpowered. Another Indian climbed a tree, and thus escaped. Some of the Indians climbed on a log, but the wolves climbed up and devoured them. The Indians are panic-stricken, and are afraid to travel except in large parties.

Sheep Butchers on Strike.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.—Two hundred sheep butchers in the employ of Armour, Swift & Morris, went out on strike this morning upon the refusal of the packers to grant their demands for pay by the piece, instead of per diem. About 300 wool cleaners and combers are thrown out of work by the strike.

Press Club Convention.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 27.—The International Press Club convention commenced its sessions here to-day. Over 70 delegates were present, representing all the great cities of the United States. The morning session was wholly occupied with organization. The following were elected permanent officers: President, Foster S. Coates, of the New Mail and Express; first vice-president, J. A. Boyd, of the Toronto Mail; second vice-president, W. B. Western, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary, Mrs. Peake, of Cleveland, Ohio. A committee was appointed to present a plan for a permanent international press club.

Fatal Train Collision.

TORONTO, Kan., Jan. 27.—A disastrous collision between the northbound regular passenger train and the southbound special occurred on the Blue Valley Railroad, at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Florence, a small station five miles south of Irving. The special was carrying about 400 soldiers, part of the Seventh Cavalry and Battery E Light Artillery, bound for Fort Riley, on their way home from Pine Ridge Agency. The dead, so far as can be ascertained, are: Sgt. Shortall, Battery E Artillery, all cut to pieces; Private Neil, troop G, Seventh Cavalry, leg cut off and head smashed. The most severely injured are Sgt. Sharp, troop G, Seventh Cavalry, right arm broken; Capt. Godfrey, troop G, leg and shoulder injured; Sgt. Fritz, troop G, internal injuries; Private McGuire, troop G, left side and face badly scalded; Private Erick, troop E, right arm broken and hand cut; Lizzy Denny, of Lincoln, Neb., right arm broken and forehead cut.

BIDS CALLED FOR.

ANACORTES, Jan. 27.—Bids have been called for immediately, for the grading and planing of Oakes avenue, and work will begin as soon as possible. Oakes avenue is the business street of the Northern Pacific property in Anacortes, and will make a fine thoroughfare. It runs parallel with the water front, and there will be no heavy grades. Indeed there are no heavy grades in the property, as laid out, as the ground rises gradually back from Ship Harbor. It is the finest piece of property in the city for building, as it is the most advantageous for business. As soon as it is put on the market, February 3, a great deal of construction will be commenced.

HISTORIAN BANCROFT'S WILL.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 27.—The will of the late George Bancroft has been placed in probate. The estate is given in trust for the benefit of relatives. Bancroft gives his portrait to Harvard college. His manuscript and historical collection will be offered for sale to the library of congress, and in event of their not being purchased, will be offered to any private library, the money to be added to the trust fund. His library and printed works will be sold preferably to some one institution, and this money will go to the same fund. The income from his copyrights will also go to the same fund.

CHINA AND JAPAN FANCY GOODS.

We have just received a large consignment of Embroidered Silk Goods, Shawls, Also Porcelain, Satin, Cloves, Bronz Ivory, Sandalwood and Opium. Hicc. Tong. Sugar. TAI SOO CO. 40 Cornmarket street

CUSTOM WORK EXTRAORDINARY.

Gents' Jean Pants, Made to Order, \$1.50 pair. Corduroy, Navy, Serge or Moleskins, \$3 pair. Superfine Tweeds or Diagonals, \$4 pair.

RUSSELL, McDONALD & Co. Opp. the Iron Church, Douglas St.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE! CROCKERY, ETC.

BEING ABOUT TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS, my entire stock of Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Glassware, Bronz, Opium, etc., will be sold for Cash at greatly reduced prices. Also—

FOR SALE OR TO LET, The best equipped FURNITURE FACTORY in the province, most advantageously situated for shipping, on Laurel Point, suitable for all manufacturing purposes.

JACOB SEEL 88 GOVERNMENT STREET.

China and Japan FANCY GOODS.

We have just received a large consignment of all kinds of

CELEBRATED TEA, Embroidered Silk Goods, Shawls, Screen, etc.

PORCELAIN, SATIN, CLOVES, BRONZ, IVORY, SANDALWOOD.

Hoping that you will honor us with your visit, we remain very respectfully yours,

HANG WO HING KEE, 40 Cornmarket street.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1891.

THE LABOR DAY.

