

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 21.

TUPPER'S FALSE FIGURES.

The Colonist makes a weak attempt to back up Sir Hibbert Tupper in his manipulation of the taxation figures. It was foolish for the minister to engage in such a business in the first place, and it is a good deal more foolish for the organ to follow in his footsteps. Any man can consult the public accounts and detect the falsehood of which the minister was guilty and which the organ repeats with its usual parrot-like fidelity. Here are the figures for the Mackenzie period as given in the public accounts volume:

Table with columns: Year, Customs, Total Taxes. Rows: 1874-75, 1875-76, 1876-77, 1877-78, 1878-79, Average.

On the same page the figures for the years of the Conservative regime are given as follows:-

Table with columns: Year, Customs, Total Taxes. Rows: 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86, 1886-87, 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, Average.

The average for the two periods shows an increase of \$7,007,242 in customs taxation instead of the three millions affirmed by Sir Hibbert. But the excise duties are taxes as well as the customs, and these show an average increase of \$8,060,941 in the Tory period. The figures for 1893-94 have not yet appeared in a bluebook, but if we accept the minister's statement that the customs receipts for that year were \$19,189,546, the average for the whole Tory period will be reduced by a little over \$100,000. Let any fair comparison be made—the average for the two periods, the highest year in each period, or the last year in each period—and the increase in taxation will be found very much greater than Sir Hibbert represented. The fact is that the minister deliberately endeavored to mislead his hearers and the organ follows him in the same congenial work. Nobody pays much attention to the Colonist, which is an habitual falsifier, but it is rather surprising to find a minister of the crown indulging in so reprehensible a practice on the platform.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell is the best fitted for premier among the Conservative leaders, and it is to be presumed that he will succeed in forming a cabinet. But he will not make a strong leader, and will in all likelihood fail to hold together the hostile elements which make up his following. The Quebec men will follow him very unwisely, while he has not an atom of popularity in the far eastern provinces. There he will have to depend altogether on his lieutenants, who are far from strong themselves. Good judges assert confidently that Sir John Thompson's death means a loss of six or seven seats to the Conservatives in Nova Scotia alone. While at a loss for a strong premier, the party is even worse off for a leader in the Commons. Mr. Foster will be chosen, in all probability, but Mr. Foster has neither the temperament nor the physical strength to fit him for the post. The Conservative party is in fact in a bad way; its policy is discredited, it is over-weighted with scandals and it has no capable leaders left. Nobody need have any doubt that next election will bring its utter defeat.

THE ASYLUM.

Says the Colonist: "Our astute evening contemporary, after a period of profound reflection, is at last awake to the significance of the report of the commissioners whom the government appointed to inquire into the condition of the provincial asylum." The Times on Wednesday last published a full summary of the doctors' report, and on Thursday referred to the matter editorially, yet the organ discovered the fact only this morning. Has the old lady been asleep? From the appearance of its article of this morning we should judge that its eyes are not yet properly opened, and that it has been hurried unduly in the concoction of its diatribe—probably by the attorney-general. The hon. gentleman should take care not to shake his faithful servant's nerves in so rude a way, for the result in this instance has been half a column of pitiful manderings, to which the organ's readers will find it difficult to attach a meaning. There was nothing in the Times article to arouse the ire of anybody concerned except those with uneasy consciences,

and it is therefore plain that the Colonist's forcible-feeble outbreak can be traced to the premier's consciousness that the government has not done its duty by the asylum. As we have said, the necessity of a periodical inspection of asylums is recognized elsewhere, and we are at a loss to understand why it has been lost sight of here. The abuses revealed by the investigation would probably not have occurred if this precaution had been taken. Moreover, in other places than British Columbia it is felt that the insane should be in charge of expert alienists and trained attendants, and that asylums should not be treated as refuges for government hangers-on.

ANOTHER POST OFFICE MATTER.

Mr. Emanuel St. Louis, of Curran bridge notoriety, and cousin of Hon. Mr. Ouimet, minister of public works, appears to have had the strongest kind of a "pull." Jobs have been thrust upon him without the formality of either contract or tender. According to the auditor-general's report for 1891-92 he captured \$3,621.04, and in 1892-3 he made another pull of \$7,205.30, without tender or contract, for repairs on the Montreal post office. The details of the expenditure are given as follows:

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Rows: 1891-2, 1892-3, Work done in private entrance, Additional work, General repairs and improvements, etc.

Total, 1891-2: \$3,621.04; Total, 1892-3: \$7,205.30

RECAPITULATION.

Expenditure in 1891-2: \$3,621.04; Expenditure in 1892-3: 7,205.30

A pretty tidy sum for refitting, reglazing, changing, cleaning, extending, taking down, removing, completing, cutting and working at night—a pretty tidy sum indeed. Since Mr. St. Louis performed this prodigious refitting, reglazing, etc., for the modest sum of \$10,826.34, the government are "treating him like a stranger" by putting the constables on his track for stealing \$143,000 in the Curran bridge job. Should he be imprisoned he can console himself with the reflection that his confinement will only last until he can get a doctor to certify that he has a corn on his toe and his release will be prompt.

A TRUE TUPPER TRICK.

If the plea were admissible we might excuse Sir Hibbert Tupper's dexterous manipulation of statistics upon the grounds of hereditary instincts. But this can be no more accepted as a pretext than the doctors' certificates—which declared that McGreevy and Connolly were suffering, one from carache, the other from kidney disease—can be considered a sufficient justification for the release of those notorious personages. Sir Hibbert would, however, "juggle with a message from heaven" to bolster up an expiring cause in which he is so closely interested.

To show the contemptible tactics Sir Hibbert is ready to employ in the hope of deceiving the public it is only necessary to point out that he descended to the low trick of garbling extracts from the London Times with the view of justifying the miserable slander of the old country. He was recently called upon to withdraw his extraordinary statement that Britain had been "driven from the civilized markets of the world. Steadily and every year finding their output to these markets decreasing, they spend millions on their navy, and millions on their army, to force their wares, and their goods, and their merchandise, into the uncivilized markets of the world." But he repeated his insulting statement and submitted the following extract from the London Times as bearing him out:

"The association of the chamber of commerce of the United Kingdom, which met yesterday at Huddersfield, has had to take up a difficult task. The country is just emerging from a long period of industrial and commercial depression. The ordinary paths of enterprise appear to be closed. There is a temptation that cannot easily be resisted to grasp at measures for hastening progress which appear to be promising, but which may quite possibly prove to be obstructive rather than progressive. It cannot be denied that the interests represented by the chamber of commerce have suffered—at all events superficially—by the drift of recent legislation in foreign countries. The remonstrances of British trade and British industry

against adverse foreign tariffs have been ignored. British diplomacy seems to be incapable of securing advantages for British commerce."

But in quoting the above extract Sir Hibbert took very good care to suppress the most important part of the editorial in the Times, which reads as follows: "Yet, as Sir Albert Rollet points out in his presidential address at Huddersfield, the principles of free trade have enabled this country to hold her own, on the whole, against foreign protected competitors. We recognize in Sir Albert Rollet's (president of the conference) address and in the discussion that followed it, an acknowledgment that in these islands at any rate, and at the present time, the principles of free trade have been a decided success. The failure of continental governments, equipped with the most unlimited powers of regulating trade, to effect the objects of protectionists, ought to warn our own traders from resort to imaginary remedies, which, as they must be aware, they can apply less thoroughly and effectually than their rivals."

Now, apart from the insult Sir Hibbert offered to every Englishman, what, may we ask, can be said of a policy which demands such reprehensible advocacy, and what reliance can honorable men place upon the statements of a man who could descend to such base and contemptible tactics to sustain slander?

MCCARTHY'S SPEECH.

The trenchant speech delivered by Mr. Dalton McCarthy during the session of 1893 upon the National Policy is well worth a careful perusal. It will be remembered that Mr. McCarthy is a Conservative and was one of the promoters of the policy he now so clearly and convincingly shows to be one of extortion and oppression. Like many other short-sighted patriots, Mr. McCarthy was induced to support the principle under the impression that competition would regulate prices and prevent combinations; but since it has "failed to accomplish the predictions of its promoters," after a protracted trial, Mr. McCarthy very properly considers that it would be folly to continue it. His speech furnishes the most conclusive proofs that his ground is well taken, while the careful and impartial calculations he exhibits will carry weight to every mind open to conviction.

We beg to draw particular attention to the extracts Mr. McCarthy reads from the report of Messrs. Cockin and Atkinson, which show that whatever symptoms of annexation exist in Canada they are directly traceable to the distressing and oppressive features of the vicious system he so forcibly assails and for the modification of which he so eloquently appeals.

The issue of the province this week should be carefully read by every one, whether friends or foes of the National Policy, for it is to be assumed that all are seeking the right. The speech of Sir Charles Tupper at the Victoria theatre last Monday night is handled in two ways. First "Shusharic Bay," who appreciated all of the keen humor of some of the situations, rains blows of ridicule and sarcasm upon the speech. Then in the editorial columns it is treated in a serious vein by a writer who in trenchant style points out and analyzes the weak points in the effort, and measures the value of the visit to Victoria of the honorable minister. If you cannot buy a copy borrow one from a friend.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper admitted that "the population of Canada at the lowest estimate in 1875 was four millions, and in 1894, at the very lowest estimate, it was five millions." That is, according to Sir Hibbert's admission, the population had only increased 1,000,000 in nineteen years, including the 850,000 immigrants the government had brought in at a cost of \$4,000,000, and who they reported as actual settlers between 1881 and 1891. Now it must not be forgotten that the members of the government have been boasting about the rush of settlers; therefore, if we place the immigration during the balance of these nineteen years at say 150,000, it will give us the million estimated by Sir Hibbert. But what has become of the natural increase? In judging with the per capita taxation Sir Hibbert lost sight of this curious predicament in which his hiphancy has entangled him.

Dr. McLennan, Liberal candidate in Inverness, N. S., was until recently a leading Conservative. At the Davies-Fielding meeting there the other evening Dr. McLennan denounced the N. P. and declared himself a follower of Mr. Laurier. Such incidents as these indicate the result of the next election.

TAXES AND REVENUE.

Mr. Haughton, at the Spring Ridge meeting asked the question, "If you reduce the duties how are you going to get your revenue to carry on the government?" As this question is constantly presented by the Colonist, with a sort of "what are you going to do about it" air, we may safely assume that it is to be made the stock in trade bluff of protectionist politicians, who, lacking the ability to defend protection on its merits as a principle—or men of courage to attempt it—seek this way out of an unpleasant dilemma. But coming from an

elector whose mind is awakened to the fallacies of protection, and who honestly wishes to know what the Liberals propose to substitute for protection, this is a perfectly legitimate question, which will meet at the hands of the Liberals the candid consideration and full reply it deserves.

No practical politician has ever in the history of constitutional government elaborated in advance in all its details the legislative formula by which he proposes to cure economic or political ills, but an illustration of the general principle advocated by a reformer seeking popular support—is certainly due to an intelligent people. The proposal made by Mr. Laurier and his following is to eliminate from the tariff of Canada every vestige of protection, and to make of it not an instrument to afford protection to certain persons and occupations, at the expense of other persons and occupations, but an instrument for the collection of revenue, bearing equally upon the whole people. The object of a protective tariff is to discourage imports, and the better it secures this the less revenue can be obtained from it. This is no new theory, the experience of Canada, Britain and the United States has fully demonstrated its truth. The leaders of the Conservative government at Ottawa know it, but having made the tariff—in obedience to the demand of the election fund—furnishing lobbyists—an instrument to enrich private interests, they dare not remodel it with a view to increasing the public revenue.

The duty on coal oil is a case in point. There are only two places in Canada where this oil is produced. If there is no crude oil in the earth protection has no alchemy which can call it forth. When protection was introduced these places produced oil as they do now. Fifteen years of protection, to encourage the industry, has not added any other places to the list of oil producing towns. Why, then, is protection of coal oil still maintained? Is it for the purpose of "keeping up the wages of labor" or to swell the revenue of the country. Facts known to everybody prove beyond a doubt that it is continued for a very different purpose—to enrich the oil ring that it may be bled for election funds. Ontario is the only province of the Dominion which has oil producing territory. Petrolia and Oil Springs, where the wells and refineries are located, have about 1600 people engaged in oil production. They get no better wages than other work people in that country. At the last session the government brought down a proposal to reduce the duty 2-1-2 cents per gallon. The house was willing, the people of Canada demanded it, but the courage of the government was only equal to a reduction of 1-1-5 cents per gallon. Does anyone believe they were more afraid of the voters of Oil Springs and Petrolia than of all the city and rural constituents of the Dominion? The trade and navigation returns for 1892-3 show that the importations for the year to have been 6,222,290 gallons, and the duty collected \$448,000. During the same period the amount of oil of home production consumed in Canada is given in the official returns at 10,500,000 gallons. That we may more clearly understand how a tariff of 7-1-5 cents per gallon works as a revenue producer, let us put these figures into tabulated form:

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Rows: Revenue collected on imported oil, Wholesale profits on duty alone, Cost of duty and profits to retailers, etc.

Of which only \$448,000 goes into the public treasury. Two-thirds for waste or monopoly and less than one-third for revenue. Now let us see what would be the effect if the duty was reduced one half, and that all Canadian production ceased. The total consumption of oil is 16,722,920 gallons. At 3-3-5 cents per gallon the amount of duty to be obtained if it were imported would be \$902,025, or \$153,105.15 more than received from the tariff in 1892-3. And the people of Canada would save half of the increased cost of oil in the period alluded to, or \$761,530 in addition, making a total of \$914,635.15.

Taking the total number of men employed in the production of Canadian oil at 1900, we could pay them \$500 a year each to do nothing and save \$114,635.15 on the transaction, and be better off besides than employing them as we now do in the production of inferior oil, for who does not know that if we must have good oil we must import it, no matter how high the tariff. But would the importing of all the oil we use mean that these men should go idle. Is there no other occupation in which they would be better employed than they are now? The importation of oil means the exportation of something else to pay for it, and do not our Canadian forests, mines and fisheries—the best of their kind in the world—afford a better prospect—with the increased market which our increased import would open up—for more healthful and profitable employment than they now have in the development

of an inferior oil field for which we are now so heavily taxed? If the people of Ontario, who have this industry among them, consider (as they do) this oil tax a robbery, what is it to the people of British Columbia? Not one of our work people gets a dollar out of it, and not one of them can sit down at night to read but pays in duties and profits a cent nearly one hundred per cent, more for his light. Let any of our work people go over to Seattle and enquire the price of oil there and be convinced of the manner in which the extremes of this Dominion are being plundered that a ring may grow rich under pretence of finding work for the people of Oil Springs and Petrolia. The oil duty is only one of that a reduction of tariff means an increase of revenue and at the same time a substantial saving to consumers. Mr. Haughton included with all others. INTIA MUROS.

DENTISTRY BILL.

An Act to Protect the Dentists at Present Practising Here.

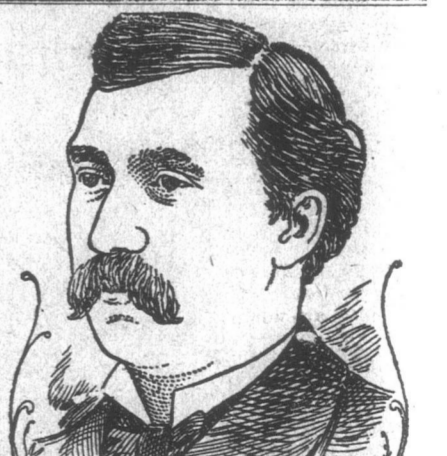
The bill introduced by Mr. Helmecke relating to the practice of dentistry, makes it unlawful for any person to practice, or attempt to practice, the profession of dentistry or dental surgery in any province of dentistry of any of the provinces of the Dominion having authority to grant certificates of license to practice dentistry; or who is not a member of any college or school of dentistry having like powers; and who does not produce sufficient evidence of such membership, and testimonials of good character, and who does not pass a satisfactory examination before the board of examiners duly authorized by this act, and pay the required fees; provided that nothing in section two of the act shall apply to persons who have been three months in actual practice in the province previous to the passage of the act, and nothing shall be so construed as to prevent physicians and surgeons from extracting teeth.

The board of examiners is to consist of five dentists chosen by the government from ten candidates to be submitted by the British Columbia Dental Association. Those who are at present practicing will have to pay a fee of ten dollars and those who apply for a certificate after the passing of the act, \$50. The board of examiners will make rules and regulations which will be published in the Gazette and any one of which may be cancelled or annulled by the government. The board of examiners may try a member for unprofessional conduct or other misconduct and if he is found guilty cancel his certificate. Anyone practicing dentistry without a certificate from the board will be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100 nor less than \$25, half of which will go to the board of examiners. The board shall also have the power and authority to fix and determine from time to time a curriculum of studies to be pursued by students, and to fix and determine the period for which every student shall be articulated and employed under some duly licensed practitioner, the term not to exceed three years, and the examination necessary to be passed before the board, and the fees to be paid into the hands of the secretary of said board, before receiving a certificate of license to practice the profession of dentistry.

ANOTHER 'FRISCO MURDER.

A Night Drug Clerk the Victim of Burglars.

San Francisco, Dec. 14.—At 1 o'clock this morning Eugene Weir, night drug clerk at the St. Nicholas drug store, corner of Hayes and Market streets, was found dead at the foot of the basement stairs, with two eight inch stab wounds in his body. The deed was committed by burglars, who got only a small amount of money, Weir having put the day's receipts in a secret drawer.



Mr. J. W. Dykeman, St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The result was very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other

afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them.' J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not cause, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

SOLEMN

Requiem Mass don This Late Every Portion Represented James The Remains Canada of

London, Dec. 1 celebrated over Thompson, in La Place, this morning friends took a last ride. On the coffin inscription, "The S. D. Thompson, M. P., Q. C., died Dec. 12, 1894, aged 41 years." On this afternoon to where it will remain it will be taken to the cemetery, and the remains of the deceased, regarding the suit the body to Halifax is understood the to do so. At the request Canadian high et Reynolds Stephen Whitehead each the the the for the purpose of deceased premier means then in and removed church in Spanish arriving at the of a pall of rich velvet and heavy fringe wreaths, which the Queen upon the the rested in the preceded by acolytes and the crossed by the rector, being carried down was placed under line with the coffin form covered with pet. On either were six immense gilt candelabra. The coffin is of the present were the secretary of state Charles Tupper a carried a beautiful Thompson, laugh minister, who was out the service. out Senator and M. Garrick, Sir J. Osh Edward Winfield, chief Mr. J. S. O. of the colonial institute Toronto; Baron de Rhodes, premier Major J. Jamieson, the British South Earl Jersey, who v of the British gov colonial conference tawa; Baron Mose president of the Privy Council; general for New S. Herbert, agent gen in his body. The deed was committed by burglars, who got only a small amount of money, Weir having put the day's receipts in a secret drawer.

SOLEMN SERVICES.

Requiem Mass Celebrated in London This Morning for the Late Premier.

Every Portion of the Empire Represented at the St. James Church.

The Remains to be Brought to Canada on the Cruiser Blenheim.

London, Dec. 14.—Requiem mass was celebrated over the body of Sir John Thompson, in Lady Chapel, Spanish Place, this morning.

At the request of Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, Mr. Wm. Reynolds Stephens and Mr. Joseph Whitehead each took a plaster cast of the face of the late Sir John Thompson for the purpose of making a bust of the deceased premier of Canada.

The remains were then placed in a leaden coffin and removed to the Roman Catholic church in Spanish Place.

The coffin was covered with a pall of rich velvet with golden crosses and heavy fringe.

Upon this the two wreaths, which were placed by the Queen upon the coffin at Windsor Castle, rested permanently.

The body was preceded by acolytes bearing lighted tapers and the cross. They were followed by the rector, Canon Barry.

After being carried down the aisle, the coffin was placed upon a raised platform covered with purple and gold carpet.

On either side of the platform were six immense candles in magnificent gilt candelabra.

Lord Hawkesbury represented the Queen and among those present were the Marquis of Ripon, the secretary of state for the colonies.

Sir Charles Tupper and Lady Tupper, who carried a beautiful floral cross, and Miss Thompson, daughter of the deceased premier, who was deeply affected throughout the service.

There were also present Senator and Mrs. Sanford, Sir J. A. Garrick, Sir J. Osborne Morgan and Mr. Edward Winfield, C. B., of the colonial office.

Mr. J. S. O'Halloran, secretary of the colonial institute; Mr. Hargrave of Toronto; Baron de Courcel, French ambassador; Baron Tennison, the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, premier of Cape Colony, and Major Jamieson, the administrator of the British South African company.

Earl Jersey, who was the representative of the British government at the inter-colonial conference recently held at Ottawa; Baron Mountstephen, formerly president of the Canadian Pacific railway; Sir Charles Lennox Peel, clerk of the Privy Council; Sir S. Samuel, agent-general for New South Wales; Robert Herbert, agent-general for Tasmania; Sir Charles Mills, agent-general for the Cape of Good Hope; General Laurie, the Hon. Thomas Finlay, and many other dignitaries.

By desire of the Queen Father Longinotti, of the Steward's chapel, Windsor, celebrated the requiem mass at 11 o'clock.

The service was very impressive and lasted an hour.

It was concluded by the chanting of the requiem and the remains were returned to the private chapel of the church where they were surrounded by tapers.

The coffin is of mahogany with gilt mountings. Both the outer coffin and the leaden coffin inside it have plate glass panels.

There was only a moderate attendance at mass owing to the disagreeable cold, damp weather. Only the wreath placed there by the Queen rested on the coffin as it was carried into the church.

Miss Thompson accompanied by the Senator and Mrs. Sanford, occupied a seat immediately in front of the altar and facing the coffin.

The service was very impressive. After the coffin was brought into the church the wreath and cross from Lady Tupper and the wreath from the dead man's daughter were placed upon it.

Among the callers at the Canadian office to-day to express condolence were Lord Mountstephen, Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney, M. P., Sir Robert Herbert, agent-general for Tasmania; Sir Westcott Fenwick, Hon. Playford, Sir Saul Samuel, agent-general in London for the colony of New South Wales, and Sir Charles Lennox Peel, clerk of the privy council.

The body of the Canadian premier was embalmed last evening. As a result of the conference held this afternoon before the officials of the admiralty and the colonial office, it has been decided that the body shall be conveyed to Canada on board Her Majesty's cruiser Blenheim, it being announced from Montreal that Lady Thompson, widow of Sir John Thompson, had accepted the government's offer of a warship. The Blenheim, a first-class cruiser, has been selected for the purpose.

Owing to the black fog which enveloped London to-day, and also on account of the drizzling rain, the attendance at the requiem mass at St. James' church, Spanish place, was not large, as far as the general public was concerned, but the government officials, by the Queen's

express desire, did everything possible to render the ceremony a notable one.

In addition to the persons present whose names have been cabled there were gathered in the church representatives from every colony throughout the British empire, almost the entire staff from the colonial office and representatives from every department of the government.

The pall which covered the coffin bore the inscription in Latin, "I am the resurrection and the life." The musical part of the service, that of solemn requiem, with its harmonized plain chant, was under the direction of Rev. Father Sankey. Miss Thompson wept bitterly throughout the service.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—In the office of the president of the Privy Council yesterday afternoon the following statement was given out for publication: "At our meeting this afternoon the condition of Lady Thompson and her family, from a pecuniary point of view, was considered, and it was decided that their circumstances were such as to justify the colleagues of the late Sir John Thompson to ask for a national subscription to create a fund for the support of the widow and family. Hon. Mr. Bowell and I were appointed a committee to carry out the project. Our first step was to ask the finance minister to act as treasurer in the meantime, until the subscribers appointed trustees to invest and manage the fund. The form of the subscription should be such that any amount subscribed should be payable into the Bank of Montreal or any of its agencies, to the credit of Hon. George E. Foster. It is not desirable that a large sum should be contributed by any one person, and it is desired that it should be subscribed to generally by the Canadian people. We ask the public to take the matter in hand at once and trust that in every part of the Dominion our citizens will contribute their mite towards this very laudable object."

