

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, February 1.

LAST YEAR'S DEFICIT.

The attempt was made by our contemporary to show that the deficit of the last fiscal year is due to a decrease in the duties upon imports is a poor one. The tariff was not reduced at all by the revision of last session. It was increased. The figures furnished by the government clearly show a decided increase. Had the tariff, as originally submitted, been adopted the consumers would have been largely benefited, but the demands of the manufacturers compelled the government to make such alterations that left the consumers worse off than they were before the revision took place. If the tariff has been reduced, as the protectionist press contend, the figures in support of the contention should be produced. But the organs which contend that the deficit is due to a decrease take the dutiable goods and the free goods together and strike an average. They take the total amount of imports both free and dutiable. This is not a fair way of ascertaining whether the tariff in force is higher or lower than it was a year ago. The proper way to arrive at the average duty is to compare the tariff on dutiable goods previous to the alleged revision, with the tariff on dutiable goods since. We find that for the first five months of 1894-4, the value of goods entered for duty was \$28,589,293, on which the duty amounted to \$8,810,865, which is equal to an average of 30.82 per cent. And the figures for the corresponding period of 1894-5 show goods entered for duty valued at \$23,784,353 upon which a duty of \$7,853,434 was collected—equaling 32.92 per cent. This is clearly an increase and shows that though the manufacturer has been benefited by an extension of the free list, an additional burden has, as usual, been inflicted upon the consumer.

THE ENGINEERS PROTEST.

The engineers are protesting most vigorously against the selection of City Engineer Wilnot, Assistant Engineer Parr, Mayor Teague and B. W. Pearce as the committee of experts who will decide upon the merits of the competitive plans for the new filter beds. For several reasons we think some of the objections are well taken. It would be better, did time permit, to refer the plans, of which there will be a dozen or more, to some prominent eastern engineer, like Mr. Keating of Toronto, but there has been so much shilly-shallying since the money was voted that the council will not feel inclined to waste any more time. Col. Tracey of Vancouver, who has had considerable experience in hydrostatics, and are qualified to pronounce upon the plans that will be submitted. If Ald. Bragg will amend his resolution by substituting the names of either or both of these gentlemen—assuming that neither will be competing—he will, we are inclined to think, meet the views of local competitors and at the same time secure a perfectly impartial and competent tribunal. A few days only would be needed to obtain a decision and the work of construction could be commenced immediately.

OUR LEADER.

The Montreal Witness, a strictly independent authority, pays the following elegant tribute to Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader: Mr. Laurier is by far the most prominent figure in Canadian political life today. Personally we believe he has an unprecedented degree of the affectionate esteem of the people of the whole Dominion, whatever their race, religion or politics. Thousands will work with might and main to prevent the success of him and his party at the approaching general election; but there is not a Canadian whose opinion is worth considering who will not be proud of the premier the country has chosen, if Mr. Laurier attains power. Their pride in him will not have to be explained, nor will it have to be defended with apologies. His intellectuality is of a high type, but is not visionary; its keenness and discernment as to practical affairs have amazed his followers since he became their leader, according to their own confession. His character is moral in substance, not merely in color, where appearance seems necessary to success. This is a much rarer quality than intellectuality, which has been common to nearly all our Canadian premiers, though the type has been more often strong than high. The man whose morality is reflective, not real and substantial, finds no difficulty in leading a publicly double life. Held to be of strict integrity in private life, he is unblushingly tricky, deceitful and dishonest in public life. He would not lie to gain a personal end in private life, nor steal to fill his own pockets; but he is not ashamed to lie and steal and boodle for his party. Such a man is not in substance moral; he only reflects morals when to seem moral is necessary. It is in respect to this that Canada most imperatively needs a radical change in the character of her administration of public affairs. The most awful revelations of corruption and rottenness have been exposed during the last few years in the governments of France, Italy, Spain, of the Argentine Republic, of Russia, of New York City and of Chi-

na, but except in the case of China, where officials have, as far as they could, betrayed their country into the hands of foreigners in order to fill their own pockets, we do not know that there has been as brazen or as public corruption as in Canada. Certainly other nations and communities have not tolerated corruption as Canadians have done so long after it has been exposed, and far from allowing the public men to flaunt it and boast of it as the Carons and Tappers have done, they have spurned and humiliated them.

