

"NO SURRENDER"

Signal Manifestations of Pluck by Admiral da Gama and His Sailors.

The Insurgents Completely Outnumbered, But Resolutely Determined to Hold Out.

(Copyright 1894 by the United Press.) RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 10, via Montevideo, Feb. 16.—The insurgent charge at Nitheroy on Friday, February 9, was notable for acts of bravery. Admiral da Gama himself led the storming party. He shot Colonel Tasso Fragozo, of the Government garrison, mounted that officer's horse and rode ahead. His example caused wild enthusiasm among his men. Six sailors obtained horses in a similar manner and galloped after him. Behind these seven horsemen the insurgents rushed at the Plaza. Their force was divided and attacked by an overwhelming number of infantry and cavalry. The insurgents were pushed back slowly without giving any sign of panic. Admiral da Gama, who was the last man to embark, was wounded in the arm and neck. Neither wound is severe. Every officer of the insurgent force was injured in the charge. The total loss to the insurgents was 270. The government loss was little short of 600. To make the attack, the insurgents collected every available man who could be spared from his post. They landed 600 men, and consequently had but eighty men to guard Cobras Island and but twelve to hold Fort Villegagnon. The government had at the time 10,000 troops and hundreds of boats at its command. A determined attack on either island could not have failed, yet no attempt was made to capture either position. Cobras is never defended by more than 200 men, and Admiral da Gama has, all counted, fewer than 700 men at his disposal. Admiral Mello is sulking at Paranaaguá. General Comodoro Saravia's insurgent army in the mountains of Parana numbers only 4,500 men, and is held in check by the Government forces, which command the narrow passes. The Government fears nothing from this force, nevertheless, the President seems unable to end the war. Admiral da Gama may continue his bluff for months and even win the victory. An insurgent captain told the United Press correspondent yesterday that his friends no longer expected help from the south. Their only hope now, he said, was to win by government blunders. Admiral da Gama had decided not to surrender to Rear-Admiral Banham, merely because he had decided not to desert the men who were providing the insurgents with money. These men hold Brazil by the throat in order that they may have the money that they have invested there. Barracks are building at the race tracks outside the city. The poor people will be housed in them during the tremendous conflict which is expected to rage when President Peixoto's 12,000 men shall be ready to turn their hill-top batteries on Admiral da Gama's force of 700. Dr. Alfonso Penna, the civilian governor of Minas Geraes, has been nominated for the presidency in opposition to Dr. Prudente de Moraes, president of the Senate. These two nominations of civilian candidates entirely destroy the theory that President Peixoto has the intention of joining the presidential contest. Yellow fever is epidemic in the insurgent's shipping and the naval fleet is in such serious danger that it ought at once to save the anchorage outside the harbor. The daily number of deaths is above fifty. As this dispatch leaves, General Comodoro Saravia is reported to be retaining a hold on Parana, having abandoned his intention to march on the capital because General Oscar, with 3,500 Government troops, is coming northward from Rio Grande do Sul. Admiral da Gama's wounds are said to have become unexpectedly troublesome and to be causing his friends considerable anxiety. Since landing at Armacas and charging upon Nitheroy, the insurgents have been idle. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Secretary Herbert received from Admiral Barham the following cablegram to-night: "Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Feb. 16, 1894.—As a precautionary measure against fever, will send vessels, except flagships, just inside harbor within call. Every precaution has been taken. The health of the officers and crew is good. BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 16.—The Brazilian minister to Argentine has started for Bahia to ally, if possible, the dissensions among the officers of President Peixoto's fleet at that point. LONDON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch received from Rio this evening says: The captain of an Austrian warship in the harbor died of yellow fever yesterday. There are other cases aboard the vessel. The Portuguese warship is also infected. The United States consul in San Francisco is with the shore only by a hired tug. The fever has broken out on the British warship Racer. The merchant shipping is suffering heavily from the epidemic.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

KILZ, Feb. 16.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred to-day upon the cruiser Brandenburg, at this port. With the usual secrecy that prevails in Naval affairs, the officers of the ship refused to give any details regarding the accident. The Brandenburg had had new boilers placed in her and had been ordered to make a trial trip to-day to test them. The vessel was on this trip when the explosion took place. Forty-one persons were instantly killed, and nine others fatally injured. Among the dead are three chief engineers, who were on the vessel to report on the working of the boilers, and several other officers. Most of the bodies were badly soiled; in some instances the faces being so swollen out of shape as to be unrecognizable. As soon as the effects of the explosion were known to the officer of the deck, he caused signals to be set showing that the vessel was helpless. Five steamers went her back to Kiel. When she reached port Brother Henry of France, the Emperor's brother, immediately boarded her and found that the explosion had caused much damage to the vessel. Prince Henry worked energetically. He helped to direct the work of relieving the wounded and questioned the ship's officers concerning the names and homes of the dead and wounded. The steam tug Pelican, which was the first vessel to return to the quay with thirty dead bodies. The news of the accident had spread throughout the city and thousands had gathered at the landing place. Four other steam tugs brought the wounded ashore. Many of the crew were injured critically and several are likely to die in the next 48

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 16.—(Special.)—Lieut. Governor Schultz opened the Winnipeg Prohibition convention, this evening, with an eloquent address. The ballot system recently introduced into the Northwest Territory was brought into operation for the first time, at the school election at Broadway, to-day. Alexander Mackenzie, a well-known C. P. R. official, has resigned, having accepted the position of general superintendent at Montreal of the Dominion Coal company. This is the company which recently purchased certain coal mines in Nova Scotia. The subject of the English embargo on cattle exported from Canada was the chief topic under discussion this morning, at a convention of veterinary surgeons of Manitoba and the Northwest. The embargo was cordoned as most unjust, and a resolution was unanimously passed, emphasizing the fact that pleuro pneumonia did not exist in this country and never had. Tom Purcell, the aged rancher now on trial at Lethbridge for the murder of another rancher named Akers, last December, took the stand to-day in his own defence. He said Akers had brutally assaulted him with a whip, and that he had shot him in self defence. An appeal was taken to-day to the Full court of Manitoba by the English bondholders of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway against the recent decision of Judge Bain, who held that the receiver had power to stop the earnings of that portion of the road on which they held a mortgage to pay the operating expenses of other portions of the line. The chief event of Winnipeg's curling bonspiel to-day was the banquet tendered the visiting curlers by the local clubs. Four hundred guests were present, among them Lieut. Governor Schultz and Lt. Governor Mackintosh. The Duluth and St. Paul rink, who won the Royal Canadian tankard, Sir Donald Smith's magnificent gift, last night decided to play off for its possession at the Duluth curling bonspiel at the latter end of this month. All the chief contests are now well narrowed down, and to-morrow there will be exciting struggles in the finals.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—Sandford Fleming stated to-day in regard to what Mr. Kidd, postmaster-general of New South Wales, had said in opposition to the Pacific cable scheme, that every objection that can be raised would be met when the conference meets next June in Ottawa. Meaningful documents are now on the way to Australia, which will throw a flood of light on the subject. The French company does not count for so much as it did at one time. The chief enemies of a British cable across the Pacific are the Eastern and Eastern Extension telegraph companies, and agents of these companies use their influence in every quarter against the scheme. They lose no opportunity of impressing upon the colonial and home Governments that a Pacific cable is impracticable. He ventured to say they would have their eyes opened in a way they little spot when the conference meets in Ottawa.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Rt. Hon. Henry Hartley Fowler, president of the local government board, directed the attention of the House of Commons this evening to several questionable features of the "Peers' Bill" which is the subject of a bill introduced by the Speaker of the House to amend the law relating to the Lower House to pay the expenses of parish councils from the poor rates. The House of Lords had excluded, he said, from initiating or amending revenue bills. Their action in the case in question seemed to him to be unconstitutional. The Speaker ruled that the Peers had exceeded their rights, and instructed the House to ignore the amendment against which Mr. Fowler had protested. The announcement of this decision was cheered loudly.

AN ACTRESS' SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The news of the suicide in San Francisco of May Brooklyn, the leading lady in Palmer's company playing "Alabama" at the Baldwin theatre in that city, was a great shock to the friends of the dead woman in this city. On the Rialto, to-day, little else was talked of by those who knew Miss Brooklyn. The despatches from San Francisco indicate that she left no letter or message of any kind, but her friends in this city believe they know the cause of her act. They say she was to have been married to Frederick A. Lovecraft, Mr. Palmer's former business manager, who committed suicide several months ago, in the same manner as Miss Brooklyn, by taking carbolic acid. She was much affected by the news of his death and has since been very despondent. Several times she said to members of the company, "I won't be here much longer."

INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16.—The Circuit Court of Appeals has sustained Judge Chipman's decision in the suit of the Edison Electric Light company against the Waring Electric Light company, of South Manchester. This confirms Judge Chipman's order granting an injunction prohibiting the defendants from making the "Edison" incandescent lamp. After Judge Chipman granted the injunction, the defendants filed a bond of \$20,000 to indemnify the Waring company for any damage, pending an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and have since continued making the lamps.

AMBASSADOR RECALLED.

LISBON, Feb. 16.—The French government has recalled H. L. G. Bihourd, minister to Portugal. The understanding here is, however, that his absence will be only temporary. Differences between France and Portugal as regards French investments in Portuguese railways are supposed to have caused the French government to adopt its present course.

TRAIN WRECKED.

Masked Mercenaries Run Off the Car—shoot Several Men and Rob the Express.

No Clue to the Three Desperadoes—A Cold-blooded, Dastardly Conspiracy.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 16.—The Southern Pacific train was robbed at Roscoe station this morning at about 1 o'clock. The same train was robbed at the same place about six weeks ago. The train was heavily loaded with passengers, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s shipments were unusually heavy. At Roscoe there is no station, but a siding. As the train approached the switch Engineer Thomas saw that the switch was misplaced, and vainly tried to stop the train. The engine and two fruit cars of oranges went into the ditch, the engine turning over and burying the engineer and fireman. As soon as the wreck occurred three masked men sprang out of the bushes and commenced a fusillade, killing three men. A few seconds later a couple of dynamite bombs were placed under the express car and the whole side was blown off. Brakeman Foster as soon as he heard the shots, made a run for a neighboring ranch house. Here he got a team and drove back to Burbank and gave the Moral may have participated in the robbery. Within ten minutes of the time he received work of the robbery Sheriff Cline had his men on the road. The engine which conveyed the sheriff to the wreck was attached to the train and returned with it to this city, arriving at 4:30 this morning, bringing the bodies of Masters and Granger and a tramp. Sheriff Cline was accompanied by J. A. Pacey, one of the tramps who was stealing a ride upon the pilot of the train. Upon being interviewed he said: The first thing I saw before we left Burbank was a torch flaring up a short distance ahead and a man waving a flag. The engineer, however, did not stop, and as we passed the torch, one of the tramps fired two shots, one in the air and the other at the engineer. Almost immediately I was hustled from the pilot as the engine left the track and tumbled into the ditch. When I recovered I heard a dull, roaring sound, which I subsequently learned was an explosion of dynamite in the express car. As I returned to the train and helped to extricate the injured fireman from the wreck I distinctly saw two of the robbers. One was a short, thick-set man of about fifty feet six or six inches, while the other was several inches taller, and slim. Both wore black slouch hats and masks. The taller of the two was armed with a rifle, but the other had two pistols, one in each hand. The fireman Masters and an unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, were dead. The fireman's body was horribly mangled, having been run over by the tender and two cars. The engineer claims that he was shot before falling under the wheels, but circumstances show that he endeavored to jump from the tender and had fallen and was crushed by the engine. The best evidence obtainable is that he was standing on the pilot and was shot by a stray bullet when making for the brush. Engineer Thomas, seeing the fireman fall, jumped and was shot while running, and turning over the time jumping the track to be two in number, moreover, supposed their attention to the express car, using an explosive cartridge to open the side door and keeping up the fusillade towards the train men. Messenger Edgar can give but a meagre description of the two men he saw. The whole transaction did not take more than fifteen minutes, as near as can be ascertained, when the two men left on horseback in the direction of the Pass, a distance of about twelve miles. No traces of them have been discovered, and officers who have arrived at Roscoe yesterday did not take up the trail. The robbery was a dastardly one, and the chance for the identification of the participants or their actual number, a matter of conjecture. Detective Inaley and Sheriff Cline have what they think is a clue. No certain information as to the amount stolen can be furnished. A conservative estimate places the amount at \$20,000. Railroad and express officers are reticent, and it is impossible to gather definite information. Passengers on the train gave little information, as they saw nothing of the actual occurrence, and their knowledge is confined to hearing shots fired by the robbers.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—About 500 sober able-bodied unemployed men marched in procession to the City Hall to-day and requested Mayor Kennedy to immediately provide them with work. Many said their families were starving and they wanted to go to work and be paid for it the same night so that they could buy a dinner for Sunday. The Board of Works met subsequently and authorized a special expenditure of \$5,000 to provide immediate work for the unemployed. Miss Mary Barton, a well known lady of London, Ont., was knocked down in a runaway accident here to-day and died of her injuries. The Trades and Labor Council last night endorsed the resolution passed by the Dominion Trades Congress asking for submission to the popular vote of the following questions: The maintenance of our present colonial status, Imperial federation, Canadian independence, and political union with the United States. Adam Burwash, aged 82, father of Rev. Chas. Burwash of the Victoria University, died at his residence at Baltimore, Ontario, yesterday.

COLLEGE BURNED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 16.—Knoxville college, one of the most noted educational centres for the colored people in the United States, suffered a \$25,000 loss by fire last night. The fire broke out in the north attic, the boys' dormitory, at about 11 o'clock, and burning rapidly soon had the main building beyond control. Fortunately no lives were lost, and none of the 250 or 300 pupils were injured in any way. Scarcely any of the building's contents were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Increased Exports—Bender's Three Rivers Dead Meat Scheme to Be Revived.

Improvements to Canadian-Australian Steamers—The Vacant P. E. I. Lieut.-Governorship.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—The exports for the last seven months show an increase of \$3,000,000 over the corresponding period last year. At the coming session the Government will introduce a bill respecting immigration in the Northwest by which companies may secure powers without coming to Parliament. Bender, of the Three Rivers dead meat scheme, is attempting to renege that project along with Robert Bickerdike, the cattle exporter of Montreal. They want the Government to grant a subsidy of \$20,000 a year for ten years. There is considerable talk here over the P. E. I. Lieut.-Governorship. The general impression is that Senator Howland has the whip hand. James Huddart arrived here to-day. He is recovering a thorough overhauling at the Newmarket hospital. After making two or three trips to the Northwest will be the Sydney. The Warrimoo will then be laid up at Sydney also to receive an overhauling and be fitted with the refrigerator accommodations which the Miowra will take out from England for her. When the Warrimoo is ready to see the charter of the Arawa will be cancelled, unless it is decided in the meantime to place three vessels on the Pacific route. A post office will be opened at Rosedale, Westminister District, on the 1st prox. OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—It has been definitely decided by the Government to summon the Intercolonial conference to consider Australian trade and the Pacific cable project for Thursday, June 21. Seven Australian colonies and Fiji have been invited to send representatives, and the Imperial Government has also been urged to take part. It is not at all unlikely that Hawaii may be asked to participate, although for some inexplicable reason the report of the Honorable Chamber of Commerce to Hon. Mr. Bowell's overtures is not yet here.

ROYAL LABOR COMMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The members of the royal commission on labor, which during the last six months has held numerous sessions, and has taken a vast quantity of evidence, assembled to-day to draft a report for submission to the House of Commons through the Government. A majority of the commission, it is learned, will report on the limitation of the hours of labor in many employments to be working day, agricultural and domestic family service. The same majority opposes the enforcement of eight hours as a day's work in any engagement of service. On the question of a trade dispute and a trade exemption the commission is divided. The system of trade option, as it is called, would be in favor of leaving the working day unaltered, and the weight of opinion in the commission seems to preponderate in this direction. Under a system of trade exemption the presumption would be in favor of a standard of hours laid down by law (generally an eight hours day) and any trade objecting to that standard would be exempt from the operation of the act. On the subject of labor disputes a majority of the commission favors an amendment to the law relating to picketing and intimidation in the form of a strong modification of the provisions of 1876, and under which the modification picketing in a modified form would be recognized by law and the degree of intimidation lessened. A minority of the commission is bitterly opposed to these proposals, and it is certain that two reports will be submitted to the House of Commons.

SWIFT JUSTICE.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 17.—The News to-morrow print a private letter received here from Persia, relating to an instance of swift vengeance on the part of the Shah's government at the instance of Minister McDonald in behalf of the American missionaries. One of their number, Rev. E. W. St. Pierre of Orocopia, while riding home from the country in the evening, when within a little more than a mile of the town, was seized by some ruffians, dragged into an adjoining wood and treated in the most unmerciful manner. He was forced, under threat of instant death, to surrender all the money and other valuables which he had about him. Then they stripped him of his clothing in the bitter cold and left him half dead, saying that if he moved from where he was in ten minutes, he would be shot. When the time had expired the outraged man dragged himself to the road and finally reached home in a deplorable condition. The facts were immediately reported to the American minister at Tehran, who promptly laid them before the Prime Minister with a demand for the prompt arrest and punishment of the criminals. The Prime Minister immediately telegraphed peremptory orders for the arrest of the robbers, four in number, who proved to be notorious outlaws. They were captured after a stout resistance and put to death.

ANARCHISTS RAIDED.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The police to-night raided the Autonomic club and made several arrests. The club is composed of anarchists. The ambassadors from France and Germany to-day sent notes to Lord Rosebery in regard to the harboring in England of foreign anarchists. The police endeavored no opposition, took possession of the house and detained all the inmates. The raid was managed so quietly that neither the pedestrians in the street nor the nearest neighbors knew what was happening and the members arriving late walked unsuspectingly in the arms of the policemen waiting to arrest them. The members who were arrested as they entered the front door, were astonished and indignant, but only one of them, a Frenchman, resisted the police. He struggled savagely, clawing and biting right and left and chattering anarchism until he was finally pinned against the wall. The total number of prisoners is about eighty. The majority of them are Germans and Bohemians. All were examined carefully and then ordered to

CABLE LETTERS.

Possible Conservative Concessions on the Parish Councils Bill—War to the Peers!

Radicals Demand the Abolition of Their Veto Power—Anarchists in England.

(Copyright 1894, by the United Press.) LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Liberal plan to triumph over the Peers by compelling them to abandon their amendments of the Parish Councils' bill. They are hopeful of success; but they may expect a sharp set-back next week. It is not improbable that the Peers will declare their adhesion to certain points which the Government consider important. CONSERVATIVE CONCESSIONS. The Conservatives in the House of Commons have surrendered much, but not all the questions concerning the control of charities, the allotments, the Poor Law and Boards of Guardians. The reform of the London vestries is still a bone of contention between the Government and the Opposition. These must be settled in the Government's favor before the ascent of the Peers to the program of the House of Commons. If Lord Salisbury should concede everything involved in the dispute, he would do so probably in deference to the personal wishes of the Queen, who is believed to demand an open conflict would cause hereditary law makers, and the same convictions has ere this caused her to interfere, notably in 1884 when THE TWO HOUSES QUARRELLED seriously over the redistribution of seats under the franchise reform. The Queen then summoned the Duke of Richmond and made him an intermediary for the settlement of the questions at issue between Earl Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. Since then the popular dislike of the hereditary privilege of the Upper House has become intensified. The Queen's influence has been exerted already to induce the Tory Peers to act with greater prudence. Whatever may be the result of the royal interference, many Liberals and all the Radicals feel that the time is ripe to limit the power of the Lords to veto the decisions of the Commons. No surrender of the Lords on existing issues is likely to modify the determination of these men to deal radically with the Upper House. As the Tories have perpetual control of the Peers, they hold, and will hold, the power to wreck all the legislation of the Liberals. They have not hesitated to REJECT THE HOME RULE BILL; they have made every effort to destroy the Employers' Liability and Parish Councils' bills; they have already made a proposal to defeat at the next session the Education, Establishment and Registry Reform bills. With such an oligarchy permanently ruling the country, the Liberals ask how it will be possible to proceed with any reform. The "Speaker" voices the opinion of the best minds in the Liberal party who demand that the Peers' veto shall be abolished, while the House shall be allowed to stand a venerable ruin, continuing such customs as are completely harmless. The Radical Star, J. P. O'Connor's daily, suggests: "The Cabinet ought to end the trouble by adding to some important bills the declaration of the House of Commons, that it is against good government that the House of Lords interfere therewith." Another proposal is that the House of Commons shall refuse to vote the salaries of the officials of the Upper House, thus giving the Peers summary notice to quit. DANGERS OF ANARCHISM. The explosion near Greenwich Observatory on Thursday evening has caused a vast amount of newspaper talk concerning the dangers of anarchism in England. An official well acquainted with the methods and personnel of the anarchist society here told a United Press correspondent, however, that there were hardly a dozen militant anarchists of directly English birth. The colony was made up, he said, of squallid rattle, wretched poor, and without organization as a party. These men, he thought, were powerless to do much harm. The French, Swiss and Italian anarchists, he said, do not constitute, either individually or collectively, such a dangerous social factor in London as sensational police reports indicated. A NEW YACHT. Commodore Hodgkin has brought out a new three-masted boat at Cowes. The first trial, which was made yesterday, excited the interest of yachtsmen throughout the country. As the wind was light, it was hardly possible, however, to test the ability of the new model, or her tendency to roll in a heavy sea. The result of the test yesterday was to notice the absence of wave wash. The vessel ran well, was quick in her stays and turned in her own length. Among the other advantages claimed for the vessel are increased stability, greater carrying capacity, higher speed and greater ease in handling and steering. PRESENTATIONS AT COURT. The Queen has ordered the court officials to take strict precautions to prevent wholesale introductions by men of title. Hereafter but 200 presentations will be allowed at each drawing room. MEXICAN GREASE SHOT. SANTA ANA, Feb. 17.—George Emerson, who shot and killed Louis Yousa, a Mexican, at Santa Argo canyon, early this morning, gave himself into the custody of the officers at Santa Ana, and claims to have done the shooting in self defence. He said that he and his brother, Louis Emerson, were taking a load of lumber to erect a cabin on their claim. They had nearly reached their claim when Yousa, who had done some work for Emerson, approached them and attacked Louis Emerson with a club. Louis turned to run, but stumbled and fell down. The Mexican raised his club to strike the prostrate man, when George shot the "grease" which then turned his attention to him and George pointed his gun blindly toward the Mexican firing, then turned to run. The Mexican followed a few steps and then fell dead. They then loaded their wagon as quickly as possible and came to Santa Ana, giving themselves up to officers. OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—Rumors are circulated in political circles that a change is contemplated in the cabinet, by giving Hon. J. C. Patterson a judgeship, and giving Senator Sanford a portfolio. There are some speculations as to who will get the vacant Lieutenant-Governorship of Prince Edward Island, and several persons are named in this connection, among them Senator Howland and Hon. L. C. Owen, a former premier of the province.