Sir John was to have opened the Ontario section of the imperial institute. The committee in charge of the arrangements met last evening to make the change of plan necessitated by his death, and on the motion of Sir Henry Tyler passed a resolution of heartfelt sympathy with the Canadian government and people. Among those attending the meeting were the agents of New South Wales, New Zealand and South Australia.

A dispatch from Sir Charles Tupper said that he had been obliged to return to Windsor and had been detained.

Lord Herschell, the lord chancellor, presided at the meeting of the judicial committee of the privy council yesterday.

He spoke at length of Sir John's sudden death and the painful shock that it had given his many friends in Great Britain and the colonies.

"It is an especially heavy loss," he said, "to the country he served so faithfully, intelligently and industriously. I desire, on behalf of myself and my colleagues, to express deeply our sympathy with the government and people of Canada. We associate ourselves with them in their sorrow."

Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., thanked the lord chancellor for his tribute of respect, which he said Canadians would receive with gratitude.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that the Englishmen and Canadians in Paris deeply regret Sir John's death.

The dispatch adds: "His ill health dated from the sittings of the Behring sea court. The weather was extremely hot and trying and the room was not ventilated. It was either a cascade of Boreas or filled with exhausted men."

Moreover, the elaborate feasting could not be refused, and Sir John and his wife, although grateful for the attentions, were glad to get away."

Mrs. Sanford confirmed the report that Sir John had complained much recently of his health. He seemed to think it was difficult to diagnose his ailment, she said; sometimes he thought it was heart disease, sometimes an affection of the kidneys.

The staff at the Dominion offices were terribly overworked all day. Cablegrams from Canada and telegrams from England poured in incessantly until the offices closed and the line of callers was almost continuous.

While in London Sir John was a daily visitor there. He remained at the offices a long time on the afternoon of the 11th and transacted business with Sir Charles Tupper.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—The following telegram was received by the Hon. Mr. Bowell: "The Canadian Pacific Telegraph company will be pleased to transmit free, all telegrams in connection with the proposed national subscription. (Signed) C. R. Hosmer."

London, Dec. 15.—Lord Knutsford, Lord Playfair and the Marquis of Lorne were among the callers at the Canadian office this morning to offer condolences at the death of Sir John Thompson.

All the late conferees in the late Behring Sea arbitration have written letters of condolence as also has Lord Shackville and Ambassador Bayard. Further funeral arrangements have been deferred until the arrival of the cruiser Blenheim.

The first class cruiser Blenheim will arrive at Spithead on Tuesday next from Gibraltar and the body of the late premier will then be taken on board, probably in Portsmouth harbor, and the warship will proceed direct to Halifax, arriving there at about the end of the following week.

The occasion is so rare for such an honor that no special rules of etiquette are laid down, the matter will be left to the discretion of the commander of the ship. But the body will be taken in the most suitable part of the ship and when it is transported on board all the flags ashore and afloat will be half-masted.

The remains of the Canadian premier will be received on board by a naval guard of honor and marines or sailors will mount guard over the coffin which will probably be covered with the Union Jack, throughout the voyage.

Salt rheum with its intense itching, dry, hot skin, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it purifies the blood.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Why Japan Declined to Fall in With Grover Cleveland's Proposition.

Did Not Apprehend any Interference by the European Powers.

London, Dec. 14.—A New Chwang dispatch says the Japanese are within 12 miles of Southport. A Nanking dispatch says Li Hung Chang's nephew, Chang, has been arrested for speculation and the property has been seized.

A Tien Tsin dispatch says that an order has been issued for the arrest of Li Hung Chang's son-in-law for fraudulent practices. Shing, the taotai of Tien Ksin, is reported to have been dismissed from office on account of his inability to raise a war loan.

He will be succeeded by Wang Fah Whooing. A dispatch from Shanghai says Gen. Wue, who was supposed to have been executed for cowardice at Ping Yang, is in prison at Pekin. He admits that the man beheaded as Gen. Wue was procured at his instigation to represent him.

Tokio, Japan, Nov. 29.—(Correspondence of the United Press per steamer Gaelic to San Francisco, Dec. 14.)—There have been so many rumors of mediation between China and Japan that the recently circulated intelligence of an offer in that direction from President Cleveland was not immediately credited.

Yet the President did really try to step into the breach. His motive was essentially friendly to Japan, thinking that he detected signs of a coalition of European powers to dictate peace and perceiving that Japan must surrender many of the just fruits of her victory in the presence of such interference, he suggested the advisability of coming to terms at once and tendering his own good offices for the purpose.

The Japanese government, however, knowing that a European coalition need not be apprehended, replied in that sense, at the same time intimating its own national desire that China should sue directly before that answer could be conveyed to him.

Mr. Cleveland had himself discovered that the apprehension inspiring his offer need not be entertained and so the project was abandoned by mutual consent. But Japan is generally sensible of America's friendly intentions.

A peace party is gradually growing up in Japan, the motive of its formation being derived partly from a general sense of the suffering and losses entailed by the war and partly from the conception of the immense issues involved in the disintegration of the Chinese empire.

Should China be subjected to a continuance of military disasters, the reigning dynasty may be overthrown, which would result in a state of anarchy and provoke foreign aggression.

Japan does not want to kill China in order that Oriental vultures may feed on the carcasses. She thinks that she sees them already hovering on the horizon. While some of the vernacular journals cry that the terms of peace must include a substantial access of territory to Japan others denounce such a claim as entirely beyond the scope of the objects for which the war was originally begun.

On November 21 the Japanese minister of state for finance announced the issue of a domestic loan of 50,000,000 yen (\$26,000,000 gold approximately), being the second instalment of the total war fund voted by the diet in its recent special session.

The first instalment of 30,000,000 yen was placed on the market in August. The loan was subscribed nearly three times over and the 5 per cent. bonds were all taken by the public at par, a portion even selling at a premium.

Japan's Rothschilds, the Mitsui family, have presented to the state an extensive plant of machinery for the casting of heavy guns. An arsenal to receive this costly equipment is to be set up in Mori, a town on the straits of Shimonoseki, that has sprung into sudden prosperity as a distributing centre of the coal mines of North Kinshu.

The Japanese army in Manchuria is pushing steadily towards Moukden. It has just attacked and taken Motienling, a town one hundred miles beyond the Yalu river. There is little probability that any serious resistance will be encountered until Moukden is reached.

In the meanwhile anarchy prevails in all the districts of Manchuria. Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—The following statement was issued from the Japanese legation to-day: "The Japanese minister expresses the strongest disbelief in the reports of atrocities by the Japanese troops at Port Arthur. The reputation of Marshal Oyama, whose orders to his troops against excesses of any kind were of the strictest nature, and the discipline maintained in the Japanese army, in his opinion, rendered such a state of things impossible. He believes, therefore, that these reports of Japanese cruelty are greatly exaggerated, and thinks that the official report of what has really happened, which will certainly be made public, will prove them to be so.

The legation as yet has no advice on the subject beyond the report that a number of Japanese laborers, who had been armed with swords for their own protection, entered the town during the battle and were guilty of some excesses. After the fights at Kinchow and Talien Wan the Japanese dead were found decapitated and otherwise horribly mutilated. It is possible that the Japanese laborers, inflamed by liquor found in the town, may have done the things alleged while the fight was going on, but that the legation report their disbelief, and are certain that the culprits will be summarily and quickly dealt with."

New York, Dec. 13.—A cable to the World from Yokohama says the Japanese troops entered Port Arthur November 21, and massacred practically the

entire population in cold blood. Defenceless and unarmed people were butchered in their houses and the bodies were unspcakably mutilated. There was an unrestrained reign of murder, which continued three days. The whole town was plundered with appalling atrocities. It was the first stain upon Japanese civilization. The Japanese, in this instance, relapsed into barbarism. All pretence that the circumstances justified the atrocities is false. The civilized world will be horrified by the details. Foreign correspondents, horrified by the spectacle, left the army in disgust.

Hiroshima, Dec. 13.—A detachment of the Japanese second army occupied Foochow on December 5 without meeting any opposition. The Chinese garrison at Foochow, five thousand strong, retreated to Newchang.

Tientsin, Dec. 13.—Two thousand Japanese troops have arrived at Shankai. The Chinese soldiers at Weihaiwei declare that they will leave that place immediately upon the appearance of the Japanese.

BANCO-ROMANO SCANDAL. Intense Interest in the Publication of the Gioletti Papers.

Rome, Dec. 15.—The publication of the Gioletti papers is awaited by the whole reading public with intense interest. The Fanfulli says the documents show that fifty four deputies were bribed by Mene, Crispi and other relatives in any way to Banco Romano affairs, or politics. Mme. Crispi threatens to sue Gioletti for theft and defamation of character.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT. Hon. Mackenzie Bowell Yesterday Called Upon to Form a Cabinet.

Thomas Edward Kenny of Nova Scotia the Probable New Minister.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—Now that Hon. Mackenzie Bowell has accepted the task of forming a government, there is great discussion as to who his cabinet will be. There is no doubt, but the matter is almost settled, although the personnel of the new ministry will not be definitely known for a few days.

The only real trouble will be with the Hon. John Haggart, whose friends claim that he ought to have been selected. Foster found no supporters in the late government for his leading, although he will be leader in the house of commons and defender of the government's policy. In this way it will be a Bowell-Foster administration, just as it was an Abbott-Thompson government when the former was premier. Sir Frank Smith is the man who engineered Bowell's acceptance of the premiership, and when the whole facts are made known the deal will turn out to be somewhat similar to that arranged some years ago at the residence of Sir David Macpherson in Toronto, and regarding which Senator Smith is fully conversant. The only change which it is said will be made in the government, although there will be a change of portfolios, is the taking in of T. E. Kenny, member for Halifax, to the administration. The only drawback is that Kenny is an Irish Catholic, and they have already thirty three representatives in the government.

Although there will be no change in any way would act as minister of justice in Angers. He is a weak man; besides, trouble would arise from having so many portfolios in the senate. At any rate the cabinet slate is reported to stand as follows to-day: Premier and president of the privy council, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell. Postmaster-General, Sir Adolphe Caron. Secretary of state, John Costigan. Minister of finance, G. E. Foster. Marine and Fisheries, Sir Charles H. Tupper. Railways and canals, John Haggart. Public works, J. A. Ouimet. Militia and defence, J. C. Patterson. Interior, T. M. Daly. Minister of justice, R. A. Angers. Agriculture, W. B. Ives. Minister of trade and commerce, Thos. Edward Kenny.

Without portfolio, Sir John Carling and Sir Frank Smith in the cabinet. Solicitor-General, J. J. Curran. Controller of customs, N. C. Wallace. Controller of inland revenue, J. P. Wood.

Until such time as the cabinet is formed Bowell does not become premier. Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 15.—Haggart and Wallace have joined their forces and are opposing Bowell in his work of forming a cabinet. The latter, however, thinks he will succeed. The Toronto Mail has returned to Haggart's assistance. Matters are beginning to get lively. The story about Lord Aberdeen asking Sir Frank Smith to form a cabinet is thought to work well in Bowell's interest with the Irish Catholics.

OVER DUE COLLIERS. Neither the Montserrat Nor the Keeweenaw Have Arrived at Frisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—There has been no sign of either the steamer Montserrat or the Keeweenaw, coal laden from Nansau, up to 1 p.m. These vessels were due on Monday last, and it is generally believed in shipping circles that they have met with disaster. Much anxiety is also expressed for the bark Columbia, eleven days out from Port Blakely with lumber, and the barkentine Mermaid, thirteen days out from Seattle with coal. Every vessel arriving has passed through the gale, and all show signs of heavy weather.

SUDDEN CHILLS & COLDS. AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF AN ATTACK TAKE A TEASPOONFUL OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. AND THE CURE IS MORE SUDDEN THAN THE CHILL.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TROUBLES.

The Goodridge Government Have Resigned in Favor of the Whiteways.

Business at a Standstill and the People Impoverished—A Bank Failure.

St. Johns, Nfld., Dec. 13.—The members of the Goodridge government, Newfoundland, have resigned their portfolios. An effort was made by them to form an amalgamation with the party led by ex-premier Sir William White-way, but a unanimous consent to such an arrangement could not be obtained, and, as a result, the ministers have laid down their offices. The Whiteways declare that they will be able to straighten out Newfoundland's present difficulties within a few days. Their organ, the Telegram, announces that they can raise a government loan and place the finances of the colony on a sound basis within a week. A session of the legislature for Saturday next has been summoned in "the Gazette." The financial outlook to-day is substantially unchanged. Everything is in a state of collapse, trade is at a standstill, and nearly every working man in the city is out of employment. The few concerns that are still keeping their operatives at work are paying them their wages in provisions in lieu of cash.

It is now regarded as impossible for the Union Bank, which it was announced several days ago had closed temporarily, to resume operations. Should this be the case, however, no loss would be sustained by the depositors or note-holders. The property of the shareholders are also on the way here, and it is hoped that this will help to restore public confidence. A public movement will shortly be inaugurated to devise means for procuring food for those impoverished people who are without any prospects of obtaining employment this winter.

The newspapers here charge ex-premier White-way, solicitor of the suspended Commercial Bank, with trying to transfer his shares in that institution to an irresponsible relative on Saturday, and so be enabled to get away with the money when the transfer was refused. He drew a certified check for \$5500 and deposited the same in a savings bank; this being done, the papers allege, when the ex-premier must have been aware of the Commercial Bank's condition.

The new government will consist of Hon. Augustus Greenaway, attorney-general; Augustus Harvey, without portfolio; William Horwood, colonial secretary; Patrick Scott, receiver-general; James Thompson, surveyor-general.

London, Dec. 13.—The Daily Chronicle says: "It is natural that the Newfoundlanders, who have battled for autonomy, should resist as long as possible a retrograde step, but they must in some way be persuaded to lift the colony out of the slough of despondency into which the politicians have thrust her. If they will not return to the position of a crown colony, there is one alternative, union with Canada, that is, Canada, swinging at a time when Newfoundland is in the midst of trouble. The problem must be faced openly and resolutely."

The Morning Post says: "It is difficult to see how the imperial government would be justified in spending the taxpayers' money to support the credit of an autonomous colony. The obligations have been incurred with all the responsibility of self-government, and must be met by local taxation. If this is not possible it will be necessary to consider the advisability of altering the present system of administration. If it were only a question of money, much might be forgiven." The Post then comments on the recent political scandals as proving the political impotence of the colonists and will accuse them of failing to do their duty towards Great Britain by declining to recognize undoubted French rights thus creating a difficulty between friendly nations. The Post adds: "The Newfoundlanders will have only themselves to blame if the government be driven to take strong measures to end the almost intolerable situation."

BANK STATEMENT. Report of the Associated Banks for the Last Week.

New York, Dec. 15.—The Associated banks show the following changes. Reserve increase, \$443,175; loans decrease, \$962,200; specie increase, \$6,375,990; legal tender decrease, \$6,246,900; deposits decrease, \$1,246,900; circulation decrease, \$29,900. The banks now hold \$33,345,825 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

John Bull—I am pained and surprised. Sir Hibbert, to read your remarks about me. They were only worthy of my worst Fenian enemy.

Sir Hibbert Tupper—Well, Mr. Bull, if you wish to secure "my" rood opinion, you'll have to drop that ridiculous free trade policy.—Grip.

oil field for which we are taxed? If the people of have this industry among (as the do) this oil tax what? Not one of it, and not a dollar out of our work can sit down at night to duties and profit can by one hundred per cent. Let any of our go over to Seattle and see of oil there and be in a manner in which the Dominion are being plundring may grow rich under finding work for the people and Petrolia. The oil one of the many instances is clear that a reduction of an increase of revenue and time a substantial saving, Mr. Haughton included.

MINISTRY BILL. Protect the Dentists at Practising Here.

roduced by Mr. Helmcken the practice of dentistry, lawful for any person to attempt to practice, the proprietary or dental surgery in who is not a member of dentistry of any of the Dominion having, and certificates of license to stry; or who is not a member of school of dentistry owners; and who does not evidence of such testimonials of good character does not pass a satisfactory before the board of authorized by this act, required fees: provided that two of the act shall three of the act shall be candidates to the provincial practice in the provincial the passage of the act, shall be so construed as to and surgeons from of examiners is to consist of candidates to the provincial practice in the provincial British Columbia Dental Association who are at present have to pay a fee of ten those who apply for a certificate of the act, \$50. examiners will make rules which will be published and any one of which shall be or annulled by the The board of examiners shall be for unprofessional other misconduct and if he cancel his certificate, being dentistry without a in the board will be liable exceeding \$100 nor less of which will go to the miners. The board shall power and authority to mine from time to time a studies to be pursued by to fix and determine the each every student shall be employed under some direction, the term not to ex- and the examination be passed before the board, be paid into the hands of of said board, before certificate of license to practice of dentistry.

FRISCO MURDER. Clerk the Victim of Burglars.

so, Dec. 14.—At 1 o'clock Eugene Weir, night drug Nicholas drug store, corner Market street, was on the foot of the basement to eight inch stab wounds. The deed was committed to get only a small amount having put the day's rest drawer.

the Grip

th, No Ambition Sarsaparilla Cures Perfect Health. Letter is from a well-known St. George, N. B.: Lowell, Mass.: I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a I had a severe attack of ter, and after getting over the to gather strength, and had a Sarsaparilla proved to be ed. The results were very recommend this medicine to had with rheumatism of other



W. Dukeman, New Brunswick.

Sarsaparilla Cures

by poison and poor blood. I Sarsaparilla in my house need a tonic. We were kept St. George, New Brunswick. are purely vegetable, and do grippe. Sold by all druggists.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 21.

MENE, MENE, TEKEL UPHARSIN.

Beyond giving a decided flip to the cause of tariff reform and strengthening the demand for pure government, the recent visit of Sir Hibbert Tupper may be put down as uneventful. It has, no doubt, been a revelation to the minister himself, since it must have convinced him that this constituency can no longer be regarded as a pocket-borough for McKinleyism; but it has not advanced the Canadian-McKinley swindle one jot. That the visit of Sir Hibbert was undertaken with a view of repairing, as far as possible, the gaps created by the vigorous onslaughts of Laurier and Fraser there can be no doubt; while it is more than likely that the admirers of the McKinley-McCreery policy urgently, if not pathetically, implored the minister to hurry to the coast. But instead of binding the wavering forces together the imprudent and irritating attitude of Sir Hibbert has scattered them further asunder. As a mission of conciliation the visit has been a complete failure. From a party standpoint it has been worse than valueless. From the outset the minister fatally misapprehended the temper of the community, and in endeavoring to rectify the blunder became more deeply immersed in difficulties. The indignant reception of his preliminary observations upon the postoffice outrage should have guided his subsequent utterances. In its editorial upon the speech at the theatre our contemporary, the Province, trenchantly observes: "He first of all stated that if the government had been actuated by party motives and had sought to curry favor with the electors of Victoria, it would have yielded to solicitations and reinstated the men; and immediately afterwards admitted that in view of the representations made and the sympathy expressed the government had reconsidered its action. This being interpreted (like the writing on the wall) simply means that so long as the question was confined to the men themselves the government condemned their action; but the moment other and more influential citizens made their voices heard the government condescended to them. Sir Hibbert asks us what confidence can be placed in the politician who says white one minute and black a few minutes later. We in our turn feel disposed to ask him what confidence can be placed in a government which takes up a high and mighty position on a question of general principle one day and shifts it to one of particular expedience the next." The introduction of the medical testimony can only be regarded as an incomprehensible blunder. It fell like a bombshell and filled the McKinley ranks with dismay. Masking under the honorable name of Conservative the McKinley-McCreery government has deceived and deluded many honorable men. Sir Hibbert has, however, torn off the mask and revealed his party in its true character and its nakedness. The minister was again unfortunate in his unhappy calculations and estimates. In touching the statistics upon population he conveys the horrible impression that a destructive cyclone of death has swept over the land and destroyed one million souls, while outsiders will be compelled to infer from the figures that not a single infant has been born in Canada since 1875. By fainting those startling figures in the face of his audience Sir Charles has inflicted irreparable injury upon his party. In stating that his policy is written on the wall he is, however, substantially correct. He might have added with equal force and significance that it is also written upon the floor. There is a duty of 85 to 200 per cent. upon wall paper; while the McKinleyites increased the duty on carpets during the last session from 20 to 50 per cent. In touching this topic he had ample latitude to expatiate upon the scope and character of his policy. It is written all over the country, and turn where we may it is ever present. It is written across the tentless acres of the Northwest and it is also written on the deserted acres of Ficton—the county deserted by the minister himself. There is, however, a fatal inscription which public opinion is surely tracing upon the wall—the same significant letters which the mysterious hand traced upon the walls of Belshazzar's banquet hall. Interpreted it means the doom of McKinley-McCreeryism in Canada, just as certain as it heralded the doom of ancient Babylon amidst all its sin and its shame.

FROM A FORMER FRIEND.

Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, the Conservative member for Muskoka, in a speech recently delivered at Walkerton, said:— "At Ottawa there was hardly a wrong thing that could be done that had not been done. That "capable administrator," Mr. Haggart, was raked fore and aft regarding the stealing of \$100,000 on the Wellington bridges. His action had amounted almost to malfeasance, and no public man in England would hold office for 24 hours after the exposure of such waste of public moneys. Of the action of Sir Adolphe Caron in taking toll for party purposes of railway subsidies, Col. O'Brien spoke and expressed his detestation of the system

pursued. ("Corruption," said some one.) "Corruption!" cried the colonel, "that is a very mild word to apply to it." (Loud applause.) And the worst feature is that Sir Adolphe last session declared that under the same circumstances he would do it again. From these specific examples to the general case Colonel O'Brien turned, and declared that since the time of Charles II there has never been an English parliament so thoroughly subservient to party influences and government control as that now sitting at Ottawa. (Cheers.) Col. O'Brien, like Mr. McCarthy, was one of the promoters of the National Policy, but he also sees that it has "failed to accomplish the predictions of its promoters" and has joined the forces demanding tariff reform. The colonel is strongly in favor of an extension of trade with Britain.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Dec. 14.—Some of the government supporters are jubilant in consequence of the big grant to Nanaimo contained in the estimates, and of course a few are not so slow in stating it is due to sending men to support the government. This grant should have been made three years ago, that is if the government had done their duty. Possibly next year a still larger grant will be devoted to Nanaimo for the opening up of roads which are badly needed. One of the municipal wire-pullers was kind enough to state yesterday that it is intended to permit the reformers to elect two councillors out of the nine at the election in January and they will elect the other seven. A concert will be given at the Halliburton street Methodist church on Monday in honor of the re-opening of the church after having undergone alterations. The poultry show to be held in this city, will not take place until February.

Nanaimo, Dec. 15.—The following regulation is being circulated around the city: To Arnie Wilson, Esq. Sir—We, the undersigned citizens of the city of Nanaimo, having noted with satisfaction the stand taken, and principles advocated by you in municipal politics and having every confidence in your ability to advance the interests of our city in a higher office, do hereby request you to allow yourself to be nominated as a worthy candidate in the approaching municipal elections; and we do hereby pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to secure your election. The regulation is being largely signed. The following were selected as candidates for aldermanic honors: South Ward, Messrs. Woodman, Gocking and D. McDonald; Middle, Messrs. Holdre, Booth and Campbell; North, Messrs. Mercer, Dobson and A. E. Panta.

Yarwood of the law firm of Yarwood & Young, and Miss Edith Stannard were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at St. Paul's church today. Rev. Canon Good conducted the ceremony in the presence of a large circle of friends of the contracting parties. Later in the afternoon the newly married couple left on the train for Victoria. The pay roll of the New V. C. Company today amounted to \$85,000. This sum will be consularly paid to the company as Protection Island shaft will be again opened up on Monday.