There is a strong tendency in these days to shorten the hours of labor. It is contended that the workman should have more leisure than he has been hitherto able to obtain. He should have longer periods of rest, and time for self-improvement and recreation should be at his disposal. It is also argued that if the hours of work were shortened the number of the unemployed would be greatly lessened. If the hours of work are reduced twenty five per cent production will be reduced at the same ratio, so that if the same amount of work must be done there must be a proportionate increase of workmen. There are, we know, advocates of an eight hours' law who say that in the long run a man can do as much work in eight hours a day as he can when he works ten hours. But this the supporters of an eight hours' law in European countries deny, for the argument on which they place the greatest dependence is that the reduction of the hours of work will render the employment of a greater number of work-people necessary. The same advocates are opposed to the workmen being allowed to work overtime. They say—logically and consistently, it must be admitted—if the working man is permitted to work any more than the legal number of hours he deprives himself of the leisure to give him which was one of the principal considerations in cutting down the hours of labor, and he also deprives his unemployed fellow-workman of the opportunity of earning wages; in fact, takes the bread out of his mouth. A law making eight hours the legal working day implies that every working man and every working woman will not be allowed to work more than eight hours in the twenty-four. If more work is required than can be done by each man or woman working eight hours a day then more hands must be employed. Those who have read what the principal advocates of the eight hours' law have written in its favor see that it is not contended that the shorter hours of work will make the workman more efficient—cause him to produce more in a given time, and that it is maintained, that to work overtime is opposed to the principles on which the law is based.

Mr. Harold Cox in an article in The Nineteenth Century on the Eight-Hours Question, says:— "In consequence of the practice of habitual overtime, coupled with higher pay for extra hours, many trades unionists have a very muddled notion of the meaning of the proposal for an eight hours' day. They regard it as a device for diminishing their work in order to make room for their fellows who are unemployed, but as a cunning contrivance for enabling them to get more money for the same work. If overtime—they argue—be lost to be counted after eight hours, instead of nine, there would be an hour lost at the low rate, and an hour gained at the high rate."

Another eight-hour advocate says:— "A general reduction in the hours of labor is precisely equivalent to a diminution of the supply of labor offered for sale to the employers."

It is for the workman to decide if, under such a system as this, the reduction of the working-day to eight hours by legal enactment would be to him a very great benefit.

Assuming that it is desirable to cut down the working day to eight hours, how is the reduction to be obtained? Is the law to interfere between the workman and the employer and allowing neither of them the freedom of choice, with authority that cannot be questioned, "the working day must be so many hours—neither more nor less," or will the two parties remain free to make the best bargain they can both as to the length of the day's work and the amount to be paid as wages. It is not hard to see that if the law this year prescribes the length of a day's work it will be pretty sure next year or a few years hence to ordain what wages the workman is to receive. Is this interference of law in the contract between the workman and the employer likely to be in the first place, beneficial to business which must be kept up in order that both may live and prosper, and, in the second place, will it in the end be a benefit morally and materially to the workman himself? Are not Canadian workmen more intelligent enough and plucky enough to do their own business and to take their own part without the interference of the politician? Do they require the law to make their bargains for them? Will not this dependence on the State to do for them what they are accustomed to do for themselves, undermine their self-reliance and their manliness, and tend to make them poor creatures, who are unable to think and act for themselves? We believe that Governmental paternalism is this tendency. We think that it is a danger to the men, by individual exertion, by the exercise of intelligence and by combination, to do their own business and take their own part.

It may be said that the law has interfered, in Great Britain and in this Dominion, between the employer and the employed. It has not interfered in the bargain which men make with men. It has

interposed to protect women and children who are not supposed to be able to fight their own battles, and, also, to protect health and life and limb. But this humane interposition is very different from meddling with business transactions, and treating grown men as if they had no minds of their own, and were not competent to look after their own interests. It seems to us that making his own bargains and managing his own affairs is the most important part of the workman's education. The discipline he undergoes in fighting for himself and his class strengthens and elevates him and makes him a better workman and a better citizen. The struggle is, no doubt, a hard one, but it teaches him how to use his powers; it qualifies him to assert his rights, and it shows him the necessity of respecting the rights of others. The politicians or the law cannot, in our opinion, give him half so much as he can gain for himself. The workman is being educated in this way now, and the improvement he has made is wonderful. He has committed many mistakes and has suffered on account of them. This is what all learners do, whether they are individuals, or classes, or nations. But they profit by their blunders, and are, in the long run, the stronger and the wiser for having made them. Is it not a pity and a mistake to put a stop to this education. Involving the aid of the law to do for workmen what they can do and what they ought to do for themselves will be sure to have this effect.