CABLE NEWS.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that on Tuesday an ice floe broke adrift from the coast of Ilgermanland, province of St. Petersburg, and carried off many of the men and their families. More than five hundred persons are said to be in danger. The persons along the coast are making every effort to relieve them, and are hopeful of success.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—There was a meeting of the new colonial party yesterday, at which there was a good attendance of colonial agents. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, and Sir Robert Reid, minister of defence of Victoria, Australia, were among those present, as well as Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., the father of the united trade league movement. The meeting discussed matters in connection with the British Settlements, the proposed Imperial ship line and Pacific cable, and the question of Imperial defence. The matter of trade with the West Indies, both as regards the mother country and the colonies, also came in for consideration, and it was decided to press all these matters upon the attention of the House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Owing to the reduced dividend declared by the Grand Trunk railway on its guaranteed stock, the price dropped two points shortly after the opening of the Stock Exchange to-day, but partially recovered in the afternoon.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The steamer Paris, from Southampton on February 10 for New York, has put back to Queenstown with her rudder disabled. The accident occurred when the vessel was 788 miles west of during a hurricane.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—The editorial staff of the Warsaw News and the staff of another paper have been arrested. There have been numerous domiciliary visits at Warsaw during the last few days, owing to the discovery of extensive nihilist societies. A number of Catholic priests have been arrested on a charge of conducting the agitation for the liberation of the Poles. The Bishop of Kallinkiki has been deprived of his stipend.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—In the Uster Hans Herr Ardent, discussing the best means of improving the silver situation, complained that German silver coins were 60 per cent. below the nominal value, and urged the Government to remedy this as soon as possible. Herr Meinko, representing the minister of finance, replied that Prussia could not change the coinage, as it was an Imperial matter. Dr. Miquel, minister of finance, said Prussia gladly responded to the wish of the Imperial government to institute an inquiry into the condition of silver and the best means of improving it, but denied that all the members of the committee held the same views, and concluded by denouncing the growing tendency to discuss Imperial matters in state diets.

BRIGADE, Feb. 16.—A royal decree has been issued, summoning the reserves to assemble February 21 for a three weeks' drill. The radicals believe a coup d'etat is being prepared for March 6, the anniversary of Milan's fall to the government, which is what the crisis will culminate in civil war. Roumania and Bulgaria are discussing the wisdom of forming a military alliance for defence in case of attack, and of localizing the expected civil war in Servia, thus relieving any pretext for foreign intervention.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The tribunal of Commerce has declared the Comptoir des Compagnies bankrupt at the request of the Bank of France. The institution was placed in the hands of a liquidator one week ago, and Baron Soubeiran, a director, was arrested for dishonest practices.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 16.—King Lobengula is dead of smallpox.

HELD UP IN COURT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Leroy Harris, alias Wm. H. Clarke, while undergoing examination in U.S. Commissioner Fairchild's office in the Federal building, held up the commissioner, the district attorney, special P.O. Inspector Latimer and deputy U.S. Marshal Watts at the point of his revolver and then bolted and made good his escape. Harris was arrested in the post office at noon to-day by Special Agent Latimer, on the charge of forging the name of Wm. H. Clark on a money order for \$100 in Valparaiso, Ind. Everything was going on quietly at the examination, when Harris jumped to his feet and pulling his big gun, yelled, "Hold up your hands or I'll blow your d—d brains out." Harris then backed toward the door, and with his revolver still covering the court officials, slipped the bolt with his left hand and, opening the door, bolted into the corridor, holding the door after him. Quick as a flash Inspector Latimer threw open a window and fired his revolver in the air to attract attention, and then yelled, "Stop him! stop him!" A crowd quickly gathered; but Harris had got safely out of the building and was gone before the police arrived. Harris was for many years an employe of the New York post office.

TORONTO, Feb. 16.—P. D. McCallum, P. A. member for East Lambton, was introduced to the Legislature yesterday, George Campbell, ex-member for East Bruce, and D. McNaughton, of North Bruce, acting as his sponsors. Mr. McCallum's introduction was observed in dead silence by the House, a thing probably unprecedented in the history of the chamber.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 18.

THE CITY.

This demise occurred Friday of Clarence Henry, eldest son of Mr. Charles R. King, of Sherbrooke, N.S. The deceased was only 22 years of age. His funeral will take place to-day at 2:30 from Calvary Baptist church.

The information charging George Sinclair with attempting to commit suicide was dismissed yesterday morning by Magistrate Macrae, the evidence going to show that the accused had threatened and made apparent preparations to commit suicide, but there had been no actual attempt.

FROM ALBERTA comes word that the new paper mill is about completed, most of the machinery being already in position, and the balance to arrive by the Maude to-day. It is expected that the first paper manufactured in this province will be on the market by the beginning of April.

JOHN ROBINSON, aged 28, an able seaman on board the Empress of India, did not come back with that vessel on her last homeward trip, having met his death by drowning when under the influence of drink at Hongkong. It appeared from the evidence adduced at the inquest that he slipped into the harbor when trying to board the steamer.

A THREE days' siege was opened at the Salvation Army barracks, Friday evening, by Brigadier Margetta, of Winnipeg. Both Friday and last evening there were large and successful meetings, many persons having expressed their sympathy, and numerous others seeking sanctification. To-day there will be four meetings, closing with an extra rally this evening.

THE case of John Silvia was called and returned in the Police court yesterday, the return not yet being in from the officer who was sent to execute the warrant for the arrest of Robert Irving, an Indian lad, accused of complicity with Silvia in the alleged theft of a span of horses. Irving was arrested and brought to town later in the day by Sergt. Hawton.

MR. J. E. RAYNES was the recipient of a handsome present from the members of St. Barnabas church choir on Friday evening. The gift took the form of a leader's basket made from a piece of the old steamer Beaver and elaborately mounted in silver, with a suitable inscription neatly engraved. It was given in recognition of Mr. Raynes' services as chorister of the church and also as a valuable church worker.

IN the course of a month the force of marine artillery at Point Macaulay barracks will be reinforced by about sixty men. This additional strength is necessary, as at present the nineteen men here have some times quite enough to do. Guard duty, though not hard work, is tiring when a man has twelve hours of it at a time. About twenty marine engineers are daily expected from Halifax, so as to be here for the commencement of work on the fortifications, which, it is said, will be started about the 1st March.

THE special item of interest for members of the Anglican church during the present week, centres around the lecture under the auspices of the Canadian Church union, to be given in Christ Church Cathedral school rooms, on Tuesday evening next, by Rev. C. E. Sharp, M.A., assisted by Mr. Roskell R. Bayne, upon the "Ornaments Rubric of the Prayer Book, Including Vestments and Colors." Mr. Sharp will deal with the special vestments worn by the celebrant at Holy communion, namely, "alb, girdle, amice, maniple, stole and chasuble," the color of which varies according to the church's season. As the use of these symbolic garments in the church dates back from A. D. 400, and as they symbolize the sufferings of our Lord the lecturer has good scope to bring home to churchmen the fact of the faith having come from the Holy Land nearly two thousand years ago, and not having been invented in England in modern times. Members of the church will please note that there is no charge for admittance; the lecture is free.—Com.

A MINING SUIT.

Mr. Justice Walkem sat yesterday in the Chamber court to hear argument in support of an objection in the nature of a demurrer, filed by the Attorney-General on behalf of the defendant to the plaintiffs' statement of claim in the case of Copley et al. v. Fitz-stubbs. The defendant is the gold commissioner for West Kootenay, and the plaintiffs sued for a mandamus to compel him to grant them a right of entry over certain mining ground for the purpose of erecting a rock flume. The defendant refused to grant the right of entry on the ground principally that the same was the subject of litigation in the Supreme court, and in possession of a receiver appointed by the Court. And it was also claimed that having exercised his discretion in the matter the same was not reviewable by the Court. Rule 232 of the Supreme court rules abolishes demurrer, but provides that in lieu of them, a party may raise any point of law on his pleadings.

The Attorney-General, acting on rule 232, now argued that the statement of claim disclosed no cause of action; (1) on the ground that the gold commissioner's discretion was not reviewable by mandamus; (2) because it was not shown that the plaintiffs were free miners at the time of making their application to the defendant to grant the right of entry; (3) because the nature and extent of the plaintiffs' proposed entry was not shown; and (4) that it was not alleged that the value of the flume had accompanied the application.

Mr. Belyea argued that the Attorney-General could not avail himself of points 2, 3 and 4, as those points had not been mentioned in the statement of defence, which was confined to the objection that the gold commissioner's discretion was not reviewable.

The Attorney-General quoted authority to show that upon a demurrer it was necessary to specify only one substantial point for argument, and that additional points could be taken afterwards, particulars being usually filed before the argument. This he had done.

His Lordship decided that all the points taken on behalf of the defendant were open to him, and after some further discussion held that points 2, 3 and 4 were fatal objections to the statement of claim. Regarding the point of discretion, although it was unnecessary now to decide the point, His Lordship was strongly of opinion that the Gold Commissioner's discretion was not reviewable upon mandamus, as to whether his refusal on the ground of the property being in the hands of a receiver, or not, he would venture no opinion at present. That point could be argued at the trial or upon some separate motion. He must allow the objection to the statement of claim.

Mr. Belyea applied for leave to amend, which His Lordship granted. Costs reserved.

C. C. Cochrane, of Medicine Hat, passed through yesterday on his way to California.

WHAT A WOMAN SAYS.

(From the Tacoma Ledger.) Miss Caroline Castle, of Honolulu, who was a passenger on the steamship Arawa for Honolulu, is a sister of William Castle, one of the commissioners who represented the Hawaiian provisional government at Washington. She has another brother, Henry, who is editor of the Hawaiian Gazette at Honolulu, and who was recently horsewhipped in a sensational manner in Honolulu.

"I was born on the islands," she said in an interview. "My father was a missionary. He went there in 1837, and is one of the old pioneers. He was well acquainted with the history of the islands in the early days when the French and English were contending for the possession of them. We have the finest society in Honolulu, though it is very cosmopolitan. All the missionaries who went there years ago came from very fine families and always educated their children, so we do not consider ourselves a whit behind the rest of the world in progress or enlightenment. The high class native Hawaiians are very aristocratic, as they consider themselves of the royalty or ruling class. Many of the people of Hawaii are for annexation. The English are against it, though they would receive as many benefits from annexation as the Americans would. Many natives are turning against the Queen since she refused amnesty to members of the Provisional Government."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Watson Accepts the Challenge of the Lilloet Oarsman—Essential Conditions.

Mr. George Watson, of the J.B.A.A., has replied to Mr. J. J. Brown, of Lilloet, accepting his challenge published in the Colonist of the 9th instant, and which was as follows:

"I hereby challenge any amateur oarsman born in the Province of British Columbia to row a one or two mile race in shell-bottomed row-rigged skiffs, for a trophy valued at \$50; the race to be rowed on the Fraser river, at Westminster or Burrard Inlet at Vancouver, or such other place as may be mutually agreed upon. This challenge will remain open for one week, and the race to take place within 21 days from signing of articles."

The only conditions imposed in Mr. Watson's acceptance are that his challenger make a formal declaration of his amateur standing, as required by the laws of the Canadian Association, and that the race take place in April or early May, as no training can be done in the present weather.

A WIN FOR WELLINGTON.

NANAIMO, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—The Wellington A. F. C. defeated the Nanaimo Swifts in an Association match this afternoon by three goals to one.

CURLING.

CROWNED WITH SUCCESS. WINNIPEG, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—The big curling bonspiel was practically closed to-night, with several exciting games in the final. It was the most successful bonspiel ever held, over 900 curlers taking part.

LACROSSE.

THE BAYS REORGANIZED. The annual meeting of the James Bay Lacrosse club will be held on Thursday evening.

SKATING.

NATIONAL RACES IN NEW JERSEY. REDBANK, N.J., Feb. 17.—The National skating races are expected to take place on Monday, and this afternoon several skaters from different parts of the country arrived. Among others were J. C. Hemmett and Howard Masher. They took practice spins over the course. All arrangements have been completed for the races.

RAILWAY TO COMOX.

(Comox Weekly News.) It is strange that the Victoria Times should oppose the extension of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway to Comox district. In opposing Government aid it is placing itself in hostility to the interests of this section, and also of Victoria, to which this proposed extension would traverse a portion of the railway belt and of course benefit those lands, but there is now a considerable extent of lands settled upon belonging to private ownership, besides the large, rich and populated prairie valley of this district which never did belong to the Dunsmuirs, including Comox and Courtenay. Are these people and their interests not to be taken into account? That the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co. will be benefited by running its line to Comox is so much the better. It will require less aid to induce it to build. The benefit to be derived by it should undoubtedly be taken into consideration. At present the great benefits the Province would derive from having these lands settled and made tax producing should not be lost sight of, nor should the just demands of this section for railway connections be ignored.

If the railway were to run only to Union mines there would be reason for the claim set forth by the Times, but the Government in granting claims should provide for the extension of the line to the Courtenay river near the bridge or beyond so as to tap the heart of the Comox valley and be of the greatest convenience to the trade and traffic of this region. This would connect with the line to Union, and while furnishing accommodation to that rapidly growing town, would reach the centre of the system and interests entirely to the benefit of the province. By fixing the point of extension as far north as mentioned the Government would be justified in giving reasonable aid for its construction, and cannot refuse to grant aid without incurring the charge of being grossly partial to other sections which have less claim upon its bounty. Built to the river, the road would be in the direct and natural line which it most ultimately go when extended, as it will some day be, still further up the Island, and will repel the claim that its construction would be chiefly in the interest of the railway belt. There is no reason to doubt that the Government is to be commended for its own justice in this valley and justify its own action any bill brought down in aid of the extension of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway should provide that the line should be built and operated as far north as the Courtenay river.

To Stop the Honduras Lottery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Postmaster-General has requested the Canadian Postmaster-General to refuse to certify money orders to Paul Conrad and his associates in the Honduras National Lottery Company.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A despatch from Paris, last evening, said that the Tribunal of Commerce had declared the Comptoir d'Escompte bankrupt. Inquiries made in Paris to-day show, however, that the report

SILK WEAVER'S STRIKE.

A Circular Issued Setting Forth the High Protection Given the Industry.

The Employers Live in Luxury and They on the Verge of Starvation.

New York, Feb. 17.—This afternoon, shortly after the striking weavers' committee, which had a conference with the manufacturers at Steinhard's mill had made its report, the following circular was issued: "Since many years the silk-ribbon weavers of the United States have found themselves in a very deplorable condition, inasmuch as their wages have been constantly reduced. They have scarcely been able to meet the demands of their families, and as the crisis of last September also had its subsequent disastrous effect, the weavers were unable to stand the strain any longer, and a good many were forced to the degradation of accepting public charity. Under all these conditions it is to be noted that the silk-ribbon industry, through the tariff of fifty per cent., is the most protected of all others. Now, in order to be able to earn a respectable living and shake off the shackles of starvation, we have formulated a price list which we have submitted to all the manufacturers of New York, who, without exception, have refused to recognize it. The weavers have, therefore, been forced to strike in a body, and are most emphatically resolved, as a matter of principle, rather to starve in the streets than in the mills. "Comrades and fellow-workmen everywhere, we appeal to you and enlist your sympathy, so as to morally support us in our extreme effort, and implore you to likewise take up a position with us so that we can make our living such as becomes the standard of mankind. As citizens of the United States we do not desire the luxuries in which the manufacturers indulge, who look on calmly and with indifference and see our wives and children on the verge of starvation. Therefore, fellow-workmen, arouse your organs; help us in our struggle to improve the deplorable condition in which we live ourselves. Fraternally, the general strike committee."

While the committee was in session, Edward Feeney, of the Board of Mediators and Arbitrators, called and asked to be allowed to address them, offering his services as arbitrator in the matter, between the manufacturers and strikers. Mr. Feeney was refused admittance to the meeting; but the chairman stated the object of his visit to the committee. After about an hour's discussion, the chairman announced to Mr. Feeney that the committee had no authority to accept him as arbitrator.

PROSPEROUS KASLO.

The Noble Five One of the Most Magnificent Prospects—A Big Bonanza.

A Big Strike at the Virginius—No Interruption to Navigation Expected.

KASLO, Feb. 17.—(Special.)—Despite the drop in silver, everything goes on as usual in the Slooan and all speak hopefully of the future. Cameron & McDonald have contracted to rawhide and bring down 500 tons of ore from the Grady group on Four-Mile creek to the shore of Slooan lake at Silvertown. They are now putting up the necessary buildings for their outfit and making a trail. A good rawhide trail has been made to the Payne mine and 100 tons of ore are being brought down to Three Forks. This mine was the first located in the camp, and the ore is very rich. The owners are Scott, McDonald and S. S. Bailey.

The Noble Five mine is sending down a carload of specially picked ore, which the owners claim will exceed anything that has been shipped from the camp. The Noble Five is still owned and worked by the original locators, Jack McQuigan is the business manager, and the brothers Henney are in charge at the mine. They have certainly one of the biggest bonanzas in the camp, and unless they get a very big offer indeed, it is probable that they will hold on to it.

It is reported that the Fitch outfit have struck four feet of rich ore at the Virginius, in Whitewater basin. They have run in an eighty foot tunnel in two months. The owners of the other claims on the Whitewater are in jubilation over it. The C.P.R. surveyors are now surveying the townships of Three Forks, but the snow is making their work very laborious.

Kaslo has now daily bulletins of the price of silver, which are eagerly watched for by all the mining men. The weather is keeping fair and temperate. The outlet to Nelson is quite clear of ice, and the probability is that there will be no interruption to navigation.

WHALEBACKS AS WARSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The board appointed by Secretary Herbert to inquire into the advisability of adopting whaleback ships for use as war vessels has taken a rejoinder to Capt. McDougall, the designer of the whaleback boat. The board wants to know what effect placing a sixty-ton gun on a whaleback will have on the vessel, and also desires fuller plans to ascertain the lines of the proposed boat.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—At a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Hon. Mr. Reid, speaking on Australia, supported the strong advocacy by the agents general for New Zealand, Victoria, and Sir Charles Tupper, of Canada, of the completion of the Pacific cable. His remarks were received with hearty and unanimous approval by the crowded chamber. The Victoria agent declared his intention of asking the chamber to hold a special meeting on the subject.

THE MOSQUITO COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—No news has been received at the State department of the reported seizure of the Mosquito country by Nicaraguan forces. Such a result was not unlooked for in official circles here, for reports that trouble of the sort was brewing had come to the State department from time to time. The department officials think that if anything very important should have occurred in the Mosquito country, the U. S. consular agent at Bluefield, Nicaragua, would have informed Secretary Gresham by cable.

FRENCH GRAIN TARIFF.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Chamber of Deputies passed the grain tariff bill to-day through its first reading. This is the measure which proposes to place an import duty of seven francs per quintal on foreign wheat. In the debate Jena Juarez, deputy, developed a plan by which the Government alone would import grain, and would sell it at prices fixed annually by a commission of experts.

OVERHEAT.

OVERHEAT, Feb. 17.—The residence of Sam Overheat of this vicinity, was burned last night. Overheat, after rescuing his children from danger, perished in the flames.

THE AGRARIANS.

Show Bitter Opposition to the Proposed German Treaty With Russia.

Caprivi's Scheme to Appoint a Currency Commission Likely to Fail.

(Copyright 1894, by the United Press.)