If the people want a knightly champion to deliver them from the dragon of corruption which for the last fifteen years has folded them in its crushing coils we do not know where they are to look if they seek a better one than Mr. Laurier. Without fear and without reproach, he has during the long period in which evil has been uppermost and powerful, fought manfully and without losing confidence in the ultimate triumph of right against evil. The people seem to have awakened at last to a sense of the wrong, any everywhere throughout the Dominion Mr. Laurier has been hailed by the people as a champion in whose integrity and ability, after his long warfare, they have confidence. But a fraction of the multitude of the English-speaking people of the west end of Montreal will have an opportunity of seeing and hearing Mr. Laurier to-morrow night, for the hall in which he is to speak will be filled no doubt as soon as admittance can be gained, and hundreds, if not thousands will have to go away after seeking an entrance. Everybody knows Mr. Laurier, however, well, and his views and the policy of the Liberal party, which he leads, have been clearly set forth during the last two years. The tariff for revenue, pure government policy, was formulated two years ago at the Liberal convention at Ottawa, where Mr. Laurier's influence was dominant, and Mr. Laurier's views have been made public in a series of speeches delivered throughout Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and British Columbia last fall. Mr. Laurier's general probability nothing new to propound in the way of a policy, but he will enforce the well established convictions of the tariff reformers and anti-corruptionists with fresh arguments and fine eloquence. He has declared in his "British free trade." That is his policy in regard to the tariff if he is to put it in a nutshell.

If there is a country in the world which affords a better sample of success in commerce and manufactures, general permanent prosperity, of great national progress than Great Britain, perhaps it would be well to find out what country it is and what its policy is. Mr. Laurier is British in his ideas of fiscal policy and as to government administration, and it is the more satisfactory that he is so by intellectual conviction, not merely by the easy way of accepting ready made opinions. Under Mr. Laurier's leadership the Liberal party have promised to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite and be governed by the express will of the people. This was the Liberal policy of the Ontario government, too. But, as the policy of the Dominion Liberals is the result of the first importance now that the decision of the supreme court is that prohibition is exclusively a matter for the Dominion parliament to deal with. Mr. Laurier will, because of his character as well as because of his policy, encounter opposition of the worst elements not only of the Conservative party but of his own party. He will, if he comes into power, have to lie on his arms night and day, as Mr. Mackenzie did, in defence of the treasury against friends and foes. Since Mr. Mackenzie went out there has been no guard, and the friends of the government, the McGreevys and Connollys and St. Louis and the rest, have plundered the treasury and divided the spoils with the ministers who should have beaten them off. All the more because of the opposition of this kind does Mr. Laurier need the assistance of the best men of every party in his fight for purity and economy and for tariff reform. British free trade, British freedom from corrupt government, British fair play in the elections, with a fair, square, British stand-up plebiscite for prohibition is a policy worth fighting for.

THEY WANT EVERYTHING.

United States Would Like to Run Central America.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—Senator Quay offered an amendment to the Nicaragua canal bill providing that its provisions shall not take effect until the United States shall secure by treaty the right to fortify garrisons at the end of the canal, both on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, to maintain armed vessels on the lake of Nicaragua and to move military forces through Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

TO EXAMINE THE PLANS.