Nanaimo, Dec. 17.—At the district inquiring court held at Wellington on Saturday the bench refused licenses to John Hirst, Englishman's river, and J. Morrell, of Haliburton street. Rev. E. C. Cooper opposed the former and the New Vancouver coal company and the temperance societies the latter. Much anxiety exists in this city owing to the non-arrival of the Montserrat at San Francisco. Many believe she has gone down, as she was generally here on time. Much surprise exists here owing to a rumor that the government intends to appoint a commission to inquire into police matters here. It is believed that everything will be found perfectly straight.

THE QUADRA'S WORK.

What Captain Walbran and His Crew Have Done This Season. The Dominion government steamer Quadra, Captain Walbran, went out of commission for the season this evening and is now moored in her winter quarters at the Custom House. During the commission some useful work has been successfully carried out. Early in the year several dangerous rocks and shoals in the northern waters of the Gulf of Georgia were accurately located and a large new steel can buoy moored on the southern extreme of the dangerous beacon at Rey Point reef, Cortes Island. This buoy, ship captains engaged in the northern trade to the islands, etc., in the gulf, find extremely useful. A substantial stone beacon has been built on zero rock in the place of the wooden beacon washed away last winter. When the Quadra was north on fishery service, the northern buoys had their annual overhauling and a new buoy was also established at the west end of Alford reef, entrance to Metlakatlah harbor. This buoy is another useful aid to navigation. In Baynes Sound two pile beacons have replaced the small spar buoys to mark the crossing of Kelp bar, the beacons being a great improvement on the boys, and Grassy Point beacon has been erected at the end of that spit, the spit being found not to extend so far eastward as shown on the admiralty chart. A stealer fog horn on Entrance Island has also been established this season and Portlock Point surveyed for a light station.

Whilst the Quadra is out of commission the engines will receive their annual overhauling, the hold painted, and other necessary work carried out by the crew. The Eastern War. London, Dec. 15.—An Antigon dispatch says Japanese general Nodda reports that General Tachimi's brigade is now at Tso Hu Kow preparing to attack the Chinese at Lien San Kan and Fong Hsing. On December 15, a detachment of Japanese had a sharp encounter with a large body of Chinese near Yih Min Shan. On the following day the Japs intended to attack the Chinese in force.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

FOOTBALL. VICTORIA VS. NANAIMO.

The Victoria Rugby team journeyed to Nanaimo on Saturday to meet the local club. Owing to a variety of causes no less than eight men originally selected were unable to go, but the juniors who took their places proved efficient substitutes. Owing to the late arrival on the ground of the home team it was after 3:30 p.m. when Lister, having lost the toss, kicked off for Nanaimo against a slight wind. Play settled down about the half-way flag, but a run by A. Crease, well supported by C. Ward, removed play to the Nanaimo goal line. The Victoria forwards rushed the ball over, but one Nanaimo man succeeded in touching down. Webster dropped out only to see the ball well returned by C. Ward and soon after Nanaimo were compelled to touch down twice in quick succession. Nanaimo then took a turn and Victoria were pressed for a while. Eteson relieved cleverly with a big punt into touch. Soon after C. Ward was tackled with the ball in his possession. Ward dropped the ball, one of the Nanaimo men attempted to pick it up, but failed to gather it, and the ball went into touch off his knee. Touchline judge Boyd promptly held up his flag and called "Victoria throw in." Notwithstanding this one of the Nanaimo players picked up the ball and threw it out to Webster who ran in. Mr. Boyd promptly informed Referee Quine that he had given it "Victoria throw in," and on Mr. Quine refusing to disallow the try, C. Ward at once lodged a protest. The Victoria team did not charge the kick and the protest having been forwarded at once to the B. C. Union there can be little doubt but that it will be sustained. Soon after the drop out the ball was rushed into Nanaimo quarters. Reilly attempted to get in his kick but Petticrew was on to him and the ball went to Fraser, who had a clear course. He tried to run, hesitated, and the golden opportunity was lost. Soon after the half-time was called. Worden restarted with a long kick, and Reilly, failing to return effectively, the game settled down in Nanaimo quarters. Petticrew secured possession and made a magnificent attempt to drop a goal, the leather passing over the cross bar just outside the post. Both sides were pressed in turn but nothing more was scored. The final result was: Nanaimo, one try (protested); Victoria, nil.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—The police department of this city may be "Lexowed" after the holidays. Some startling tales of alleged corruption have reached the members of the house district committee, and the subject of a searching inquiry has been seriously considered during the past week. Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Japanese minister has received a dispatch containing further information concerning the reported massacre of Chinese after the fall of Port Arthur. The information is to the effect that the Chinese soldiers at Port Arthur and other places discarded their uniforms for plain clothes and clad in this disguise they could not be distinguished from the inhabitants of Port Arthur. The dispatch further says the regular inhabitants of Port Arthur left before the engagement, except a few who had been armed under orders to resist the Japanese by firing on them. President Cleveland and party have arrived at Lanes, S. C. Their destination is Georgetown. Congressman Cox, member of the committee on banking and currency, said today that the Carlisle banking bill will be called up in the house to-morrow. Considerable opposition has developed to any attempt to force a vote on the bill. The Oakland water front case will not come up to-day. The senate adopted Hill's resolution calling for a copy of income tax regulations. A bill to establish a national university was then taken up. The house discussed bill for protection of forest reserves. The President and party arrived at Georgetown this morning and left on the lighthouse tender for Marshes where the party intend hunting. The President on Saturday approved the bill for the dedication of the Chaicomanga and Chattanooga national park, September 19th.

TELEGRAPH TELEPHONE TIGER PARLOR. Pin Your Faith to E. F. EDDY'S MATCHES.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. Indispensable in Sickness and Health. FOR ATHLETES WHEN Training. FOR INVALIDS AND Convalescents. FOR Solid Comfort AS A Beverage. FOR STRENGTH TO ALL.

ANOTHER LEXOW COMMITTEE.

Washington, the Model City, Has Her Police Scandal.

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THE AMERICA'S CUP. The Decision of the Cup Committee Cabled to Lord Dunsrven. New York, Dec. 17.—A meeting of the America's cup committee of the New York Yacht Club, at which there was a full attendance, was held at noon to-day at the offices of the commodore, James B. Smith, 42 Broad Street. After two hours consultation the following answer was sent by cable in reply to the cable-

grams received from Lord Dunsrven and Secretary Grant last Saturday: "Grant, Secretary, Cowes.—"America's cup is purely a challenge trophy and only valuable as such. We cannot agree that the squadron after having won a match for it, may reject the custody of it. By a cable of Dec. 10th we agreed to accept a challenge on condition that the squadron would give a receipt for the cup on the terms of the deed, without conditions. We will wait until January 15th for an official reply from the squadron and fix the first race ten months from the receipt of their answer and will advance date if possible later on." (Signed) Smith, chairman.

The America's cup committee to-day drew up a cable dispatch which was forwarded to Secretary Grant of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, declining the squadron's proposal with regard to the custody of the America's cup, and informing Grant that the committee would wait until January 15th for the official action of the squadron on the terms of the deed of gift.

SCHOONER WRECKED. Probably the Garcia of San Francisco— Fate of the Crew Unknown. Portland, Ore., Dec. 17.—Mail advices from Tillamook bring the first news of the loss of the schooner Garcia near the mouth of Netarts Bay, lines being down. A wreck was discovered on Monday morning drifting through the breakers toward Sea Lion rocks. Fragments were strewn all along the beach. A board was picked up bearing the name "Garcia of San Francisco," but it was carelessly destroyed in building up a fire. Two life boats stove in came ashore and several articles of wearing apparel were picked up. There was no means of knowing whether she had been abandoned before striking or whether all on board had perished during the night. The appearance of the vessel did not indicate that the crew had left her by means of boats. She was a large centerboard schooner, flat-bottomed and looked as if she was in the lumber trade.

DUTY ON COTTON. India to Place Duties on Cotton Shipments from England. Calcutta, Dec. 17.—At a meeting of the viceregal council to-day, a bill was introduced imposing certain duties on cotton, to go into effect immediately, so that the state would receive the benefit of the large shipments of cotton from England.

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

INTERIOR

Cattlemen Agt Pasturing the

Important Min in Both KO

Ken A surprising sh up on the last are between four clean ore in the claim which Jud owned, but does Bailey considered a mine" from the The ore has beg from the hills, season's business thing is reviving is being moved Noble Five and creek. And till s be kept open. T for a very large ers have taken a thousand tons of receive a bonus of if they do it. T ed Three teams into Three Forks more teams will they can be pro is not filled it w are at the mine, work teaming the Bell's to the Ten ore is being stor enough to take it from the try m ed for about two are at present l dized ore, commo ates. It is beco what to do with d rule run more ton in silver, and with present low to leave an freight and treati Some large has vals on Glacier m big fire five-moun again a bright li timber, always al It is supposed to be It was observed t was not so brillia Kamto

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Work has begun the Thompson, but very slowly, makin the foundations fo eleven cars of tim down here, so that start shortly, und D. Trodden. The Chinaman w then at Kwofer's is stable Sutherland present at Kwofer's, task. The Chinat the question; they ever, searching eve North Bend and L ment has offered a the arrest of the f Word reached tow naman was kidnab eleven cars of tim falling tree yester Nakue

R. M. Northey h gone to Victoria,

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

Cattlemen Agitating Against the Pasturing of sheep on the Ranges.

Important Mining Deals Reported in Both East and West Kootenay.

Kaslo Times. A surprising showing has been opened up on the Last Chance lately. There are between four and five feet of solid clean ore in the tunnel. This is the claim which Judge Bond might have owned, but does not, and which S. S. Ralley considered had the "earmarks of a mine" from the first.

The ore has begun to be brought down from the hills. This means that the season's business has begun, and everything is reviving in consequence. Ore is being moved by rawhides from the Noble Five and the Ruessau to Coty creek. And till snow falls the trail will be kept open. The Slovan Star is ready for a very large output. Mann Brothers have taken a contract to deliver one thousand tons of ore at Three Forks before the first of January. They are to receive a bonus of \$500 on their contract if they do it; if not, \$500 will be deducted from the contract. Four teams are at work testing the Dardanelles ore from Bell's to the Ten Mile house, where the ore is being stored until there is snow enough to take it into Kaslo. The road from the Idaho basin will not be completed for about two weeks yet. Four teams are at present large quantities of oxidized ore, commonly known as carbonates. It is becoming a serious problem what to do with this ore. It does not as a rule run more than eighty ounces to the ton in silver, and will average less; and with present facilities this is too low to leave an appreciable margin over freight and treatment.

Something has been burning at intervals on Glacier mountain ever since the big fire five months ago. Every now and again a bright light bursts out in the timber, always about in the same place. It is supposed to be a big resinous stump. It was observed this week, but its glow was not so brilliant.

Kamloops Sentinel. Alberta people boast of the gigantic cattle reared on their plains, but they would find their match in those shipped this week by the Douglas lake cattle company for Christmas beef for K. Porter, of Victoria. The animals had been taken off the ranges without any extra feeding, and the 150 head averaged 1500 pounds each, and one tipped the beam at 1800 pounds.

Ald. George Munro went to Victoria last week to have an operation performed. This took place on Monday, Dr. Jones doing the work, but Dr. S. J. Tunstall, of Vancouver, was also present. It was entirely successful. Mr. Munro has taken two months' leave of absence from his position on the C. P. R. He has, however, left his nomination papers in order, and will be a candidate in ward two for alderman at the coming election.

Frank Wells, of Fort Steele, is said to have sold a claim for \$5000, and another sale for \$25,000 is reported. Mining matters are looking up in those parts.

A meeting was held on Friday to discuss the advisability of preventing large bands of sheep from being imported into the country to run on the cattle ranges, as if this were permitted in a short time the ranges would be eaten out.

RAILWAY LAKE. Railway talk has died out, except that reports of one kind and another get around. The latest is that the route is to be from Kamloops to the lake, and not from Spence's bridge at all, and the very latest sidetracks Kamloops in favor of a direct route from Ducks. We shall see what we shall see, and perhaps we shall not see anything at all. Nobody knows anything except what they imagine themselves, and speculating on railroading is a doubtful quantity.

There is reported to be a big agitation at the other end of the valley over a certain circular sent to ranchers to petition against the bringing in of a big band of sheep and using the ranges for sheep. There was to be a big meeting in Kamloops and the big bands of sheep were to be stopped. Farmers say that sheep do not improve a range, but spoil it for cattle altogether and trample down more than they eat of the bunch grass.

We are having a favorable fall. There is a continuous frost without a thaw, or without a thaw that is noticeable, and the cattle are all able to get their own feed through the snow. There have been one or two sharp snaps of cold, but hardly down to zero, and nothing to last. If this weather continues it will help us out marvelously.

LYTTON. Work has begun on the bridge over the Thompson, but the river is falling very slowly, making it difficult to grade the foundations for the piers. About eleven cars of timbers have been sent down here, so that the frame work will start shortly, under the eagle eye of D. Trodden.

The Chinaman who murdered an Indian at Keefer's is still at large. Constables Sutherland and Cancellor are at present at Keefer's, but they have a hard task. The Chinamen are all dumb on the question; they "don't savvy nobody for nothing." The constables are, however, searching every old cabin between North Bend and Lytton, and the government has offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of the fugitive.

Word reached town to-day that a Chinaman was killed at Salmon river by a falling tree yesterday.

Nakusp Ledge. R. M. Northey late of the Mail, has gone to Victoria, whether he was accompanied by Mrs. Northey, who will undergo a course of medical treatment at the Jubilee hospital.

KOOTENAY MINING NEWS.

News of the Interior Clipped From the Papers of the Mainland.

A Number of American Capitalists Looking for Investments in Kootenay.

Shipments of ore from the Trail creek mines will be transferred from boat to rail at Waneta, instead of at Northport, as soon as a short tramway can be built. The tramway will be 140 feet long, an engine on the boat supplying the motive power. The ore is shipped in bulk and is transferred in wheelbarrows. The barrows will be run on to a flat car, which will carry them up the tramway to a platform alongside the railway track, there they will be run into the box cars and dumped. The steamboat engine will be ready for operation.

One of Detroit's lumber kings is now in Kootenay placing a few of his spurs in mining properties. He and his associates have acquired a controlling interest in the Idaho mine, Slovan district. It is said they paid \$300,000 to a Spokane man for two-thirds of the property, they already owning three-ninths. The mine, at these figures, is worth \$225,000. There are four hundred tons of ore sacked on the dump all ready for shipment.

D. W. McVicar, the manager of the Nova Scotia syndicate that is operating in Ainsworth district, has sub-leased the Number One mine near Ainsworth for a year. He also bought an option on the original lease, which has three years to run from March, and one on the concentrator. At present eighteen men are employed in the mine taking out ore, which is being hauled to the steamboat landing for shipment.

George J. Atkins and his associates are reported to have purchased the Holden hydraulic ground on the Columbia river above Revelstoke.

T. L. Towns, a lawyer, Major Retalac, a mining expert, and Robert Forbes, a geologist, all of Duluth, Minn. are in Nelson, sizing up the country with but one object in view, that is, acquiring the ore metal from which the "honest dollar" of the goldbug is made.

The Venetianerke of the London mine in the dry ore belt near Watson, has begun his winter's operations with one man to assist him and T. C. Proctor the Balfour capitalist, as financial backer. The "Major" is determined to get the ore out, and he has done so. He has the dry ore supply from that section is permanent. He has built a trail over three miles in length and laid in his winter's supplies, so as to complete a tunnel which will cut the ledge at quite a depth.

Messrs. Carter and Clarke of Ainsworth district are getting a shipment ready from the Highland. If the returns are satisfactory the mine will be worked this winter.

The general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Hall Mines, Limited, will be held in the company's office at London, England, on the 19th inst. It is a current rumor that an effort will be made to bring about a radical change in the management at the mines, which are situated within five miles of Nelson. If the head office was distant within five miles of the mines, the change would surely be made.

The Miner wants the member for the south riding of West Kootenay to see that the recommendations of the late grand jury are carried out. If the grand jury made recommendations it is the duty of the government to see that they are carried out. The report of the grand jury was made to the government in power, not to the individual members of the opposition.

An ice jam has formed in the Columbia river about a mile and a half above where steamboat connection is made with the Revelstoke branch railway. From the jam down to the lake the river is clear and likely to remain so for some time. The Bonner's Ferry route is still open, the Nelson arriving to-day from the Ferry on time.

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR

Death of Robert McDougall, Prominent Citizen and Postmaster of Vernon.

Successful Experiments in Tobacco Growing in Okanagan District.

Vernon News.

Mr. M. C. Davidson, who for some time has occupied a position as accountant for Mr. W. H. Biegaw, left on Tuesday for Victoria. Mr. Davidson was one of our most popular young men, and will be greatly missed. He was an enthusiastic member of the city band, of which institution he was one of the chief promoters, and his departure was sincerely regretted by everyone connected with it. A large number of his friends were at the station to give him a send off.

The Rev. G. R. Reid, whose sad case was noted last week, was on Saturday taken to St. Ann's, where he was met by Dr. Bell of Winnipeg, and taken to his friends in Manitoba. The doctor, who has had large experience in mental disorders, was of the opinion that Mr. Reid was suffering from an attack of acute mania, and that he probably would be of a temporary nature.

The cigar manufacturers, to whom was submitted samples of tobacco grown at Kelowna, have given such favorable reports on the quality of the product that it is probable that this new industry will become a profitable one in the valley.

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Advertisement for Sunlight Soap. Text: "DON'T WORRY! TRY SUNLIGHT SOAP. IT BRINGS COMFORT ON WASH DAY." Image: A woman washing clothes in a tub.

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

SALE TO INDIANS.

Chucklesett Indian Buys a White Boy for \$90 and Holds Him Captive.

Indian Crews Sign for \$3 a Canoe - A Drop of \$1 From Last Year.

The Chucklesett Indians have a white boy held captive on their reservation. The boy was sold for \$90 by a seal hunter to Indians at Kyoquot, who in turn sold him to the Chucklesett Indians. This barter and sale of a human being took place last fall, and the boy has since been a captive. He is between seven and eight years old and appears to be a very bright and intelligent child. The Indians tattooed the child, painted his face and generally decked him out in Indian attire. The boy makes a good embryo aborigine, and so changed is he that his maternal parent would scarcely recognize him. Captain Macaulay and Captain Foley saw the boy the other day and spoke to him. He said that he had a father but did not want to go back to him. He did not know anything about his mother. The Indians had treated him kindly but he did not care to live among them as well as among the white people. He would prefer living among the Indians to going back to his father. The child refused to give his name and nothing more could be learned. The seal captains were looking up their Indian crews when they came across the boy. The Indians say that they are treating the child better than the man from whom he was bought. They wish to infuse new blood into their tribe; they are dying out.

This story was brought down by the steamer Maude which arrived in port this morning. The Maude had on board the following passengers: Father Nicolay, J. P. Jensen, Wm. Brown, A. Deakin, B. Stone, W. King, Captains Heater, Macaulay, McLane, McLeod, McKell, Herald, Keeffe, Hackett, Gould, McDougall, Steward, Magnusen, Foley, C. Cox and W. Cox were also aboard. They had been up north engaging Indian crews. Crews were engaged at \$3 a canoe, which is \$1 less than last year. The Indians are still porting, but are reported to be behaving themselves a little better than in their usual wont.

The Maude brought down a quantity of paper from the Albion Paper Mills. The Maude leaves for West coast points Monday night. She will probably have a great load of freight.

THE MILITARY VISITORS.

General Herbert Inspected the School of Instruction Last Night. Major-General Herbert and the officers who are accompanying him on his trip, spent last evening at the drill hall of the B. C. B. G. A. General Herbert inspected the school of instruction and expressed himself as very much pleased with the proficiency shown. Speaking afterwards he commended the men for their interest in attending the school and the amount of work they have done since it started. The general also visited the company quarters, officers' room, examined the books and made a general inspection of the whole place. He was gratified at the excellent order in which he found everything. To-day General Herbert is meeting Lieut.-Col. Peters, D. A. G., and Col. Lake, quartermaster-general, is paying a similar visit to Captain A. W. Jones. It is stated that the reason that the B. C. B. G. A. was not called out for a review and inspection was that drills had been suspended for several months pending the completion of the session of the school of instruction, and it would be unfair to expect them to turn out for such an ordeal without any preparation at all.

The military visitors leave to-morrow night for the Mainland. They will remain there for a few days and then start on their journey east.

Diminished Animals. It is really surprising how many good animals are born diminished through slips or strains. In most cases only a slight lameness exists at first, and if Dick's Liniment were at once applied this would be cured, but even when lumps have formed they can be removed by Dick's Blister. It cures Curbs, Spavins, Ringbones and like blemishes.

Catarrh-Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

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

Advertisement for The Cook's Puzzle. Text: "The Cook's PUZZLE. How to avoid sodden pastry? The PROBLEM is SOLVED by the production of our NEW SHORTENING COTTOLINE. Which makes light, crisp, healthy, wholesome pastry. Mrs. M. E. Bride, Marion Harland, and other expert cooking authorities endorse COTTOLINE. YOU can't afford to do without COTTOLINE." Image: A woman cooking.

Vertical advertisement for a medicine. Text: "GRAPH HONE... FOR INVALIDS AND Convalescents... FOR STRENGTH TO ALL... from Lord Dunraven Grant last Saturday... up is purely a challenge... valuable as such... match for it, may reject it... By a cable of Dec... to accept a challenge on the squadron would give... on the terms of... out conditions... We will... 15th for an official... and fix the first... from the receipt of their... advance date if possible... (read) Smith, Chairman... 's up committee to-day... dispatch which was for... Grant of the Royal... at Cowes, declining the... proposal with regard to... American's cup, and in... that the committee... till January 15th for... of the squadron on the... of gift... WERE WRECKED... Garcia of San Francisco... the Crew Unknown... Dec. 17.-Mail advices... bring the first news of... schooner Garcia near the... Bay, lines being down... discovered on Monday... through the breakers... lion rocks. Fragments... all along the beach... ked up bearing the name... Francisco," but it was... oyed in building up... boats stove in... several articles of wearing... cked up. There was... ing whether she had been... striking or whether all... perished during the night... of the vessel did not... crew had left her by... She was a large cen... ner, flat-bottomed and... was in the lumber trade... ON COTTON... Duties on Cotton Ship... from England... Dec. 17.-At a meeting of... council to-day a bill was... posing certain duties on... to effect immediately, so... would receive the benefit... shipments of cotton from... It quickly cures... Burns, Bruises, Blisters, Bunions, Swellings, Ulcers, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Pimples, Pustules, Dissected Tendons, Contracted Muscles, and all Lameness and Soreness... ts for B. C.

icate the persons with whom they had interviews, and these statements would have called for a contradiction if untrue. And what are the statements made by these two gentlemen? They tell us that in several counties they visited an annexation feeling prevails, and that that annexation feeling is due to the burdens which this tariff has imposed on the people of this country.

We find that in the county of Bruce, these gentlemen report in substance the Globe as follows: "The farmers are restless and discontented. There is some annexation feeling. A desire for freer trade, especially with Great Britain."

Mr. Cockin, in his letter winding up his tour, says:

"I desire to write at greater length on the question of annexation and the attitude of a certain minority in our midst regarding it. Mr. Atkinson and myself have each been pitched into by annexationists and Conservatives alike. The former charge us with the 'suppression veri'; the latter with the 'sugestio falsi.' Nothing could be more unfair than such charges. Wherever I have found genuine annexation feeling, such has been mentioned. But it so happens that converts to annexation are claimed where an honest investigation has proved conclusively that a disposition to accept annexation has been the mere outcome of an irritating condition of affairs which latter is capable of a satisfactory readjustment. Such readjustment secured, we should hear nothing more of annexation from these men. This being the case no honest man can term these annexationists. I admit that such are the stuff out of which annexationists might be fashioned. As I remarked in my Paisley letter, 'there are hundreds of men on the fence, and their backs are toward Canada,' but one good harvest and satisfactory harvest would turn these men to the right-about in double-quick time. These men say: 'We prefer to live under the old flag, but if we cannot get free trade without annexation, well, we shall have to accept annexation.' There are many such in Bruce and other counties, but no reasonable man will call them annexationists. They are simply men who are dissatisfied, or, if you will, men disheartened to such an extent by the present policy of the government that they are ready to sacrifice their patriotism to the nearer claims of the hearth and the home. We city men may sneer at such a lack of higher patriotism, but we may well reserve our sneers until we have been similarly tried."