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Yesterday and to-day the Bundesrath or Federal Council debated the commercial treaty with Russia, and practically gave its unanimous approval to the measure. The treaty will be placed before the Reichstag on Monday, and the debate upon it will begin on Thursday. It was reported that the representatives of Bavaria, in the Bundesrath, made their assent to the treaty conditional upon the abolition of the treaty conditional upon the abolition of cheap grain tariffs on the railways of Eastern Prussia, but a little inquiry proved that the report was not true. Negotiations are proceeding between the governments of Prussia, Bavaria and Westphalia, with a view to arranging a modification of these tariffs; but as Prussia admits that the demands of the Western and Southern states on this question must be met, there is no likelihood of a dangerous dispute arising.

At the present system, grain rates from East Prussia decrease in ratio to distance. A reduction in the duties on grain from Russia, would expose the agriculturists of Bavaria and the Southern states to the disadvantages arising from graduated railways.

As the time draws near for influencing the members of the Reichstag, either for or against the Russian treaty, great activity is displayed by those interested. Resolutions in favor of the treaty are pouring in. Every Chamber of Commerce and Industrial Society in the Empire has sent or is preparing to send memorials to the Reichstag. Special delegates will be sent to the Reichstag from Berlin, Breslau, Leipzig, Frankfurt and other centres, to work in favor of the measure. The Agrarians, who are bitter opponents of the treaty, are actively conducting a campaign to influence the Reichstag against the measure. An immense mass meeting, at which it is estimated 5,000 members of the Agrarian party were present, was held here to-day, when resolutions were adopted declaring against the bill and much enthusiasm was shown. The anti-Semites present announced their approval of the resolutions, declaring that every member of the Agrarian body must belong to some Christian body.

The scheme of Chancellor von Caprivi to bring about an abatement of hostility of the binomialists by appointing a currency commission is likely to fail. Instead of relaxing their opposition the binomialists have intensified it. Out of the sixteen members of the currency commission, six are silver men. This is thought to be a large enough minority, considering how they rank in the Reichstag. The silver supporters, however, are not eight of the members of the commission. Four of the ablest silver men have been appointed members of the commission. These are Herr Arendt, Herr von Kardorf, Count von Gorbach, and Count von Schönerberg. They may, perhaps, decline to sit as members. The conviction grows that the inquiries of the commission, other countries, will result in nothing of benefit.

A PLEA FOR TOLERATION.

Lord Dufferin, speaking to the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Toronto, on September 25, 1878, in reply to an address read by Capt. McMaster, said: "Few things could have given me greater pleasure than to receive such an address as that which you have presented to me. I recollect the friendly reception you gave me on my first arrival, and I rejoice at this opportunity of bidding you farewell. I am well aware of the useful nature of the task you have set yourselves and of the broad and liberal spirit in which you execute it, and it is therefore to you and through you to the rest of our Irish fellow-countrymen in Canada that I feel irresistibly compelled to convey one last and parting greeting."

No one can have watched the recent course of events without having observed almost with feelings of terror the noticeable exacerbation and recrudescence of those party feuds and religious animosities from which, for many a long day, we have been comparatively free. Now, gentlemen, this is a most serious matter; its import cannot be exaggerated, and I would beseech you and every Canadian in the land who exercises any influence amid the circle of his acquaintances—nay, every Canadian woman, whether mother, wife, sister or daughter, to strain every nerve, to exert every faculty they possess, to stifle and eradicate from the minds of those who are the cause of this hateful and abominable root of bitterness from amongst us."

Gentlemen, I have had a terrible experience in these matters. I have seen one of the greatest and most prosperous towns of Ireland—the city of Belfast—helplessly given over for an entire week into the hands of two contending religious factions. I have gone into the hospital and beheld the dead bodies of young men in the prime of life lying stark and cold upon the hospital floor; the delicate forms of the innocent women writhing in agony upon the hospital beds, and every one of these struck down by an unknown bullet, by those with whom they had no personal quarrel, toward whom they felt no animosity, and from whom they had they encountered them in the intercourse of ordinary life, they would have probably received every mark of kindness and good will. But, where these tragedies occurred, senseless and wicked as were the occasions which produced them, there had long existed between the contending parties traditions of animosity and ill-will, and the memory of ancient grievances, but what can be more Cain-like, more insane, than to import into this country, unsoftened as it is by any evil record of civil strife, a staines and bloodthirsty and bloodthirsty party upon equal terms, and to permit them to quarrel as you are in various religious communities, none of whom are entitled to claim either pre-eminence or ascendancy over the other, but each of which reckons amongst its adherents enormous masses of the population, what hopes can you have except in mutual forbearance and a generous liberality of sentiment? Why, your very existence depends upon the disappearance of those ancient feuds. Be wise therefore in time, I say, while it is still time, for it is the property of these hateful animosities to feed on their own excess; if once engendered, they widen their bloody circuit from year to year, till they engulf the entire community in

intercourse strife. Unhappily, it is not by legislation or statutory restrictions, or even by the interference of the armed Executive, that these can be effectually and radically remedied. Such alternatives, even when successful at the time—I am not alluding to anything that has taken place in Canada, but to my Irish experiences—are apt to leave a sense of injustice and of a partial administration of the law ranking in the minds of one or other of the parties; but surely when reinforced by such obvious considerations of self-preservation as those I have indicated, the public opinion of the community at large ought to be sufficient to repress the evil.

Believe me, if you desire to avert an impending calamity, it is the duty of every human being amongst you—Protestant and Catholic, Orangeman and Union man—to consider with regard to all these matters what is the real duty they owe to God, their country and each other. And now, gentlemen, I have done. I have trusted that nothing I have said has wounded the susceptibilities of any of those who have listened to me. God knows I have had but one thought in addressing these observations to you, and that is to make the best use of this exceptional occasion, and to take the utmost advantage of the good will which I know you regard me, in order to effect an object upon which your own happiness and the happiness of future generations so greatly depend."

GUILTY OF MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The jury in the case of Dr. Eugene F. West, charged with having murdered Eddie Gilmore, a young milliner, by malpractice, rendered its verdict shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, finding the defendant guilty as charged. The jury was out all night. The verdict had an effect upon West, who, when it was rendered, stared blankly at the jury. Sentence will be pronounced next Saturday. The attorneys for the defence are confident the case will be sent back for a new trial, and they will appeal.

"MOST SAPIENT JUDGE!"

He Crawls Out of Stopping Recognized Cruelty by Declaring Chamelions to Be Reptiles.

A Decision as Cold-Blooded as the Animals That Are Affected.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—Judge Dugas rendered the following interesting judgment on the chameleon question: "The law punishes ill-treatment of cattle, poultry, dogs, domestic animals or birds. Here, it is alleged that the cruelty was exercised towards domestic animals, to wit, the six lizards in question, and therefore I have to decide whether such reptiles fall under the general denomination of domestic animals. I must declare immediately that I cannot come to such conclusion. I heartily approve of what is done to prevent any unnecessary cruelty towards them. I cannot see that I can make of a lizard, a chameleon or any other reptile, such for example as frogs, toads or snakes, an animal which may be considered as a domestic animal in the true sense of the word. The ones which temporarily may exist in having possession of such a beast, whether actuated by curiosity, by the novelty of the thing or by the desire to make a study of its nature and its habits, do not, for the time being at all events, make as fall within the category of those animals which have been domesticated in this country. The warrant that was asked for to prevent the sale of chameleons is therefore refused."

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

HAMILTON, Feb. 16.—It is generally understood that Dr. McMahon, M.P.E. for North Wentworth, will vacate by the privilege of Wentworth, vacated by the death of Hon. Archibald McKeellar.

HAMILTON, Feb. 16.—Before a large audience at the Grand Opera house last evening, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper delivered a lecture, his subject being "Canadian Footprints." The lecture was under the auspices of the Canadian club, and was well received.

HALIFAX, Feb. 16.—The Legislature of Nova Scotia has been dissolved and new general elections ordered. The nominations are March 8, polling on March 15. A plebiscite on the question of prohibition will be taken the same day.

MONTREAL, Feb. 16.—A representative of Mr. Wade, the London architect who secured the contract for the Macdonald memorials at Montreal, is here to complete arrangements for the erection of the monument. Twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed and the work will be commenced at once.

GODEFRICH, Feb. 16.—Miss Sarah Gauley, while leaning over a stove with a lamp in her hand, spilled the oil on her dress, which took fire. She was terribly burned and died within a few hours, having inhaled the flames.

HALIFAX, Feb. 16.—Both parties are organized for the coming fight, and have their candidates in the field. The leader of the opposition will publish his manifesto tomorrow. In Halifax the Government candidates will be Premier Fielding, William Roche and Speaker Power. The names of W. A. Black, of Pickford & Black, steamship agents; James Morrow, of Cunard & Morrow, agents of the Allan line; and E. G. Kenny, son of the Dominion member for Halifax, are mentioned as probable opposition candidates.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 17.—The boiler of a grist mill at Marquette exploded last night, completely demolishing the mill, and instantly killing John Reid, who was running the engine.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—Michael Connolly was here to-day and saw his brother in jail. He does not rely on Executive action, but believes that forty Conservative members of Parliament will vote a censure on the Government for keeping Thomas McGreevy and Nicholas in prison, when Parliament meets.

PERTH, Feb. 17.—The bye-election for the Legislative Assembly in South Lanark resulted in the return of James H. Clarke, Liberal, by a sixteen majority. Two candidates also ran. The riding has always hitherto been represented by a Conservative.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—Judge Archibald's official judgment reached the City Hall yesterday afternoon. It gives Mr. Villeneuve a majority of 214. The new mayor was officially proclaimed to-day.

ed thus: England, 75; and, 11; Wales, 4; British Columbia, 48; Ohio, 36; Norway and other countries, 23. Religious denominations England, 69; Roman Catholics, 28; Presbyterian, Baptist, 4; Hebrew, 4; Congregational, 1; Protestant, 78. Of the 165 not read and only 101 had no married, 212 single and re-temperate and 210 ate. age shows 31 prisoners 11 and 20, 105 from 20 11, 34 from 40 to 50, 15 from 60 to 70. An the superintendent of tory shows 3 prisoners year, to serve sentences, all for either larceny

FORKS.

Last evening's Times from the Nelson Miner, mention of misleading Legislature as to the of a bill brought in enable a title to issue claim at Three Forks. tion was, we believe, known land-grabbers, ownates some four or on Three Forks, who fusing the Nakusp and to make their terminus at Three Forks, and of revenge, do not hesitate the Government and the eyes of the public in at others. The facts been occupants of the ch, 1892, and record- that. At that time idea that, within two some of the terminus of large mining centre, y have been import- by men, desiring to urts at that point, to build. At the pres- ighly speaking, a hun- tie a fair population; has suddenly sprung Nakusp & Slooan rail- station and arrange- lities. The mine own- of that section have ment to allow the t once instead of in hat they may buy lots buildings on the

to supersede Mr. Ham- may possess under his t Mr. Hamilton has on, in any form or ng to us. We can't r. Barnard, Captain anyone else having last on the security of hen a title issue, a erty, has to do with asking for a title for s in the interest of the request of nearly oan district of any smilton has any claim

ENTER & HUGONIN.

ENTER & HUGONIN. (C. Hugonin.)

FUTURE.

7.—The State depart- ed an official copy to Minister Willis. y by the regular mail and with it came the opies are being made, s as soon as finished, A packet was re- Francisco mail from tained no interesting ly copies of routine

s a small amount of ices from the Hawai- arrived here in the pondence, telegraphic Island newspapers. meeting of the he 31 instant, when lver to an attempt to the structure of the time can for tive form in the near siderable comment, tion that "it is the ad executive com- ative form of govern- soon as practicable the present Congress tion toward annexa-

is family have been the American com- to restore the y, but at latest dates expressed a decided ment and community a pleasant relation- ister, who was not h had been com- appear so.

ENZA,

occasionally ept- or less prevalent, for this complaint ectoral.

was taken down with completely p... my breathing as if confined in a bottle of Ayer's sooner had I began red. I could not be the script and the y a wonderful med- us, Crook City, S. D.

RY'S ectoral sure to cure



RY'S ectoral sure to cure

NEWS

Pope will permit the... at the May fetes to... which is kept at... on that the invita-... contain the statement... unless garment worn... is made in view... miss coat is under-... in the cathedral at... chief of police, al-... diligently for facts... on the identity of... has found nothing... had ever before in... He is be-... Breton, when tak-... amken to-day, re-... The Libson corre-... Press forwards a... Government source... removal of the an-... elero to Petropolis... in the Brazilian... The Emperor Franz... Lieut. Freiherr von... princess Elizabeth... first time the young... by their relatives... avarian royal family... o get married last... ment was handed... Princess Colona to... and of the Princess... rounds that Prince... subject and therefore... of the French courts... The Princess has now... in which she... her husband, the... Princess temporary... is withdrawn and... to be their guardian... oed in care of their... of Naples. Princess... to visit them on... The children to... Prince to the... of failure to comply... nesses will be fixed... months. If at the... continues to dis-... court, it will take... force its mandate... ed to pay the costs... Emperor William... rk, in Friedrichs-... At a meeting at... afternoon, the... Unionists in the... led to support Mr... ge of the Parish... vement. It was... nt to the Parish... use of Lords had... ed to the Duke of... Duke of Devonport... with Lord Salisbury... compromise. The... to the Employer's... the smallest of the... the Cobb amend-... fied the action of... acting out clause... that the Congress... of Earl of Dudley's... nt.

"FROM NATURAL CAUSES."

Conclusion of the Inquest and Verdict in the Plummer Pass Case.

Remarks of the Coroner, in Which He Passes Criticism and Severe Censures.

The coroner's inquiry into the death of Elizabeth Roberts, of Plummer Pass, was continued and concluded yesterday before Dr. Walken, district coroner, the verdict returned being "death from natural cause." The only new evidence presented at all material to the issue was in the report of the public analyst, Mr. Herbert Carmichael. This stated that only two symptoms of poison were found on first examination of the contents of the viscera, the condition of the liver suggesting phosphorus poisoning and the color of the skin indicating a possible presence of arsenical drugs. An examination was first made for traces of either of these two poisons, but unsuccessfully; then all other poisons were carefully looked for but none found. Alcoholic poisoning would produce the effects met with in the post-mortem.

Dr. George E. Duncan, City health officer, testified that from the evidence as to the habits of the deceased and the condition of the body disclosed by the post-mortem, he would ascribe alcoholic poisoning as the probable cause of death. "I was much surprised," continued Dr. Morrison, "at the statements made by Dr. Morrison, as the Thomas Story in the witness box. The statement that I gave certificates of death upon casual view of the bodies, and in those totally incorrect. The certificates that I have given affected the Chinese only, and were simply to prevent the Chinese carrying their smallpox dead. These certificates stated only that the deceased had not died of any contagious or infectious disease. A great many of these certificates were simply orders on the City Clerk to grant a burial permit to the undertaker employed. By this system I succeeded in preventing Chinese from burying fellow countrymen who had died of smallpox. No cause of death was given, and I am surprised that Dr. Morrison should have so forgotten himself as to issue a certificate stating the cause of death where he could not possess information on the subject. The Coroner: Did he forget himself? I don't think he did. Dr. Morrison: I should hate to think that any medical practitioner would willfully issue such a certificate. Mr. Story must have known that it was neither right nor proper. A Juror: In such a case a medical practitioner being applied to for a certificate should have seen to it that the certificate to the coroner. An inquest alone could effectually determine the cause of death. To Supt. Hussey: By looking at the face of the entire body no one could intelligently give such a certificate. Even in certain forms of smallpox the cause of death could not be assigned from the appearance of the face. The Coroner, in explaining to the jury that the evidence was now closed, remarked that the facts in connection with the initiation of the inquest were not facts in reality, but a little misstatement in the vicinity in which the deceased had lived. It was a serious thing for a man, Mr. Collinson's position to be brought down as he had been to an inquest in connection with the death of a woman in his household. Then statements had been freely made on the outside, and wired to the papers across the Sound, placing him in a most unpleasant, and it now appeared, ill-deserved position. Plummer Pass had been made use of without his knowledge to promote the malicious ends of neighbors unfriendly to Mr. Collinson. Mr. Robson and his wife were to blame a good deal in this matter. If, as they alleged, they had suspected something wrong, did they not come forward and make the initiative? Instead of this they made a tool of the constable, leading him to believe that they would substantiate certain serious charges against Collinson, and then going back on their word altogether. Not that Mr. Collinson had been altogether blameless. He should rejoice that the investigation had been held; if he had taken proper precautions and obtained a doctor when he saw how seriously ill Mrs. Roberts was, it would have obviated the possibility of any trouble in the case. Really there was nothing special in Mrs. Roberts' death. The woman had simply been, in plain words, "a common drunk," and had come to her death from the continued use, or abuse, of alcohol—that and nothing more. The jury then retired and, after a short deliberation, returned the simple verdict of "death from natural causes," being then dismissed.

DANGEROUS PERSONS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons to-day Right Hon. Herbert Asquith, Home Secretary, replying to questions on the subject of the anarchists, said that in most European nations the Executive possessed powers to expel dangerous persons that were not given under the constitution of England. Through the exercise of this power on the part of the Executive referred to objectionable characters frequently came to England without notice being given to the British government by the authorities of the country from which these characters had been expelled. The Government, he added, was not of the opinion that any necessity had arisen to change the law of Great Britain, which was sufficient for her own protection and for the due performance of her international duties. The Government, Mr. Asquith further said, was anxious to co-operate in any practical measures dealing with the anarchists, and similar enemies of society. Similar efforts may most fruitfully be taken, not through the extension of the power of expulsion, but by a constant interchange of information and by protective action between the Government and the police authorities of the different nations. Mr. Asquith's remarks were greeted with cheers.

HONDURANS DEFEATED.

New York, Feb. 19.—The steamship Miranda arrived here to-day from Blue Fields, Greytown, and other Central American ports, and brings further warlike news from Nicaragua. Mr. James Rankine, agent of the Mirandas, said on the vessel, spoke of the events down there. He said several battles recently occurred between the troops of Honduras and Nicaragua. Two days before the steamer left Greytown, Mr. Rankine heard of a battle that took place at

Cape Giers, on the river Wauko, which divides the two countries. He did not know the number of troops engaged, but the battle was said to be a hot one for a Central American fight. "Only four were killed," he said, "but one of the killed was Lt. Strong, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who was fighting for Nicaragua. He was leading a company in a charge against an ambushed body of Honduras soldiers when shot down. Mr. Rankine said there were quite a number of Americans among the Nicaraguan troops, and they were noted for their energy and dash. The Mirandas carried 170 Nicaraguan soldiers from Greytown to Blue Fields, the capital of the Musquitudo country. The soldiers carried by the Mirandas were under command of a colonel and several captains. They were mostly boys and were poorly armed. In the battle the Hondurans were defeated and driven into the interior.

THE "NICTHEROY."

(Copyright 1894, by the United Press.) RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 19.—The cruiser Nicthero left this harbor at an early hour, last night. As she passed out she exchanged signals with Forts Santa Cruz and San Joao at the entrance of the bay. Before she reached the forts she was compelled to pass Fort Villegagnon, which is held by the insurgents. The gunners at this fort fired two shots at the cruiser, but their aim was bad and they did not succeed in hitting her. The Nicthero had on board 300 regular troops. It is supposed that her destination is Santos. Strong hopes are entertained of an early decisive action between the government forces and the insurgents.

The course of Hon. Thos. L. Thomson, American minister, is still the subject of averse comment in some quarters. It is charged by some Americans and others here that he is taking to himself the credit for the protection of the American merchantmen given by Rear Admiral Benham. It is still the subject of comment that Mr. Thomson lives at Petropolis, the summer resort, twenty-eight miles north of Rio Janeiro, while the British and other ministers continue to reside in the city. His residence in Petropolis, however, is easily explainable on the theory that he does not want to run the risk of contracting yellow fever, which is epidemic in Rio Janeiro. There is some uncertainty arising from his residence there, American interests in this city being left in the hands of a young man in the office of the Consul-General.

WILLIAM AND BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Emperor William to-day returned the visit which Prince Bismarck made to His Majesty at Berlin. He was accompanied by a suite of five officers, and proceeded to the Leithe Railway station, where the Imperial train was in waiting to convey the party to Friedrichshagen. On the way to the station the people who knew the Emperor's destination, cheered him heartily. At Friedrichshagen extensive preparations had been made to welcome the Emperor. The members of several veteran societies had volunteered their services as guards of honor and to guard the approaches to the station. Special trains will run from Hamburg, and other places to accommodate the Emperor, and that desired to be present at Friedrichshagen when the Emperor arrived. By the time the Imperial train had started from Berlin, thousands of persons were in the vicinity of the Friedrichshagen station all congratulating themselves and the Emperor upon the reconciliation between the Emperor and the old ex-Chancellor. The crowd was not allowed to approach too close to the station, the guards keeping a wide space around it.

Prince Bismarck, Dr. Schweninger and Dr. Chrysdander waited at the station the coming of the Emperor. When the Imperial train stopped, His Majesty, who was in naval uniform, sprang from the platform, and Prince Bismarck, taking the hand of the Emperor, which was extended to him, bowed and kissed it. The party immediately proceeded to the Prince's residence, where Prince Bismarck, who was in the main hall, warmly welcomed His Majesty. Neither Count Herbert nor Count William Bismarck was present. The Emperor William was in high spirits when he arrived.