Ald. Bragg Suggests a Board to report on Filter Bed Designs. The following motion bearing the signature of Ald. Edward Bragg appeared on the city bulletin board this morning: "At the next regular meeting of the council I shall move that the proposed plans for the filter beds be left to the city engineer, assistant city engineer and mayor to decide upon the merits of the proposed plans, with power for them to call on the aid of B. W. Pearce if they see fit to secure his services and their decision be left to the full council for ratification." The time for presenting designs will expire on Monday, having been extended by the old council, and it is the intention to pick the best plan and make a start on the work as soon as possible.

Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness.

NANAIMO. Nanaimo, Jan. 25.—An unknown informant sent information to Chief of Police Crossan yesterday that if he searched Frank Smith's house he would find a large number of articles alleged to have been stolen at the recent fire on Commercial street. The unknown informant stated that Smith was driving a wagon which he had loaded from one of the burning stores, and drove straight to his residence with it and secreted the things. The police got out the necessary search warrant and found everything as related in the anonymous letter to be substantially correct.

Mr. C. Stevenson, of the Stanley house, recognized the goods as part of his stock, and Smith was placed under arrest.

The assignees of the estate of J. P. Planta are selling up his entire home and disposing of some other property by auction.

The Reform club has arranged to send delegates to the Liberal convention to be held at Vancouver on Saturday next.

Nanaimo, Jan. 26.—B. Belloni, John Duca and T. Morgan were experimenting with a new explosive in No. 1 mine yesterday, which resulted in the death of the former and severe injury to the other two. The new explosive has been successfully used by Messrs. Anderson and Tothunter at Union and even a trial of it was given in the New Vancouver Coal Company's mines about two weeks ago with satisfactory results. T. Morgan was instructed to give it another trial yesterday and selected the stall occupied by Belloni and Duca, as they were competent and careful miners. Belloni put the charge in the hole and Duca threw in the tamping; Morgan stood back and watched the proceedings. After a few handfuls of tamping had been thrown in Belloni rammed it tight, when he only lingered a few hours, suffering the full force of it on his head and body. Duca and Morgan were knocked down but the latter was able to rise and get help. Belloni was picked up and conveyed to the hospital where he only lingered a few hours, suffering the full force of it on his head and body. Duca had to be conveyed home and Morgan managed to walk to his home. Much sympathy is felt for Belloni's family.

Mr. J. Hilbert has instructed Messrs. Yarwood & Young to enter suit against C. C. Mackenzie for \$5000. The suit has arisen out of the undue haste in attempting to foreclose a mortgage held by J. P. Planta on the property of Hilbert. An auction had been placed on the sale thereof but Mr. Hilbert considers that he has been unjustly dealt with. The advertised sale has created much talk in business and private circles.

The charge of larceny against Smith was brought before M. Bate, J. P., yesterday but the prosecution failed to prove their case, so Chief Steward asked that a further remand be granted until Monday next. The court accepted the request.

The Caledonia Society commemorated Burns' anniversary last evening by a grand ball given in the rooms of the society. The attendance was larger than in previous years and was a grand success.

Nanaimo, Jan. 28.—A scheme is being formulated by a few of the leading citizens for the construction of a patent slipway. Captain Grahsm is identified with the formation of the company. There is great secrecy in connection with the movement, but it is a fact that a site has been selected by the mill stream, near the Nanaimo foundry. The bed of the stream is a natural grade, and no excavations will be necessary for the laying of the cradle. Steps will be taken for the construction as soon as possible, but it is understood that iron vessels may be repaired thereon by the assistance or use of the New Vancouver Coal company's machine fitting department. Further information respecting the venture will be made public in the course of a few days.

The funeral of Maggie Hopkins, the little girl who was burned to death on Friday by her clothes catching fire on the stove, will be held on Wednesday. The little victim was a bright and promising child, and her untimely end has elicited many regrets from the whole of the community.

The funeral of B. Bolagna, the victim of the recent fatal accident at the No. 1 shaft, was held yesterday. The funeral took place under the auspices of the A. O. U. W. and M. & M. L. F. A. The silver casket headed the large procession and following the hearse were scores of carriages.