I am asked to state the duty (on agricultural implements) and it is as well I am able to answer that question, or else I would have to go down foot. It is 35 per cent. My hon. friend may not think that a very high duty. I differ from him. I say it is an enormous duty. It is not a duty for revenue. We know what the revenue tariff of this country has been. The highest tariff we ever reached for revenue purposes was 17-1/2 per cent, and when you double that by our stroke and make a man pay \$135 for a \$100 article, do you mean to say he is not paying an enormous duty? But he is paying it on every possible article: binders, threshers, ploughs, seeders, harrows, furniture—perhaps he is not permitted to have household furniture, except such as he can tinker up in his own workshop—cutlery, clothing, blankets, harness, what is it the farmer does not pay duty on?

I am speaking of the large implements. Take for instance, the province of Manitoba, and let us just see what duty the farmer has to pay in that province. I find, taking the last importations into that province, that he imported agricultural implements to the value of \$278,036, on which he paid in duty \$97,836. In that small province, that is the direct and positive duty the farmer has paid on the revenues of this country, and yet we are to be told that he goes free of duty. Now, my information varies, and hon. gentlemen coming from that province will be able to set me right, if I am wrong, but my information is that about one-third of the implements used in that country are imported. Take harvesters, 659 were imported in one year; mowers, 523; sulkeys and ploughs, 1844; threshers and separators, 136. The hon. gentleman says no hon. member doubts better means of information than I have, but my information is that there is not more than two-thirds of the agricultural implements used in that country purchased from the domestic manufacturers. That one-third which is imported is taxed to what extent? Why, how many farmers are there in that country? What is a fair calculation as to the number of farmers in the province of Manitoba? Any hon. gentleman working that out for himself and making the division, will at once see what proportion of taxation the farmer of Manitoba has to pay directly to the revenue. But we are told that the same farmer who buys these articles and pays this duty, could get the same articles for less price made at home. Why, then, does he not buy them? Why does a man give \$185 for a harvester or a binder, if he can get the same article, manufactured by Masses, Harris and others, for \$150? There is only one answer to that. These men are not paying \$35 more simply for the pleasure of it and for the purpose of sitting on an American machine. The answer is, of course, that the American machine suits their purpose better and has better value. The farmer is content to pay \$180 for an article, notwithstanding he can get it at \$150, because the dealer article lasts longer and suits him better. Now, sir, I think it would be perfectly true to say that these farmers who are buying the home implements are paying on an average just three times the sum which I have mentioned; that is, for years past, instead of paying \$100,000 into the public revenues, they are paying \$300,000, of which \$200,000 go into the pockets of the manufacturers. But sir, that is not the only article. Barbed wire is a most important article for the farmers. We have been flooded with petitions in

favor of the removal of the duty on barbed wire. What is the history of barbed wire? In that country they have no wood or other material for fencing, and they have to use barbed wire. That being so, one would have thought the government would have jumped at the opportunity to place barbed wire on the free list. It is a raw material of the farmer. The farmers all over the Dominion are petitioning against the duty on this article. The production and sale of this article is regulated by a combine which fixes the price and determines the quantity, and which I declare, upon the responsibility of a member of this house, is regulated by a solemn bond and instrument which limits the output and tells the different manufacturers at what prices they are to sell. In the United States the same article can be got wholesale for \$2.25 per hundred; galvanized, \$2.75 per hundred; the wholesale price is \$4.50, and the retail, \$4.75 per hundred. I would like to know what benefit the consumers, the farmers, are gaining from it; I would like any hon. gentleman to say that he believes he is right in postponing relief for one day or for one hour after the facts have been brought to the notice of the government. The information that I state here has been obtained from a gentleman upon whom I have a right to rely, and I believe it represents the case correctly. He says:

"There are three barbed wire factories in the east and one in Winnipeg. All four have joined by agreement and made a money deposit by way of penalty whereby each is bound to obey the commands of a certain board. This board fixes the quantity of wire which each company may send into this province, and binds the company here to a limited output. The territory of Canada is also divided up in a certain manner and one is not to take trade in the presence of another. The price at which all these sell is fixed and the paternal government by duties compels the granger here to buy from these companies. Any one of these companies could produce all the wire used in Canada, and as a result, our company here is shut down more than half the time, but the price permits it and makes profitable the enclosed idleness."

That is the history of barbed wire. But, sir, that is not the only thing that the farmer has to complain of. The increased cost by reason of the tariff which excludes the foreign manufacturers—I have not figured at the percentage—goes to the benefit of the manufacturers, and does not go to the revenue of this country. If ever there was a complete case made out with reference to any article under the tariff, that case has been made out in relation to barbed wire. Now, the same difference will be found in regard to axes. We have a duty on axes, and the same difference has been meted out. That measure of relief, as I understand the statement made by experienced members of the house, gives to each farmer \$1 a year. The reduction from 25 per cent. to 12-1/2 per cent., means, to the average farmer, \$1 a year, but leaves him to continue paying what he has been paying on his agricultural implements and other goods which are to him raw material of production, in addition to the enormous duties which we all have to pay on articles of clothing, and so on. He has this sop thrown to him in order to keep him quiet for a time—\$1 a year. But, sir, the farmer's case has not all been stated, and I desire to state it on both sides, and to give every advantage that can be given to the position that benefits the farmer. Sir, the farmer is protected. The hon. gentleman who generally sits behind me, but whom I do not now see in his place, has always been very strong in his representations that the farmer was the best protected man in the country. Well, sir, under the protection, undoubtedly, in my riding my advocacy of the national policy was not so much with a view to establishing great industries—tall chimneys and that kind of thing—it was because the farmers of that part of the Dominion had to meet the active competition of the United States, the western farmer, because the home market and the lumber camps were flooded with the produce of western farmers—corn, beef, pork, etc.—and I desired to retain that market for the farmer, as, undoubtedly, the farmer was entitled to retain it, if he was to be subjected to the increased duties imposed. But it is well to estimate the value of the home market. Let us see here, face to face with the hon. gentlemen who hold different views, what this protective policy, so far as the farmer is concerned, is worth. I do not think my hon. friends will quarrel with me, when I say that I have taken the years 1877 and 1878, the last years in which the importation of farm produce reached high water mark. In the first year the importation was \$14,194,181, and in the latter about \$13,736,525. The average for both \$13,942,853. Now, sir, that has been curtailed, no doubt, by the high duties we have imposed. In 1891 the importation of products of the farm was reduced to \$2,740,253, and in 1892 to \$1,824,206, the average being \$2,282,231. So that the farmer is getting the home market to the extent of \$11,660,622, so far as the products of the farm are concerned. I take the figures which the finance minister gave us to the extent to which the farmer is getting the benefit of the National Policy in respect of meats, and I find that to be \$1,011,144. Altogether, therefore, the benefit to the farmer of the market secured to him by these duties is \$12,671,766. Now I want to know, supposing the farmer gets the benefit of the market to the extent of \$12,750,000 for his products, how much better off is he? That is the question. The duties do not increase the farmer's output. He does not grow a bushel more of corn or oats; he does not produce one solitary stem additional by reason of this policy. The difference is that whereas before his products would have been forced out of the country in order to find a market, under the present

system a greater proportion of the products are retained in the country and consumed here.

If these goods did not come in, all I can say is that to the extent they did not come in the farmer is benefited. But I will take the finance minister's statement, according to which the result was some over \$1,000,000, so we have now \$12,000,000. Now the best way, perhaps, is to take the farmer's output. I find that the farmer's output for the province of Ontario is \$260,000,000 per annum. Now if you take that sum and say that for that \$200,000,000 he is able to sell \$12,000,000 worth more at home than he would but for the National Policy, you have the measure of the benefit which the farmer derives. What is that? Is it 5 per cent., or 7 per cent., or 10 per cent.? As we know the price of most these articles the farmer has to sell is regulated by the export demand, to what extent is the farmer benefited by the farmer of this country is benefited by this \$12,000,000 of home markets? If you put it at 10 per cent.—I do not think any person would put it higher—what do you get? You get a better price for the farmer of about \$1,250,000 more for his produce. Divide that among the number of farmers in Canada, and what have you got? Why, sir, about \$1 a head; so that, dividing the number of farmers by the result in the manner I have stated, the farmer gets, to that extent alone, advantages of somewhere about \$1 a head on the average.

I estimate the number of farmers from the census of 1881, with 12 per cent. added, assuming that the farmer has increased in number at the same pace with the rest of the population, and I divide that number into \$1,250,000, which is the outside sum, I think, which any fair-minded man will attribute as possible benefit to be derived from the home market.

(To be continued.)

THE BARBER'S STORY.

LONG HOURS AND CONSTANT STANDING BROUGHT ON KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Forced to Quit Work and Feared That He Would Have to Drop His Trade—How He at Last Found a Cure.

From the Stratford Beacon.

Among the residents of Stratford there is probably none better known or more highly respected than Mr. James E. Smith, the Ontario street tinsorial artist. Mr. Smith is also well known in Toronto, in which city he worked for several years in a Yonge street barber shop. To a reporter of the Beacon, who is a customer of his, the affable barber recently told of his recovery from a late very severe illness. He had, he said, for some years been afflicted with a weak back, so much so that at times if he stooped he could not regain an upright position unassisted, and as for lifting anything, that was out of the question. "For years," to use Mr. Smith's own words, "I could not carry a scuttleful of coal." He had, so the physicians whom he consulted told him, disease of the kidneys, but they failed to cure him. He grew weak at length and rapidly lost flesh. Quite frequently he would be obliged to give up work for a week and take to his bed. He lost his appetite, his nerves were unsteady, and he could not possibly hope to continue longer at his trade. "Customers of the barber shop," he said, "do not care to be shaved by a man whose hand trembles." He had been in bed for some time undergoing treatment, when one morning his wife said to him, "Jim, I've got a new medicine I want you to try." It was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she had. He objected to more medicine, as invalids will do, but at length, as sent for usually are, he was guided by his wife. "But mind you," he said, "I had no faith in the pills; I only took them to please my wife." It was fortunate he did so, for he was soon back at work, and taking several boxes of the medicine he was stronger than he had been for several years. Within two months after beginning to take Pink Pills he felt like a new man and had gained over twenty pounds in weight. "There is certainly no healthier looking man in the city today than Mr. Smith. Since his restoration to health by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he has recommended the remedy to many of his friends, and has yet to hear of a case where the remedy faithfully tried was found wanting. In cases like that of Mr. Smith Pink Pills furnish a speedy and effective cure, indeed they do in all cases dependent upon a poor or water condition of the blood or impaired nervous forces. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other remedies fail. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Under no circumstances are the genuine Pink Pills sold in bulk but only in boxes, the wrapper around which is printed in red ink and bears the full trade mark, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' Pills offered in any other form, no matter what color, are worthless imitations.

The rhinoceros has a perfect passion for wallowing in the mud, and is usually covered with a thick coat of it.

It is believed by microscopists that the highest powers of their instruments have not yet revealed the most minute forms of animal life.

European marmots remain dormant during the winter. Before becoming torpid they generally cement the entrance to their dwelling.

The eye-axe of Madagascar is remarkable chiefly for its eyes, which are larger in proportion to its size than those of any other creature.

It is said that the flesh on the fore-quarters of the beaver resembles that of land animals, while that of the hind-quarters has a fishy taste.

To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes:
"During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty,
WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT
gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk.

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

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

D. C. FRASER AT HALIFAX.

The Giant Member for Guysboro on the Tory Policy.

At the Liberal meeting in Halifax recently Mr. D. C. Fraser made a vigorous speech, which the Chronicle thus reports:

He said that in view of the nearness of a general election now is the time to discuss public questions calmly and intelligently. He laid down the axioms that increase of population is the legitimate index of prosperity; that labor is the creature of wealth, that the increase in the number of those who produce by labor indicates the degree of prosperity enjoyed by the country; that the government admitted the humiliating character of the census returns, and put up George Johnson, the statistician, to give two remarkable explanations. The small increase Mr. Johnson said was due to the decline in early marriages and in the increasing tendency to celibacy; that is, "you don't get married soon enough, and you don't get married at all." As an explanation of this state of affairs he said that the increase in the number of the increasingly complex conditions of life and the spread of education fitting women for many new employments, rendered them so independent that they didn't want to get married. It was necessary, he said, to give a humorous elucidation of the government's extraordinary explanation of the decline in population elicited thunders of applause.

He had recently been in the Northwest, a country boundless, possessed of almost everything requisite to make a country great—superior to the states south of the international boundary line; and yet the increase of population in Dakota was greater than the whole population of Canada west of Lake Superior. Why was this? Bad land regulations, land locked up in the hands of monopolies, onerous freight rates on the farms, and onerous taxation on the farmers' agricultural implements and household supplies.

His description of the quartette headed by Tupper, which recently visited this province was inimitable—especially his description of Wallace leading a forlorn hope to England to upset the home of our country greatly depends. We have a leader to whose name, after over twenty years of public life, not a suspicion of a scandal attaches—a pure, able and honorable leader—Wilfrid Laurier, whose gathering, whom we follow with the conviction that we have no need to explain or apologize for any word or act of his. Under such a leader, animated by pure and noble motives, in contrast with the sordid selfishness of protectionism and the grab game of Toryism, let us go forward to victory and redeem our country from the incubus and blight that has rested on it for fifteen years.

DEBS CONVICTED.

The Labor Leader Gets Six Months—Other Defendants Sentenced.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Eugene Debs, president of the A. R. U., has been found guilty of contempt and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for his connection with the recent railway strikes. The rest of the defendants received three months, with the exception of McVein, who has not been sentenced yet.

In his decision Judge Woods reviews the case against Debs and others at length. He says the defendants, besides denying that any violation of the injunction had been proved against them, asserted that the injunction was invalid on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. Without going into details, Judge Woods continues, "The charge made against the defendants was that they were engaged in a conspiracy to hinder and interrupt interstate commerce and the carriage of the mails on the roads centering in Chicago." The judge here quotes a number of law authorities on what constitutes a public nuisance, and further quotes the law to show that the federal courts have authority to protect highways of interstate commerce. The right of the federal government to obtain an injunction against the defendants was also asserted upon the grounds of proprietary rights in the mails. Judge Woods, in referring to the contention of the defendants that the act of congress of July 2nd, 1890, is directed at capital and not at organizations of labor in any form, holds that combinations are condemned by the act not only in case of trusts, but in whatever form they tend to restrain trade. He declares that the purpose of Debs and his associates to paralyze the interstate commerce of the country is conclusively shown, and he holds them guilty of conspiracy under the act of July 2, 1890.

Canadian News.

Sandwich, Ont., Dec. 14.—Joseph Truskey was executed here to-day for the murder of Constable William Lindsay, of Comber, on May 3 last.

Many birds have the trick of tumbling along on the ground ahead of a sportsman in order to draw him away from their nests.

AN ODD DEFENCE.

Admiral of Hull Claim There is no Law Against Hoodlums in Quebec.

Body the Match Millionaire Sues to Recover \$100,000 from His Daughter.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—In addition to the charges sent out in the cabinet Dr. McEwen has been given a seat without portfolio.

E. B. Eddy, of Hull, has started a suit against his daughter, Mrs. Beary, for \$100,000 for properties held in her name. He says that the property is his, although put in her name. She has left her home with Eddy and taken up her residence on the property.

The mayor and aldermen of Hull, who have been hoodlums, put in a defence that there is no law against the same in the province of Quebec.

WAR IN THE EAST.

Regrettable Excesses at Port Arthur That Were Excusable.

London, Dec. 19.—The Central News correspondent at Tientsin telegraphs: "Pekin is now under military control. Chinese soldiers are guarding the foreign legations and patrolling the streets. There are sixty military tents around the legations." Tatal Kung, Admiral Ting, four generals who commanded at Port Arthur, and General Yeh have been ordered to Peking for punishment.

The Times correspondent in Hiroshima says that foreign correspondents in the Japanese army who have returned there agree that there were regrettable Japanese excesses at Port Arthur, but that the conduct of the Japanese was excusable, being paralleled in the best European armies. The Japanese civil executive at Port Arthur has issued stringent regulations for the protection of inhabitants who are returning to their homes. Many are being fed by the Japanese. Admiral Ting was arrested for failing to defend the Port Arthur dockyard.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The Japanese legation this evening received a telegram from the Japanese headquarters at Hiroshima which reads as follows: "The third division of the first army took Hai-Mo-Ching on December 12th, and occupied Hai-Cheng on December 13th. Both places are on the route to New Chang and Liao Yang." The legation here regards these victories as very important ones.

MINE ON FIRE.

Flames Keep Miners Out of the Newcastle Mines.

Seattle, Dec. 20.—The Newcastle mine at Coal creek is still on fire, and the great volumes of smoke and gas issuing from it show that the coal is burning viciously, and the loss of the entire property, valued at \$500,000, is threatened. The miners, under Superintendent Corey, are fighting the demon from the surface as best they can, for it is going to certain death to attempt to descend the mines just now.

General Manager C. J. Smith was greatly troubled over the accident. When asked if he had yet received any information upon which he could make a reasonable estimate of the damages, he said that he has not.

"Mr. Corey is at the mine," said Mr. Smith, "and we are at work still drenching the mine with water. The closing up of the air vents and the steam will probably soon put the fire out. The fact is that we cannot tell anything of the extent of the fire and loss, and must wait until we can get the fire out and can make an examination."

FAMILY HOME.

Establishment of a Home in the City of Glasgow.

London, Dec. 20.—The latest development in the municipal socialism for which Glasgow is fast becoming famous occurred to-day in the breaking of ground for a "family home" to be erected by the city improvement trust, an outgrowth of the city council, for the shelter of poor widows and widowers with young families. The home will be constructed on the latest and most improved system of model lodging houses. It will contain a number of common halls for cooking, dining and general purposes, and two hundred living rooms, one of which will be reserved exclusively for each family. The get-by-laws adopted by the city council say in decidedly blunt language that the home will be available for respectable widows and widowers only, "and not for married couples or for outcasts or loafers."

GERMAN KNIGHTS.

Considering a Proposition to Break Away From the Order.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 20.—Officers of the local German lodge of the Knights of Pythias are in correspondence with the other German lodges throughout the country looking to the holding of a national conference for the purpose of founding a new order similar to that of the Knights, but to be composed exclusively of Germans, and the proceedings to be transacted in the German tongue. This is an outcome of the action of the

supreme lodge in amending its constitution so as to require all work in the subordinate lodges to be done in the English language. The lodge in question was desirous of allying itself with a new beneficial society, and had made arrangements accordingly to transfer its property and paraphernalia, but it was stopped by an injunction issued by Chancellor McGill, and which established a precedent.

ANNEXATION RESOLUTION.

An Invitation From America Not Likely To Be Accepted.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The following is the text of the Canadian resolution introduced yesterday by Senator Gallinger: "Whereas, we believe that the political union of the two English speaking communities who now occupy and control North America will deliver the continent from danger of war and securely dedicate it to industrial peace and progress, lessen the cost of government and defence, insure the rapid development of its boundless natural resources, enlarge its domestic and foreign commerce, unite all interests in creating a systematic development of its means of internal communication with the sea-board by rail and water east and west; protect and preserve its wealth, resources, privileges and opportunities as the undisturbed heritage of old; immensely add to its influence, prestige and power; promote, extend and perpetuate government by the people and remove forever the causes most likely to seriously disturb cordial relations and kindly intercourse with the mother land; therefore be it resolved, that we invite the Canadian people to cast in their lot with their own continent, and assure them that they shall have all the contentment can give them. We will respect their freedom of action and welcome them when they desire it in an equal and honorable union."

THE DEAD PREMIER.

Arrangements for the Embarkation of the Remains.

London, Dec. 19.—Arrangements have been completed for the removal of the body of Sir John Thompson. The body will be taken to the mortuary chapel on Saturday morning, and will leave Victoria station for Portsmouth on a special train. On arriving at Portsmouth the body will be received by the Roman Catholic bishop of Portsmouth, the mayor and other officials of Portsmouth, and a guard of honor composed of sailors and marines, and will be immediately taken on board the cruiser Blenheim.

The body will be accompanied on the passage of the Blenheim from Portsmouth to Halifax by Sir Charles Tupper and Senator Sanford. Tupper has received the diploma of honorary fellowship in the Royal Scottish Geographical Society as a mark of appreciation for his recent address upon the economic progress of Canada.

WASHINGTON WIRINGS.

Rear-Admiral Walker's Hawaiian Correspondence Before the Senate.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The correspondence between the navy department and Admiral Walker relating to the Hawaiian republic was presented to the senate to-day. Walker was ordered to resign last week. Admiral Irving in Honolulu and make a survey of Pearl harbor and post himself on Hawaiian affairs. In case of any civil war on the island growing out of an attempt to restore the queen he was admonished to assume a neutral attitude, but to protect the lives and property of all non-participating Americans. In his letter Walker reviews the political events from the time of his arrival, all of which has already been covered in press dispatches. The most remarkable of the admiral's letters is one written at sea under date of August 17th, while on his return home from Honolulu on board the Philadelphia. In this he says he had given orders to have the Philadelphia ready to sail from Honolulu on August 8th, having previously learned that the British warship Champion, then at Honolulu, was to sail on the 5th to take cable soundings. The admiral goes on to say that as soon as it was learned that the Philadelphia was to sail on the 8th the British minister determined to detain the Champion, and add:

"The chances of any disturbance taking place through the action of the royalists on the departure of the Philadelphia were considerably increased by the significant detention of the Champion." The admiral continues that he determined to delay his departure until the 11th at least, when the Australian mail was due. In the meantime the English minister to Hawaii, Mr. Wodehouse, who was an intense royalist, was relieved by Captain Hawes, who arrived on the steamer Arawa. This, Walker says, changed the situation, and the Philadelphia sailed on the 12th. Walker says Pearl harbor offers the finest site for a coaling station on the Pacific.

Arguments began in the supreme court to-day in the case of the state of California against the Southern Pacific railway company to recover the water front of the city of Oakland, Cal.

The foreign relations committee to-day decided to favorably report to the senate the treaty recently negotiated with Japan.

In the house the currency bill was taken up in committee of the whole and Johnson spoke against it.

TEN OVERDUE VESSELS.

Over Three Hundred Lives Depend Upon Their Safe Arrival in Port.

Four Vessels Loaded With Nainaimo Coal Among the Missing.

San Francisco, Dec. 20.—There are now ten ships overdue on this coast and 300 lives depend upon their safe arrival. The vessels now in the overdue list and which have been long enough out to warrant apprehension for their safety, are the steamer Montserrat, 14 days from Nainaimo; steamer Keweenaw, 13 days from Nainaimo; bark Germania, 14 days from Seattle; bark Columbia, 14 days from Port Blakeley; ship J. B. Brown, 17 days from Nainaimo; bark Sea King, 16 days from Nainaimo; schooner Mary and Ida, 16 days from Shoal Water Bay; ship Red Rock, 14 days from San Francisco to Portland; ship Glenil, 16 days from San Francisco to Portland; bark Dominion, 15 days from San Francisco to Puget Sound.

Little or no hope is entertained by shipping and tug boat men for the safety of the steamers Montserrat and Keweenaw and the ships Columbia and Germania. The crews of the four vessels number about 90 persons, and the consensus of maritime opinion is that they went down with the vessels, in the same manner as did the late ill-fated Ivanhoe. Some people, however, cling to the opinion that the Columbia will turn up safely, for the reason that she had been long vessels coming up the coast would have encountered quantities of floating lumber. She was seen by a British vessel on the day after she left Clallam Bay, off Cape Flattery, heading to the west before a brisk wind from the east. It is improbable that she got around and reached the coast again, though she might have done so if she became disabled and tried to return to the straits. Again, later reports from Cape Flattery say that the lumber that was reported cast ashore north of Ozeatt river has been there for two or three weeks, and may have been the jettisoned deck load of some outward bound vessel. These surmises are, however, of a very dubious character and easily succumb to the cold belief that the missing ships and their crews will never again come into an earthly port. There is hardly a port on the Pacific coast but where some of the missing men are well known, and a general feeling of sorrow for their presumed unfortunate ending.