Workmen have, by their own exertions, obtained many reductions of the hours of labor, and have ameliorated their condition in several ways. What they have done at other times and in other places without the aid of the politicians, they can do now and here.

It was very improper and inconvenient, he said, to have an Indian reserve in the centre almost of a great and growing commercial city like Victoria. The present situation of the reserve was not good for the Indians. He, himself, had witnessed scenes of revelry and drunkenness that were most revolting. The sooner the Government took the most active steps possible toward the removal of the Indians, the better for them and for the city.

Mr. Hunter moved that whereas by the Terms of Union the management of the Indian Reserves of the province was assumed by the Dominion Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians; and whereas, section 119, Esquimalt District, Victoria harbor, lying within the limits of the City of Victoria, is one of such reserves, and is the residence of the Songhees tribe of Indians, now few in number; and whereas, the position of the said reserve renders it unsuitable as a place of residence for said tribe of Indians, and tends to their demoralization, and to prevent the progress and prosperity of said city, and makes it expedient that the tribe should be removed to some suitable locality, and the control of the said reserve be resumed by the Provincial Government; Be it therefore resolved, That a respectful Address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Honor to take whatever steps he may deem necessary to accomplish the above object.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Sixth Parliament. SEVENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29. Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

HON. MR. ROBINSON presented the return of reports, etc., asked for in connection with the examination of J. N. Muir in July, 1890. Also a statement of the bonds deposited in the Provincial Secretary's office under the Civil Service Act; Also a statement under section 11 of the Revenue Act. Ordered to be printed.

HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a bill to amend an Act to authorize and facilitate the sale of the site of the Royal Hospital, with the buildings thereon. Read a first time; second reading on Tuesday.

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able, he had submitted the draft of the bill to representative working men, and, as it now stood, it was thoroughly approved by them, by every class, and it would be doing good work. On the vote being called, the decision was recorded as follows: Yeas—Hunter, Anderson, Fletcher, Robson, Soddard, Booth, Nason, Baker, Keith, Foster, Brown, Smith, Hogg, Beaven, Milne, Seunlin, McKenzie, Spence, Oatman, and E. Kelly. Nays—Pooley, Martin, Rogers, Croft, Davie, Eberts, and Hall 7. The bill was committed with Colonel Baker in the chair. The committee rose reporting progress; to sit again on Thursday.

By MR. SMITH.—To introduce a bill to amend the Game Protection Act of 1890. By MR. KILLER.—To move for a Select committee, to examine the lease made by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in 1886 with Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman and others, relative to the reclamation and colonization of certain lands in Kootenay and to ascertain whether the conditions of the lease were fully carried out on the part of the Kootenay Syndicate (limited) and the said W. A. Baillie-Grohman.

Three Witnesses Testify in Regard to Money Sent to New Zealand. Mr. Williams (of Eberts & Taylor) appeared for the prosecution in the Daley case, yesterday morning, and after showing a letter from the postmaster-general, giving Mr. Shakespeare's permission to testify in the case, placed him in the box. Mr. Shakespeare produced fourteen applications for money orders, which were signed by James Daley. The first sent was in March 4th, 1885, in favor of Rosie Daley, of South Canterbury, New Zealand, for \$10. He could not say whether she had got the money or not, as it was never his business to find out. He recognized the signature on each application to be that of J. J. Daley. The applications produced were the originals, and had been made out by Mr. F. E. Sargison, or M. T. Chadwick.

Mr. F. E. Sargison was next called, and testified to the fact that he had made out all the applications with the exception of one, when he was in the Post Office Money Order department. He identified them by the figures and writing which he had put on them. He had seen the prisoner's writing, and recognized the signatures to be Daley's. Thomas Chadwick, who had made out the old application, was sworn and said that he knew the prisoner, and was acquainted with his hand writing. He also knew that a money order was issued, but could not say whether he ever issued one or not.

The case was then remanded till Saturday, when further proceedings will be taken. ARRIVAL OF THE DANUBE. From the North—Ice and Snow Gone—Rain and Heavy Gales. Captain Walbran, of the Danube, yesterday morning, arrived in port, at half-past nine, and tied up at the Outer wharf, whence she proceeded, at noon, for Esquimalt to discharge her cargo of salmon. "Victory" brand, from Rivers Inlet, into the outgoing ship Henry Villard, whose cargo will thus be completed.

The Danube brought down a quantity of furs from the North, her consignees having the Hudson Bay Co., Harry Hamchist, J. & A. Boscowitz, R. Cunningham & Son, Ames, Holden & Co., Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Albion Iron Works. Her passenger list: Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Reid, Miss Johnson, Mr. Johnson, James Reid, Master Reid, John Clayton, John Fulton, E. H. Stanley, Matthew Hammond, and J. N. McDougall.