The Vancouver and Nanaimo Rugby football teams met in the Caledonian grounds on Saturday, but the ground being frozen the visitors rightly decided not to play for the championship, and the home team approved of the decision. Instead the teams played an exhibition game, and all entrance fees were returned to those who were dissatisfied with this arrangement. The game ended by each side scoring a try, and the Vancouver team left again by the steamer at 5 o'clock.

The inquest touching the death of B. Bolagna will be held by Dr. L. P. Davis, coroner, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Great interest will be taken in the affair and the outcome will be watched by all the friends of the deceased. A. Dick, inspector of mines, will watch the proceedings, and Messrs. Anderson and Tothunter, the manufacturers of the powder, will be the principal witnesses.

Mr. T. H. E. McInnes, in speaking of the commission to inquire into J. P. Planta's position as administrator, said the firm has only now commenced and that many who are now walking with their heads erect will be seen to lower it considerably before the inquiry is through. It is expected that Mr. J. P. Planta will arrive here this evening, so as to be present at the opening of the commission to-morrow morning.

THE BRAND... Is to the box of matches what the artist's name is to a painting, determining at once its merit and value. The test of half a century's continued use has proved the true worth of E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

THE EASTERN WAR.

Japanese Forces Are Now Established at Yuen Cheng.

London, Jan. 25.—The St. James' Gazette publishes a dispatch from Shanghai which says that the Japanese government will not receive the Chinese peace envoys until they are clothed with full power to conclude peace.

A dispatch from Yuen Cheng, dated 23rd, says Field Marshal General Oyama has established his headquarters there. The third fleet of transports arrived at daybreak on January 23rd, and the troops they conveyed were successfully landed. Most of the civil inhabitants remaining in the vicinity are peacefully disposed. Fuel and water are scarce. The engineers are repairing the roads in order to enable the artillery to be moved rapidly. No opposition to the landing of the troops has been met with, except on the occasion of the landing of the first detachment of marines, when the resistance of the Chinese battery was very feeble. The outposts do not find any trace of the enemy, who have apparently retreated to Weihaiwei or into the interior. The Chinese peace envoys are expected to arrive in Japan on January 24.

A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that under the date of Hayping, January 24, General Nogt reports as follows: "The Chinese, ten thousand strong, from Tai Hai Gen, advanced to our utmost lines of defence. Artillery only was employed on both sides. The enemy was soon routed, demoralized by our fire, and retreated in two bodies, one to the northward and the other taking a westerly direction."

NAVAL NOTES.

H. M. S. Royal Arthur Expected Here About March 15.

H. M. S. Royal Arthur, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Stephenson, left Panama for Caguabo to call at Callao en route, on January 8, leaving H. M. S. Sattelite and H. M. S. Nymph at Panama.

A private letter has been received here to the effect that H. M. S. Royal Arthur will very likely arrive in Esquimaux about March 15 if nothing unforeseen occurs.

Commander E. P. Jones, who was here as commander of H. M. S. Warspite, has been appointed to be a post-captain to date from Jan. 1, 1895. He is very fortunate, having been a commander only a little over six years. Lieutenant Arthur J. D. Macaulay, who was the first lieutenant on H. M. S. Phasant, has been appointed to H. M. S. Aurora, coast guard ship at Bantry in Ireland.

HE MADE A GOOD RUN.

Steamship Sikh Arrives from the Orient with a big Cargo.