Of the lost vessels the Montserrat, perhaps, is the most widely known. She first came into notoriety three or four years ago, when she began "black-birding" in the South Pacific seas. The coffee planters of Central America engaged natives under contract to work the plantations, but the wording of the contracts made them little more than slaves. Under various pretexts the natives were coaxed on board, and then under sign contracts were taken to the coral island homes. Captain Ferguson, the contractor, took several hundred over to Central America in the brig Tahiti, which on the last voyage "turned turtle" and all hands were drowned. Captain Ferguson then engaged the Montserrat to complete the contract. Blackburn took about 500 natives from the Gilbert Islands to Guatemala. At one time Captain Blackburn commanded the bark Germania, which was wrecked between San Francisco and Puget Sound.

Later—the bark Germania arrived this morning, 17 days from Seattle. She is coal laden and has been met by Captain Ferguson, who says she was considerably overdue. The captain reports having had a rough voyage. There has been no sign of either of the missing colliers, Keweenaw and Montserrat up to 9 o'clock.

BOWELL'S CABINET-MAKING.

He Was Not Able to Carry Out His Own Programme.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—A. R. Dickey arrived here this morning, and after spending an hour with Premier Bowell accepted the state department. This completes the cabinet. Mr. Bowell leaves this afternoon for Montreal with the list to lay it before Lord Aberdeen for his approval. The ministers who are all here, will likely be sworn in to-morrow. The cabinet is not what Premier Bowell intended, but it was the best he was able to do under the circumstances. He is said to have wanted to get rid of Patterson, but the influence of Haggart and Tupper prevailed. Patterson's removal will, however, come, and Dr. Montague will get his place. The premier also wanted to give the agriculture portfolio to Ives, but Angers will not move until a seat on the supreme court bench is provided for him. Before the general elections there are two changes which will come.

Dr. Montague left this afternoon for Montreal to be sworn in with the other ministers.

Bowell, Ives, Tupper, Costigan and Dickey left to-day for Montreal to meet Lord Aberdeen to be sworn into office. These are all the ministers who are changing departments and who require to take the oath of office.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—The prime minister left with his new cabinet for Montreal this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Bowell will submit his list for Lord Aberdeen's approval and afterwards a special

swearing in function will be held and the new government installed. The elevation of Montague over the heads of controllers is a sore subject with Wallace and Wood, especially as it is well understood Montague is to get the first vacant portfolio. It is now clear that the controllerships are not as Sir John Macdonald said, schools of training for the cabinet.

Sir Hibbert Tupper is perfectly satisfied with the changes. As minister of justice he is said to be in direct line of succession, when Bowell steps out of the premiership. Bowell is not as strong in health as his friends would wish. The night before last he was in bed wearing a mustard plaster.

Hon. J. C. Patterson, minister of militia, had it turns out a very narrow escape from political annihilation. It was decided to drop him for Montague, but Patterson got his friends in Ontario to sign a joint letter to Bowell in his favor and so he remains. The managing director of the Conservative Conservative journal in Toronto, who was here Tuesday evening, telegraphed to his paper that Patterson had been dropped. This was after he had been talking with Haggart and Costigan. A minister says that the new cabinet will at its first meeting discuss the question of dissolution, upon which there is a division of opinion, upon which there is a division of opinion, upon which there is a division of opinion.

A RAPHAEL RESURRECTED.

Raphael's Long Lost Painting of "The Holy Family" Comes to Light.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Dec. 18.—A valuable discovery, it is believed, has been made here. Raphael's celebrated masterpiece, "The Holy Family of Loretto," was an 18th century has emerged again, after an eclipse of obscurity. A good authority on works of art has pronounced the picture to be a genuine Raphael, but how it came here remains to be revealed. Another man asked about here for several months as valueless, it has found its way to a New York collection. The old painting has lain for a number of years in the garret of the Rev. P. F. Conolly, painting by "St. Mary's" Roman Catholic church. Last spring, during house cleaning time, the picture covered with dust of several decades, was thrown into the yard as worthless. A son of Daniel Gates, the local auctioneer, saw the picture, and asking for it, was told to take it away. The boy took it to his father's shop, where it was cleaned up and put in the window. A few weeks ago, T. McCann, a local painter, saw the picture, and "taking a fancy to it," paid \$250 for it. He knew nothing of its real value until a friend from New York, who called at the house, offered him \$250 for it, which was accepted. The painting was shipped to New York, where it was sold for \$500 and is now hanging in one of the finest collections in the country. Its real value has just been disclosed. The name of the last purchaser cannot be ascertained as the transaction is one that figures with it no honor. From what can be learned the painting is without doubt the long lost "Holy Family of Loretto." How it came to Perth Amboy it is hard to guess. It was undoubtedly at one time part of the Egglewood collection, which, when the Spring family was at its zenith, was one of the best and oldest collections in the country. Civil war and business troubles reversed the fortunes of that family and the collection was scattered about the country. The most laudible explanation and the only one that is given by Father Conolly of the presence of the picture in his garret, is that it must have been brought there by one of his servants who was at one time employed on the Egglewood estate. Another theory advanced is that the painting was stolen from the studio of George Inness, which was partly destroyed by fire, and the collection was scattered about the country. The present owner claims that he has been offered \$10,000 for the old painting a number of times during the short period it has been in his possession.

MADAGASCAR SURRENDERS.

The Queen Submits to the Demands Made by France.

London, Dec. 19.—The Times correspondent in Paris telegraphs: It is stated that a telegram has arrived here announcing that the Queen of Madagascar was ready to accept unreservedly the French conditions. She has hitherto resisted, it was said, owing to her ministers' assurances that France would not make any attack. The telegram asks whether further conditions shall be imposed. The Empress de Viter, the French envoy awaits a reply before accepting the queen's submission.

CANAL COMMISSION.

To Consider the Possibility of Constructing Canals to the Ocean.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—In the senate to-day Mr. Vilas gave notice of the amendment to the sundry civil service bill providing for the appointment by the president of a commission of three persons to act with any similar commission appointed by Great Britain or by the Dominion of Canada, who shall investigate and report on the feasibility of any canal or waterway enabling vessels engaged in ocean commerce to pass to and fro between the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

The Great Bell of Westminster Will Be Told in Memory of the Premier.

Engagement Between Italian and Abyssinia Forces at Salla—Other Late News.

Bula-Pesth, Dec. 20.—The town of Oriziva was partly wrecked by a violent earthquake last evening. A number of people were injured.

Rome, Dec. 20.—The Vatican exhibits on board the Detroit will be forwarded to Rome by rail from Naples.

Rome, Dec. 20.—A Massowah dispatch says Major Toselli, commanding the Italian forces, attacked the Abyssinian chief Ratagos and his followers at Salla on the 18th and 19th and defeated him. Ratagos' loss in killed and wounded was heavy. Toselli's loss was ten killed and 22 wounded.

Madrid, Dec. 20.—In political circles here it is not believed that President Cleveland intends to increase the duty on sugar imported into the United States from Cuba in consequence of the increased Cuban duty on United States flour.

Paris, Dec. 20.—The Canadian treaty passed the senate to-day.

Paris, Dec. 20.—At to-day's sitting of the chamber of deputies the newly elected president, Brisson, delivered his inaugural address, which was well received. Brisson said the progress made by the Republic was due in a great measure to the liberty of discussion.

London, Dec. 20.—The great bell of Westminster Abbey will be tolled on Saturday in honor of the memory of Sir John Thompson.

Hanover, Dec. 20.—Herr Leuss, member of the reichstag, was convicted to-day of perjury in denying charges of adultery in divorce proceedings brought by Dr. Shuabe against the latter's wife. Herr Leuss was sentenced to three years penal servitude and five years deprivation of his civil rights.

MAY REMAIN MINISTER.

Mr. Harty Will Have Another Chance in Kingston.

Kingston, Dec. 20.—The Harty-Smythe election trial took an unexpected turn yesterday by the introduction of a charge that was not included on the regular list. William Langdon, an agent of Dr. Smythe, paid George Hunter \$5 for the purpose of conveying his father-in-law from Deseronto to vote. The judge decided that this action on the part of Langdon was a misdemeanor, therefore Dr. Smythe was acquitted. The cross suit against Mr. Harty was withdrawn on the understanding that the bill of costs against Dr. Smythe will not exceed \$300.

Winnipeg, Dec. 20.—City Clerk Brown yesterday in the presence of a score of electors made the official declaration of the results of Tuesday's municipal contest. The figures as revised by the clerk were announced as follows: For mayor Alderman Gilroy received 1684 and Mr. Alex. McMicking 1688.

W. A. Hastings, of Montreal, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling company, who is here, says it is the intention of the company to build thirteen elevators in Manitoba and the Territories next spring to meet the increasing demands for grain storage facilities. Six of these will have a capacity of forty thousand bushels each; six others will be capable of holding from ten thousand to sixteen thousand bushels each, and another will be a large receiving elevator, located at a central point. One of the largest will be built at Portage in Prairie.

The by-law to raise \$225,000 by debentures to construct a system of water works for fire protection was defeated. There has been another rise in the price of flour, accounted for by the fact that millers are compelled to pay higher prices for the grades of wheat they desire.

The Tribune announces that private messages from Ottawa to western politicians say that Mr. Search will be appointed lieutenant-governor before the close of the year and Postmaster Hargrave will be superannuated. A. W. Ross being appointed to the position.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 20.—Hon. David McLeellan, registrar of St. John, and ex-provincial secretary, died to-day, aged 56.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—Mrs. Spencer, who lives in a room with her two daughters, was found lying on the floor with a gash in her skull. When she regained consciousness she said two men entered the room while she was alone and improperely conducted themselves. She started out for help; they followed, and one struck her a murderous blow with a hatchet in an attempt to kill her. She thinks one man was named Williams and can identify them both. Williams was sober, but the other man was drunk.

IS STEVENSON DEAD.

Relations of the Novelist Do Not Believe the Report.

Edinburgh, Dec. 20.—Doctor Balfour, uncle of the novelist Stevenson, has written a letter in which he says the relatives of Novelist Stevenson do not believe that he is dead, but that his wife is. Mrs. Stevenson, Dr. Balfour writes, had been treated for aneurism of the brain in Scotland.

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

& CO., and Hatters, et.

MEDICAL.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 21.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

The minister of finance labored hard to put a good face on provincial affairs yesterday, but the performance was far from satisfactory even from his own point of view. It practically amounted to a confession that the finances had been going from bad to worse, until now the yawning hole in the money box has to be filled with another loan. More than that, though Mr. Turner does not seem to have thought upon the point, the taxes are increasing in weight and the people of the province are none too patient under the burden. At the end of the financial year 1893-94 there was a deficit of \$330,000, though Mr. Turner had in his 1893 budget speech calculated on a balance of about \$100,000 remaining over. What the shortage in the current year's operations will be the minister of finance seemed afraid yesterday to estimate closely, but he spoke of an over-expenditure of \$250,000, a possible falling off in the revenue and a heavy overdraft. The particulars remain to be filled in by actual results. Perhaps the minister was not to be severely blamed for lacking courage to go into the figures more closely in such an untoward situation. The estimates for the current year showed a probable deficit of over \$100,000, the amount of the supposed surplus from last year being left out of account. If to this we add the \$250,000 of over expenditure and the probable falling off in the revenue it is not unreasonable to suppose that a \$500,000 deficit will appear next June. Then for next year the estimates as submitted show a prospective deficit of \$300,000, and it is morally certain that this will be increased by the actual operations, for the revenue will be less and the expenditure more than the minister is now willing to set down. We may safely reckon on a \$400,000 shortage at the very least. Thus the three years' deficits aggregate about \$1,250,000, which must be met by the raising of the new loan now officially promised. What will the possible lenders say when they are invited to purchase the new stock? Is it not likely that they will ask a few questions as to the governmental extravagance which leads to the necessity of such frequent borrowings?

AN ATTACK ON THE CITIES.

Premier Davie misses few opportunities of showing his anxiety to have the provincial government take a hand in the direction of the affairs of cities. The smallest excuse for an investigating satisfies him, as shown in the case of the old men's home and like trifling matters concerning some of the other cities. But the premier goes a long step further in the precious bill which he styles "an act relating to the government of cities." It might better have been given the title "An act to throw the government of cities entirely into the hands of the Davie government." The proposal in brief is that the government of any city may be put into the hands of commissioners appointed by the ministry if the change is petitioned for by 30 persons entitled to a vote on money by-laws and the petition is endorsed at the polls by a majority of those who have the right to vote on such by-laws. When the awful mess into which the Davie government has plunged provincial affairs is kept in mind it might presumably be supposed that not even 50 men would be found in any city so foolish as to ask that its business be entrusted to the government's tender mercies. It would be much more to the point if some superior power could rescue the province from the pit into which the Davie combination's incompetence and crookedness have thrust it. No city wants a series of deficits, an increase of debt and a heavier burden of taxation brought upon it by the squandering of its money. Nevertheless that absurd bill should happen to become law the government might be able to find 50 of its creatures in each one of the cities ready to petition in the prescribed fashion, and by some accident or neglect the odious form of government proposed might be forced on the community. The restriction of the voting privilege would enlarge the possibility. If the bill provided for commissioners to be elected by the people it would not be so bad, but what would the prospects of a city be if placed in the grip of Davie's creatures? How profitable would it be to secure this boon in exchange for the privilege of self-government? The people should remember that if the bill becomes law it will enable a few mal-contented or manipulators to put them to a large amount of trouble and expense. They should demand that the bill be thrown aside and that the premier abandon his attack on their liberties and privileges.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Premier Bowell's cabinet does not show great changes in personnel from its predecessor. The only "new blood" is furnished by Mr. Dickey, the member for Cumberland, N. S., who takes the

portfolio of secretary of state, and Senator Ferguson, of P. E. Island, who is without portfolio. There has been a slight shuffle of offices. Sir Herbert Tupper becomes minister of justice in Sir John Thompson's place, and the ministry of marine and fisheries goes to Mr. Costigan. What difference this change will make in regard to matters of great import to British Columbians it would be hard to tell, but probably it will not be great. Premier Bowell wisely relinquishes the trade and commerce portfolio and becomes president of the council. In that office his duties will be merely nominal and he will have to carry only the premiership burden, which is quite heavy enough. The experience of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson has shown that the premiership and a department form too great a weight for one man to carry. Mr. Angers succeeds Mr. Bowell as minister of trade and commerce, and he in turn is succeeded by Mr. Ives as minister of agriculture. The full list of the ministry is as follows: Mackenzie Bowell, premier and president of the council. Sir Adolphe Caron, postmaster-general. John Costigan, minister of marine and fisheries. George E. Foster, minister of finance. Sir Herbert Tupper, minister of justice. John G. Haggart, railways and canals. J. A. Oulmet, public works. J. C. Patterson, militia and defence. T. M. Daly, interior. A. R. Angers, trade and commerce. W. B. Ives, agriculture. A. R. Dickey, secretary of state. Sir John Carling (without portfolio). Sir Frank Smith (without portfolio). Donald Ferguson (without portfolio). Dr. Montague (without portfolio). Not of the cabinet: J. J. Curran, solicitor-general. N. C. Wallace, controller of customs. J. F. Wood, controller inland revenue. This ministry shows weaker in personnel than its predecessor; there is an absence of commanding ability, and Sir John Thompson's death leaves a blank which cannot be filled up. Mr. Kenny, of Halifax, who was first offered a seat, would have been a much stronger man than Mr. Dickey. When compared with the cabinet of Sir John Macdonald that of Mr. Bowell shows a more marked decadence in character and ability. There has been a steady descent towards commonplace since the days of 1878, until now the leaders and the rank and file are pretty nearly on a level. This fact need not concern the public greatly, since the ministry will be in office for only a few months in any event.

EDITORIAL NOTES. Any reference to the favoritism shown by the Davie government to districts which return government supporters is received by the gentlemen on the government side of the house with a shrug of delight and amusement. One might rather expect right-thinking men to look grave over the exposure of corruption and crookedness. Apropos of the asylum scandal the New Westminster Columbian says: "We have reason to believe that complaints were made to the government; and we are also of the opinion that the question of the proper or improper treatment of the insane asylum patients is one of such deep gravity and legitimate interest to the community that the investigation should have been a public, instead of a star chamber, one—so that the people might know that there was nothing kept back, and that blame and punishment might be meted out impartially wherever deserved." THE EMPRESS ARRIVES. Reports of Atrocities at Port Arthur's Fall Are Fully Confirmed. The Empress of India, Capt. Marshall, eleven days from Yokohama, arrived here yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, after a very pleasant passage across the Pacific. She brought a full cargo of freight, made up largely of tea and silk, and a fair number of cabin passengers. There were 102 Chinese and 40 Japanese in the steerage. Only one Chinese and six Japanese left the ship here. Among the cabin passengers was A. E. De Guerville, war correspondent of the New York Herald and Leader, who was at the storming of Port Arthur and with the Japanese army at the other big engagements. He denies the assertion that the Japanese forgot humanity at Port Arthur, but says that the unspeakable tortures resorted to by the Chinese in their treatment of prisoners goaded them to desperation, and that they did use the sword freely. Another passenger confirmed what he said, but expressed wonder at the moderation of the Japanese. As the main army approached Port Arthur they came upon the mutilated bodies of some Japanese soldiers who had been killed during a reconnoitre. They were cut and mutilated in a manner that was bestial and brutal in the extreme. By this sickening spectacle the Japanese army marched to the storming of the beleaguered Port Arthur. They fought like lions, and the passengers who came by the Empress agree that the Japanese would have been justified in doing anything. Physicians who examined the bodies certified that some of the men had been disemboweled before they were dead. A. J. H. Carhill, of the great firm of Dodwell, Carhill & Co., arrived from Shanghai on his way to London. He was met here by agent H. E. Connon. W. H. Lobb, the new naval store-keeper who succeeds Mr. Innes, arrived on the Empress, and will at once enter upon his duties. The rest of the cabin passengers were: M. Bagally, Mr. Quackebush, Mr. Flood, Miss Catterton, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and family, Capt. Dewar, Miss C. A. Downey, T. W. Duff, Mrs. Gregory and children, Rev. W. E. Hoy, Miss Rowe, Charles, Schlee, E. R. Smith, Mr. Stevens, Miss C. Sullivan, Miss S. Sullivan and Mr. and Mrs. Taft and family.

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY

The Queen Sends Another Wreath to be Placed on Sir John's Coffin.

Blenheim to Leave Portsmouth on Friday for Halifax—The Funeral Plans.

London, Dec. 18.—The cruiser Blenheim, which is to convey the body of the late Sir John Thompson to Halifax, arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar this morning. It is now stated that the Blenheim will sail on December 21. A catafalque will be erected in the captain's cabin, where the body will remain until it reaches Halifax. The South-western railway are having a funeral coach draped and decorated for the transportation of the body to Portsmouth. The mayor and other authorities of Portsmouth will attend the ceremony of transporting the body to the Blenheim. A large case five feet square and hermetically sealed arrived at the Palace hotel yesterday from Windsor, containing a wreath from the Queen. Lord Edward P. Clinton's groom in waiting, telegraphed to Senator Sanford saying that the Queen was sending a special wreath for the state funeral of the late Sir John Thompson, and expressing the wish that the senator would take charge of it. Mrs. and Miss Sanford, wife and daughter of Senator Sanford, of Canada, accompanied Miss Thompson, daughter of the late Sir John Thompson, to the afternoon, preparatory to embarking on the White Star line steamship Majestic, which sails for New York to-morrow. Mrs. Sanford has received a message from the Queen, signed by all the members of the Queen's household, conveying to Sir John Thompson's family renewed expressions of sympathy, and particularly asking that Mrs. Sanford convey the sympathetic message to Lady Thompson.

Portsmouth, Dec. 18.—The British cruiser Blenheim, detailed to convey the remains of the late Sir John Thompson to Halifax, has arrived off Spinhead. The arrival of the Blenheim a conference took place between the admiral, Charles G. Fane, who is superintendent of the Portsmouth dockyard, Naval Constructor E. Beaton and Captain Edmund S. Poe, commander of the Blenheim. The latter offered to give up his room to be used as a mortuary chamber, in which the remains of the late Sir John Thompson would rest during their passage across the Atlantic. Later at a conference in which the commander in chief took part, it was decided that the bier measure 9 by 5 1/2 feet, and that it should be at such an elevation that the friends of the dead man in taking their place at the body, standing on a step seven inches from the deck, would be able to obtain a good view. The Blenheim for this service will be painted black. It is believed that she will be ready to sail for Halifax by Friday. The mayor of Portsmouth has offered the use of the town hall if it is deemed desirable for the body to remain in state in this city over night. The offer has been declined with thanks, and the remains will be taken on board immediately after their arrival. It has been arranged that Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, will escort the remains of the late premier to Canada on board the Blenheim. London, Dec. 18.—The Marquis of Ripon, in a letter to Sir Charles Tupper, dated December 12th, the day Sir John Thompson died, expresses sincere sympathy with him over the calamity. He says in substance that the death of the leading Canadian statesman in the palace of his sovereign, just as he was about to receive a most distinguished mark of his sovereign's appreciation, was most tragic and sad. "The circumstance will bring remembrances of those services vividly before the minds of all, and perhaps do something to mitigate the grief of his family and friends." Sir Charles Tupper, replying, thanks his lordship by a sympathetic letter, and informs him that he has forwarded the letter to Lady Thompson, who, he adds, is deeply touched by the kind sympathy evinced. Sir Charles further says that he is so much gratified by the notice of her majesty's government in sending the remains by a war ship to Halifax that he has decided to accompany the remains in a representative of the government of which the deceased was premier.

A WISE WOMAN. She Was Weak, Nervous and Dispirited and Found No Benefit from Doctors Treatment—She Was Induced to Give Pink Pills a Trial and is Again Enjoying Health.

We are often asked: "Do you think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are any good? Do you think it is right to publish those glowing accounts of cures said to be effected by the Pink Pills?" Of course, we think the Pink Pills are good, and if we did not think it right to publish the testimonials we would not do it. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that people ask such questions, when they hear stories of cures being employed to write up fictitious testimonials to the efficacy of some cheap and nasty patent medicine. The Dr. Williams' Medicine company do not follow that dishonest practice as there are few places in the Dominion where the marvellous efficacy of Pink Pills has not been proved. Their method, as our readers may have observed, is to publish interviews with representatives of reputable and well-known journals who have had persons who have been benefited by a course of Pink Pills, thus giving absolute assurance that every case published is genuine. Several such cases have come under the notice of the Canadian Evangelist, the latest being that of Mrs. T. Stephens, of 215 Hunter street, west, Hamilton. Mrs. Stephens is quite enthusiastic in her praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and is very positive that they have done her a great amount of good. Her trouble was indigestion and general debility. For about a year she was under a physician's care without deriving any benefit therefrom. About three years ago she was induced by a friend to give Pink Pills a trial. When she began their use she says she felt dreadfully tired all the time, was weak and nervous, had a pain in her chest and was very downhearted. Her father told her she looked as if she was going in "a decline." She replied that she felt that way, whether she looked it or not. It was not long after she began to take the Pink Pills before she experienced an improvement in her health and spirits. She tired feeling wore away and her strength returned. The extreme nervousness vanished and her spirits revived. It is now about two years since Mrs. Stephens ceased taking the Pink Pills. She has had no return of her former troubles during all that time. She is now strong, healthy and cheerful and is very emphatic in declaring that she owes to the Pink Pills her present satisfactory state of health and has, therefore, no hesitation in recommending them to those afflicted as she was.