SHAMMING SMALLPOX.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—By feigning smallpox, Dr. John W. Lake, who is wanted in Boston to answer charges of forgery, hoped to effect his release from the county jail and get his liberty. A health department physician, however, foiled his attempts, and, yesterday, handcuffed between officers from Boston, he was started on his way to meet his accusers in the eastern city. Lake was arrested at John Howard by the Hyde Park police, and taken to the jail to await the arrival of officers from the East. The smallpox epidemic gave him an opportunity to attempt to regain his liberty, by feigning the disease. Upon a thorough examination the city physicians declared the case a sham.

BLOWN UP.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20.—An Austrian boarding house owned by M. Magud, situated opposite the Stickels mine, was blown to atoms by about twenty pounds of giant powder at two o'clock this morning. Magud and his child were quite seriously injured. Magud escaped uninjured. Most of the lodgers were at work on the night shift or there would have been more injured and probably some killed. Officers are at work on the case, although no clue is found to the perpetrators. They are believed to be some malicious Austrians having a grudge against Magud.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Shortly after the formal opening of the House to-day Hon. Mr. Gladstone moved that the House consider the amendments of the House of Lords to the employers' liability bill. The motion was greeted with loud cheers by the supporters of the government. The motion by Mr. Gladstone, striking out the contracting-out amendment to the bill which was made by the House of Lords was carried by a vote of 225 to 6.

COLTON, Cal., Feb. 19.—Citizens of this city were much shocked this afternoon at hearing of the middle of one of our prominent citizens, John M. White. His wife went to Riverside to see about his Keely note, and when she returned she found a note on the table saying, "Good-bye, Keely, you are a fake; I just now awoke and an about as drunk as when I went to sleep." She went to his bed and found a revolver in his right hand and a bullet through his left breast. The deceased leaves a wife and baby a few months old.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A Dutch Trade Mark Case—The U. S. Reward a Canadian Captain.

Senator Scott on Separate Schools—Indian Ponies for Canadian Polo Clubs.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—Judgment was given by Justice Burdige to-day in the trade mark case of De Kuyper vs. Van Dulken, both parties being manufacturers of gin in Holland. The judge, for want of jurisdiction, refused to enjoin the defendants from using their trade mark, which the plaintiffs claim is an infringement of theirs; but ordered the defendants to rectify the same in certain respects in which it was invalid. The U. S. Government has awarded a gold watch and chain to Captain Burke, of Lollawood, for heroism on Lake Huron, in 1870.

Senator Scott in an interview, to-day, says that the separate school supporters who memorialized Archbishop Danaham are favored by the archbishop. A carload of Indian ponies is coming East in the spring for the use of polo clubs to be formed in Eastern cities.

(Special to the Colonist.) MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—Owing to the absence of orders for grey cottons, the Hoobla mills of this city have closed down, throwing a large number of work people out of employment. The reason for the remarkable falling off in the demand for grey cottons is because the farming community, which used it exclusively, is now using a white cotton instead, and hence there is an increased demand for the latter and a comparative neglect of the former. The consequence is that while there is not sufficient call for grey goods to keep Hoobla's factories running, mills running on white goods are very busy.

DUNVILLE, Feb. 19.—The roller mills here, owned by Alvin Drake, were burned last night. Loss, \$15,000. MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—La Patrie says that serious charges of hoodlumism against one of the Ottawa ministers have been submitted to the Governor-General, and that the latter has demanded an explanation from the Government.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—Archbishop Walsh, of this diocese, in a discourse delivered in St. Basil's church yesterday, said that the Catholic church yesterday had conquered empires by her endurance and her patience could easily conquer the Hell-brother society (meaning the Protestant Protective Association) which seeks to interfere with the rights of Catholic citizens.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—It is learned that the Dominion cabinet will take up next week the petition sent to the Governor-General in favor of the release of Connolly and Thomas McCreavy, now serving a year's imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud the Government. The Premier, it is said, is preparing a report to the Governor in council on the grounds that both have already suffered sufficiently to satisfy justice. Before a week is over the likelihood is that Connolly and McCreavy will be free men.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—The stables of Robert Stewart were destroyed by fire this morning. Among the valuable trotting horses burned were Ansonia, Redmond, Edmond, Grimois, Remona, Anonilla, Lucy, Orion and a two-year-old by Anonilla—Factory Girl, the property of Fred and William Moore. Total loss, \$30,000.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—Hania, the oarsman, has reconsidered his determination to retire and will participate in the Austin, Tex., regatta, rowing in doubles with Gaudaur and possibly with Gaudaur in the singles. He is also prepared to join Gaudaur and make a match with Sullivan and Harding, the English scullers, who are looking for such a match.

OF MANY TITLES. A Potentate Who Claims to Be Ambassador of the Mountains of the Moon. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Dr. Samerim Nouri, a Turkish subject now in Washington, has asked the Turkish minister to make complaint to the State department that he was illegally committed to the insane asylum at Napa, California, and that the case against those who caused his incarceration has been dismissed by the California courts, although the defendants confessed that they had drugged and robbed him. Dr. Nouri holds a Ph.D. degree from the Pontifical University, Rome, and is a member of the Order of St. Michael, and says that Mrs. Smith and J. H. Lahurrey helped to steal his money, which he says amounted to \$20,000. By way of establishing his perfect sanity, Dr. Nouri exhibits his photograph, which is attached to his official titles as follows: His Pontifical Eminence, the Most Venerable, His Eminence, Monsignor, Dr. Zamerim Nouri, John Joseph, Prince of Nouri, D.D., Chaldean Patriarch, Archbishop of Babylon, and Ambassador of Malabar, India and Persia, Mount of the Moon, the Sacred Crown, Holy Orthodox, Armenian Patriarchal Imperiality. The State department has not taken up his case.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, Feb. 19.—(Special)—The Manitoba Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows began their session here to-morrow. John Puroell, an aged rancher who, last December, near Lethbridge, shot and killed Tom Akers, as claimed in self-defence, has been found guilty of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy. He received a three-year sentence. The residence of Frank Gustin, a well known farmer of Alexander district, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday, with all its contents. Hackett, of Portland, Maine, who recently shipped to Winnipeg with \$11,000 trust funds, has finally decided not to raise extradition proceedings, and will be taken back to-morrow.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL. LONDON, Feb. 19.—Home Secretary Asquith has written a letter in which he declares the Government will insist upon the passage by the House of Lords of the Employers' Liability bill in the exact form in which it was originally passed by the House of Commons.

BANDITS SURRENDER.

Chris Evans, the Stage Robber, and His Comrade Morrell, Made Prisoners.

Utterly Fagged Out They Made Up Their Minds to Give Themselves Up.

VISALIA, Feb. 19.—The outlaws Chris Evans and Morrell have surrendered to the sheriff. They were surrounded in Evans' house, the officers having been there since daylight. At 9:15 a.m. a messenger was sent to the house with a note from the sheriff advising them to surrender, in order to save life, as their capture was certain. About 10 o'clock, after the officers had waited an hour for the reappearance of Beason, who went into the cabin with a flag of truce, one of Evans' little boys came out of the front door with a note for Sheriff Kay. The note was as follows: "Sheriff Kay: Come to the house about guns and you will not be harmed. I want to talk with you. Chris Evans." The excitement increased, and the crowd surged around the officers as Kay sat down by the road-side and wrote an answer. The little boy ran back to the house with it. A few minutes after another note was brought by the boy. It read as follows: "Sheriff Kay—Dear sir. Send the crowd away and bring Will Hall along with you to the gate and we will talk. I will not harm you. You are the sheriff of this county and I am willing to make terms with you, but with no one else. I will step out with you when you come to the porch. (Signed) Chris Evans."

The bandits were evidently more afraid of the crowd than of the officers. They feared lynching, but no violence of any kind was even hinted at. Not many minutes later, and just at 10:30 o'clock, Sheriff Kay and Under-Sheriff Hall walked up to Evans' front gate, leaving their Winchester behind. Evans alone stepped out with Morrell. Evans spoke quite pleasantly to them, and invited them in. Chris was bareheaded, but Morrell had on a cowboy hat. Kay at once walked up to the porch and shook hands with Evans, who looked across the street and noticed some of his old friends. Marshal Gard among them, and laughingly called out, "What are you doing out there boys with you guns? Come in here."

Evans was the coolest man in the crowd. Not a nerve twitched, not a quiver of his voice could be noticed. They were searched. Evans kissed his little boys good-bye and held them close to him. A dense crowd had gathered at the front gate by this time, and the officers had difficulty in making their way to the delivery wagon which was passing. They were put aboard it and safely lodged in jail. In an interview with the agent of the United Press, Evans says they arrived last night utterly fagged out, having been on the move several continuously and exposed to stormy weather. He is very reticent as to their location since the discovery of their camp near Camp Badger, and their unceremonious exit from it. He says that during last night he several times thought he heard parties creeping among the weeds around the house, but they were only a few, and he did not know who they were. However, at daylight this morning he saw he was completely surrounded, and the county was alive with deputy sheriffs. He then concluded that it was impossible to escape. He says that during the last few weeks he had been killed several deputies, but some had been his friends, and he did not like to kill them so long as he could avoid it. He laughs and chafes with visitors, and seems the least concerned of any man.

Besson, who was held as a hostage, is an old friend of Evans. He says that when he rapped at the door of the cabin Evans appeared with a gun in his hands, and after he had ascertained what he wanted, jerked him into the cabin and immediately slammed and locked the door. As then had Beason told him the exact situation on the outside, and asked his advice. Beason told him the whole country was aroused; that hundreds of men, armed with rifles, shotguns and revolvers were concealed behind every fence, building and point of vantage, and it was impossible for them to escape, as the officers were only waiting for the women and children to be released to make a determined attack on the house. Finally, Evans concluded it would be impossible to escape and, making virtue of necessity, surrendered. He looks very thin and pale, although he had passed through a severe spell of sickness. There is great rejoicing here at the capture, as many persons had reason to fear his vengeance for giving information to the officers, and there was a general belief that some valuable lives would be lost before he could be captured. He is now safely lodged in the county jail, and it is safe to say will not be given any opportunity to escape.

CABINET UNANIMOUS. NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The World's London correspondent cables: I have the highest Liberal authority for contradicting the report sent to America that the dissolution of Parliament is probable within thirty days. I am assured that the Ministry is entirely harmonious; that Mr. Gladstone comes back with renewed vigor and a determination to carry through his great measure of reform, and that the recent action of the House of Lords has in no sense of the word interfered with the Liberal party, perhaps the most important in its history—the "mending or ending" of the Upper House. Mr. Gladstone will not dissolve Parliament until that issue is made perfectly clear before every voter in Great Britain.

EVANS AND MORRELL. VISALIA, Cal., Feb. 20.—This morning it became known that a well organized vigilance committee intended to take Evans and Morrell out of jail and hang them. The attempt on the jail was to have been made at 10 o'clock, but the officers got wind of it and together with Sheriff Scott had it and at 8 o'clock the men were quietly taken out and locked rapidly towards Goehsen. A few minutes after they left the fire bell rang mysteriously, and a word was passed around the street that the birds had flown. All sorts of rumors were hastily pressed into service and the chase commenced. The police here and the sheriff Sheriff Kay at Goehsen that the committee were on his track, and instead of stopping they made for Travers. It is supposed they took the north bound train there, or further on, for Fresno, which was their destination. There is no doubt if they had not been removed there would have been something found dangling from a tree or a telegraph pole. FRESNO, Cal., Feb. 20.—Evans and Mor-

rell were landed in Fresno jail at 9:30 this morning. At Fresno jail Evans called out to Jallor Morley, "I want to come home," and the doors were opened to let him in. Evans was taken from the jail to the Superior court at 10 o'clock this morning. The court announced that the hour for passing sentence on Evans had arrived, and asked the prisoner if he had anything to say. His attorney made the customary motion for a new trial, which was denied. He then said that Evans be sent to San Quentin instead of Folsom, but the judge disregarded the request and ordered him to be incarcerated at Folsom for life. Evans will leave here on the noon train for Folsom under a strong guard. His accomplice Morrell seems to regard himself as something of a hero.

THE RETURN VISIT.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—On the arrival of the Imperial party at Friedrichshagen yesterday, the Emperor stood in one of the windows of the train as it entered the station and stepped out quickly to receive the greetings of Prince Bismarck's party. After the Prince had kissed his hand, the Emperor embraced him and kissed him twice. Bismarck looked cheerful and fairly strong. He expressed his disapproval of the efforts of the police to push back the crowd, and remarked to two or three of the zealous officers: "If these persons wish to see me, let them see me as much as possible."

The Emperor's castle at Friedrichshagen had been crowded. After the eleven o'clock dinner, the Emperor proposed cordially. Each spoke only a few words. The park round the castle was illuminated. One device of colored gas lamps showed "William and Bismarck." His Majesty was so much pleased with this combination of the Emperor and Bismarck to the windows that he called Bismarck to the window to direct his attention to it. All the public buildings at Friedrichshagen were decorated with flags and colored lights. The railway station and postoffice were hung with many lanterns and posters. Throughout the Emperor's stay at the castle two grenadiers, whom he took with him from Berlin, were posted in front of the castle as a guard of honor for the Emperor.

After dinner the Emperor called them to the dining room and explained to Bismarck the improvement he had made recently in their uniforms. The Imperial party, accompanied by Prince Bismarck, left the castle at 9:30 o'clock. A cheering crowd awaited them at the station. The firemen, who were unable to keep back the spectators, were broken through the lines and changed the road close to the carriages. The Emperor or ex-Chancellor smiled and bowed repeatedly in response to the constant cheering. The Imperial train arrived in Hamburg at a late hour. Thousands filled the streets near the station, and all the houses in the neighborhood were lit with electric lights. The train stopped here for a few minutes and nobody alighted. While it was at the station the crowd cheered incessantly for the Emperor and Bismarck.

The Emperor, accompanied by his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, arrived from Friedrichshagen at Wilhelmshaven this morning. The crews of the vessels in the harbor were bedecked with flags in honor of the Imperial visit. The object of His Majesty's visit was to swear in the recruits.

STORMS IN THE SIERRAS.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 20.—A terrible storm raged on the Sierra Nevada on Sunday night. The wind rushed and howled in regular hurricane order all night, and there has been no abatement in its fury to-day. According to reports received at the railroad offices in this city, the snow came down in great flakes, which drifted and filled the railroad cuts. In places the snow banks are as high as the tops of the cars. Supt. Wright has ordered all the freight trains out of the "snow belt" in order to avoid a possible blockade of the trains. It is expected, however, that the passenger trains will be enabled to get through with the assistance of the snow-plough. An accident happened at Goldy Coldstream, a station in the mountains between Truckee and Tunnel 13. A heavy push plough, hauled by seven large engines, all running at a high rate of speed, jumped the track and plunged into a snow bank at least fifty feet from the rail. Three men are missing, and it is not known yet whether they were buried under the snow plough. The missing conductor E. D. Higgins, Engineers Graham and Thayer, and Engineer Lovelace were very seriously injured in the accident. Superintendent Wright left for the scene of the accident yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a number of doctors and a railroad working crew, with the hope of finding the missing men. At the same time the wrecking crew and a number of physicians were sent upon the same mission. A very heavy snow storm has been raging in the Sierran mountains, but all the trains are running on time.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—Mrs. England, wife of Dr. F. B. England, of this city, died unexpectedly at noon yesterday. Facts since revealed show that death was caused by poisoning. It appears that about fourteen days ago Mrs. England was taken ill with influenza. She was attended by Drs. W. S. England, Finley and Steward. Eight days ago Mrs. England began to get better. Dr. F. B. England, desiring to administer to his wife some bismuth, a simple and harmless medicine, telephoned to J. H. Dart & Co. to send him two ounces of bismuth. Dr. F. B. England, finding they had none of the drug in stock, sent a written order to Kerry, Watson & Co., 85, Paul street, for two pounds of bismuth, and received in due course a two pound package labelled "bismuth." Two ounces of this was put up in a package and delivered to Dr. F. B. England. After taking a portion of this Mrs. England became much worse. Consultations were held by the doctors, with the result that Mr. Lewis, chemist, was requested to analyze the bismuth. Mr. Lewis found the substance to be tartarized antimony, commonly known as tartar-antimony, which when taken in large doses is a powerful emetic and cathartic. Despite the efforts of the doctors, Mrs. England gradually sank till she died yesterday. Bismuth and tartar emetic are very much alike in appearance, being a white powder, although the tint of bismuth is slightly more yellow. How the mistake occurred cannot yet be learned. The inquest was begun this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Commissioner Lamoureux has been directed by the Secretary of the Interior to demand of the Call-conveyance of a number of tracts of land on its route, for which patents were erroneously granted.

BELFAST, Feb. 19.—The reduction of 5 per cent in the wages of all the workers in the Belfast iron shipbuilding trade went into effect Saturday. It affects nearly four thousand employees, including boiler-makers, drillers, blacksmiths, caulkers, riveters and platers.

MORE ABOUT HAWAII.

Senator Morgan's Report Holds That the Queen Herself Caused the Revolution.

Minister Willis and Admiral Irwin Give Interesting Explanations as to What Occurred.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Senator Morgan's report on the Hawaiian investigations is understood to blame neither Ministers Willis nor Stevens. Senator Morgan holds that by her act in attempting to overthrow the constitution the Queen herself caused the revolution, and the people arose and put her out of power. So far as Mr. Willis is concerned, Mr. Morgan believes he did exactly as he was directed to do. The authority of the president to appoint a commissioner is paramount, it is understood, and is not disputed, and no criticism is levelled at the administration. The Republicans, it is thought, will agree with Morgan in many of his conclusions. Gray, and possibly one or two other Democratic members, it is said, will not accept Morgan's report as it now stands, and will supplement it by criticism on the acts of Stevens and the late administration. The President has sent to Congress another bulky batch of Hawaiian correspondence. It included President Dole's letter to Mr. Willis, already published, and Mr. Willis' reply, with several other communications. Mr. Willis in his letter of transmittal to Secretary Crocker says this letter "will, on my part, and the correspondence upon the subject." Minister Willis' reply to President Dole's bill of particulars is dated January 19.

He says that the paragraphs in Mr. Dole's letter referring to the events which occurred before his arrival at the islands, viz: The withdrawal of the American treaty, the disappointment of Mr. Blount and the methods of the investigation pursued by him, are matters which he does not care to discuss further than to say that they were not given at the time the unfriendly conduct was imputed to them. He then takes up Mr. Dole's other specifications, one by one. As to No. 12, which quoted certain expressions attributed to him (Mr. Willis) in an interview in a local paper, he explains these expressions and says his action was meant and understood at the time as in the interests of peace, humanity and good order, and after this explanation he trusts it will no longer be considered an evidence of hostility. He appends two letters from Admiral Irwin, giving notes from the book of the Philadelphia in explanation of the alleged threatening action of the naval forces.

Admiral Irwin writes: "On the 18th of December, as the expedition was very great and a mob had gathered at our usual landing, I gave the officers orders to wear their uniforms on the shore, which is the usual precaution taken in foreign countries in times of great excitement. It is proper to say that I had been informed by Captain Cook, of the British officer's Champion, that he had given a similar order." The admiral says that he has never been never been landed since their last practice, and he concludes a letter to Willis as follows: "I have studiously avoided doing anything that would have a tendency to increase the excitement prevailing in Honolulu, and the British forces is in no way responsible for the feeling existing."

Explaining his interview with the Queen, Mr. Willis says his only communications of a political character with her were limited to three occasions. He adds: "As to the first of these on Nov. 14, I have no reason to believe you were informed. The others on 16th and 18th of January last, were the following day reported by me in person to your government and their subject matter explained fully. The sole purpose of these negotiations was, as you know, to secure a proper guarantee from the Queen as to the life and property of all concerned with the overthrow of the monarchy. These having been secured, I then, under instructions of the President of the United States, submitted his decision, setting forth the reasons therefor and submitting it to your government for its voluntary action."

In regard to Mr. Dole's 22nd specification that the Hawaiian government was refused permission to forward despatches by the Mr. Dole that the naval officers and the public generally were also denied such privileges, and therefore no interference of unfriendly feeling should have been done from this occurrence. Mr. Willis concludes as follows: "Thus without unnecessary comment I have considered and endeavored to explain those portions of your correspondence which bore upon the question of the purpose to use force and the responsibility arising therefrom. While I duly respect the doctrine of non-interference by the representative of another government with your domestic affairs, I shall rejoice to know that anything I have done or said has tended to a better understanding of recent events in your history and of modern as you state 'mutual misapprehension.' Thanking you for the courteous and appreciative way in which you have been pleased to express yourself, which is cordially reciprocated, and trusting that there may be a speedy, honorable and satisfactory adjustment of all pending questions, I have, etc."