Mr. COITON, while not prepared to say that the present act was unworkable, thought it was a good measure, necessary for the protection of the material men as well as the working men, and he did not think the House was prepared at present to abandon that principle. Mr. SMITH, while not prepared to say that the present act was unworkable, thought it was a good measure, necessary for the protection of the material men as well as the working men, and he did not think the House was prepared at present to abandon that principle.

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DISTRICT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Social in Connection With the Presbyterian Mission at Sooke—Concert at Metehos. The monthly social in connection with the Presbyterian mission was held at Sooke on Saturday night, the 23rd inst., when a very enjoyable evening was spent, the following ladies and gentlemen contributing to the night's enjoyment: Misses E. Throp, Alice, Gurney, Eleanor, C. M. Muir, B. Muir, A. Cartright, M. Muir, W. Welsh, H. Milne, J. M. Muir, F. Oatler, and D. Barney. These meetings are looked forward to with much enjoyment, both by old and young, one old lady stating that it was the only night's enjoyment she had had since coming to the district. Mr. Pillar presided.

The second of a course of concerts was held on Monday night last in the school-room at Metehos, in connection with the Presbyterian cause there, when a large and varied programme was rendered with great taste, to the enjoyment of all present. One happy feature of these meetings is that all the various sections are sinking their little differences, and are willing to help in any way to make the concert a success. The following ladies and gentlemen took part: Misses Frances, Clara, E. Ball, S. Pearce and Mrs. McDermaid; Messrs. Wilton, C. McWilliam, Weir, Duke, C. Field, Clarke, Pool, W. Field and Witty. Mr. Pillar occupied the chair.

Business generally has, probably owing to the unfavorable weather, hardly assumed that importance and extent which was expected immediately on the advent of the New Year, although it keeps fully up to the volume at the same period last year. Money is in sufficient supply, and there are no legitimate demands that are not readily filled at 7 to 9 per cent. The dry goods trade has been rather under the weather, and "sorting up" orders are not nearly so good as they ought to have been. The probabilities are that large quantities of winter goods will be laid over, a circumstance which will tend to lessen the inclination to lay in stocks. There is so far extremely little to say on this subject, but merchants, though not sanguine, are hopeful for the future. Grocery merchants report nothing new. Masters are, comparatively speaking, at a standstill. Sugars are steady, and it is scarcely expected that prices will be much, if any, advanced when the market of the Vancouver Refinery is placed on the market. Coffee is a trifle lower and on tea, there being some talk about an increase of duty, holders are firmer. Salt and smoked meats are dull and cannot, it is said, be handled at the present time. Hides are very quiet, and are not expected to be dearer. There has, however, been scarcely as much buying of British account, much that has gone over having been on speculation. Dried fruits, particularly apples, are more firmly held, and in this descriptive there is a firm and healthy feeling.

Butchers' meat remains unchanged, but with the diminishing number of animals or the hay it is generally held that there must be an advance. In hard weather there is no special feature, everything is well held. Lumber is yet scarce, and there is still some difficulty of keeping the supply up to the demand. Prices are unchanged and very firm.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAER Wood stated publicly that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman was a mere fabrication, and he reported that it had been sworn to—Times, July 15, 1889.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN LIGHTS, COLIC, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c. Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE—The Right Hon. Earl Russell commended to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE IS A certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE—Caution—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO-DYNE" on the stamp. Overwhelmed medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, DAVENPORT, 13, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1ld., 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 11s.

TAX NOTICE. VICTORIA, VICTORIA CITY, ESQUIMALT AND COAST DISTRICTS. NOTICE is hereby given that Assessed and Provincial Revenue Taxes for 1891 are now due and payable at my Office, Treasury Department, James Bay, at the following rates:— If paid on or before the 30th June:— One-half of one per cent. on the assessed value of real estate. One-third of one per cent. on the assessed value of personal property. One-half of one per cent. on the income of every person of fifteen hundred dollars and over. Seven and one-half cents per acre on wild land. If PAID ON, AFTER THE 1st JULY:— Two-thirds of one per cent. on the assessed value of real estate. One-half of one per cent. on the assessed value of personal property. Three-quarters of one per cent. on the income of every person of fifteen hundred dollars and over. Eight and one-half cents per acre on wild land. All parties whose taxes are in arrears up to the 31st December, 1890, are requested to pay the same forthwith, or costs will be incurred at the early date.