PLUMPER'S PASS. Trustees Meeting—How the Government Land Office Does Its Work.

Plumper Pass, Dec. 17.—A special meeting of the board of trustees of the Mayne Island school district is convened for the 24th instant for the purpose of electing a trustee. Mr. H. Macklin, who has faithfully served as secretary to the board for a period of two years, has tendered his resignation owing to his change in locality. We are sorry to lose Macklin, and the good wishes of every one go with him in his new venture. During his term of office the school has undergone great changes, and this is mainly due to his unerring zeal with which he handles everything he undertakes. On Friday morning last, when the Princess Louise was at the wharf, a party of friends met Mr. Levan Cullison and presented him with a very handsome violin. There is to be a large gathering in the school house on Mayne Island on the 24th instant, the occasion being a terwards dance for the children and afterwards a dance for the adults. A great deal of dissatisfaction is being shown by the jurymen, who were summoned to the recent inquest on the Saturna suicide Jap, owing to their not being allowed by the government their

out of pocket expenses. The jurors who were sworn from Mayne Island and neighboring islands, were in the first place assembled at the wharf at 2 p.m., had to walk two miles across the island and full five miles to Saturna Island to view the body. They returned to the pass by the same route, where they arrived at 8 p.m. Supper was then partaken of at the Mayne Island Hotel, the inquest taking place after the meal. The evidence touching the sad death was then taken, and a few minutes after ten o'clock the jury was dismissed. It then being too late for the jurors living on adjacent islands to return to their homes, they consequently remained at the hotel, and the disallowing of these expenses is the outcome of the present trouble. It seems a pity that the government land office cannot discharge its duties in a manner satisfactory to the public. Any difficulty that arises over the disputed possession of land is left in abeyance for a period of time, with the object of getting the disputants to settle it among themselves, and thus free the department from any blame that might be attached by their making or giving their decision. An illustration of this may be given. A man pre-empted land some nine years ago and by some it is believed that he has not fulfilled the conditions required by the act. Under the circumstances the land has been lately recorded by a second party, and the usual fee paid into the office. Both parties are now informed that the matter cannot be disposed of until after the house is prorogued, thus causing a feud between the men. Each claims his right to the land. Bad feeling still exists and reached its height last week when party number two assumed full possession of the property and commenced to work on it, and it was only after No. 1 was driven off the place under the flourish of an axe that things resumed their former temperance. People now wonder how much longer the government intends letting this state of affairs exist?

AN ITALIAN SHOT. Antonio Belli Shoots and Kills His Partner and then Surrenders. Stockton, Cal., Dec. 18.—Antonio Belli was deliberately murdered at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon by Natoli, who who fired three bullets into the body of his victim with little or no warning of his intended act. Natoli and the murdered man were formerly partners in vegetable gardening on Roberts Island. Natoli furnished all the money and did most of the work. Some months or more ago they split, and Belli succeeded in getting hold of most of what little money was coming to them. He refused to give Natoli any satisfaction and many times refused to give either money or sign any paper to show that Natoli furnished money and did work. This now Belli had eaten his dinner in an Italian restaurant and had just stepped out on the sidewalk when Natoli approached. A repetition of the same old trouble occurred, and on Belli refusing to make any settlement or give Belli any paper to show for the money expended since the labor done, the latter pulled out a revolver and fired three shots at Belli, the three bullets taking effect. Belli sank on the sidewalk dead, and Natoli hastened to give himself up to the police, who were quickly on the ground. Natoli was taken to jail and locked up. It is said he has been in similar trouble before and that other dead men could be tales to tell of his passion. Both are Italians and Belli was about 45 years old.

CABINET RECONSTRUCTION. The Shuffle That Premier Bowell Will Probably Make.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell met all the ministers of the cabinet to-day in turn. He commenced seeing them early this afternoon and had interviews with all of them before 2 o'clock. Besides the fisheries department portfolios he also saw Sir Frank Smith and Sir John Carling. It would now appear that Patterson is to remain in the cabinet and that Tupper is to be called him away from the fisheries department, where he has been in bad odor all over the Dominion. It would also be promotion. By taking in Kenny, of Halifax, and giving him the marine and fisheries department that would make the cabinet complete. The controllers and solicitor-general would remain as they are. That is how matters look now.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES. News Received by Wire From All Parts of the World.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—T. Ogilvie, 25 years old, a mechanic in the employ of the Edison car shops, was found dead in bed this morning with a bullet through his breast. It was evidently a case of suicide. He was in love with a woman who was to be married on Thursday to another. Ogilvie was despondent through that, and also from the fact, just discovered, that he had consumption. Detroit, Mich., Dec. 17.—The story which had been circulated that Mayor Fingree of this city had chloroformed two horses and wanted all the city horsemen killed in like manner in order to save the expense of the animals in winter feed arose from the fact that the mayor had two old family horses chloroformed as the family did not want them to fall into strange hands. Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 17.—Clare A. Blixt, the self-confessed murderer of Catherine Ging, was arraigned in the district court to-day, and in a weak voice pleaded not guilty. The state had rather expected a plea of guilty, and asked Blixt if he understood what he was doing. He said he did, and the plea was entered. R. S. O'Dell appeared for him, Blixt having refused to see the attorneys appointed by the court to undertake his case. Portland, Ore., Dec. 17.—John A. Carr and J. D. M. Joseph, who were arrested on Saturday on the charge of jury bribing in the Kelly case, were arraigned this morning and allowed a week to plead. In the case of X. N. Steeves, jointly indicted with Kelly for the murder of George W. Sayres, the court has been trying since Thursday to get a jury. Today two were secured, making eight. There are various rumors of jury bribing in this case also. One of the jurors already accepted is said to have stated he was going to get on Steeves' jury if possible. District Attorney Hume is investigating and will bring the matter up in court. West Bay City, Mich., Dec. 18.—Another body has been taken from the ruins. The list of dead probably numbers seven. Pittsburg, Dec. 18.—Delegates representing 15,000 miners in Pittsburg district, are in session to-day. The impression is that the 45 cent rate proposed by the operators will be rejected. New York, Dec. 18.—Commissioners' taxes have been given until December 31st to purge themselves of contempt in refusing to comply with writs obtained by Gould heirs asking for review assessments on Gould Estate. FEDERATION OF LABOR. Resolution Against Compulsory Arbitration Passed. Denver, Col., Dec. 18.—A resolution against compulsory arbitration was adopted at the morning session to-day of the American Federation of Labor working men. A resolution to appropriate a thousand dollars to aid the families of strikers confined in prisons was referred to the executive council for favorable consideration. The proposed bill to be presented to congress to tax the sweating system out of existence was referred for favorable action to the executive council.

PROVINCIAL

Hon. Mr. Turner Minister of Budget

Debate on the Estimated Budget

NINETEEN. The speaker took o'clock. Prayers by lauds. Mr. McGregor from the ratepayers using the official survey. Mr. Eberts presented private bills committee rules and orders laid in connection with them. Hon. W. H. McKee a bill respecting the Mining company, O. Railway company, Works company and Fraser Valley Road committee recommendation of New Worked three more days a private bill. Res. On recommendation of the quorum committee the quorum was 10 to 7. Mr. Eberts introduced the county courts act. Mr. Williams moved contracts entered into relating to the building buildings and all laws given for the full acts. There being no motion was adopted. Mr. Prentice introduced the entitle. Hon. Mr. Martin amend the municipal. Hon. Mr. Turner proceeded to the order of the day. The estimates. Mr. Senlin held a discussion was proposed should be supplied. The expenditure from 30th, and also a request accounts committee, the house could not intelligently until the session. It was quorum to supply the request was a very opposition did not work, but they did the finances in the Hon. Mr. Turner information asked for the estimates, and he was any reason to the accounts for the 1st and October 30th impression, as during penditures were made does not come in until 31st. Mr. Prentice said committee had asked between July 1st and the officials promised early this week. Mr. Senlin discussed the final counts were before Hon. Mr. Davie said that the estimates to-day, and if the other time they should of it. He admitted two horses and wanted all the city horsemen killed in like manner in order to save the expense of the animals in winter feed arose from the fact that the mayor had two old family horses chloroformed as the family did not want them to fall into strange hands. Mr. Sword stated the finance department answers to question members of the public, and it was unfair to discuss the information was laid must be remembered supplementary estimates annual year, which accounts since July. The speaker ruled proceeded with the order a prior right over and after the finance minister his remarks the de jour. Hon. Mr. Turner, the statement he made perhaps the budget should be the last of the year. He admitted that almost exactly misrepresented by her. But the elects been lost and won, matter I will proceed may more profitably When the statement expenditure was made of June last there were \$100,000 at province, which as a normal circumstance with a liability of 9 tent of \$230,250, not to be presented to congress to tax the sweating system out of existence was referred for favorable action to the executive council.

PROVINCIAL

Hon. Mr. Turner Minister of Budget

Debate on the Estimated Budget

NINETEEN. The speaker took o'clock. Prayers by lauds. Mr. McGregor from the ratepayers using the official survey. Mr. Eberts presented private bills committee rules and orders laid in connection with them. Hon. W. H. McKee a bill respecting the Mining company, O. Railway company, Works company and Fraser Valley Road committee recommendation of New Worked three more days a private bill. Res. On recommendation of the quorum committee the quorum was 10 to 7. Mr. Eberts introduced the county courts act. Mr. Williams moved contracts entered into relating to the building buildings and all laws given for the full acts. There being no motion was adopted. Mr. Prentice introduced the entitle. Hon. Mr. Martin amend the municipal. Hon. Mr. Turner proceeded to the order of the day. The estimates. Mr. Senlin held a discussion was proposed should be supplied. The expenditure from 30th, and also a request accounts committee, the house could not intelligently until the session. It was quorum to supply the request was a very opposition did not work, but they did the finances in the Hon. Mr. Turner information asked for the estimates, and he was any reason to the accounts for the 1st and October 30th impression, as during penditures were made does not come in until 31st. Mr. Prentice said committee had asked between July 1st and the officials promised early this week. Mr. Senlin discussed the final counts were before Hon. Mr. Davie said that the estimates to-day, and if the other time they should of it. He admitted two horses and wanted all the city horsemen killed in like manner in order to save the expense of the animals in winter feed arose from the fact that the mayor had two old family horses chloroformed as the family did not want them to fall into strange hands. Mr. Sword stated the finance department answers to question members of the public, and it was unfair to discuss the information was laid must be remembered supplementary estimates annual year, which accounts since July. The speaker ruled proceeded with the order a prior right over and after the finance minister his remarks the de jour. Hon. Mr. Turner, the statement he made perhaps the budget should be the last of the year. He admitted that almost exactly misrepresented by her. But the elects been lost and won, matter I will proceed may more profitably When the statement expenditure was made of June last there were \$100,000 at province, which as a normal circumstance with a liability of 9 tent of \$230,250, not to be presented to congress to tax the sweating system out of existence was referred for favorable action to the executive council.

CABINET RECONSTRUCTION. The Shuffle That Premier Bowell Will Probably Make.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell met all the ministers of the cabinet to-day in turn. He commenced seeing them early this afternoon and had interviews with all of them before 2 o'clock. Besides the fisheries department portfolios he also saw Sir Frank Smith and Sir John Carling. It would now appear that Patterson is to remain in the cabinet and that Tupper is to be called him away from the fisheries department, where he has been in bad odor all over the Dominion. It would also be promotion. By taking in Kenny, of Halifax, and giving him the marine and fisheries department that would make the cabinet complete. The controllers and solicitor-general would remain as they are. That is how matters look now.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES. News Received by Wire From All Parts of the World.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—T. Ogilvie, 25 years old, a mechanic in the employ of the Edison car shops, was found dead in bed this morning with a bullet through his breast. It was evidently a case of suicide. He was in love with a woman who was to be married on Thursday to another. Ogilvie was despondent through that, and also from the fact, just discovered, that he had consumption. Detroit, Mich., Dec. 17.—The story which had been circulated that Mayor Fingree of this city had chloroformed two horses and wanted all the city horsemen killed in like manner in order to save the expense of the animals in winter feed arose from the fact that the mayor had two old family horses chloroformed as the family did not want them to fall into strange hands. Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 17.—Clare A. Blixt, the self-confessed murderer of Catherine Ging, was arraigned in the district court to-day, and in a weak voice pleaded not guilty. The state had rather expected a plea of guilty, and asked Blixt if he understood what he was doing. He said he did, and the plea was entered. R. S. O'Dell appeared for him, Blixt having refused to see the attorneys appointed by the court to undertake his case. Portland, Ore., Dec. 17.—John A. Carr and J. D. M. Joseph, who were arrested on Saturday on the charge of jury bribing in the Kelly case, were arraigned this morning and allowed a week to plead. In the case of X. N. Steeves, jointly indicted with Kelly for the murder of George W. Sayres, the court has been trying since Thursday to get a jury. Today two were secured, making eight. There are various rumors of jury bribing in this case also. One of the jurors already accepted is said to have stated he was going to get on Steeves' jury if possible. District Attorney Hume is investigating and will bring the matter up in court. West Bay City, Mich., Dec. 18.—Another body has been taken from the ruins. The list of dead probably numbers seven. Pittsburg, Dec. 18.—Delegates representing 15,000 miners in Pittsburg district, are in session to-day. The impression is that the 45 cent rate proposed by the operators will be rejected. New York, Dec. 18.—Commissioners' taxes have been given until December 31st to purge themselves of contempt in refusing to comply with writs obtained by Gould heirs asking for review assessments on Gould Estate. FEDERATION OF LABOR. Resolution Against Compulsory Arbitration Passed. Denver, Col., Dec. 18.—A resolution against compulsory arbitration was adopted at the morning session to-day of the American Federation of Labor working men. A resolution to appropriate a thousand dollars to aid the families of strikers confined in prisons was referred to the executive council for favorable consideration. The proposed bill to be presented to congress to tax the sweating system out of existence was referred for favorable action to the executive council.

PLUMPER'S PASS. Trustees Meeting—How the Government Land Office Does Its Work.

Plumper Pass, Dec. 17.—A special meeting of the board of trustees of the Mayne Island school district is convened for the 24th instant for the purpose of electing a trustee. Mr. H. Macklin, who has faithfully served as secretary to the board for a period of two years, has tendered his resignation owing to his change in locality. We are sorry to lose Macklin, and the good wishes of every one go with him in his new venture. During his term of office the school has undergone great changes, and this is mainly due to his unerring zeal with which he handles everything he undertakes. On Friday morning last, when the Princess Louise was at the wharf, a party of friends met Mr. Levan Cullison and presented him with a very handsome violin. There is to be a large gathering in the school house on Mayne Island on the 24th instant, the occasion being a terwards dance for the children and afterwards a dance for the adults. A great deal of dissatisfaction is being shown by the jurymen, who were summoned to the recent inquest on the Saturna suicide Jap, owing to their not being allowed by the government their

ITALIAN SHOTS.

Shots and Kills His Part and then Surrenders. Col. Dec. 18.—Antonio Belli murdered at 1.30 o'clock on by Natoli, who was fired into the body of his victim without warning of his intended and the murdered man's partners in vegetable gardens island. Natoli gave the money and did most of some months or more ago and Belli succeeded in getting most of what little money to them. He refused to any satisfaction and many to give either money or to show that Natoli fired and did work. This morning his dinner in an Italian and had just stepped out as when Natoli approached. All the same old trouble on Belli refusing to make or give Belli any paper of the money expended and one, the latter pulled out a five three shots at Belli, killing effect. Belli, a side-walk dead, and Natoli give himself up to the police, quickly on the ground. Natoli in jail and locked up. It is been in similar trouble before dead men could have of his passion. Both of Belli was about 45 years

RECONSTRUCTION.

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DELEGATES REPRESENTING MINERS IN PITTSBURGH DISSENT TO-DAY.

Dec. 18.—Delegates representing miners in Pittsburgh dissent to-day. The impressive 45 cent rate proposed by will be rejected. Dec. 18.—Commissioners seen given until December themselves of contempt in imply with writs obtained asking for review assessed Estate.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Dec. 17. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Canon Beaudouin. Mr. McGregor presented a petition from the ratepayers of Nanaimo respecting the official survey of that city. Mr. Eberts presented a report from the private bills committee stating that the rules and orders had been complied with in connection with the following petitions: W. H. McKenzie and others, for a bill respecting the Victoria Hydraulic Mining company; Columbia & Kootenay Railway company; Nanaimo Water Works company and the Burrard Inlet & Fraser Valley Railway company. The committee recommended that the corporation of New Westminster be allowed three more days in which to introduce a private bill. Report received. On recommendation of the railway committee the quorum was reduced from 10 to 7. Mr. Eberts introduced a bill to amend the county courts act. Mr. Williams moved for copies of all contracts entered into by the government relating to the building of the parliament buildings and all lands of other securities given for the fulfillment of such contracts. There being no objection the motion was adopted. Mr. Prentice introduced a bill to amend the cattle act. Hon. Mr. Martin introduced a bill to amend the municipal act. Hon. Mr. Turner moved that the house proceed to the orders of the day to discuss the estimates. Mr. Semlin held that before the discussion was proceeded with the house should be supplied with an abstract of the expenditure from July 1st to October 30th, and also a report from the public accounts committee. The members of the house could not discuss the finances intelligently until they had this information. It was quite easy for the government to supply this information. His request was a very reasonable one. The opposition did not wish to retard the work, but they did not wish to discuss the finances in the dark. Hon. Mr. Turner contended that the information asked for would not affect the estimates, and he did not think there was any reason to delay the discussion. The accounts for the time between July 1st and October 30th would leave a false impression, as during that time large expenditures were made, while the revenue does not come in until after December 31st. Mr. Prentice said the public accounts committee had asked for the accounts between July 1st and October 30th, and the officials promised to have them ready early this week. The members could not discuss the finances until these accounts were before them. Hon. Mr. Davis said it was well known that the estimates were to be discussed to-day, and if the opposition needed further time they should have given notice of it. He admitted that the government had usually brought down an abstract of accounts for the six months previous to the session, but said it could not be done this session. Mr. Hithet said the information asked for would be ready for the house tomorrow morning. Mr. Sword stated that the officials of the finance department were preparing answers to questions put to them by members of the public accounts committee, and it was unfair to ask the members to discuss the estimates before the information was laid before them. It must be remembered that there were supplementary estimates for the present fiscal year, which were affected by the accounts since July 1st. The speaker ruled that the motion to proceed with the orders of the day had a prior right over any other motion, and after the finance minister had concluded his remarks the debate could be adjourned. Hon. Mr. Turner, after referring to the statement he made last session that perhaps the budget speech he then made would be the last one he would make, took up the result of the recent election. He admitted that before the last election it could not be said whether the government members represented a majority of the voters. Now, however, they did. At the recent election the total votes were 32,065, of which the government got 18,528, or 49 per cent more than their opponents. Add this to the several thousands the opposition say we were in minority, and we see the hurricane by which the opposition were swept out by last election; and yet the junior member for Vancouver says the government majority is only 342 for the whole province! The way he arrives at this is somewhat remarkable. Take, for instance, New Westminster, where the votes were government, 574, and opposition, 507, a difference of only 23. He actually claims the whole vote, 1171, as opposition, although we know very well that almost exactly half of that vote is misrepesented by the opposition member. But the electoral battle has now been lost and won, and leaving this matter I will proceed to business which may more profitably be discussed. When the statement of revenue and expenditure was made in February, 1883, it was estimated that on the 30th of June last there would be approximately \$100,000 at the credit of the province, which as a fact, owing to abnormal circumstances, we find ourselves with a liability or overdraft of the extent of \$230,200, making an actual difference from the estimates of over \$330,000. This arises, to treat it as a whole, from the revenue being below the estimates made of it by \$237,000, while

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Hon. Mr. Turner the Finance Minister Delivers His Budget Speech.

Debate on the Estimates Adjourned Until To-Day—Other Business.

NINETEENTH DAY.

at the same time the expenditure, owing to peculiar conditions, exceeded the estimates by nearly \$100,000. The difference is so large that it is important that we should examine into it. We know pretty well what caused the decline in revenue—namely, that long after the estimate was made the wave of depression felt throughout the world, swept over this province. We find that the land sales, estimated at \$175,000, produced only \$35,000. The charge may be, and probably will be made by some, that the government should have known that the change in the land laws by which the sale of land was stopped, except under special conditions, and which must reduce the revenue to be derived from this source, should have been taken into account. As a matter of fact it was so taken, but it was felt, however, that with the payments to fall due during the next 18 months from January, 1883, and with some sales of special blocks of land by auction, the amount put down would be fully realized. At that time it was intended that several parcels of land in good situations should be sold by auction as in former years; but when the unfortunate collapse came and we saw the result of private attempts to dispose of land in Victoria and Vancouver by auction, it became evident that it would be unwise for us to put up our land as contemplated. I freely admit that I was quite unable to foretell fifteen months ago the general collapse of trade that was to come upon us, and which, added to the change in the land laws referred to, caused this great deficit of over \$83,000 from the estimate. This arises principally from the formation of new municipalities in 1883-4, viz.: Kamloops, Vernon, Spallumcheen and Kaslo. These account for at least \$7000 of the decline under this head. The considerable decline under the head of miscellaneous arises largely from the decrease in the number of private bills this session, and from the stenographers' fees not being paid into the treasury. The principal sources of decline, however, after that of land sales, come under the revenue tax, \$14,920; real estate tax, \$23,286; and personal property tax, \$8212. The revenue tax decline is fully accounted for by the fact that the change of the education act a portion of this tax, which had previously been collected by the government, was handed over to the cities. The decline under real estate tax is to a certain extent also still due to the formation of new municipalities, but more largely to the general depression of trade throughout the province. The amount of the estimates for these lines of revenues was really about correct, the shortage arising simply from the fact that the amounts due have not been paid, and this remark applies also to the decline in wild land tax, some \$20,000. The decline in revenue under the Chinese restriction act—\$8000—simply shows that fewer Chinamen have come into the province, and this must be gratifying to the large section of our community who would still further reduce. There are a few sources of revenue which have exceeded our estimates. These are: mining receipts, \$854; stamps, \$1000; registry fees, \$1845. The first is of a very encouraging nature as it indicates increased development of our mineral wealth. On turning to the expenditure for the same year (1883-94) we find that it exceeded the estimate made of it by some \$105,000. This, as shown by the public accounts, arose largely from public works. Owing, therefore, to circumstances that could not be foreseen and calamities which could not be guarded against, we found ourselves on the 30th of June with an overdraft as already noted. Now, turning to the present year, we are still in a period of depression, and it is almost certain that the revenue will not come up to what it was estimated at by a large amount, whilst on the other hand our expenditure must be far ahead of the estimates, as will be seen from the supplementaries now before you. These show that a large number of public works in the way of roads, bridges and so forth have had to be put through owing to the unprecedented floods which did so much damage during last summer. I may say that the general over-expenditure will probably amount to \$250,000, and taken in connection with a possible fall-off in revenue, this points to a very large overdraft on the 30th of June next. Of course if we are able to get in the revenue as we should do this overdraft will be proportionately reduced, but it indicates at any rate to us that it will be necessary for us to call for another loan in the near future. I will now take up the revenue and expenditure for the year commencing the 30th of June next. The revenue is estimated to amount to \$1,035,989. It will be observed that the sum of \$184,000 is put down for land sales. It is necessary that this should be referred to, particularly as last year they only produced \$35,000. But there is a large amount to which I have already called attention standing in our books for arrears on account of land sales, and it is intended to take special means to get in such arrears. The same remarks apply to timber royalties and arrears in real and personal property and wild land taxes. The revenue from mining receipts was put down at \$40,000, an increase of \$14,000 over last year's receipts. We have evidence, however, that this amount is a very fair estimate. We will turn to the other side of the accounts, that of expenditure, which amounts to \$1,312,277, about \$50,000 more than the expenditure for the present year. This, however, includes all temporary and special services, and it may be relied upon that this amount will not be exceeded to any appreciable extent; in fact with lapsed balances it will probably not amount to so large a sum as here estimated. Under the head of civil government salaries there is an apparent increase over the votes of the present year, which, including the supplementaries, were \$152,000, whereas the coming year shows \$156,350 asked for. But, as a matter of fact, there is a considerable reduction from previous votes under several heads.