(Signed) ALBERT S. WILLIS. In further correspondence a misquotation from Mr. Dole, dated January 11, which Mr. Willis, it will be remembered, made the subject of a communication to Secretary Gresham, which was sent to Congress some eight or ten days ago, is cleared up by Mr. Dole. He writes to Mr. Willis, January 18: "You call my attention to an extract from my letter of January 11, 1894, which you quote as follows: 'As a result of which this government had been and now is subject to the necessity of increased watchfulness and a large additional expense, which but for such attitude would have been unnecessary.' Mr. Dole says: 'I find that you have left out a line belonging to this part of my letter which should read as follows: 'As a result of which this Government has been and is now subjected to the necessity of increased watchfulness and large additional expense, which, but for such attitude, would have been unnecessary.' As I have already verbally assured your Excellency, when you kindly called my attention informally to this sentence, such was not intended, and is inconsistent with other expressions in my letters. I request you to erase the words 'and now' and, and promise to make the same correction in my copy of this letter, which has been done."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Commissioner Lamoureux has been directed by the Secretary of the Interior to demand of the Call-conveyance of a number of tracts of land on its route, for which patents were erroneously granted.

BELFAST, Feb. 19.—The reduction of 5 per cent in the wages of all the workers in the Belfast iron shipbuilding trade went into effect Saturday. It affects nearly four thousand employees, including boiler-makers, drillers, blacksmiths, caulkers, riveters and platers.

Ho Neck

J. W. Thibrouck, sport, Penn. Little boy Willie, five years old, two ago had a bunch one ear which the said was Scotch. It continued to be finally landed it discharged for me. We then being him Hood's arilla and he im- sore headed up. gain, followed by him Hood's Sar- results and he His cure is due to apparatus but now seems stronger."

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1894.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

The Premier's vigorous speech will, we are sure, be read with pleasure by all who take an interest in the politics of this Province. It is a complete exposure of the misrepresentations and the slanders of the Opposition. It is not creditable to the Opposition that it has been necessary for the Leader of the Government to expend time and energy in showing that the accusations brought against members of the Government by its opponents are either wholly false or malicious distortions of the truth. It is now clearly seen that the policy to be pursued by the Opposition is a policy of slander. It is evidently the intention of its members to deluge the country with lies or with half truths, which are the worst of lies. Its Leader has opened the campaign by a speech, the staple of which was calumny and slander in all their bad varieties. His organ has promptly echoed his vile aspersions and illustrated his shameful methods. The Opposition hope that the poison which they are dispensing so freely will have time to work before the antidote can be administered. We believe that they have blundered egregiously. The people of this Province are intelligent. They will naturally conclude that if the Opposition could reasonably find fault with the policy of the Government they would not descend to abuse and vilification. It is only because they cannot find subjects for legitimate censure and criticism that they resort to detestable personalities. It might be charitably thought that they are not so base and so mindless as to prefer slander and personal detraction to fair criticism of the public acts of public men, but the course which the Opposition have been pursuing since the meeting of the Legislature leads to the conclusion that its members almost without exception prefer falsehood to truth, defamation to argument. They have made it necessary for the Premier to defend himself and his colleagues from their mean aspersions and their still meaner insinuations; and it will have to be admitted even by his enemies that he has performed the unpleasant and unwelcome task in the most masterly manner. He shows in the course of his speech that the scandals which the Leader of the Opposition and his colleagues have fabricated and invented against the Hon. Mr. Pooley—then whom a more honorable and more straightforward man does not exist in this Province or in any other—the Hon. Col. Baker, Dr. Davie and himself are the products of malignant ingenuity and of unprincipled recklessness. He exposed the methods of the scandal-mongers and proved that they were not to be deterred from evil speaking, lying and slandering by considerations of morals, of honor or of manliness. He proved that the aspersions which were not unreasonably and trivial, were false and malicious. He, too, demonstrated that the accusations of the members of the Government are hypocritical and inconsistent, that they set before the people, as offences, acts which they and their friends did as matters of course in the transaction of ordinary public business. The Premier's speech should be in the hands of every elector. A perusal of it will show that the political capital on which the Opposition place the greatest dependence, is for their purpose, worse than worthless, for it proves to a demonstration that they are as a party devoid of truth, honor and manly feeling.

THE ASSOCIATION'S PROPOSITION.

It will be admitted that it is hardly fair that gentlemen who are public-spirited enough to undertake to do hard work for the benefit of their fellow-citizens should be saddled with heavy pecuniary obligations necessarily incurred in the performance of that work. This is the position in which some members of the British Columbia Agricultural Association find themselves to-day. It was generally admitted that Victoria needed a good Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Building, and it was admitted, too, that annual exhibitions of the products of the various industries of the Province would be beneficial to Victoria. In order to supply what many felt to be a want, the Agricultural Association undertook to procure show grounds, to lay them out properly, to build an Exhibition Hall, and to hold exhibitions. In doing this work they had the approval of the great majority of the citizens. It was successfully accomplished, but not without much labor and many sacrifices of time and money on the part of the members of the Association to whom it was entrusted. The building was erected and the exhibitions were held just as the hard times were coming on. The structure is a fine one and worthy of Victoria, and the exhibitions were better than it was generally believed could be got up in this city. But owing to the prevailing depression and to other circumstances over which the committee of the Association had no control, the receipts were not so large as at the outset they were reasonably expected to be. Liabilities that had been incurred could not be met, and a debt was contracted. The members of the Association became responsible for a debt which was contracted, not for their own benefit, but for the benefit of the City and the Province generally. These gentlemen had given their time and their labor, and had suffered much worry and anxiety for the advantage of their fellow citizens. Added to all this, they have made themselves responsible for a debt which, when borne only by a few, is very heavy, but which, if assumed by the Corporation, would hardly be felt. The Association have offered to transfer to

the City the property to which they, by their exertions, have given a greatly increased value, if the Corporation will free them of debt. The sum required to do this is \$25,000. The City will have good security for its money. The property is worth a great deal now, and it will doubtless increase very materially in value as time advances. Besides, it will be advantageous in many ways for the Corporation to have a large influence in the management of future exhibitions, and in any case that it may be proposed to make of the exhibition building and grounds. The present depression is not going to last for ever. When good times come again exhibitions will no doubt yield a handsome return. They do so in other cities which do not possess so many attractions as Victoria. The Association will, we trust, be able to pay its debt, but if it will not, the property is good for more money than the City is asked to invest in it. The proposed transaction appears to be a good one for all concerned. If it is consummated, the members of the Association who have become responsible for a debt contracted for the benefit of the city will be freed from a heavy responsibility, and the Corporation, besides doing this act of justice, will have made an investment for which they get ample security. We think that when the City Councillors have had time to consider the matter, they will see that the City will be benefited by their complying with the request of the British Columbia Agricultural Association.

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THE BENEFITS OF CONVERSION.

The Leader of the Opposition and his second-lieutenant, Mr. Cotton, did what they could during the debate on the Budget Speech to create the impression that the conversion of the old loans is a losing transaction for the Province. They went so far as to say that the loss on the conversion of the old 6 per cent. and 4 1/2 per cent. loans into one 50-year loan at 3 per cent. would be more than the cost of the new Parliament buildings. They contended that the Province will have to give \$140 of the new loan for \$100 of the 6 per cent. loan, and \$125 of the new loan for \$100 of the 4 1/2 per cent. loan, and that as the loans of 1877 and 1887 would have been paid in thirteen and twenty-three years respectively the province would, if the conversion were effected, have to pay much more than if the old loans were allowed to run their stipulated time. This is quite true, but not all the truth. There are conditions which the Leader of the Opposition and his Lieutenant, have not considered and allowed for. They conveniently omit to inform their hearers that if the whole of the two loans were converted there would be a saving annually of about \$25,000, and in addition to this sum \$450,000 sinking fund would be released for immediate use. This amount deposited at 4 per cent. and compounded for fifty years, the life of the new loan would, at the end of that time, amount to over THREE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

But the great advantage of the conversion of these old loans bearing a high rate of interest arises from the fact that it enables the Province to borrow in future at the most favorable rate possible for any colony. As long as these old loans bearing 6 per cent. and 4 1/2 per cent. interest were standing without any systematic attempt being made to consolidate them, it was utterly impossible to attempt to borrow at any rate under 4 per cent. or 4 1/2 per cent., but as soon as a legitimate and straightforward offer was made to buy up these old loans very little difficulty was found in borrowing at 3 per cent. This being the fact, and we are assured that it is, the saving made on the last loan, which bears only 3 per cent., may be fairly credited to the conversion scheme. It may be seen from this that any loans which may be required in future can be negotiated at 3 per cent., and even less. But if the old high interest debts had not been consolidated at three per cent. this could not be done. The Province would have to pay four per cent. and over for the money it needed. The saving thus effected would unquestionably be the result of the Government of the Province having had the intelligence to see the benefits of conversion and the courage to face its difficulties. We wish to call attention to the fact that several members, both of the Opposition and Government sides, had asked or suggested that the Finance Minister should give some further explanation on the cost of conversion, and the statement made by Mr. Beaven that it would cost more than the Government building. An opportunity arose yesterday and the Finance Minister got up prepared to explain fully, but the leader of the Opposition and his party refused to hear him. This says very little for the sincerity and fairness of the Opposition leader and his followers.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The address delivered by Hon. Robt. Reid of Victoria, Australia, before the colonial party yesterday has made a great impression. He advocates subsidies to both the cable and steamship lines between Canada and Australia. The members present were warmly in favor of grants to both projects. Another meeting will be held on Thursday, for the discussion of colonial affairs.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 19.—The Bundesrath sent the Russian commercial treaty to the Reichstag to-day.

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

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FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head (more or less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or 8 years.

7 Mares (in foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc.

Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies' and gent's), Bridles, etc.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Root-house, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corralls, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Cookery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market. The soil is the best bottom of good farm land in the Province where so large a piece of rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Cattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. All buildings and fences about the farm are a good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

The Title is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

Important Railway works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, is destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show, that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over a million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

TELEPHONE NO. 74.

THE RESULTS OF DISCUSSION.

The Opposition has failed to show that the Government has spent money improperly. The strictest search, made in the most uncharitable spirit, has not proved that a single dollar has been wrongfully expended. The figures which have been so cunningly displayed to convey the impression that the Government has been extravagant and that it has lavished money on a favorite, represent the statutory allowances for official services and a very modest and, as we believe, inadequate remuneration for professional work. The display which was expected to do the Government such great damage has done it much good, for it shows in the most convincing manner possible that neither the Premier nor Dr. Davie received a single dollar of the public money that he was not honestly entitled to. The enemies of the Government made out the account. They drew it up so as to place the Premier in the worst possible light. Yet with all their malice, and with all their ingenuity, they have failed to show that there is an unfair or an improper item in that account. In this way the Opposition have unwittingly borne the very strongest testimony to the Government's integrity. Though they have delved into the public accounts most industriously they have been unable to unearth anything that bears the remotest resemblance to a scandal.

The Opposition has signally failed to show that the men in power have expended money improperly, and they have not even attempted to prove that the Government have been extravagant. The minister of Finance has demonstrated that the greater part of the money borrowed has been expended in the construction of public works. The financiers of the Opposition have not asserted that those public works were not needed, neither do they contend that the price paid for them has been unduly high. They, on the contrary, have tacitly admitted that the public works constructed during the last five or six years were all required, and that they were constructed at moderate cost. The Opposition themselves, then, being the

judges, the administration of the Public Works Department has been honest, economical and judicious.

It is freely admitted that the policy of the Government has not been economical as the Leader of the Opposition and late Mayor of Victoria understands economy. They have not starved the public services and allowed the public works to be neglected and to get out of repair in order that they, by raking and scraping and skimping, may at the end of each year be able to boast of an apparent surplus. Their policy has been openly and frankly one of liberal expenditure. They have proceeded on the assumption that the Province needs more and greater improvements than can be made out of the revenue of each year. They have borrowed money in order to enable them to give the people these improvements. This has been done with the hearty sanction of the people themselves. They know that the money expended on the improvements which the Government have made and are making is well invested, and that it will bring in a liberal return.

They are, therefore, not alarmed when they learn that the money expended by the Government in a given year is greater than the sum raised by taxation in that year. They know that it would be so, and that is what they intended. What they ask of the Government is to give them all the conveniences in their power, and to get them as a moderate cost. They are not afraid of going into debt if the money borrowed is expended in such a way as to enable them and their children easily to pay the debt. In this the people of British Columbia are wise. They are acting on a sound business principle. They consider that a debt is really no burden on a property or a country, if by the expenditure of the money the property is correspondingly increased in value. This is the case with British Columbia. The net debt of the Province to-day, including the Provincial Buildings, is \$2,129,175, and for this the Province has to show public works to the value of \$2,000,000. But the advan-

tage of the Government's policy is seen in the great and rapid increase of its revenue-producing power.

The income of the Province has in seven years of liberal and enlightened administration increased from \$537,385 to \$1,012,257. This is an excellent showing and it is no wonder that the credit of British Columbia stands high in the estimation of the men best able to judge of the financial standing of the countries of the world.

This then is the result of the discussion of the Government's policy. The Opposition by their attempts to malign and misrepresent the Government have been instrumental in showing that the Government have not been extravagant or wasteful, but have spent the people's money for the people's good, and that under their administration British Columbia has progressed more rapidly, both in population and wealth, than any other province of the Dominion.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

There are many who will be pleased to find that the Supreme Court has come to a decision in the Manitoba School case. There were some who found fault with the Government for submitting that case to the decision of the highest legal tribunal in Canada, but we think that all reasonable men, no matter what their private opinions may be on the subject of religious teaching in schools, and of denominational education, will see that the Government acted wisely in getting an authoritative decision on the subject. It is best to have important constitutional questions, such as that lately decided by the Supreme Court of the Dominion, settled once for all at the earliest possible moment. To leave them open is to perpetuate disagreement and to promote strife. When the question is settled by the proper authority the parties to the dispute will soon adapt themselves to the new conditions. The question is now raised whether an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council can be made. We trust that this will speedily be decided, for it is important that the Manitoba school question be

taken out of the arena of controversy as quickly as possible.

If the question is eventually decided in favor of the supporters of the present school system, the decision will be very far from being like the laws of the Medes and Persians—unalterable under any circumstances. Its effect will be simply to leave the matter of education wholly in the hands of the people of Manitoba. They will be competent to alter the law at any time that a majority of them is in favor of a change. There are indications just now that there are very many both in Canada and the United States who are opposed to the extension of religion from the public schools. Admitting that these persons are in a minority, it is not uncommon in these days for a minority to grow in a few years into a majority, and there is no knowing how soon this may be the case in Manitoba.

WORTH A QUINCE A BOX! BEEGIAN'S PILLS. A powerful Antidote for Trunk Stomach, SICK HEAD-ACHE, Indigestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc. Sold by FEMALE SUPPLIERS. Wholesale Agents, Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

FOR SALE—Fine farm in Westman Island, British Columbia, 119 acres, over 20 acres under cultivation. Fine soil, good natural drainage, House, barn and stable; orchard; sixteen miles from New Westminster. For further particulars apply to D. Robertson, Westman Island P. O., or to Chisholm & Logie, Barristers, Hamilton, Ontario. 4-10-94

AN EXPERIENCED MAN wants work in a brickyard. Used to turning lime and brick together. Single would prefered. Address "O.K." Colonist office. Feb 23/94

ERASTUS V. Arrested for Forgery to the Tombs of Ball of Ball

A Quarter of a Million Accused Says Be Right

New York, Feb. 21.—formerly manager for R. Mercantile Agency, Building Island Rapid Transit railroad advocate of the annual to the United States, was charged with forging and committed to the of \$25,000 bail. The arrest office of Mr. Wiman's son, S. Miller, in the Washington bench warrant, issued by soon after the grand jury twindictments charging W gery in the second degree.

Mr. Wiman expressed so his arrest, and then asked if any opportunity to get bail ought to have a lawyer and represented by a council. made by friends to get bail, noon, but without success, Wiman have counsel when the General sessions by the soon as it was known that been arrested, Assistant District Lindsay made known the which the indictment was opening it says: "I have taken great pains these charges for the purpose myself whether any success or defense of the case. I think you will agree with me, more easily proved by nesses, have rarely, if ever, to the authorities.

The association known as G. Dun & Co., with which Wiman was connected, covering the act complained of on January 1, 1893, but Mr. Wiman years previous to that news relations with Mr. Dun. was not a partner of Mr. Dun. sense. Under the articles of had no right, title or interest party or good-will of the business thereof, for while it was a should reserve a certain percent profits, it was specially provided should receive only such a amount of profits should be determining the amount of said

It was also provided in the association that he should the name of R. G. Dun & Co., regular and proper business Mercantile Agency, and that use the name of said association making, drawing or endorsing bill of exchange, draft, or other except only in endorsements of for the account of the association. had a right to sign the firm's firm's purpose only. Mr. Dun a salaried man for Mr. Dun powers as only the contract gave additional power to draw property of R. G. Dun & Co., property in any name. The G. Dun & Co., were not his any sense and the profits of & Co., not his profits, by various acts of embezzlement misrepresentations, concealment of his agreement, misuse of with which he was entrusted ceeded during the years 1888, '92, and up to February, 1893, from Mr. Dun the sum of \$223,018.90. This sum Mr. Dun to-day. That of his relation to the property which Mr. Wiman helped to the name of R. G. Dun & Co., of the crime of having embezzled or the greater part of this sum, a doubt."

Affiant only makes two spec in his complaint, though he more could easily be brought "In February, 1893," the com "R. G. Dun & Co., owed me \$10,000 to R. W. Bullinger, city for mercantile business 6th of February, 1893. W in urgent straits for money, cashier of R. G. Dun & Co. to check to the order of Mr. Bullinger of transmitting it to him instead of his account, deliberately the name of E. W. Bullinger back of the check and deposited own credit in his own bank. T of Bullinger, on the book firm, was debited with the the usual course of time the accounts of Mr. Wiman's were out the knowledge of any member firm, and since then they have Bullinger the sum which Mr. W day named appropriated by meery to his own use."

On the 20th of January, the Campbell Printing Press a factoring company the sum for two printing presses pur May, 1892. Mr. Wiman procure cashier of R. G. Dun & Co. check to the order of the treasurer of the Campbell's on that he desired to pay the ac then went to the Campbell Co. them that R. G. Dun & Co. were funds, asked them whether they notes for their account recently Mr. Brower acquiescing in his he made two notes covering the his own name and delivered the He then forged the name of Ogden treasurer, on the backs of the appropriated them to his own use.

All of these facts were conce the knowledge of Mr. Dun or associates, but they subsequently Campbell Co. the amount account. Mr. Wiman's off first suspected in February but an examination of the firm's made, and this has only recently pleted. Mr. Dun, however, put their business relations a year his suspicions were first aroused detected. Mr. Wiman offered to Mr. Dun certain real estate interests in Staten Island, New York, but Mr. Dun, learning that W insolvent, refused to accept the receive any preference over his oth ers. Mr. Wiman therefore made assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His assets have amounted to almost \$50,000, and fears for his oth top (some of whom would be more

ERASTUS WIMAN

Arrested for Forgery and Committed to the Tombs in Default of Bail.

A Quarter of a Million Involved—Accused Says All Will Be Right.

New York, Feb. 21.—Erastus Wiman, formerly manager for R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency, builder of the Staten Island Rapid Transit railroad and a prominent advocate of the annexation of Canada to the United States, was arrested to-day charged with forgery amounting to \$223,000. He was arraigned before Judge Martine and committed to the Tombs in default of \$25,000 bail. The arrest was made at the office of Mr. Wiman's son-in-law, Norman S. Miller, in the Washington building, on a bench warrant, issued by Judge Martine, soon after the grand jury had handed down two indictments charging Wiman with forgery in the second degree.

Mr. Wiman expressed some surprise at his arrest, and then asked if there would be any opportunity to get bail. He said he ought to have a lawyer and would like to be represented by counsel. An effort was made by friends to get bail, late in the afternoon, but without success, neither did Mr. Wiman have counsel when he was taken to the General sessions by the detectives. As soon as it was known that Mr. Wiman had been arrested, Assistant District Attorney Lindsay made known that the complaint on which the indictment was founded. In opening it says:

"I have taken great pains to investigate these charges for the purpose of satisfying myself whether any successful explanation or defense of them can be made, and I think you will agree with me that clearer cases, more easily proved, by reputable witnesses, have rarely, if ever, been submitted to the authorities.

"The association known as the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., with which the defendant Wiman was connected during the period covered by the complaint, was formed on January 1, 1889, and Wiman had been many years previous to that date had business relations with Mr. Dun. Mr. Wiman was not a partner of Mr. Dun in the usual sense. Under the articles of association, he had no right, title or interest in the property or good-will of the business or profits thereof, for while Mr. Wiman was considered to be a partner, he was in fact a salaried man, and the interests of the firm were not his. He was to receive only such a sum for salary for faithful services rendered, and that the amount of profits should be the basis of determining the amount of salary.

"It was also provided in the articles of the association that he should not employ the name of R. G. Dun & Co., except in the regular and proper business of the Mercantile Agency, and that he should not use the name of said association in issuing, making, drawing or endorsing any note, bill of exchange, draft, or other obligation, except only in endorsements of such papers for the account of the association. He also had a right to sign the firm's checks for the firm's purpose only. Mr. Wiman was a salaried man for Mr. Dun, with such powers as only the contract gave him, with additional power to draw checks. The property of R. G. Dun & Co., was not his property in any sense. The moneys of R. G. Dun & Co. were not his money in any sense and the profits of R. G. Dun & Co., not his profits, and were not his property by various acts of embezzlement through misrepresentations, concealments and breaches of his agreement, misuse of the powers with which he was entrusted, he succeeded during the years 1888, '89, '90, '91, '92, and up to February, 1893, in stealing from Mr. Dun this sum and over \$223,018.90. This sum was over Mr. Dun to-day. That in view of his relation to the property of Mr. Dun, which Mr. Wiman helped to manage under the name of R. G. Dun & Co., he is guilty of the crime of having embezzled the whole or the greater part of this sum, I have little doubt.