CORNELIUS BOOTH, Assessor and Collector for the Electoral Districts of Victoria, Victoria City, Esquimalt and Coast Districts. January 12th, 1891. jals-1w-d-w

BUSINESS CARDS.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., ESTABLISHED 1803. INVESTED FUNDS OVER \$3,000,000. LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED. Agent, H. E. CROSSDALE, 42 Fort Street.

DR. LEWIS HALL, DENTIST. GRADUATE PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE. Gas, ether and also latest improved electric vib. motor used for painless extraction of teeth. Craft & Norris Block, - 95 Douglas Street. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

HOOVER & GODDARD, ARCHITECTS. Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government Street.

THOS. B. NORGATE & CO., ARCHITECTS, Patent Solicitors and Mechanical Engineers, 76 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

SINGING CLARINET FOR SALE AT 21 BAN STREET.

EDWARD McCOSKRIE & Co. Architects and Building Superintendents. Belmont Co. Block, Yates Street. P.O. Box 11. col-1f VICTORIA, B. C.

JOSEPH SEARS, Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger. Dealer in Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Plate Glass, Wall Papers, &c. 114 YATTE STREET, 60-120.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR. SPECIAL. FINE QUALITY KID GLOVES AND CORSETS. Just received from Paris. MARCHANT, FUTCHER & CO. 41 Fort Street, Victoria. ja7

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING. 130 YATES STREET—Now prepared to undertake orders for all the latest styles at shortest notice. Prices reasonable. Street costumes from \$5 and upwards. jals-1m

BARRETT & CARPENTER, Real Estate Brokers, REMOVED TO 27 GOVERNMENT ST. Money to Loan (Long or Short Mortgage). jals-1m

YES FIRED ON INDIANS. 9 Barts got up a Humbug Party Preacher Tells the Story. so, Man., Jan. 27.—News of a local occurrence among the Lake Indians has been brought to this V. J. Semer, an Indian mission country is infested by timber they rarely attack man. This year there are few deer and no wolves are ravens. A party of 10 of them attacked an Indian camp on the west shore of Lake overpowered all resistance, and devoured many Indians. One man, an axe, made a desperate killing a dozen or so of the bears, and a tree, and thus escaped. The Indians climbed on a log, but climbed up and devoured them. They are panic-stricken, and are on the move except in large parties.

NORTHERN CONTRACT LET. Contractors Will Build Fifty-Five of the Oad to Kootenai at a Cost of Over \$1,000,000. FALLS, Jan. 26.—The contract for 55 miles of the Great Northern Railway, on the Kootenai, has been let to Burns & McLean of this city. The contract will require an expenditure of over \$1,000,000.

BIRTH. This city on the 27th inst. the wife of W. B. Bailey of Absecon, of a son. MARRIED. In this city on the 26th inst. James Church, by the Rev. Stuart Leslie, Filbert, Evans to Elizabeth, second daughter of Rowland W. and Louise Fawcett, both of this city.

DEATH. In this city on the 27th inst. the residence of the widow, Mrs. T. H. White, W. of Nanaimo, to Elizabeth, daughter of R. F. Edwards, of this city. DEATH. This city on the 22nd inst. Rosina, the wife of George Petri, a native of Germany, aged 66 years.

MISCELLANEOUS. Cash Grocery, R. VIE & QUADRA STS. EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF FISHES AND PROVISIONS, complete in every respect, and reliable. Orders called for and goods sent to read the address. & A. E. JONES, 002-6m

Health, Comfort and Economy. Our doors and windows fitted with "Champion" Weather Strip. Keep out dust, draft, wind, rain and the excruciating noise of rattling doors, preserve the carpets and diminish the fuel bill. Sold and put up by J. P. BURGESS, 10 Broughton Street.

AND JAPAN LINOY GOODS. Just received a large consignment of all kinds of celebrated brand, Silk, Shawls, Screens, Etc. S. S. GOWAN, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200.

WOMEN WORK EXTRAORDINARY. Jean Pants, Made to order, \$1.50 pair. Boy, Navy, Serge or Skins, \$3 pair. Men Tweeds or Diazone, \$4 pair. J. L. McDONALD & Co. The Iron Church, Douglas St. oc30

CHINA AND JAPAN LINOY GOODS. Just received a large consignment of all kinds of celebrated brand, Silk Goods, Shawls, Screens, Etc. IN, SATSUMA, CLOISANN, IZEV, SANDALWOOD. That you will honor us with your main very respectfully yours. WO HING KEE, A. B. C. 31 Cornmarket street, 25-12m