Land registry, for instance, has been reduced by \$8000. Under lands and works there is also a considerable reduction, though it is not apparent on comparing it with the estimates of the present year, as those estimates do not include the supplementary amount that is to be added. Several clerks in this department were paid under the head of temporary assistance, but in the present estimates all this is put into the regular vote. In the attorney-general's department there is an apparent increase of \$1900. This arises from a vote being put in for a crown attorney. In reality this vote affects a considerable saving, as the fees that were last year paid out amounted to several thousand dollars. There is an increase under the head of administration of justice, salaries, of some two thousand dollars in all, but when we take into account that the police force of the province will be entirely reorganized with a view to greater efficiency, and that there are votes for ten additional constables with the object in view of giving police protection for the islands and coast districts, and that stipends for magistrates have been added in the London market; that this price arises from their being bolstered up by our investing our sinking funds in them, and that we have no business to let them stand at so high a price. It is, he says, dishonest to show that there is a vast field for industry, energy and capital, that with these the wealth of the province is unlimited. Our exports last year amounted to \$7,848,000; \$3,521,543 being the products of the mines, \$8,541,809 from the fisheries, \$411,623 from the forest, and this in a year when the timber industry was greatly depressed. Our exports in a few years will no doubt amount to nearer \$10,000,000 than \$8,540,000, meaning work for the settler and profit for the investment of capitalists. Our imports in the same year were \$5,320,615.

One of the gentlemen of the opposition complains that the province gets too high a price for its securities. He says that they are not worth 98 or 99—the price at which they are quoted in the London market; but that this price arises from their being bolstered up by our investing our sinking funds in them, and that we have no business to let them stand at so high a price. It is, he says, dishonest to show that there is a vast field for industry, energy and capital, that with these the wealth of the province is unlimited. Our exports last year amounted to \$7,848,000; \$3,521,543 being the products of the mines, \$8,541,809 from the fisheries, \$411,623 from the forest, and this in a year when the timber industry was greatly depressed. Our exports in a few years will no doubt amount to nearer \$10,000,000 than \$8,540,000, meaning work for the settler and profit for the investment of capitalists. Our imports in the same year were \$5,320,615.

Public institutions maintenance show some \$21,000 over the vote for the present year, arising from the establishment of a bureau of protective additional keepers for the lunatic asylum, as recommended by the commissioners, and salaries required for the employees of the provincial home, Kamloops. There is an excess, too, over last year of \$10,000 under the head of administration of justice, other than for salaries, arising principally for provision for carrying out the coast protection already alluded to.

Coming to our large vote, the \$203,205 asked for education, the addition of \$15,000 is simply the regular normal increase in accordance with the responsibility which have to be carried out under the education act. The report of the minister of education shows how rapidly this is going on, the number of children enrolled on the books having risen from 4027 in 1884 to 12,613 last year. For public works and buildings we ask \$35,900, some \$15,000 over the vote for the present year. Included in this are such improvements as \$10,000 for the Nanaimo schools and \$25,000 for the court house there. There is also provision for a building for the mining bureau, which may be or may not be required. A vote appears also under this head of \$25,000 for preliminary work in connection with the protection of the Fraser river lands. This probably would have been more appropriately placed in another part of the estimates, but the heading makes little difference. The appropriation in connection with the joint commission to be appointed by the Dominion and the province to report and devise plans for preventing damage to our farming lands by floods. For roads, streets and bridges \$199,400 has been put down, being about \$50,000 under the vote for the present year, but we must take into consideration that we have to add to this latter a large part of the supplementary vote of \$170,000 for works that are now going on or are to be completed before 30th June next. These are: mining receipts, \$854; stamps, \$1000; registry fees, \$1845. The first is of a very encouraging nature as it indicates increased development of our mineral wealth. On turning to the expenditure for the same year (1883-94) we find that it exceeded the estimate made of it by some \$105,000. This, as shown by the public accounts, arose largely from public works. Owing, therefore, to circumstances that could not be foreseen and calamities which could not be guarded against, we found ourselves on the 30th of June with an overdraft as already noted. Now, turning to the present year, we are still in a period of depression, and it is almost certain that the revenue will not come up to what it was estimated at by a large amount, whilst on the other hand our expenditure must be far ahead of the estimates, as will be seen from the supplementaries now before you. These show that a large number of public works in the way of roads, bridges and so forth have had to be put through owing to the unprecedented floods which did so much damage during last summer. I may say that the general over-expenditure will probably amount to \$250,000, and taken in connection with a possible fall-off in revenue, this points to a very large overdraft on the 30th of June next. Of course if we are able to get in the revenue as we should do this overdraft will be proportionately reduced, but it indicates at any rate to us that it will be necessary for us to call for another loan in the near future.

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Leaving out the land sales we find that the revenue from 1888 to 1893 went up year by year as follows: \$427,379 in 1888, then \$555,137, \$596,934, \$715,443, \$806,487, and in 1893, \$851,012.

I need only point to the trade of the province as it is to-day—its exports and imports—to show that there is a vast field for industry, energy and capital, that with these the wealth of the province is unlimited. Our exports last year amounted to \$7,848,000; \$3,521,543 being the products of the mines, \$8,541,809 from the fisheries, \$411,623 from the forest, and this in a year when the timber industry was greatly depressed. Our exports in a few years will no doubt amount to nearer \$10,000,000 than \$8,540,000, meaning work for the settler and profit for the investment of capitalists. Our imports in the same year were \$5,320,615.

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per cent. I think that gentleman hardly realized that as far as the province is concerned it is a good deal better off by guaranteeing 4 per cent than 3 1-2 per cent. It is true that the lower rate was what we intended to issue at, but the best advisers showed us that we should do much better at 4 per cent, and we soon found that at 3 1-2 per cent we could only get 98, and the difference between that and 100 net would have to be made up by the province. On the other hand selling the 4 per cents at 106 enabled the excess over par to go to the provincial treasury. I may further add that 98 for 3 1-2 per cents is exactly equal to 106 for 4 per cents; that is, they return to the investor the same rate of interest, about 7 pounds 12 shillings and 5 pence per 100 pounds including redemption. Now as to the actual results of the sale of these bonds. The nominal value of them is 131,400 pounds—that is, 1314 of 100 pounds each. The net amount that we have received from the sale after paying all expenses is 136,501 pounds 13 shillings and 11 pence, thus netting just about 4 per cent. This is very different from what the hon. member for East Lillooet would have you believe. The junior member for Vancouver (Mr. Cofton) tried to make you believe that I had miscalculated for one year to the extent of \$704,000. To arrive at this figure he took the indebtedness of the province one year and compared it with the next, when he found that in the last year it was \$704,000 over the former. He entirely ignored the fact that during that year the loan was raised, having been sanctioned by the house, and it seems hardly necessary for me to say that if a sum of money is borrowed, to be paid in say fifty years, we shall owe the day after we borrow it just what we are owing now. The province owes for its loans, but it has valuable assets that have been created by these very loans. 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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 21.

WHERE IT FAILS. Montreal is one of the cities that are supposed to be under the special care of the N. P., and it certainly gives that policy a vigorous and undeviating support.

Nearly one thousand unemployed workmen marched to the city hall this afternoon and invaded the buildings and demanded work. A few days ago a local paper announced that work on the new east end railway station would be commenced to-day, and as a result nearly three thousand unemployed men gathered on the scene, only to find that they had been misled and there was no work for them.

Toronto is another place which is supposed to owe much to the policy of protection, but the distress which prevails among the laboring class of that city has led the Rev. Dr. Langtry to advocate a plan of enabling them to transplant themselves to the outside lands, in the hope that they would be able to make a living thereon.

I read in this morning's World a letter from Dr. Langtry, likewise your article on the same. Now I have no doubt Dr. Langtry knows of a great amount of distress in Toronto, but he has not the least idea how far it extends. My object in writing this is to enlighten him and others of a distress quite as real as what is publicly known.

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Captain R. C. Adams, of Montreal, who has large mining interests in the Kootenay district, writes as follows to the Slooan Times: "I regret to see you going in the Tribune's wake towards protection. Even if it is conceded that protection is not immoral in principle, and that the National Policy is beneficial to eastern Canada, it seems to me that the mining interests of British Columbia strongly need free trade with the United States, and I think it an excess of 'patriotism' to sacrifice the interests you stand for to a political or national sentiment. How British Columbia can tolerate a policy which shuts out cheap and good machinery and hinders railway communication with the south is one of those things that this fellow cannot understand."

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"TORONTO IGNORED."

The World Objects to the Slighting of the Ontario Capital. Toronto, Dec. 20.—The World this morning has a long and significant article under the caption "Toronto Ignored."

The Toronto World does not meekly accept the rebuke administered by its Conservative fellow-organ, the Empire. It points out that facts made known since Sir John Thompson's death have established the correctness of its report that the late premier had intended to retire from the political field on account of ill health.

It is a big mistake for Conservatives to subsidize a newspaper clique to sing in a hundred style the praises of the party leaders. The Empire is run on the write-up principle. It is a standing paid advertisement. The Empire does not interpret public opinion. No one pays any attention to what it says.

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Several government members dissented from the proposal to adjourn the debate. Mr. Cotton was asking why the government were afraid to adjourn the debate before all the information obtainable was before the house when he was interrupted by Dr. Walkem. Quite a lively time ensued, both members speaking at once, until the member for South Nanaimo was called to order.

CLAIMS MORE MONEY. Sewerage Contractor Says Measurements of Work Were Improperly Made.

At the meeting of the sewerage commissioners this morning, which was attended by Commissioners Pease, Macaulay and Higgins, a very important letter was received from Contractor John Coughlan. He raised a question as to the interpretation of the specifications in regard to measurements of work done on the contracts, and held that as they were being interpreted an insufficient amount was being allowed the contractors.

Legal Intelligence. Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. Justice Walker this morning heard the appeal to the supreme court from Mr. Justice Drake's decision in the Frank v. Berryman case.

NANAIMO. Nanaimo, Dec. 18.—Judge Harrison received the commission yesterday to hold an enquiry into the conduct of M. J. P. Planta as police commissioner. The enquiry will cover several years which time he has held the positions. The enquiry is set for Friday next.

The closing examinations of the girls' school took place yesterday in the presence of a large gathering of the parents of pupils. Prizes were distributed to the successful scholars for whom thanks are due to the New V. C. Company and E. Pimbury & Co.

EDITORIAL NOTES. Was the statement made by Harry Helmecken, M. P., at the Pioneer dinner to the effect that Mr. Theodore Davis would be elevated to the supreme court bench in the course of two or three months—semi-official? There was not lacking in the manner in which the announcement was made evidence of its being inspired; but it may be that the mellow influences of the occasion were alone responsible for the innocent declaration of a really disingenuous politician.

Cable News. Preparations for the Premier's Funeral.—Oscar's Coronation. London, Dec. 19.—Henry Creal Beaumont, second brother of Sir George Beaumont, was married to-day to Miss Jessie, daughter of George Fellows, of New York. The bride's dress was of blue cloth, with an over bodice of white satin embroidered with gold.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 19.—The coronation of the czar will take place on April 9th. It is understood that extensive changes in the government offices will be made at the beginning of the Russian new year.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—The English labor agitator, Burns, arrived this morning. He admitted to the reporters that he had referred to Chicago as a "pocket edition of hell," and declared that his remark about Chicago was based on what he saw and information that was given by labor agitators.

If the proper time had been chosen, at least one opposition would have been returned. If the candidates had had time to result would have been a large vote that was surprised. The candidates in the district. Of course the candidate was well liked always poll a large vote. It was a very strong opposition consisting of the short-ass. Yesterday he had the discussion deferred. It was true that the discussion was to come on, but it did not think down in was always laid before the estimates were discussed. It was always the practice to bring the estimates to the date at which the estimates were discussed and it was because this that he had protested against the discussion. The finance minister many things in explaining the revenue and the estimates. It was very difficult to make, but not so in the estimates. It is remembered, there section. The government, to open up the country, to expend \$150,000. The result, the opposition thinking that this would be the result of the government could not shrink of revenue on the basis of municipalities that these municipalities. The government raising the expenses of the municipalities were going up year municipalities were being collecting the short-ass their own expenditures were no longer called for protection to those their expenditures were not forming new municipalities. They would rather and make their own expense they knew then that the government would not fairly there would not municipalities formed, did not deal justly with them. They were forced to form municipalities. They knew that they could not be squandered in service. They would not pay for the taxes they

had been said about mining on the part of the finance minister. He had said that they would have a question in his mind claiming that he would make a mine later on and pay a tax. A rich vein could be found, but a question was the day could not. An open digging a ditch on a property, but he would have the license. The men believe of this tax, but he had no hope of it in the future.

He said that the floods were over expenditure, but in how it was that the revenue amounted to over \$700,000 on the estimates only amounted to \$500,000. He also referred to the receipts on account of land and he estimated that the sales would amount to \$1,000,000. While the amount of the receipts over \$300,000. This estimate that the land would bring in \$180,000. He adopted a method of collecting \$700,000 on unurveyed lands, of over one million dollars, gentlemen, however, house what method he would collect these arrears. The government had been made to collect was the very worst government could choose years from the agriculture. I was told, notified the olders in Kootenay that they were arrears that they were not pay their arrears, they had been able to pay very low prices. If finance expects a large arrears he (Mr. Semlin) would be disappointed. Unsurveyed lands, and not accept any money were surveyed. If arrears of these lands were the expense of having before they could pay. To do this many men forced their property, he it altogether. The government seemed to be sure supply—succession duties—gentleman said the amount he exceeded. He did not expect this, but I said it might be asked.

took particular notice, might be exceeded. The government of education, Mr. Semlin, although the estimates was a large one. Many districts, and the government they were not able to this was to be regretted. The stationery the finance vote was a large one, as caused by the house number of papers, and

documents to be printed and placed in the sessional papers. He quite agreed with the finance minister that there were many things in the sessional papers that should not be there. There was something in the last sessional papers about defamers of the province, etc. The sessional papers were stuffed with articles attacking men who were in the house last session. The bookbinding came under the head of stationery. He recalled a resolution being passed by the house stating that tenders should be called for bookbinding and the work done by contract. In the face of this resolution, which was carried unanimously, the government had been paying a sum in excess of what would have been paid had the order of the resolution been carried out. Last session a petition was presented pointing out that the government was paying more than was necessary for the bookbinding, and although tenders were called for the contract was not awarded to the lowest tender, although he was a reliable contractor, and well able to do the work. The government had been paying double for the work, and still the finance minister complained of the expense for stationery. The government could have reduced the bill for bookbinding without injuring any one. The finance minister had not mentioned this when complaining of the expense for stationery. If the government wished to reduce the expenses this was a good opportunity for them to do so.

The minister of finance, who is also the minister of agriculture, had referred to farming and in doing so said it was being properly carried on in this province. When did he find that out? Was it caused by the bureau of agriculture? One would infer from the hon. gentleman's remarks that it had not been properly carried on until this year. He, Mr. Semlin, read an article from a farming journal which stated that the bureau of agriculture was advancing farming in this province. He would not say that the minister of agriculture inspired that article, and he was sure that it had not been inspired by farmers. There was no farmer who would say that the bureau had advanced farming in the province. The farmers simply ridiculed the bureau and those who carried it on. In connection with the bureau there were numbers of men who looked out for infected cattle. A large number of cattle had been killed and others quarantined. The government would have to pay the expense of quarantining these cattle; it was not to be supposed that the individual owners would do so. There was also a question as to whether the government would not have to pay for the cattle that were killed. He would like to know what steps the government intended to take, the matter being a very important one. If they were going to quarantine all the cattle and kill those that were infected they would have a big job on their hands, and if they were going to pay for all that they killed they would have a big financial question on their hands. He understood that after some cattle were killed it was found that they were sound. In such cases the government would have to reimburse the owners.

Hon. Mr. Turner—All the cattle killed were infected. Mr. Semlin—Then your information is different from mine. If the government declined to pay for the stock that was killed they would have a hard time finding infected cattle, as the owners would conceal diseases, which it was very easy to do. The cattle men were deeply interested in the tuberculosis question, and if the minister of agriculture killed it he would be entitled to some credit.

"We should not be afraid to open up the country," said the minister of finance. Who was afraid to open up the country? He (Mr. Semlin) was sure no one on his side of the house had ever opposed the opening up of the country. What they claimed was that the government did not adopt the proper method for opening up the country. They say borrow money for this purpose. We say the money is not expended in the right direction. The money should be used to open up the country to allow the farmers to bring their produce to market. The government say we should not be afraid to open up the country. I should look at the estimates. It was proposed to spend over a million dollars, but only \$195,000 of that was for opening up the country. The opposition held that too much was spent on officialdom. He was curious to know something about the transactions on the London money market. Was it true that the market had been disturbed by a statement made by Col. Kane and Mr. Bukeman about a railway in British Columbia. If the "private" correspondence was laid before the house probably they would know something about it. He might be wrong, but if so he would like to be set right. Why was it kept so quiet? The finance minister referred to the Yale-New Westminster wagon road, upon which a large amount had been spent, as a questionable expenditure. That road had been built to open up the country and allow the settlers to bring their produce to market. The steamboat men were charging prohibitory rates, and there was no other way of reaching the markets, so the road was built. That expenditure was not questioned at the time, although several men spoke against it only one member, Mr. McCreight—now Mr. Justice McCreight—had the courage to vote against it. This had always been considered one of the best pieces of work done to open up the province and yet the minister of finance said the expenditure was questionable.

He had always held that if the government had a policy they should stick to it. The president of the council had said the government were not responsible for the present law, as the people had forced them to adopt it. If the government had a land policy they should have stuck to it, and if they made a change they should have explained it and not waited for several years before doing so. The government were willing to take the responsibility of the act when it was popular, but now

there was some talk of it being unpopular they would shirk responsibility. There were many items in the estimates to which he took exception, one of which was the sum for a fifth minister. The late lamented minister, Mr. Robson, contended when the sum for the fifth minister was first voted that four ministers could not carry on the business, and that a fifth minister was necessary. But the fifth minister had never been appointed. If the late premier was correct the province had been the loser by not having the fifth minister, as he said the four ministers could not do the work. No reason had been given for allowing the sum to remain on the estimates. The fifth minister was either needed or he was not needed. If needed, why not appoint him? If not, why vote his salary? The vote had been fought against year after year and the government seeing this should have dropped it. Perhaps when the bureau of mines was established the appointment would be given to a member of some mining district. The attorney-general said he had some surprises; perhaps this was one of them. Or he might be keeping the portfolio to dangle before the government members to induce them to vote right.

Although a great deal had been said against the mortgage tax it had not been eliminated from the estimates. There was much opposition to the agricultural districts. The tax was an unjust one, as the man who borrowed the money had to pay the tax either directly or indirectly. The government had to have money, but if they carried out a system of retrenchment they could do away with both the mortgage tax and the miners' licenses. The number of officials could be decreased without curtailing the efficiency of the service, and if this was done those who could be done away with. A sample of the government's system of retrenchment could be seen in West Lillooet, where an extra road superintendent had been appointed this year. The attorney-general had promised to retrench by cutting down the expenses of the departments, and although the staff had been decreased more officials were put on under the heading of temporary assistance. While making a show of retrenching in Victoria the attorney-general went to West Lillooet and appointed an extra road superintendent, although the one superintendent had never complained of overwork and the people had never complained of his work. The finance minister had said that we should not take in too much sail, by which he no doubt meant that there should not be too much retrenchment. Sail should have been taken in some years ago, in fact it should never have been crowded on to the extent that it had. He charged the government with extravagance in the civil service and with reducing the expenditure for opening up the province. The system of retrenchment had never been carried out. It had been mentioned just previous to the general election, but had been dropped before the elections had taken place. (Applause.)

Mr. Prentice congratulated the minister of finance on having made the best of a bad business. The members had expected a lucid explanation from the finance minister but they had been disappointed. It was to be expected that he would tell us that the debt exceeded three million dollars, that the expenditure since June, 1894, amounted to \$722,000, and that the overdraft exceeded five hundred thousand dollars. He had expected the finance minister to throw some light on the balance sheet which was none too clear. The hon. gentleman had shirked the whole thing. He had said that on account of depression and the floods there was an overdraft of \$200,000 instead of a balance of \$100,000 as had been estimated. He tried to make the people believe that the deficit was only \$200,000. He should have told the house that the balance of \$350,000 of the old loan on special deposit on June 30th, 1893, had been used up; that \$167,000 had been borrowed from the parliament buildings loan and that the overdraft had been increased by over \$500,000. All this was done between June, 1893, and June, 1894. The finance minister might have explained the \$306,000 that appeared as a special deposit. This had reference to the parliament buildings loan which showed a balance on June 30, 1894, of \$473,000. This ought to have been the amount on special deposit, but the special deposit only amounted to \$306,000 as it had been drawn upon to the extent of \$167,000. This should have been complicated enough for the finance minister, but later in the year we find this deposit has grown to over \$400,000, and the overdraft to over \$500,000. Why were the members paid to come to Victoria each session? As he understood it one of their most important duties was to sanction ways and means to carry on the business of the province. But the executive entirely ignored the members. They borrowed over half a million dollars without asking the legislature to sanction it. Their only excuse for this was "depression and the floods." During the last four or five years the expenses had continued to increase while the revenue had fallen short of the estimates. He predicted that the estimates before the house would turn out the same and they should not be agreed to. The finance minister had very feebly tried to justify himself by comparing the condition of the province with that of other countries, saying that they all had large deficits. Would it not have been fairer to compare it with the condition of our sister provinces? He would find that there was not another province with a deficit of three-quarters of a million, not even bankrupt Quebec. In Ontario there was a balance of half a million dollars, and the expenditure was but one dollar per head while in British Columbia the expenditure was \$25 per head. He might have gone further and found that the debt of Quebec was \$20 per head; Nova Scotia, \$6; and New Brunswick, \$8. While in British Columbia it was about \$50 per head. Other statements were made about the debt but the member for Comox admitted that it was \$55

per head. This was taking only the white population. Where would this debt prove to? A debt of over \$3,300,000. If the government remained in power much longer and continued to run behind restry, the debt would soon be doubled. If it kept on our credit will be ruined and the province will be bankrupt. The government could not be condemned too severely. What was the use of the finance minister stating that the money expended on roads, streets and bridges increased the assets of the province. A large amount of that money was expended to repair old roads, streets and bridges. He might as well claim that his assets were increased when he repaired an old fence around the ranch with which he was connected. Now, as to the value of the bonds. The actual net proceeds from the bill—4 per cent. bonds were quoted too low. If the three per cents were worth 98 the Nakusp & Slocan railway four per cents should have sold for 111. But the actual net proceeds from the Nakusp & Slocan railway bonds would only be 102. It was absurd to say that they were not so good as straight government bonds. It was just as absurd to say that a note endorsed by a man was not as good as the note of a straight note. But that is what the finance minister said. During his twelve years' experience as a banker he had never heard that argument raised. The government net proceeds from the bonds and the principal, and behind them was the railway as security, which the government said was good. If no sinking fund was provided for those bonds it would be used to provide one. Money gathered from the Nakusp & Slocan railway bonds correspondence, which the government had refused to place before the house, was that the province's 3 per cent. inscribed stock was quoted higher than it would have been had not the sinking fund been invested in it. The finance minister took credit for selling Canadian and Australia 4 per cents and investing on proceeds in our own 3 per cents. Did the hon. gentleman know what he was talking about. The officials in the treasury department did not know how long those 4 per cents had to run before maturity. How, therefore, could they tell whether the bargain was a good one? The trustees may have made a good bargain, but how were the members to know unless they knew how long the 4 per cents had to run?