Affiant only makes two specific charges in his complaint, though he says many more could easily be brought if desired. "In February, 1893," the complaint says, "R. G. Dun & Co., owed upwards of \$10,000 to E. W. Bullinger, of this city for material purchased on the 6th of February, 1893. The amount being in urgent straits for money, directed the cashier of R. G. Dun & Co. to make out a check to the order of Mr. Bullinger and instead of transmitting it to him in part payment of his account, deliberately forged the name of E. W. Bullinger on the back of the check and deposited it to his own credit in his bank. The account of Bullinger on the books of the firm, was debited with the house in the usual course of time. These accounts of Mr. Wiman were wholly without the knowledge of any member of the firm, and since then they have paid to Mr. Bullinger the sum which Mr. Wiman on the day named appropriated by means of forgery to his own use."

On the 20th day of January, 1893, it is further alleged that R. G. Dun owed the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company the sum of \$5,580 for two printing presses purchased in May, 1892. Mr. Wiman procured from the cashier of R. G. Dun & Co. a check to the order of Ogden Brower, treasurer of the Campbell's, and that he desired to pay the account. He then went to the Campbell Co., and telling them that R. G. Dun & Co. were short of funds, asked them whether they would like notes for their account instead of cash. On Mr. Brower acquiescing in his proposition, he made two notes covering the amount in his own name and delivered them to him. He then forged the name of Ogden Brower, treasurer, on the backs of the checks and appropriated them to his own use.

All of these facts were concealed from the knowledge of Mr. Dun or any of his associates, but they subsequently paid the Campbell Co. the amount of their account. Mr. Wiman's offence was first suspected in February, 1893, but could not be proved until an examination of the firm's books was made, and this has only recently been completed. Mr. Dun, however, put an end to their business relations a year ago, when his suspicions were first aroused. On learning that Mr. Wiman's crimes had been detected, Mr. Dun offered to transfer to Mr. Dun certain real estate interests in Staten Island of doubtful value; but Mr. Dun, learning that Wiman was insolvent, refused to accept them or to receive any preference over his other creditors. Mr. Wiman therefore made a formal assignment for the benefit of his creditors; but his assets have amounted to nothing. Sympathy for Mr. Wiman's family, on imperfect knowledge of the extent of his embezzlements, and fears for his other creditors (some of whom would be more seriously

injured, though not to so large an extent as Mr. Dun) are the considerations Mr. Dun gives for not bringing the matter into court before. The complaint contains the following: "In view of the foregoing facts and upon the conviction that a man of Wiman's character ought not longer to be allowed to masquerade as an honest man in this community, and as an adviser and exhorter of youth and out of a sense of obligation to the mercantile world, with which he is so closely identified, he has decided that his duty requires him to expose Wiman's conduct and to hand him over to the authorities; that he may be dealt with as the law directs."

There was no signature to the complaint, but its authorship is credited to ex-District Attorney Delaney Nicholl. The names of the witnesses were R. D. Douglas, W. W. Bullinger, Ogden Brower, treasurer, Campbell Printing Press Company and the cashier of R. G. Dun & Co. On being arraigned before Judge Martine, Mr. Wiman was informed of the nature of the charges. He was then asked whether he would furnish bail to-night. "No, sir," said Mr. Wiman. "I do not intend to," Judge Martine then held him in \$25,000 bail, and he was committed to the Tombs prison. Before going to jail Mr. Wiman sent a despatch to his counsel, Benjamin F. Tracy.

Harris Dun Wiman, a son of Erastus, was seen by the United Press reporter this evening. He says that upon hearing of his father's arrest he went immediately to the Tombs, but it was after the hour of locking up the prison, he was only permitted to send in a note. He added: "I received a message in reply, in which my father stated that he was getting along all right. He said that he was serene; that he was conscious of no guilt and had committed no crime. If he had blundered, he is willing to stand the consequences. He said that several friends wanted to obtain bail for him, but he declined to allow them to do so. He also said that he had an engagement to deliver an address in a grand assembly, in East 42nd street, tomorrow evening, and that he is going to make every effort to keep that engagement." Mr. Wiman, Jr., said that he was not familiar enough with his father's affairs to attempt to make a reply to the charges, but he believed his father will be able to answer any charge of wrong-doing satisfactorily.

Erastus Wiman has long been known as one of New York's most prominent citizens. He was an advocate of Commercial Republic, a promoter of numerous projects of great financial importance, a prominent member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade. He was until his resignation in April, 1893, considered to be a millionaire. He did much to further the interests of Staten Island, and lives in a magnificent home at Erastina. Mr. Wiman was born near Toronto, 53 years ago, and rose from a poor farmer's boy to wealth and importance by his own efforts. His latest enterprise was the plan to tunnel New York Bay between Brooklyn and Staten Island, and thereby carry the New Jersey trunk line into Brooklyn. Mr. Wiman was known among his friends as a lavish entertainer.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 20.—(Special)—The play off in point of competition in connection with the Winnipeg curling bonspiel was concluded to-day. McKenna, of the Winnipeg Thistles, takes first; Fraser, of the Winnipeg Granites, second; McDonald, of Regina, third; S. Hoffman, of the Thistles, fourth, and Wilson, of the Winnipeg Assiniboias, fifth.

Manitoba's first poultry, dog and pet stock show will be held here, beginning March 6. Sharp Butterfield, of Windsor, Ont., has been engaged as poultry judge, and an American expert will be engaged as judge of the dogs.

The early closing movement has taken a firm hold. A Winnipeg deputation of retail merchants waited on the Government to-day, asking that an act be passed making it compulsory that all retail establishments be closed at 7 o'clock.

Paul Blomdin, who was recently brutally assaulted by a tough named Tug Wilson, is rapidly sinking. His ante-mortem statements have been taken and Wilson will probably be tried for murder.

Winnipeg men have received orders from North Dakota farmers for several carloads of Manitoba hard wheat, which they desire to use for seed in the coming spring.

Winnipeg, Feb. 21.—(Special)—For some time it has been known to the police of Brandon that parties were trying a short cut to riches by counterfeiting Canadian Bank bills and uttering them in that district. Yesterday the clues pointed unmistakably to James Lockergue, who narrowly escaped conviction at the last assizes on a charge of passing Confederate money. Detective Foster and Chief Kirkwood went out to the farm on which he was living about thirty miles south of Brandon and brought in Lockergue, his brother David and one John Lemon. Raised Dominion bills and tools for operating were found in possession of the prisoners. The police have no doubt that they have the right men.

The miners of Lehighridge are out on strike. Last week the new general agent issued a schedule in which a general reduction in prices was given. The miners had two meetings yesterday to consider the propositions, and concluded that they could not accept them. There is no immediate prospect for a settlement. Five hundred and eighty-three men are out of work. Last month the miners payroll amounted to over \$32,000.

Mr. Fisher's motion that "in the judgment of this House there is no necessity, under the present system for keeping up, in connection with the office of Lieut.-Governor in the respective provinces, the costly establishments that are now maintained for purposes wholly unconnected with the public service, involving at the same time very liberal allowances by way of salary, which could without detriment to the service, be greatly reduced," was voted down by the Manitoba Legislature last night by 31 to 6.

Paul Blomdin, who was assaulted by Tug Wilson and Jas. Wallace, two tough characters, several weeks ago, died at St. Boniface this morning. Wilson and Wallace will be held on the charge of murder.

A man named Perer, who set fire to his house at Lehighridge during a drunken spree, has been found guilty of arson.

Hon. Joseph Martin addressed the Liberal club last night on education. He claimed that the State has no right to meddle with religion, and should only provide elementary teaching for the masses.

An obedience to the simple laws of hygiene and the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will enable the most delicate man or sickly woman to pass in ease and safety from the icy atmosphere of February to the warm, moist days of April. It is the best of spring medicines.

St. George's, Feb. 20.—The Liberals of North Brant have nominated James Somerville, M.P., for the Commons.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Appeal in the Manitoba School Case Dismissed by the Supreme Court.

British Columbia Judgment—Senator Howland Appointed Governor of Prince Edward Island.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—The Supreme court decided to-day, by three to two, that the Roman Catholic minority have no right to appeal to the Governor-in-Council against the provisions of the Manitoba School Act of 1890. The Chief Justice read a judgment to the effect that there is no right to appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council, and that all questions submitted should be answered in the negative. Judge Fournier was of a contrary opinion. To the third question, "Does the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Barrett vs. Winnipeg, dispose of the case as to rights acquired after the union?" he would answer in the negative, but to all the rest in the affirmative. Judge Taschereau doubted the jurisdiction of the court to entertain the reference, but would deny the right of appeal. Judge Gwynne was of the same opinion. Judge King was of the opinion that there is a right of appeal. It is expected the minority will ask permission to appeal to England.

The following British Columbia judgments were delivered by the Supreme Court to-day: Farwell vs. The Queen—dismissed with costs. The Queen vs. Demoro—dismissed with costs.

The schooner Oscar and Hatlie, the appeal was allowed with costs, and the condemnation of the vessel cancelled.

The City of Vancouver vs. the C. P. R. was dismissed with costs.

The Cabinet to-day appointed Senator Howland to the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, vice Carvell, deceased.

[Mr. Howland was born in Waterford, Ireland, May 19, 1835. He emigrated with his parents to Edward Island in 1839. Educated at the Central Academy there, he married October 1, 1868, Miss Olson, of St. John, N.B. (she died in April, 1876); and in 1881 he married Miss Doran of Kingston, Ont. He was a merchant and shipowner, and largely engaged in the fish trade. Vice-President of the Dominion Board of Trade, and a Governor of Prince of Wales College, Consular Agent for the U.S. and Vice-Consul for Sweden, Denmark and Norway. He entered the Executive Council of P.E.I. in 1866, and remained a member of the Government, a part of the time being co-leader, up to June 30, 1873; was a delegate to Washington on trade matters, 1869, and to the City of Vancouver, 1873. He was in Haviland, with Hon. Messrs. Pope and Union with Canada, which was unanimously adopted by both Houses of the Legislature. He sat for Prince (1st District) in the Provincial Assembly, from 1862 until June, 1873, when he was appointed Collector of Customs at Charlottetown, which office he resigned in September following in order to contest a seat in the Commons, for the purpose of strengthening the Conservative party, but he was defeated by a small majority. He was in the Provincial Assembly a strenuous advocate of the building of the P.E.I. railway. Was called to the Senate on P.E.I. entering the Dominion, October 18, 1873; resigning in 1880, he was reappointed January 5, 1881.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—Mr. Ewart, Q. C., of Winnipeg, who represented the Roman Catholic ministry of Manitoba in the Manitoba schools argument in the Supreme Court, cabled from England to-day, asking that copies of the judges' opinions be sent to him. This, it is thought, is preliminary to an appeal to the Privy Council.

Hon. G. W. Howland, the newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, will be sworn in on Friday.

Solicitor-General Curran addressed a large and enthusiastic gathering under the auspices of the Macdonald Club.

Seventy-six applications have been received for private bills at the coming session.

Colonel Tydal has deposited a bill for the incorporation of the Lake Erie ship canal, to cost five millions.

Representatives of the Canadian Press Association to-day saw ministers and urged a substantial reduction in the duty on type and printing presses, as well as boiler plates.

Twelve thousand applications have been received at the experimental farm for samples of seed for testing purposes. The farm staff being overtaxed, no further applications can be entertained.

It is probable that the prohibitory liquor reference will go over to the May term of the Supreme court as the Chief Justice, who is away on sick leave, is anxious to hear the arguments.

NOT A DROP TO DRINK.

(Copyright 1894, by the United Press.)

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 21.—The merchant vessels at this port are suffering extremely for want of water, because of the refusal of the insurgents to allow a water boat to go around the bay and supply such craft. The captain of the British merchantman, J. A. Smith, made application to the commander of a British gunboat for the assistance of Great Britain, or that would justify any of the Government in giving that recognition.

New York, Feb. 21.—The Herald's special cable from Rio Janeiro says: By order of Admiral da Gama, the captain of the rebel ship Tavares and the engineer of the Jupiter are both held as prisoners on Eschadon Island. The commander of the almost innocent bombardment of the loyal forts, is dead. It is believed that he was killed by a shot; but it is given out that he succumbed to heart failure. Good marksman seems entirely foreign to the gunners of the Aquidaban, for their shooting is very poor, even as their shots go down here. Several of their shots reached the object aimed at. Those candidates who have been elected to the republic at the coming elections on March 1, Senhores Moraes and Penna seem to be very generally acceptable to the voters. Yellow fever is increasing here at an alarming rate, and the official returns are unreliable, at least eighty to 100 new cases are added daily, and the undertakers are overwhelmed. Its ravages among the ships are serious also. The captain of the Austrian corvette Zrynkini is dead and others of her crew are down with the fever. Captain Cushing, master of the bark Robert Dixon, is also dead, and the number of sailors attacked is increasing. The health of the crews of American men-of-war and of other foreign warships here is still good. The Rio authorities are doing all they can to check the epidemic. The insurgents are now said to have lost

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Minister Thompson cables from Rio to the State department under date of this morning, to the effect that the Aquidaban and Republica went out to-day under fire from the forts.

CALIFORNIA LABOR CONGRESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—When the State Labor Congress, which opened in this city yesterday, resumed its sessions this morning the committee on resolutions presented a lengthy report, favoring among other things, and Chinese legislation, free school education, repeal of the mortgage and poll tax, abolishing of contract labor for public works, woman suffrage, unconditional repeal of the national bank act, a graduated tax on all incomes in excess of three hundred dollars a year, and government control of railroads and telegraphs. The presentation of the report was followed by considerable discussion, but no definite action was taken.

IN AND ABOUT RIO.

Government Forces Again Defeated—Have Sustained Defeat—Firing From Rio Continues.

Da-Gama Likely to Lose His Arm—Anxious For an Honorable Peace.

(Copyright 1894 by the United Press.) BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 20.—A battle has been fought at Itapeva between the insurgent and government forces, the latter being defeated. Mello, on board the warship Republic, intends to bombard the city of Santos as soon as the insurgent land force under General Saravia arrive from Sao Paulo.

A dispatch received here says that secret partisans of Admiral Mello, in Rio Janeiro, have attempted to blow up the offices of Lo Tempo, newspaper, with dynamite.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro dated Feb. 16, says that the wounds sustained by Admiral da Gama are not dangerous. The insurgents are in good spirits and ready to fight at any moment. Admiral da Gama says he has sufficient provisions and ammunition to last several weeks, and will make every endeavor to maintain his position until the arrival of the troops expected from the south. Admiral da Gama obtains many supplies and seamen from the coast at Amasco's total losses on the Government side. There were 550 men killed and wounded and 80 were reported missing. A despatch from Desterro says that the strong position held by the government at Lapa, their last foothold in the state of Parana, was taken on February 9, after several fighting.

The general command of the government forces was assumed by Admiral Mello when he captured the war ship Republic. He expected to go northwards shortly. The commander of the Santos district reported to the Government general Saravia's near Starrare, on the Rio de Janeiro boundary will be insufficient to resist the insurgents unless they are reinforced. The Government is, therefore, increasing the National Guard in Sao Paulo to resist the invasion, and has been splendidly met. Madame Calabresi was injured mortally by the explosion in her hotel in the Rue de St. Jacques. She received a terrible wound in the stomach.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 20.—The United States cruiser Detroit, which has been cruising South, has returned to Rio Janeiro. The Government is in peaceful possession of all the Southern points except D'Estero, where Admiral Mello has appointed a president and two ministers. The Detroit was unable to find Admiral Mello. At each port she visited the officers were informed that he had just left. Admiral da Gama, who is in command of the insurgent forces here, has told the representative of the United States that he has countermanded the order he had placed for supplies in the United States for the reason that the war will be at an end before the order could be supplied and delivered. The chief leaders, who have organized the insurgent forces, should they triumph, for the restoration of the Republic, were also sent on the establishment of the Republic, and who have supplied the insurgent leaders with large sums in gold, have notified Admiral da Gama that the supply of arms furnished by them will cease unless decisive progress is made.

Admiral da Gama, who was wounded in the neck and left arm during the recent attack on Armacoa, expects that it will be necessary for him to be amputated. His general health is good and he will probably survive the operation. He promises to push the fighting, but he is plainly unable to do so. He seeks an honorable road to escape from the consequences of the insurrection. The officers who are not able to find one. Even some of his former officers among the insurgents who have hitherto refused to listen to anything but war are anxious for the struggle to be brought to an end. The insurgents deny that there has been any revolt among the sailors on Eschadon Island. They say that the fighting that gave rise to the report grew out of an attack upon the island by the Government troops. This story, however, is not generally believed. It is thought that there was a revolt among the insurgents on the island.

New York, Feb. 20.—The British steamship Scottish Prince, Capt. Dobson, arrived last evening. Capt. Dobson said that during the seventeen days the vessel was anchored at Rio firing was kept up continually between the fleet of da Gama and the government batteries. Shortly before the Scottish Prince sailed from Rio, two apprentices from a British ship who went aboard for water, were struck by stray bullets from an insurgent vessel and killed.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett asked the Government whether, in view of the fact that the Brazilian insurgents have now maintained for five months a successful blockade of Rio Janeiro, and had occupied a large portion of Brazilian territory, the British Government would recognize them as belligerents.

Mr. Gladstone replied that there was no evidence that the insurgents had constituted a government of such a character as entitled them to be recognized as belligerents by Great Britain, or that would justify any of the Government in giving that recognition.

New York, Feb. 21.—The Herald's special cable from Rio Janeiro says: By order of Admiral da Gama, the captain of the rebel ship Tavares and the engineer of the Jupiter are both held as prisoners on Eschadon Island. The commander of the almost innocent bombardment of the loyal forts, is dead. It is believed that he was killed by a shot; but it is given out that he succumbed to heart failure. Good marksman seems entirely foreign to the gunners of the Aquidaban, for their shooting is very poor, even as their shots go down here. Several of their shots reached the object aimed at. Those candidates who have been elected to the republic at the coming elections on March 1, Senhores Moraes and Penna seem to be very generally acceptable to the voters. Yellow fever is increasing here at an alarming rate, and the official returns are unreliable, at least eighty to 100 new cases are added daily, and the undertakers are overwhelmed. Its ravages among the ships are serious also. The captain of the Austrian corvette Zrynkini is dead and others of her crew are down with the fever. Captain Cushing, master of the bark Robert Dixon, is also dead, and the number of sailors attacked is increasing. The health of the crews of American men-of-war and of other foreign warships here is still good. The Rio authorities are doing all they can to check the epidemic. The insurgents are now said to have lost

272 men in the Niteroip fight and they declare that Peixoto's forces lost 728 besides eighteen guns and the arsenal which was burned.

DUTY ON RUSSIAN GRAIN.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The Frankfurt Zeitung is authority for the statement that Russia and France have exchanged notes respecting the duties imposed on Russian grain imported into France. Russia, the paper says, while disclaiming any right to interfere with the internal affairs of another power, declared that she must protect Russian interests, and if the French duties on Russian grain resulted in a derangement of the Russian export trade, she must and would notify France of the termination of the Franco-Russian commercial treaty. France, in reply, said that she must respect the popular feeling for protection; but the duties on Russian grain would be limited to the minimum provided for by the new tariff. This reply, according to the Zeitung, was not satisfactory to Russia, who replied that, notwithstanding its receipt, she would continue to adhere to her previously adopted attitude on the subject.

TESTING A BOMB.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—M. Girard, chief of the municipal laboratory, made a proposal this afternoon, that a bomb found by M. Drech be exploded by electricity in the place where it was found, in order that he might study the effects of the explosion. All the residents of the house left immediately, fearing that the experiment might be carried out while they were in it. M. Leprieux, Prefect of Police, declined to consent to the proposal until he had consulted with M. Raynal, Minister of the Interior. M. Raynal referred the proposal to the cabinet, and considered the matter. The result was that M. Girard was authorized to carry out the experiment by placing a dynamite cartridge on each side of the bomb and exploding them by means of an electric battery. When everything was ready for the explosion, every window of the surrounding houses was packed with spectators. The police, having driven the people out of the streets in the immediate vicinity, Police Prefect Leprieux gave the order to turn on the current and there was a sudden detonation like the explosion of a canon. The room was found completely wrecked and filled with the odor of picric acid. Projectiles, hobnails and bits of zinc were scattered all over. M. Girard says that the bomb had been splendidly made. Madame Calabresi was injured mortally by the explosion in her hotel in the Rue de St. Jacques. She received a terrible wound in the stomach.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 21.—On Monday night a horrible tragedy occurred here, the sequel of the famous Fort Bend feud, known as the Jaybird-Woodpecker quarrel. James R. Mitchell, a quadruple murderer, was the central figure in that affair. Milton Sparks and D. L. Sutton, constables of Eagle Lake, were in the city as witnesses in the Fort Bend murder case, and Mrs. Sparks accompanied her husband. This morning Mitchell bled, and last night Mitchell, who was waiting for his father and brother from Redmond, espied Sutton. He opened fire, which was promptly returned, Sutton falling after firing the second shot. Mitchell kept up a murderous fusillade until he had fired six shots.

The result was that in addition to Sutton being killed Milton Sparks was shot to death and Dan Gleason, an omnibus driver, also lies dead. Mrs. Sparks, wife of the murdered man, is badly wounded, as is also her child. A brother of Sparks was mortally wounded, and Mrs. McDowell, an aged lady, received one of the bullets, and her chances for recovery are very slim.

Mitchell said to a reporter after his arrest: "I shot Sutton for interfering in my family affairs, and I hope to hell I killed him. We had a previous difficulty, and I sent me word that he would kill me. I am attached to a witness, and I believe I was simply attacked. I got me here to kill me, as I notified Sutton and a crowd of six or eight who formed the plot to kill me. I had no grievance against the Sparkses. I shot to kill Sutton and Sutton to kill me. When I saw he had his hand on his pistol, I saw right he was going to shoot. We then went to shooting. His shots passed my head. Those killed back of me Sutton killed. I killed those near him."

GLADSTONE DISAPPOINTING.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The debate in the House of Commons to-day on the Employer's Liability Bill developed neither surprise nor disappointment for any except those who had given undue regard to the statement which emanated from the Radical group of the National Liberals club, it could safely have been predicted that the Cabinet had resolved upon the immediate dissolution of the House of Commons, with the reform of the House of Lords as the sole pivot of the elections. Mr. Gladstone's known strong constitutional bias, however, ought to have kept him from the suspicion implied by the right to the Commons to ignore the amendment of the House of Lords.

Mr. Gladstone followed the usual procedure in simply moving that the bill be discharged. Every part of the House was packed and the spaces outside were crowded. Although experienced members expected no Liberal vote from the regular procedure of the House, interest was stimulated by the hope of an oratorical deliverance from Mr. Gladstone against the House of Lords. The effect of his short, restrained speech, therefore, was rather chilling.

Mr. Balfour, on the contrary, lightened up the House, and especially when, in touching the real core of the question, he accused the Government of using the bill as a weapon of attack upon the peers.

SAFELY STARTED.

FRESNO, Cal., Feb. 20.—There was a crowd of 2,000 people at the depot to see the bandits depart. Sheriff Scott refused the offer of the railroad people to stop the train just out of town to take him aboard, and putting Evans in a hack drove into the depot to take the noon train. A dozen officers with shotguns were there ahead to be prepared against any violation, for it had been reported that men from Visalia would join together and lynch Evans. However, this was all talk, but there were 2,000 people frantic to see the convict. At the depot Scott opened the hack door and Evans jumped out smiling. The officers aboard the train, and the good-natured sheriff, all considered for Evans, tried to hold an umbrella over him to protect his head from the rain, which was falling briskly. But the umbrella was no go, and Scott was glad to get Evans along in the wet and out of the west. The embarkation was made without incident, and Evans went away, leaving Fresno to relax into its natural state of peace and quietness.

FLOODS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The storm last night caused considerable damage in the northern part of the State. At Wheatland two breaks occurred in Bear river levee, the overflow covering an area of over seven hundred acres. At Sonoma river the iron bridges over the creek have been damaged. The rising river has overflowed its banks and communication between Santa Rosa and Calistoga by the country roads is cut off. The track of the San Francisco and North Pacific railway is badly washed out above Hopland, and all communication across the river at this place is cut off by the approaches to bridges being washed away. At Ukiah the Russian river overflowed its banks and communication with the State asylum has been cut off, except by boat.

Duchess of Marlborough Wins.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—It was decided by Justice Sterling to-day that house, No. 3, Carlton House Terrace, in this city, is the property of the Duchess of Marlboro, formerly Mrs. Hammerley of New York. The Duchess purchased the property with her own money and subsequently assigned it to the Duke of York. After the latter's death it was claimed that the property in question belonged to the Duke's estate, but the court holds otherwise.

"CAPTAIN GOLD" DEAD.

The Discoverer of Yellow Metal on Queen Charlotte Islands Passes Away.

Strange Stories of the Find—The Natives and Their Golden Anchor.

SKIDGATE, Feb. 9.—(Special)—There died at this place on January 20, the Hydah Indian, Captain Gold, widely known as the discoverer of gold on these islands. The story dates back to the early fifties; to the time when Eastern civilization wrecked itself on this Western shore. Some of the debris drifted northward along the British Columbia coast, and then it was that public attention was first drawn to the auriferous rocks of these islands. But even before this, traders, seeking furs, had exchanged a few blankets for the yellow lumps with Captain Gold and his tribe, on the west coast of the islands.

The first discovery was, of course, by accident. The subject of this sketch, accompanied by his wives, was carrying some work to his camp when, slipping down a steep declivity, he uncovered a yellow surface of unusual appearance. He called his wives, and clearing away the dead leaves with their hands, they soon discovered the extent of the little pocket. They tried to break off a piece from the edge, but instead of breaking they found it pliable, and readily rolling up from the rock underneath. Now that they had discovered this queer stone, the next thing was to discover its use. Their doctors arranged to discover it, and it was the elixir of life; it pulverized it and drank it in their water until some of the people died. Then they decided that they were mistaken. The doctors having nothing more to say about it, they next tried a big piece for a canoe anchor.

Then trading schooners came, and the prospect of getting a few blankets set the whole village to work gathering all they could find. This is the history of the discovery recorded in the title, "Captain Gold."

SEQUEL TO A FEUD.

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The result was that in addition to Sutton being killed Milton Sparks was shot to death and Dan Gleason, an omnibus driver, also lies dead. Mrs. Sparks, wife of the murdered man, is badly wounded, as is also her child. A brother of Sparks was mortally wounded, and Mrs. McDowell, an aged lady, received one of the bullets, and her chances for recovery are very slim.

Mitchell said to a reporter after his arrest: "I shot Sutton for interfering in my family affairs, and I hope to hell I killed him. We had a previous difficulty, and I sent me word that he would kill me. I am attached to a witness, and I believe I was simply attacked. I got me here to kill me, as I notified Sutton and a crowd of six or eight who formed the plot to kill me. I had no grievance against the Sparkses. I shot to kill Sutton and Sutton to kill me. When I saw he had his hand on his pistol, I saw right he was going to shoot. We then went to shooting. His shots passed my head. Those killed back of me Sutton killed. I killed those near him."

It is pretty evident Sutton killed Gleason, while Mitchell killed Sutton, Milton Sparks and the baby, and mortally wounded Sparks' brother, and shot Mrs. McDowell.

PARIS ALARMED.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Mme. Calabresi, who was wounded by the bomb explosion at No. 9, Rue St. Jacques yesterday, died to-night. Police Commissary Dreches, who arrested Ravachol, and has been persecuted ever since by the anarchists, is tired of his office and has asked to be transferred to a country district. The revelation of the plot to kill him yesterday has convinced him that he is too carefully watched. A tin box, supposed to contain an infernal machine, was found in the corridor of the examination. Several glass and iron tubes that looked like bombs were found in the corridors of the private houses or near small city buildings to-day. Most of them had been placed by practical jokers, and were found to contain only harmless powders. Two of them had not yet been examined. Paris is panic-stricken. Everybody carrying a parcel is suspected and watched by the police. Metal boxes are regarded as premeditated evidence of evil intentions. Count Lavreaz was arrested this evening as a suspected character, because he was carrying a tin box under his arm and declined to open it at the command of a policeman. When opened the box was found to contain paints.

TURBULENT UNEMPLOYED.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—This afternoon a crowd of 1,500 unemployed of the city of Boston marched to the state house and demanded audience of the governor. Governor Greenhalge agreed to meet deputations of twenty-five men each. While the first deputation was in the governor's room the crowd became restless and indulged in incendiary shouting, such as "Down with the capitalist!" "Kill the police!" etc. They insisted that the governor should come out and address them from the state house steps. The police were notified of the riotous demonstration and surrounded the state house. No one was allowed to enter or leave without permission of the officials. At 4 o'clock the crowd at

LEGISLATURE.
to Sixth Parliament.
NTH DAY.
BY Feb. 19, 1894.
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acted upon what would be the position of a barrister who had given up his practice to become Attorney-General, if in a short time he found that it did not suit him to remain in that position, or if the public decided for him—attollor otherwise—what a change in the office was desirable? It would be monstrous to expect that while exposed to this contingency he should abandon his private means of livelihood. It might happen that the private interests of a member of the government would come in conflict with those of the crown, and in such a case these private rights must be respected. Even the Attorney-General might be found to appear for a private client against the crown. This, of course, is a privilege which should be given only to an honorable man, and should not be abused. The New South Wales case cited by Mr. Cotton was not a parallel one to that in which Mr. Pooley had appeared, to argue a dry point of law involving no secrets of the government, and in which nothing he could have learned in the executive could be of any advantage to him; but on the contrary that case establishes the right in the clearest way, but there it was considered that the privilege was abused, for the Attorney-General and the Minister of Justice, presumably the only two law officers of the government, both took briefs against a department of the government. The gentlemen opposite did not seem to recognize the difference between the use and abuse of such a privilege. The case of the President of the Council was quite different, as he could not have appeared for the crown, nor for his services were to be accepted for nothing, for the moment he accepted a retainer he would forfeit his seat, so the contention of the opposition must be that he must forfeit his right of appearing in the case, one way or the other. Looking up the records for a precedent in this matter was last before the house, the very first case came across was one in England—the Attorney-General vs. the London & North Western Railway Co. L.R. 6 Q.B.D.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—In England it is a different thing altogether.
HON. MR. DAVIE said this was not a different thing, but he would later show a case nearer home. In this English suit in the court of first instance there was no official of the government on either side. The question was one of duties payable to the crown, the point in dispute being whether duty should be paid on sleeping car tickets the same as on ordinary tickets. The exchequer division gave judgment for the crown, and the defendant having appealed the solicitor-general, Sir Farrar Herschell appeared in the appeal court against the crown. There in England the solicitor-general and attorney-general are not members of the cabinet they are law officers of the crown, and it is their duty to advise whether or not proceedings should be brought. If there were danger for abuse of authority how could it be more abused than by a solicitor-general appearing against his own client, the government, as had been done in the suit just mentioned. He had noticed a case also where the solicitor-general appeared for the crown and the attorney-general for the other side. The leader of the opposition might, however, have given an instance which happened nearer home, in this province, while that hon. gentleman had a seat in the house, but to which he took no notice, perhaps because he was not then associated with the senior member for Vancouver and the member for Westminster city. This was the case in which the present Mr. Justice McCraith—an admittance to the bench of the province—when attorney-general and premier of the province, appeared as counsel for Dr. Trimble, and against the crown for five acres of land at Ogden point.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—Everybody knows that.
HON. MR. DAVIE asked how it came that if everybody knew this there was nothing to be said against it while it was nothing to appear a grave offence in the President of the Council to appear for a regular client, when he draws no salary as a member of the government and could not appear for the crown? These precedents showed conclusively that in Mr. Pooley's case no right of property had been transgressed. To turn next to the so-called Baker scandal, it was surprising that the gentlemen opposite could see nothing to condemn in their own course of appropriating private documents intended for them, but waiving that point it would be seen on examination how little foundation there was for the slander put in circulation. It was decided by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the province should be represented at the opening of the Imperial Institute, a determination which, as it had not met with a motion of condemnation in the house, it must be assumed meets with general approval. The government, therefore, chose as the most fitting representative the Provincial Secretary, a gentleman well known in England, of a family known all over the world, who could worthily represent the province, and having been despatched on this mission his expenses were of course paid out of the public treasury. It was absurd to contend that while in England he should not have given any attention to his private business, just as it would be to say that Mr. Pooley should abandon his law practice, or that Mr. Turner should retire from the post of provincial health officer, who was appointed for a temporary service only, \$1,000, which no one would ever pay to a physician of standing for such a mission, besides \$500 travelling expenses. Following on this visit to Ottawa, though no mention of the representations made by Dr. Milne when there and the correspondence between the two governments had also something to do with it, it was decided that the new quarantine station should be established at William head. He did not think that anyone would seriously question the account for this trip, but he might compare it with a voucher, No. 5375, put in for a trip of one of Mr. Beaven's ministers who was at Ottawa from December, 1879, to March, 1880, and put in his voucher No. 5376, with an item of detail, for \$1102, as "travelling expenses Ottawa and Montreal and return." Some time after Dr. Davie's trip to Ottawa, when the smallpox seemed likely to break out again, he was once more appointed temporarily provincial health officer, and when not only this country but the continent of America seemed threatened with a still more dreadful scourge, Asiatic cholera, his (Mr. Davie's) colleagues thought it proper to see that the best preventive measures were taken, and hence Dr.

these identical monies. Until 1890 these suitors funds used to remain in the government's hands without interest. They were passed the "Sultors' fund act," requiring payment of everything into the treasury, and section 9 provides that the monies unless the government uses them, it is a case of paying in and out every day, so the idea of a special deposit, which would involve money being kept three months at least if it drew interest, is out of the question. Mr. Beaven's contention, if there was any sincerity in it at all, would involve him in this that the money is to be used, before the "Sultors' fund act," or "Intestate estates act," has been passed, when the government had no right to use this money, yet Mr. Beaven did use it, as at the elections of 1875 it was a cry against him—merely an election cry, he was bound to say—that he had "not only plundered the living, but robbed the dead."

HON. MR. BEAVEN—One of your cries, I suppose.
HON. MR. DAVIE continued that at that time he was not of an age to be much mixed with politics, but he had already sold the house that he believed the charge was not just one. The point, however, is that Mr. Beaven is now complaining because the government has done by legislative authority what he did by no authority at all. So it is intended shall be used by the government to give it whatever advantage is thus derivable and to avoid to this extent the necessity of making loans. Mr. Beaven had next told the house that he expects that the I.O.U.'s of ministers are to be found in the treasury, when he knows that he has been exercising the privilege thing there, and would have been the first to discover any irregularities had they existed, and to have reported them. This insinuation is somewhat akin to the alime of his organ, which insinuates that there are other allowances besides salaries and their travelling allowances which ministers have received, but which are covered up somewhere. He knows there can be none, that the accounts are an open book for all. While the insinuation cast on those who are alive carry their own condemnation, and like a too good man transparent slander, there are other allegations which call for more severe condemnation. Mr. Beaven told the house that on one occasion when he assumed office as finance minister he found in the treasury safe "I.O.U.'s" from the ministers of the crown down to the messengers." The only organ of the opposition which he could have referred to was when he (Mr. Beaven) took office in 1878. He would like to ask if there was any I.O.U. there from Mr. Vernon, who was a member of the government to which Mr. Beaven succeeded in 1878, and is now a member of this government.

HON. MR. BEAVEN shook his head.
HON. MR. DAVIE continued that the other members were Messrs. Elliott, Smith and Ebenezer Brown, all of whom had been dead for years, but in their lifetime such an insinuation had never been made against them.
HON. MR. BEAVEN—It has been discussed here over and over again.
HON. MR. DAVIE said he had been in the house since 1882, but he had never heard of a hint of such a thing. He would refer to the hon. gentleman who was not afraid to say that the dead would rise from their graves to denounce him a perjurer. Even if these men had chanced to draw small sums against their I.O.U.'s in acknowledgment, that fact would have been no justification for the insinuation of dishonesty made against them after their death. It was a foul slander, and why did he not bring it against these men when alive? Twenty years ago it had been used against him, Mr. Beaven, as an electioneer, and in the year of grace 1894, he has really them of all that remains of their treasured memory, a fair fame and worthy reputation, and this from the "leader of the opposition," a charge he had never dared to make in his lifetime, and which he, Mr. Davie, would now tell him he believed to be deliberately false. (Loud applause)

Dr. Davie's appointment as provincial health officer had been lately used for political effect, because of the circumstance of his being a relative of the Premier. It had, however, been indisputably shown that gentleman's skillful and vigorous services saved the country from a scourge which the leader of the opposition had shown himself utterly unable to cope, in his position as Mayor of Victoria. It was when this had become apparent that on the 9th of July, 1892, the medical men at that meeting endorsed the proposal that provincial health officer should be appointed. Even the opposition organ in Victoria lauded the appointment, and as to the wisdom, and the effective manner in which the duties were carried out, the report of Chief Justice Sir Matthew Begbie and the other members of the health commission was satisfactory proof, far ahead of the jaundiced, prejudiced, and envious view taken by the leader of the opposition now that the danger is all over. Within three months, when the scourge was over, the provincial health officer, who was appointed for a temporary service only, \$1,000, which no one would ever pay to a physician of standing for such a mission, besides \$500 travelling expenses. Following on this visit to Ottawa, though no mention of the representations made by Dr. Milne when there and the correspondence between the two governments had also something to do with it, it was decided that the new quarantine station should be established at William head. He did not think that anyone would seriously question the account for this trip, but he might compare it with a voucher, No. 5375, put in for a trip of one of Mr. Beaven's ministers who was at Ottawa from December, 1879, to March, 1880, and put in his voucher No. 5376, with an item of detail, for \$1102, as "travelling expenses Ottawa and Montreal and return." Some time after Dr. Davie's trip to Ottawa, when the smallpox seemed likely to break out again, he was once more appointed temporarily provincial health officer, and when not only this country but the continent of America seemed threatened with a still more dreadful scourge, Asiatic cholera, his (Mr. Davie's) colleagues thought it proper to see that the best preventive measures were taken, and hence Dr. Davie's re-appointment from October, 1892, to December, 1893, when, the danger being past, the health officer again ceased to hold office, at Dr. Davie's own suggestion. He thought no one would say that his appointment was not in the best interests of the country, and that his payment made was not insignificant in comparison with the good done.

showed how hollow were the superior pretensions of the party opposite; that they are, as "whited sepulchres," and he held that they are likewise little better than anarchists. Their aim is to destroy character, of the dead as well as of the living—to destroy generally—the credit of the province as proved by their separation petition, and of their banding themselves with Mr. Duval, for whose utterances they try to free themselves. If they did not agree with Mr. Duval in his idea of stopping the floating of the debt they should at once have said so; but some one, imagining Duval voiced the sentiment of the meeting, did attempt to carry out Duval's project "A Man in Knowledge by the Company He Keeps," and similarly they cannot avoid disclaim, as they are trying to do, Mr. Duval's or Rev. Mr. Maxwell's efforts to ruin public credit. Upon ordinary principles of a criminal law each one of those who were responsible for the objects of the utterances, in light of the fact, especially as regards Mr. Brown, and Mr. Duval, who were present at the meeting of the 18th April at Vancouver, in thorough accord with the objects of the meeting, and offering no word of objection to what Mr. Duval said, Mr. Cotton actually served on a committee appointed at that meeting to carry out its objects, and Mr. Duval was his co-mittee man. (Mr. Duval was in the News-Advertiser of the 19th April.) He (Mr. Davie, in illustration of the principle that a man is judged by his company, would remind hon. gentlemen opposite of the fable of the ass and his purchaser." A man wanted to purchase an ass, and agreed with his owner to try him before he bought him. He took the ass home and put him in the straw yard with his other asses, upon which the ass, the subject of purchase left all the others, and joined himself to the most idle, and the greatest eater of them all. When upon the intending purchaser put a halter on him, and led him back to his owner, who asked, how he could have made a trial of so short a time. "I do not need," he answered, "another as the one of all the rest he chose for his companion."

"So is it," remarked Mr. Davie, "with those who associated themselves with Mr. Duval, Mr. Maxwell." (Loud laughter.) Mr. Davie changed the position with the laboring man to rebel against the capitalist in his daily bread by telling him the capitalist is his enemy, and to make war on him and to show him his money is not safe when invested here. Directly a man brings it, whether in land, or a street railway, or what not, they would make him a target to be shot at, and hold him up to the scorn of the workmen. An instance of this has lately occurred in this city, where the workmen had been lectured on the disadvantage of private ownership of the tramway and lighting apparatus, and it had been advocated that the property thus created should be owned by a rival scheme. "We want to own our own gas, water, and electricity," said the speaker, "and we will put you out of the field by taking your property at what it cost you," even this might seem hard to the men who had risked their capital in the hope of making a reasonable profit, but those who talked as the opposition did made no suggestion of profiting, or to free the rightful owner out of it. (Loud encouragement to a man to invest his money here.)

He had heard his hon. friend the Minister of Finance say that possibly or probably this would be his last budget speech, and that observation had been eagerly seized on by the opposition press. He thought that gentlemen do sometimes feel discouraged to think that the vast and watchful care of the provinces are met with reproaches and willful misconstructions; that instead of approval, not to say thanks, he is accused of little else than being a pickpocket. But he must know that in a small and self-interested faction he is not the only one who acts thus. He must also know that there is a watchful and appreciative public who are a grateful and know no more to reward a good and honest servant. He must, moreover, remember that it is to them he owes a duty and not to throw off that duty because there are a few ingrates in society. There are these everywhere, but they are not the majority. He must know that there is a duty to perform here to society and must be faithful. There is not a member of the government probably who would not hail with delight the freedom from this kind of thing and return to his own accustomed avocations and home, more profitable and more pleasurable to him than to be engaged in such a struggle as occurs here. But the issue on the government is present. Other members will be those who are both able and willing to enter public life. Then will be the time when the present ministry may justly retire; but, in the meantime, there is a hard struggle going on between progress and order on the one hand, and freedom on the other. They felt bound to see the struggle out to the bitter end. With him it was "war to the knife" against such a faction, and he had no doubt whatever that intelligence, honesty and good government will reign supreme.