Hon. Mr. Turner—Do you think a 25 year bond is as good as a 50 year bond? Mr. Prentice—No, I think a 25 year bond is worth less than a 50 year bond above par, but a 25 year bond under par is worth more than a 50 year bond under par. What he contended was that if the province's 3 per cents were worth 98 the Nakusp & Slocan railway bonds should be worth more than 102, which they will not be the province. (Applause.)

Mr. Ithet thought the government could congratulate themselves upon the mild attack made by the opposition. He had expected that the members on the other side of the house would have found much greater faults with the government. He congratulated the minister of finance on the plain, straightforward statement he had made. He had given the house a plain, unvarnished statement with clear and concise recital of facts. He was sure hon. gentlemen on both sides would sympathize with the government in the difficult task they had on hand, not only on account of the circumstances within but also on account of circumstances outside the province, which had an alarming effect on the finances during the present year. It spoke well for the government, who were setting a good example to the community by standing by their guns, upholding the country and showing their confidence in it by making liberal expenditures. It would have been a mistake to limit the expenditure, especially that paid out in developing the country. The debt and deficit were no great objects for a young country, but not with a prudent policy could be justified over the long run, and with an improvement both within and without the province they could safely hope for the future. He was sure that many present circumstances seemed to warrant the present course decided upon by the government, and when the opposition looked more closely into it he did not think they would venture to find fault with the government's policy regarding expenditure. It was not necessary to again refer to the floods. The leader of the opposition had not fairly criticized the amount estimated for the roads, streets and bridges. He would find that in the main estimates \$198,000 was to be voted and in the supplementary estimates \$177,000 more was estimated for that purpose. What the finance minister had said in reference to the Yale wagon road was in reply to a statement made by Mr. Kidd. That hon. gentleman had stated that in 1874 \$200,000 was expended on roads, streets and bridges. The minister of finance had reminded him that in 1874 \$100,000 was spent on the Yale wagon road. He thought the criticism of the public accounts by the hon. member for East Lillooet was unfair. As a member of the public accounts committee that gentleman had an opportunity to understand the accounts, and he knew that the amount borrowed from the parliament buildings loan had been repaid. It was hardly fair to compare the per capita debt of British Columbia with that of Ontario. The latter province was thickly settled and the necessary roads had been provided. There was not the same necessity for opening up the country there that there was in British Columbia, where so many new settlers are coming in year by year. He endorsed the action of the government in connection with the estimates, and hoped that when they got in committee many of the items would be endorsed by the members of the opposition. (Applause.)

Mr. Kidd was sorry that he could not endorse all that had been said by the

last speaker. Before dealing with the finances from a farmer's standpoint, he would refer to what had been said by previous speakers. The loans made in 1874 and 1877 for roads, streets and bridges had been fairly expended on what they had been borrowed for, while recent loans had not been expended for the purposes for which they were raised. When money was borrowed for an express purpose it should be expended for that purpose. Between 1874 and 1878 there was expended for roads, streets and bridges \$1,120,000, or about \$300 more than was borrowed for that purpose. He was somewhat astonished to hear the finance minister hope for an increase in the products of the farm. He could not see how this was possible when no roads had been made for the new settlers. The trouble was that the money was spent on unproductive works. There were other debts besides the nominal debt of the province which had been brought about by the policy of the government. The debenture debt of the province was \$3,300,000, the overdraft over \$500,000 and the deficit over \$200,000. Besides these the province is responsible for two and a quarter millions for railway bonds that they have guaranteed. From what he could find the public and private debt would amount to between thirty-two and thirty-five million dollars. The house should not lead the government to believe that they had not done their duty in inducing immigration and building roads for new settlers when they arrived. He disclaimed the charge that the opposition wished to injure the province. The trouble was that the government looked upon themselves as the province, and when they were criticized, thought the province was being condemned. He was sorry that he could not approve of the estimates.

Mr. Kennedy said that the finance minister had painted the condition of affairs in glowing colors, but all knew it to be very different. He had referred to the New Westminster election, but had failed to say that the candidate opposed to Mr. Kennedy, made a good run because he came out as an independent. If he had come out as a straight government supporter he would have received few votes. Three years ago the revenue was going up, but of recent years it had been going down. What business man could be found to say that his business was prosperous if his revenue was declining and the expenditure was increasing. If expenses were to be reduced the condition of affairs in glowing colors, but all knew it to be very different. He had referred to the New Westminster election, but had failed to say that the candidate opposed to Mr. Kennedy, made a good run because he came out as an independent. If he had come out as a straight government supporter he would have received few votes. Three years ago the revenue was going up, but of recent years it had been going down. What business man could be found to say that his business was prosperous if his revenue was declining and the expenditure was increasing. If expenses were to be reduced the condition of

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Booth said the districts had been spoiled before forming themselves into municipalities, and this was the reason why they had formed themselves into municipalities. Did the hon. gentleman know that Richmond only received \$100 and it was formed into a municipality? He held that the government had not dealt fairly with the constituencies which were represented by opposition members. West Yale, which elected an opposition member, had \$8 per capita; North Yale, represented by a government member, \$13 per head; South Kootenay, opposition, \$8.65 per head; Northwest Kootenay, government, \$21 per head. And yet they say the districts are fairly dealt with. He quoted a number of other figures to show that the lower Mainland had not been fairly dealt with. It was true that the government had spent money there to try and buy the electors. Referring to the provincial bonds, he said the letters the government had refused to bring before the house would show that the bonds were bolstered up. The government controlled the Shuswap & Okanagan railway, and yet the freight on potatoes from Armstrong to Vancouver was \$8 per ton, or one dollar more than the freight from Edmonton, which is twice as far as Armstrong. The vote for Victoria was \$32,972, while Vancouver received \$6250. The latter would not carry out all the promises made by the government.

Hon. Mr. Davie—We made no promise to Mr. Tatlow? Mr. McPherson—If no promises were made either the premier or his supporters stated what was untrue. Hon. Mr. Martin held that the districts had been fairly dealt with. Some of the members who preached economy had put in enormous requisitions for public works. A great deal had been said about the Shuswap & Okanagan railway, but they said nothing about the development that had been caused by the building of that railway. The less the opposition said about the recent election and the methods pursued during the campaign the better. He admitted that farming had not been carried on in a practical manner in the interior, but it had been greatly assisted by the department of agriculture. He would not be committing a breach of confidence when he said that the government did intend to pay for cattle which were killed and afterwards found to be all right. It was absolutely necessary for the government to stamp out disease among the cattle, on which many of the people in the interior relied for their living. The shrinkage in the revenue was caused by the settlers being unable to pay their taxes on account of the depression, and large expenditures had to be made on account of the floods not only along the lower Fraser but also in the interior, where one farmer he knew of lost more than three farmers along the lower Fraser. He moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

Mr. Williams asked the chief commissioner of lands and works if it was the intention of the government to claim and retain the lumber cut at Leamy & Kyle's mill, Vancouver, and now in the yard of said mill, for timber dues, to the exclusion of the wages due by Leamy & Kyle to the men employed by them, for cutting said lumber, amounting to \$1900?

Hon. Mr. Martin—I am advised that the lumber in the yard will realize much more than the amount due on both accounts. The lumber in the yard is valued at \$12,000; the amount due the government is \$4600, and the amount due Leamy & Kyle is \$6800, making a total of \$8600, and leaving a surplus of about \$5200. Mr. Williams said he understood the lumber had been sold for \$250, subject to the government's claim. Mr. McPherson asked if it was the intention of the government in view of the many petitions re Sunday legislation to introduce any legislation on the matter this session? Hon. Mr. Davie—The matter is under consideration. (Laughter.) The house adjourned at 5:40.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1894. Wednesday, Dec. 19. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Canon Beaulieu. Mr. McGregor presented a petition from ratepayers of Nanaimo protesting against the acceptance of the recent official survey. The petition was received. Mr. Williams presented a petition from citizens of Vancouver against proposed amendments to the city's charter. The petition was received.

Mr. Ithet presented the second report of the public accounts committee. Mr. Eberts moved the adoption of the report from the private bills committee, recommending that the time for reporting on private bills be extended twenty-one days. The time for reporting expired on Monday, and the committee could not possibly consider all the bills before them by that time. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Sword moved for a return showing the rental at which each of the various mining properties now included in the Horsely Hydraulic Mining company's lease was held and the amount of annual expenditure required on each. Also the rental at which each of the various mining properties now included in the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining company's lease was held and the amount of annual expenditure required on each. Also the rental now charged on these properties and the amount of annual expenditure required on each. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Sword moved for a return showing the exact wording of the clauses in the leases granted to the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining company and the Horsely Hydraulic Mining company, which purport to carry out the condition in the condition of the province. Mr. Continued on page 16.

THE MISSING COASTERS

Neither the Montserrat Nor the Keweenaw Have Arrived at Frisco.

Tugs and Revenue Cutters Start Out to Search for Them.

San Francisco, Dec. 18.—That the steamers Montserrat and Keweenaw have been lost at sea with all on board is now considered almost a certainty. The Montserrat is from Nanaimo and the Keweenaw from Comox, both seven days overdue at this port. For several days tugs and coasting steamers along the northern coast have kept a sharp lookout but no tidings of either have been received. The prevailing opinion is that they were almost together in the terrible gale that raged off Cape Flattery the night they put to sea. The Montserrat, Captain Blackburn, carried a crew of twenty men, and the Keweenaw, Captain Jenkins, carried thirty men. Anxiety is also felt for the brig Garman and Columbia, which have been out 15 and 13 days respectively from Port Blakeley. From reports received to-day it is positively known that at least four vessels were wrecked during the gale. The British brig Garman was dismantled off Cape Flattery but picked up and towed into Port Townsend. The bark John Wooster was lost off Gray's Harbor on the Washington coast. The schooner Garman was wrecked off the Tillamook rock. The crew of six men is still missing. The schooner W. T. Beebe was wrecked in the breakers in attempting to cross the San Francisco bar. All the steamers and sailing crafts that have reached since the storm report terrible experiences in the gale which prevailed all along the coast north of San Francisco. Captain D. O. Blackburn of the Montserrat had a habit of loading his vessel unusually deep and the driving her very hard to make time. When she went out to sea the last time it was generally remarked by seafaring men that the vessel was unusually deep forward. If a heavy sea every came over her, it is said, she would never be able to recover and it is thought she would have opened up and gone to the bottom like a rock. The Montserrat is an old vessel, and not a very good sea-going one. The Montserrat is an iron steamer, was built at Blyth, England, in 1881, and is a much stronger vessel than the Keweenaw, although she has had rougher usage. She has carried larger cargoes of coal than she was capable of handling with safety. The iron steamer Keweenaw is heavily loaded with coal. She was built at West Bay City, Mich., in 1891, and was intended for navigation on the great lakes. The hull is unusually thin, and she would not be able to stand much of a strain at sea. One of the former engineers, who is now on the Sound, says he has grave doubts if she would stand as heavy a storm as prevailed last week. The revenue cutter Rush has started from Port Townsend and the Vigilant from San Francisco to search for the missing vessels. There has been no signs of the missing steamers Keweenaw and Montserrat up to 11 o'clock this morning, and the owners have now very faint hopes of the missing vessels putting in an appearance. A severe snow storm prevails in the northern part of the state. Telegraphic communication is somewhat interrupted, but there has been no interference with the train service.

STEVENSON'S DEATH.

The Novelist Died on December Third of Paralysis of the Brain.

London, Dec. 18.—An Auckland dispatch to the Star contains a few details of the death of Novelist Stevenson on the evening of December 3. Stevenson remarked to his wife that he felt a strange pain in his head. Almost immediately afterward he fell back senseless and never regained consciousness. He died two hours later. The cause of his death was paralysis of the brain. The Daily News says editorially: "Mr. Stevenson's loss is irreparable to letters, because no other writer of our time approached him in breadth, variety and appeal."

Andrew Lang, in a column sketch written for the News, says: "It is a week which I received from him only last week, he displayed for the first time in his correspondence and my long friendship to him, a certain anxiety about himself. He was haunted with a dread of paralysis and some lingering mental malady like Dean Swift's."

The Daily News learns that Mr. Stevenson's new novel entitled "Northern Lights," was completed shortly before his death and will be published soon.

DEBS' CONVICTION.

The Labor Leader Talks About the United States Courts.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—President Debs had this to say after the court's decision of the A. R. U. case: "Until this decision is reversed there is no use attempting to have another strike. The decision is a fine invitation to the railroads to reduce wages, and I don't believe they will neglect to take advantage of it. If they should do so God help the poor employe. He will quit work and peacefully starve. If he asks anybody else to join him, he will probably be confronted by an injunction and put into jail for a year or so. This will stop every sort of strike. The power of the United States judges is of the most autocratic character. They have the right to try a man, sentence him and impose any sentence they see good and proper. This whole country is ruled by the railroads, and the United States judges only do the will of the corporations. Then, growing bolder, the strike leader added: "There is one consolation, I suppose we will have our choice of jails."

Mr. Darraw assured him that they would, as the sentence is in the county jail. President Debs will go to jail at Terre Haute, his home, if he goes at all, and the others will be pretty well scattered over the country, a majority of them preferring Chicago as a place of confinement. Leroy M. Goodwin, the only one of the directors who was not present when sentence was passed, is in Winnipeg. He will not be back before the middle of next week. Mr. Goodwin is organizing the A. R. U. forces in Canada.

FOLLOWING CANADA.

Proposed to Adopt Our Banking Law in the States.

New York, Dec. 18.—Francis Wayland Glen has written to the chairman of the committee on banking and commerce of the house of representatives advocating the substitution of the Baltimore plan for the existing national banking law. It has been tried in Canada for the last 27 years in a less conservative form, says Glen, and has given complete satisfaction, only one bank having failed since. In Baltimore there has not been a bank failure during the past 60 years. He opposes Secretary Carlisle's plan because it would withdraw from circulation a large percentage of the money of the country and because it smacks of the financial operations of China, India, Mexico and Argentina. Mr. Glen's last objection to the Carlisle plan is because "it is proposed by the secretary of the treasury, who has proved his inability to advise wisely the American people or administer their financial affairs with success."

MOSQUITOES GIVE IN.

They Incorporate with Nicaragua and Drop Their Claims.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The department of state has received a dispatch from Minister Baker at Managua confirming the dispatch of some days ago that the Mosquito Indians have become incorporated with Nicaragua. This surrender, it is understood, disposes of the last vestige of the last claim of sovereignty by the Mosquito Indians over the Mosquito reserve, set apart by the Managua treaty of 1860 and the award of the emperor they are under. It also terminates any ground for continued pretext of a British protectorate over the Mosquito reservation and greatly simplifies the right of transit across the isthmus.

PROTECTION OF SHANGHAI.

England and Russia Will Not Allow Shanghai to be Attacked.

Chinese Preparing to Further Fortify the Cities of Tientsin and Peking.

London, Dec. 18.—It is understood that the agreement between England and Russia in regard to the war in the east does not permit any warlike operations in the vicinity of Shanghai. This includes the prohibition of a hostile fleet passing through the entrance to the Yangtze river. Japan has recently threatened to disregard this agreement on the ground that the Shanghai arsenal is supplying China with arms, etc. It is believed the third Japanese army at Hiroshima is destined for Nanking. The British and Russian governments have intimated that they would prevent this movement, and the recent assembling of the British fleet at Cusan and the Russian fleet at Chefoo is thus accounted for. It is understood that England and Russia have decided to fight if necessary to prevent hostilities on the Yangtze river. A Tokyo dispatch says Japanese Lieutenant Katsira captured Hai Chen on December 13th. The Chinesearrison numbered five thousand, while the Japanese numbered only 1500. The Chinese retreated towards Liao Yang. The losses were trifling. A Chefoo dispatch says great uneasiness continued among the residents of that place, who feared outrages at the hands of the Chinese soldiers. Four foreign warships are now at Chefoo. The nephew of Col. von Hanneken has left Shanghai to take command of the Chinese troops at Tientsin. A French engineer is constructing forts at Peking. The remainder of the Chinese trade ports have been turned over to the protection of the British flag.

Doll and Toy Exhibitions.

Tenth annual exhibition of toys and Xmas gifts at Russell & McDonald's, opposite the iron church, Douglas street. Every lady welcome whether purchasing or not. It is a free show; take the little ones to see it. A little girl of six summers whose mind has been filled with delightful anticipations of the good things that Santa Clause will bring to her at Christmas time, exclaimed: "Mamma, I know why the days are growing shorter. It is so Christmas will come sooner."

Mr. Blake—Where were you last evening? Applicant for Position—At a writing teacher's. Mr. Blake—What did you have to do there? Applicant—I had to keep shaking the table when a new pupil wrote the words: "This is my handwriting before commencing to take lessons."

BRIEF LOCALS

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form. (From Monday's Daily.)

The Victoria theatre has been secured for January 2 for General Booth's public address. The Wanderers defeated the Royal Marines at Association football on Saturday afternoon by a score of four to one. The ship Caslow Forest arrived in the royal roads from Honolulu this morning at 8. She was in ballast and experienced very rough weather. She is loading lumber at the Sawward mills. The branch hydrographic office at Port Townsend desires reports from shipmasters at sea during the late storm, especially with reference to the direction and force of wind, barometer heights, sea experience, and use of oil. In the police court this morning Jas. McCarthy was convicted of assaulting an Indian woman and fined \$20, with \$2 costs added. If he defaults in payment he will have to serve two months. McCarthy was arrested by Constable Robert Walker.

The wires along the west coast are again in operation as far as Carmanah Point. Lighthouse-keeper W. P. Daykin reports that during the terrible storm of a week ago the barometer fell to 28.49, which was the lowest he ever saw it in the years he has been in charge of the light-station. The watchman at the Albion Iron Works caught Ah Toy, a Chinaman, trying to steal a copper yesterday. He promptly handed him over to the police, and in court this morning Toy was after a hearing found guilty. The magistrate ordered his imprisonment for one month, with hard labor added.

At the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday night a meeting of delegates of junior Association football clubs was held. The Maple Leaf juniors, of Wellington, were drawn to play Nanaimo Ranger juniors. The match will take place at Wellington on January 12. Another meeting of the joint club will be held shortly.

General Herbert and party left for the Mainland yesterday morning. They all expressed pleasure at the kind and show they were during their stay in Victoria. Before leaving General Herbert announced his intention of offering a challenge cup to be competed for annually by the companies in the B. C. B. G.

Michael Powers and Miss Nellie Brunell were quietly married on Saturday evening at the bishop's palace, Yates street. Rev. Father Nicolay officiating. The ceremony was witnessed only by the immediate friends of the couple. Both are well known Victorians, and their friends are extending their congratulations.

The case of the boy sold to the Enchanted Forest by a man from Seattle is in the hands of the provincial police. Special Constable Fineman will take up the case. The arrest of the alleged father of the boy who sold him to the Indians may be the result. Chief Huxsey, when questioned about the affair, replied that he did not care to talk at present. The department was doing its duty.

Another of the series of popular concerts was given at the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday night. The programme, which proved a very interesting one, is as follows: Piano solo, G. J. Burnett recitation, J. W. Chapman; vocal solo, T. Moody, guitar solo, Burl Kent; vocal solo, Miss Goddyn; recitation, W. Allan; vocal solo, the Gullin; recitation, Miss Furnival; vocal duet, Master Ben and Miss Nicholas.

The Alaska Commercial company, the owners of the steamship Bertha, and song, Mr. Christmas; piano solo, Miss Haughton; song, Miss Cohen; recitation, Mr. Gilder; song, Mr. Ayton; recitation, Thomas Furnival; song, Mr. Bourden; recitation, Mr. Connolly. Supper was then served, and after that dancing to music furnished by the Bandy family orchestra was enjoyed.

Chief Sheppard, Sergeant Hawton, and Constable Perdue raided the Chinese fan tan game at 42 Pignard street last night and arrested six Chinese spectators and players. Entrance was effected by strategy, the sergeant disguising himself and getting inside without being challenged. The Chinese were all arraigned in the police court this morning. Four out of the six arrested for looking on pleaded guilty and were fined \$2, or in default one month's imprisonment. The remaining two pleaded not guilty, but after trial were found guilty, and for their trouble were each fined \$20, or in default two months in jail. Ah Fong, charged with conducting one of the games, pleaded not guilty, and Lindley Crease appeared to defend him. After starting on the case it was remanded and Ah Fong was released on \$200 bail.

Knox church Sabbath school held its Xmas entertainment last night, and of course all the children were there together with their elders. After supper an excellent programme was rendered by school talents. The Bible class presented their teacher, Mr. MacIntosh, with a handsome scarf pin. Miss Pettit made the presentation, and Mr. MacIntosh, although taken entirely by surprise made a suitable reply. The gathering was also a farewell tendered to Mrs. Pettit, who from the inception of the mission has been one of its most earnest workers, being organist and choir leader in the church and a teacher in the school. She is leaving Victoria to reside in California. The minister in the name of the congregation and school presented Mrs. Pettit with a well-filled purse and an illuminated address as a mark of their esteem and appreciation of her labors.

About forty Victorians went to South Saanich last evening to take part in and attend the entertainment given by the members of the temperance society in their hall at that place. They left the Hillside avenue depot at 7.30 o'clock, and did not return to the city until midnight. There were two hundred at the concert, and after the opening ad-

dress by Dr. Lewis Hall the first part of the programme, which was as follows, was rendered: Violin solo, Mr. Bruce; song, G. Parsons; song, B. Temple; recitation, Miss E. Oates; song in character, B. Hutcherson; song, Mr. Moody; one act farce by Messrs. Tougle, Mitchell, Hutcherson, Hewetson and Shumley. Refreshments were then served, and after they had been dispatched Messrs. Stewart, Gale, Mitchell and the Thomson Brothers, of the temperance society, gave a comic sketch. The Victorians are loud in their praises of the treatment received.

Magistrate Macrae is having a great deal of trouble in the Nanaimo robbery case. Several Chinese have been put in the box and have denied the testimony of one another without the least hesitancy. Two witnesses have already been temporarily incarcerated for not answering questions. This afternoon the magistrate had an idea. The witnesses had been sworn on the burning of a paper upon which their names had been written, but a change was made. A chicken was brought into court and Hi Ki was ordered to cut off its head and watch the contortions of the head and body after severance. He then wished that he would die as did the chicken if he told not the truth. The subsequent answers of the witness gave cause to believe that the chicken's death is the better method for the swearing of Chinese.

IS IT SO? To the Editor: Will the speaker of our local house receive \$1000 per month, or over forty dollars per day for every day he sits in the legislature during this session? Please answer the question. NEW SETTLER.

(Very possibly, if the session does not last more than a month or so. We know of no scruples on the part of Mr. Speaker against taking the sum mentioned, nor do we know of any reason why he should be oppressed with scruples of that kind. It is really worth \$1000 a month to be able to look profoundly wise at all times and under all circumstances.)

Farmers and Mechanics. Provide yourselves with a bottle of PAIN KILLER. It is a prompt, safe and sure cure for many ills. It may save you many days of sickness, and you will find it more valuable than gold. Be sure you buy the genuine Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER and take no other mixture. 25c. is a Cheap Doctor's Bill.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. Treatment of Mental Diseases with a Combination of Salts.

Vienna, Dec. 18.—Dr. Carlo Sanguinetti of this city, has been deluged with letters from medical men from all Europe and England concerning his alleged discovery of a combination of salts that is expected to revolutionize the treatment of mental diseases, and so general is the interest manifested in this supposed discovery that a conference of physicians will be held in Paris shortly after New Year's, at which the discoverer will explain the system of treatment in detail. One of his latest subjects was a woman afflicted with religious melancholia, who had endeavored to starve herself to death and attempted suicide in other ways. In seven days, after a hyperdermic injection of the salts day and night, she was completely restored to her normal mental condition.

See here, Johnson, this clock of yours is three hours slow. Not so, my boy. That clock is two-and-one hours fast. It wouldn't run a while, and I had it fixed. It's making up for lost time.—Harper's Bazaar.

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