MR. SMELLEN said that the leader of the government had applied the word anarchists to the opposition, but he thought that the breakers, opposite were the real law money spend and special warrants. He referred particularly to a man of \$3000 and defeat the opposition. He was referred by the government for the conviction of the stage robbers some ten years ago at Clinton. He denied that the opposition were anarchists or conspirators as had been charged. Referring to Col. Baker's visit to London as the representative of the province, he said the Imperial Institute itself had done no good and the sooner B. C. had nothing to do with it the better.

MR. HUNTER complimented the Minister of Finance on his lucid speech, and upon the financial crisis of the province. He alleged deficit, and showed that the revenue up to the 31st of December compared with the expenditure much more favorably than was usually the case. With regard to the special warrants, he showed that they were \$36,394 in 7 years year year down to the present. The use of special accounts as part of the consolidated fund, he showed had been going on since 1872. He did not want to say anything cruel, but it took two years to find Mr. Beaven out in Victoria, and the first time he pronounced a very emphatic opinion against him, and so it will be with the country. He heard that Mr. Beaven gave way to a postscript, and then he came home after the mayoralty election, leaving

on the arm of a gentleman whom he thus addressed: "Allok, who would wish to rule this changing crowd, this common fool? With their, my friend, the loud socialist, with which they holler John Deasur's name! With like socialist they did me wrong. When first I gained the mayor's seat, who do their town would wish to resign? Fantastic, foolish, force and vain, vain as the last upon the stream, from many-headed monster through. (Laughter) I will not be thy mayor long."

It being almost six o'clock, Mr. Hunter here moved that the debate be adjourned, which was agreed to.

MR. KELLEN asked for leave to discharge from the orders of the day bill No. 26, respecting the incorporation of tramway companies in Kootenay, which was agreed to.

MR. BEAVEN asked when the papers would be brought down on the subject of the Nakuap and Slocan railway would be brought down on Friday, as the bill in reference to that railway is nearly ready.

MR. HUNTER resumed his address on the budget, proceeding to deal with the personal charges which had been made against members of the government. On the subject of abuse of official position, he thought the last man who ought to bring it up in this form was Mr. Brown, who himself is guilty of grossness, being as he is an official of the Dominion government, which is working on friendly terms with the provincial government which he comes here to advise. He showed how the land policy of the present government had worked to the advantage of the province, one notable instance being the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, which had been built with no other public assistance than the land grant. He heard that the opposition last year made loud complaints that there were too many officials in the several departments, but this year, when the government had been able to dispense with the services of some of the clerks, they still had a complaint that they were going ahead when the government could not along with fewer clerks. It did not enter into their consideration that the government might have adopted improved methods of bookkeeping, or of keeping the records, just as a commercial house might do, and in consequence less work might be involved. As to the single tax, which he had heard so much of, he might compare it with the unknown god whom the men of Athens had ignorantly worshipped; but whereas an eloquent preacher had come to declare their unknown god to the Athenians, no one had yet been found to declare the meaning of the single tax, or the unknown god of British Columbia.

MR. SWORN said in fault with the government because when it was found that the appropriations for Westminster district for the past year were not sufficient for the work urgently required to be done upon the roads they had caused special warrants to be issued for the necessary supplemental funds.

MR. HALL in an interesting address dealt with the series of mis-statements made by the opposition during the debate, and particularly by Mr. Brown, who he considered had justified the application of a parrot applied to him by his silly attempt at imitation of the voice and manner of the Provincial Secretary.

MR. MELNE compared the position of the opposition here to that of the parties led by Lord Salisbury in England and Mr. Laurier in the House of Commons of Canada, and held that the agitators here should no more be called anarchists than should the loyal opposition with which he had made the comparison. He defended Mr. Beaven from the criticism of his conduct in bringing forward the charge lately ventilated in the house, holding that Mr. Beaven was simply discharging the duty devolved upon him as leader of the opposition, and holding that, in the Pooley matter for instance, all that was wanted was an explanation from the President of the Council.

HON. MR. POOLEY said with reference to the charge made against himself that he had taken a brief against the government, he was in this matter attending to his private business as he had a right to do, and it was altogether false to say that he had in any way violated his oath of office. He had E. & N. railway company and had twice been returned to the legislature since he had held this position. He had twice refused a paid portfolio in the cabinet because he declined to relinquish his private practice, which is his means of livelihood. It was for this reason that he gave his services to the government without salary, and that when he travelled anywhere on public business he took not one cent of the public money for his expenses. He felt that, knowing well as they did his position in this matter, his constituents and the whole country would justify him. He next referred to the personal attack made upon Col. Baker, which he held to be the outcome of the bitterness of feeling of the party opposite, and that they should be satisfied with the personal attack made upon Col. Baker, which he held to be the outcome of the bitterness of feeling of the party opposite, and that they should be satisfied with the personal attack made upon Col. Baker, which he held to be the outcome of the bitterness of feeling of the party opposite, and that they should be satisfied with the personal attack made upon Col. Baker, which he held to be the outcome of the bitterness of feeling of the party opposite.

MR. GRANT advised liberal expenditure on means of communication between the different portions of the province, and declared that there is just as much necessity for the construction of a railway across Cariboo from east to west, as there was for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway in the southern portion of the province. He therefore thought it the duty of the government to extend all its encouragement to the Canadian West coast railway project, on the subject of which he had given notice of a motion, since without so as not to interfere with some action he thought it to be taken. He would, however, bring the matter up at a later date.

MR. KITCHEN made a long address in explanation of and apology for the course of Mr. Cotton and his newspaper, the News-Advertiser, with respect to the accession of Dr. Davie to the cabinet. Mr. Cotton had made it clear that he had no sympathy with his own course in the matter of the West coast railway project, and that he was not prepared to have gone to the expense in these hard times of sending a representative to the

Only the Scars Remain.
"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON.
Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."
For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you

FERRY'S SEEDS.
The second chance. If you would at first succeed, be sure and start with FERRY'S SEEDS.
Ferry's Seed Annual for 1894 contains the sum and substance of the latest farming knowledge. Every planter should have it. Sent free.
D. M. Ferry & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., U.S.A.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKY.
Please see you get it with Metal BLUE - One Star. PINK - Two Stars. Capsules GOLD - Three Stars.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. & S. G. DAY & CO., LONDON.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole secret of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 19, 1894.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS PRESCRIBED BY SOME OF THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIANS OF THE WORLD. OF COURSE IT WOULD NOT BE SINGULARLY SUCCESSFUL IN THE TREATMENT OF A FEW CASES OF CHOLERA, BUT IT IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, COLIC, &c.
CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony secured in London, and the defendant Dr. J. T. DAVENPORT, Grand Juror, St. London. Sold at 1d. 2d. 3d. 4d.

VICTORIA NURSERY.
P. T. Johnston & Co. offer for sale a large and varied stock of Fine Trees, ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Bulbs, etc. As they wish to clear a portion of their Nursery quickly, parties perusing these notices before the end of October, can obtain great bargains.
Nursery, St. Charles Street, off Cadboro Bay Road, Victoria, B.C.
Inspection solicited. Catalogues on application.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.
The second chance. If you would at first succeed, be sure and start with FERRY'S SEEDS.
Ferry's Seed Annual for 1894 contains the sum and substance of the latest farming knowledge. Every planter should have it. Sent free.
D. M. Ferry & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., U.S.A.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKY.
Please see you get it with Metal BLUE - One Star. PINK - Two Stars. Capsules GOLD - Three Stars.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. & S. G. DAY & CO., LONDON.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole secret of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 19, 1894.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS PRESCRIBED BY SOME OF THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIANS OF THE WORLD. OF COURSE IT WOULD NOT BE SINGULARLY SUCCESSFUL IN THE TREATMENT OF A FEW CASES OF CHOLERA, BUT IT IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, COLIC, &c.
CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony secured in London, and the defendant Dr. J. T. DAVENPORT, Grand Juror, St. London. Sold at 1d. 2d. 3d. 4d.

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THE CITY.

There are busy hauling for spring work. It is digging a well; he is at a depth of 32 feet. A man (carrier) has to navigate the Coquena successful he intends the near future.

March 1 to December and from January 1 to how does this compare the Province? flying visit to the town

Feb. 20.—Dr. Albert physician, died last of the heart.

CURES AD BLOOD. Men arise from Dysentery, Constipation, Hereditary Blood cannot be cured of entering, causing

ES, BLOTCHES. In Diseases, Scrofula, itterally curable. Every vestige of impurification to the system in 8 months, but 3 bottles of B.B.B. will. Write to him.

COLLEGE. L PARK. CORRIG COLLEGE. Boarding College for Boys Newly and fully equipped in the Park and thing Faculty—English

VE T. comfort is rare; but we are the only ones who give comfort matter how tempe

NEW PRICE \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00 \$3.50

SKINE. ment and Johnson Streets

COMFORTING. COCOA. SUPPER. ledge of the natural operations of digestion

IMPROVED. VAL INCUBATOR. simple and reliable. uses all kinds of eggs. reds in successful operation for circula

LLUSTRATED. Descriptive, by JOHN celebrated artist.

CO., Agents, Victoria, B.C.

late of Plummer's used.

against this estate particulars thereof to 15th day of March the Executor will assets of the estate, claims of which he

HELMOKEN. on Street, Victoria, the Executor

CATTLE RANCHING.

The Outlook in the Northwest Better Than Ever Before. What Mr. Hull Has to Say About This Important Industry.

Staying for a few days in town is Mr. W. R. Hull, of Calgary, of the big cattle firm of Hull Bros., who have heavy cattle interests both in this Province and in the Northwest Territories.

At a meeting of the directors of the Okell & Macrae Fruit Preserving Company yesterday, Mr. J. H. Shakespear was elected president, and Mr. J. H. Shakespear was elected vice-president.

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The preliminary examination in the case of John Sylvia and Robert Irving, charged with stealing two horses owned by John Matte, from the field in which they were pastured on the Indian reserve, was concluded in the city police court yesterday.

As was expected, a large and appreciative audience filled the lecture hall of the Central church last evening to listen to the wit and humor of Rev. Geo. R. Maxwell's intimate lecture on "Home."

It is understood that the old steamer J. R. McDonald, the remains of which now lie on the beach in James Bay, will shortly be rebuilt on her former lines, and that she is to be one of the vessels employed this year in carrying stone from Haddington island for the new Government buildings.

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ON MONDAY evening last, at his residence on Boyd street, Rev. P. McF. Macleod united in marriage Mr. E. Carne and Miss Isabella Noble.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McMILLAN, of Nanaimo, are spending their honeymoon in Victoria. Mr. McMILLAN was, until Tuesday evening, Miss Ellis Coudley of the Coal city; the wedding took place at the residence of the bride's parents.

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THE CITY.

ed the lecture. A vote of thanks was given Rev. Mr. Sharp and Mr. Bayne for their kindness in so ably entertaining the meeting.

A VERY satisfactory financial result to the choir of the Central Methodist church was the result of the financial social in the schoolroom of the church last evening. The choir, under the able leadership of Mr. Clement Rowlands, were the principal entertainers.

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A NEVADA SNOWSLIDE.

Five Men Swept to Destruction by the Resistless Force of an Avalanche. One Man Rescued Hours After—Impaled in the Neck by a Spike.

RENO, Nevada, Feb. 21. From Dr. W. A. Phillips, who has just returned from Rio Janeiro, near which a snowslide occurred on Monday, sweeping the cabin of Michael Warner, Tom Thrasher, M. S. Wheeler, Ed. Ede and Leonard Nelson down the mountain side, the following is learned: The camp where the slide occurred is two miles northwest of the state line, M. S. Wheeler, who had a wood contract with four of his men, Ed. Ede, Tom Thrasher, Michael Warner and Leonard Wilson, were in their cabin and several other men were occupying a cabin eight rods above. On Monday at 1 o'clock the men in the upper cabin saw the slide go past Ed. Ede, the only survivor, says they were all in the cabin as usual. He heard a roar and was knocked senseless. When he recovered consciousness he found himself down beneath snow, wood and dirt. He could only move one hand, and a spike was driven into the back of his neck. He was held in this position, suffering untold agonies, for six hours, and probably would have died, had it not been for Joe Riden, who, returning from Reno, had a mail for Wheeler and

started for his cabin. He heard Ede's cries and, summoning help, released him and carried him down to the State line mill where he was well taken care of until the arrival of Dr. Phillips. He was very comfortable this morning, and will be brought to Reno on the first train. A large force of men are working to find the bodies of the other four. As the snow is forty feet deep it is thought the bodies will not be found before spring. It is heartrending to hear Ede telling the miseries he suffered during his twenty-six hours of captivity in the snow and ice.

DA GAMA SERIOUSLY ILL. BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 21.—A despatch from Rio Janeiro says: The forts have prevented the insurgent warship Republics, with Admiral Mello aboard, from entering the bay. Three officers suspected of treason have been shot at Santos. Foreigners are still forced to serve in the army, despite the energetic protests of the consuls. Many prisoners have escaped and have joined the insurgents in Parana. Hundreds are dying here daily of yellow fever. A letter dated at Rio Janeiro on February 16, says that Admiral da Gama is suffering keenly from the wounds received in the storming of Armacao. His condition is said to be very serious. Admiral da Alencar has taken command of the insurgents in the harbor, who have been reduced to a force of but 600 combatants.

REID. KING—In this city on the 19th instant, Clarence Henry, eldest son of Mr. Chas. R. King, a native of Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, aged 22 years. DIED. DATED at the 20th inst., Sarah Ann, the beloved wife of John Daly, a native of Norfolk, England, aged 64 years.

THE steamer Maude, Capt. Roberts, which returned from the West coast last evening, brings word of several of the sailing fleet. The schooner Annie C. Moore was spoken by the Maude at Ahousa and Capt. Hackett, who went down from here a short time ago to see her, returned home on the steamer. The Moore, Capt. Jones' new vessel, the Kate and the Wanderer, which were also spoken by the Maude at various places along the coast, have not yet returned to their Indian crews. The Maude is expected to go to sea from Dodge's coast yesterday. Neither of the vessels mentioned have as yet got any sealings. Since Monday the weather on the coast has been very fine, but during their entire voyage the crew of the Maude did not see a seal. Mr. McKay and party, surveyors, of Seattle, who have been down to Mr. Anderson's silver mines, were passengers on the Maude to Victoria, as were also the Misses Mary Arnold and Jessie Peters, Messrs. P. Jackson, H. E. Baker, Wilson and Crompton, the latter of Fort San Juan. There is considerable snow on the ground along the coast.

THE James Bay Methodist school-room was well filled last night by a thoroughly representative and appreciative audience, to hear Rev. E. Robson talk about "Early days in British Columbia." Right Rev. Bishop Griggs occupied the chair, and the choir enriched the proceedings with a couple of musical selections. The reverend lecturer gave a vivid description of the Victoria of 1859, and of his experiences on landing here; of his first trip to the Mainland in the steamer Beaver, launched the same year in which the lecturer was born; of his midwinter ascent of the Fraser river in a small canoe. He described his life in the towns of Hope and Yale and on the mining bars, referring to the men he had met, and the untimely end to which many of them had come. The romantic story of "Ned McGowan" and Hill's Bar was related, and an amusing account given of his experiences in housekeeping; of courtship and marriage difficulties, and of social and official life. The lecture concluded with a most laudable reference to this lecturer's interview with a burglar, when on a visit with his wife to Victoria, in 1860. Over the prostrate form of the great burglar, whom he had helped to capture, after being robbed by him, he was introduced to Police Sergeant Taylor, who came to take him to the gaol. This Mr. Taylor was the kind donor who gave his only the present Orphan's Home over his existence. The lecture throughout was such that the audience listened with the greatest attention throughout and at several points greeted the speaker with applause. A vote of thanks was moved by the Hon. Senator Macdonald, who spoke in the most appreciative manner of the lecture, verifying from his own recollection the historical incidents related. His worship Mayor Teague seconded the motion, referring also to personal knowledge of the facts and persons alluded to and adding similar experiences of his own. The motion was carried with acclamation, and after singing and the benediction the people dispersed, well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

VICTORIA MARKETS. In the local market the demand for fresh meats has been a little weak lately, but this is easily accounted for by the good sale of the frozen and canned article. Many hundreds of potatoes have recently been imported from the American side to meet the local demand, which in another month or so will materially increase owing to the requirements for seed. Notwithstanding the fact that snap eggs have declined five cents in the dozen during the week, but butter remains slack, but a change is not unlooked for at this time of year.

Current retail quotations are as follows: FLOUR—Portland roller per barrel \$ 6.50 Salem " " " " " 5.50 Ogdenville (Hungarian) " " " 5.75 Premier " " " " " 5.85 Three Star " " " " " 5.50 Yellow " " " " " 5.50 Lion " " " " " 5.50 Royal " " " " " 5.50 Wheat per ton 35.00 Oats, per ton 35.00 Barley, per ton 33.00 Hops, per ton 32.00 Bran, per ton 32.00 Ground feed, per ton 25.00 Corn, whole " " " " " 45.00 Cornmeal, per 10 lbs. 50.00 Oatmeal, per 10 lbs. 50.00 Rolled Oats, per lb. 5.00 Potatoes, per lb. 5.00 Hay, per bale 12.00 Straw, per bale 12.00 Onions, per lb. 1.00 Hams, American, per lb. 1.00 Canadian " " " " " 1.00 Bacon, American, per lb. 25.00 Long clear " " " " " 14.00 Shoulders, per lb. 14.00 Golden Cottoleens, per lb. 12.00 Mesta-Beef " " " " " 8.00 Sides " " " " " 8.00 Mutton, per pair 1.00 Pork fresh " " " " " 1.00 Turkey, per pair 1.00 Geese per lb. 1.00 Ducks (malted), each 1.00 (teal), each 1.00 Pigeons, each 1.00 Fish—Salmon (spring) " " " 1.00 Halibut (Smoked) " " " 1.00 Cod, per lb. 1.00 Small fish " " " " " 1.00 Herring, per lb. 1.00 Herring (smoked) per lb. 1.00 Fruits—Apples per lb. 1.00 Oranges (Australian) per doz. 25.00 do. (Mexican) " " " 25.00 Lemons (California) " " " 25.00 do. (Australia) " " " 25.00 (Sicily) " " " 25.00 New Orleans Bananas, per doz. 55.00 Peas, per lb. 1.00 Fine Apples, per gallon 25.00 Cranberries, per gallon 25.00

Builders' Hardware. Locks, Hinges, Nails, Sash Weights, Cord Fasteners, Lifts, Pulls, Hooks, Bolts, Brackets, etc.

Loggers' Supplies. Double and Single Bitted Axes, Cross Cut and Felling Saws, Cant Hooks, Peavies, Ox Bows, Good Sticks, Log Rules, Boot Caulks, Chains, etc.

Mechanics' Tools. All kinds of Blacksmiths' and Carpenters'.

Wagons. Team, Farm and Spring Wagons.

Carts. Dump, Road and Spreading Carts.

Carriages. Buggies, Surreys, Gladstones, Kensingtons and Phaetons.

Farm Machinery and Implements. Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Plows, Harrows, Seed Drills, Cultivators, Forks, Spades, Hoes, etc., etc.

Pumps. In great variety, including SPRAYING OUTFITS FOR ORCHARDS.

Pipe. Water and Gas (galvanized and black), Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods.

Iron and Steel. Plates, Bars and Hoops.

ALL AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SEND FOR CATALOGUE OR SEE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. The ORIGINAL and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World. RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., AND URQUHART & CO., MONTREAL.

Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk. For Infants, for Hotels and for Household Use, is the most economical and most satisfactory milk in the market. See that you get the "Reindeer" Brand.

Agents for British Columbia, MARTIN & ROBERTSON, Victoria and Vancouver.

ARMERS! In order to close out the remainder of our stock of Agricultural Machinery we offer at COST PRICE the following articles which is FIFTY PER CENT. less than the price ordinarily asked for such goods. The machines are of the best quality and all of American manufacture. Farmers requiring any of these articles will save money by purchasing the same from us. Those unable to call in person are requested to correspond with us. The machines offered are: Bull Dog Harrows; Sulky, Gang and Drills, Walter A. Wood's Combined Reaper and Mower, Reaping Attachment for Wood's Mower, Harpoon Hay Forks, Hay Carriers, Churns and Butter Makers. Also, extra parts for Buckeye, Champion, Wood's, Toronto and Clipper Mowers and Toronto Rider; and extras for various makes of plows.

MARVIN & TILTON, Wharf St., Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO. LIMITED LIABILITY. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

Builders' Hardware. Carriages. Farm Machinery and Implements. Pumps. Pipe. Iron and Steel.

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