The Northern Pacific steamship Sikh, Captain Rowley, arrived here on Saturday afternoon after a splendid run across the Pacific. She left Yokohama a day late and arrived here a day ahead of schedule, and was only 13 days at sea. Mr. McDonald, an old-time purser, formerly on the steamship Batavia, is now on the Sikh, having succeeded Mr. Charlesworth at Tacoma. His trip report is as follows: "Left Hong Kong on Jan. 3, Amoy Jan. 5, Moji Jan. 9, Kobe Jan. 11, and Yokohama Jan. 13 at 9 a.m.; crossed the 180th meridian of longitude in latitude 50 on January 20, and passed Cape Flattery at 10 a.m. Saturday morning. Very strong W. E. monsoons were experienced in the China sea after leaving Yokohama. North-westerly gales prevailed for three days; afterwards moderate weather continued until the 18th, when a very strong gale from the southeast was encountered, lasting until noon of the 20th. From then on moderate weather prevailed. The ship brought a big cargo of general freight made up as follows: For Victoria 21,484 packages or 990 tons for Pacific coast points 14,243 packages or 1340 tons, and for overland points 45,232 packages or 1560 tons, totalling 8800 tons, inclusive of 556 bales of silk. Among the cabin passengers was General Soloniki, commander of the Russian forces at Vladivostok, who, accompanied by Madame Soloniki, is on his way to St. Petersburg. The general was not at all talkative to newspaper men and the nature of his mission is not known. He will proceed directly to the Russian capital from here. The Sikh had about 35 second class passengers, mostly Chinese, thirty of which number left the ship here. The vessel left at 1.30 o'clock for the Sound.

A CREAMERY.

A Meeting at Colquitz Hall—Three Other Meetings Arranged For.

A public meeting was held in the new Colquitz hall, Carey road, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of discussing the question of the possibility and feasibility of starting and making profitable a creamery in the district. The meeting was called by Professor Hillier, and was largely attended by the farming community and others, many of whom came long distances; and not only was the matter of a creamery vigorously discussed, but as well the tuberculosis question. It was the general opinion that it would be useless to attempt the creamery until such time as the tuberculosis question was satisfactorily settled, and it was finally unanimously resolved: "That a committee of three be appointed and authorized to at once call three public meetings, namely, at South Saanich agricultural hall, at Cedar Hill, and at Colquitz hall, Carey road, for the purpose of more thoroughly discussing the tuberculosis question." The chairman named as that committee Mr. David Stevens, Mr. George MacRae and Mr. William Thompson. It will now be in order for every man and every woman at all interested in this question to show himself or herself at one or more of these meetings, so that whatever may be resolved upon may have, if possible, the hearty concurrence of all concerned.

HE WAS A U. S. CITIZEN.

And Demanded Success and a Job from the U. S. Consul.

Joseph Roderuez had a bundle on his back and a pipe in his mouth; he laid the bundle down and knocked at the door of the U. S. consul. Acting-Consul Eure asked him in and enquired his business. The reply was laconic: "I have come to stay; I have been turned out of my lodgings and have nothing to eat. I will leave the package here and you can kindly give me money to get a meal." Mr. Eure was nonplussed and stood a moment without saying a word. "Who are you?" he finally asked. "Why, I'm a U. S. citizen, and when I took out my papers they told me if I ever wanted anything to eat to call on the U. S. consul." "But," said Mr. Eure, "I can do nothing for you." "Oh, yes you can, and you have to; I was told so." The man was positive he was right and would not be otherwise persuaded. Mr. Eure adopted other tactics. He told him to put down his bundle, gave him money for a meal and asked him to call around again. As luck would have it, in the interval, a person called and asked Mr. Eure for a seaman. Roderuez got the job, thanked the consul, and said he would call again if he was out of work.

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

ALL OVER THE I

Some Items of Interest Agricultural and Mining Districts

Boom at Rossland the N West Kootenay—St From Kamloops

ROSSLAND.

Colville, Jan. 24.—The land, B. C., which is situated north side of the International line, and eleven miles west of the Columbia and d'Oreille rivers, is declared liveliest mining camp in the Six months ago it was a camp of the Le Roi mine of creek. Three months ago there, contracted to ship of and tons of ore per month there are estimated to be thousand men in the camp wagon road has been built, the ore is transported, carrying fifty tons each to Northport, on the Ar where it is loaded upon the Spokane Falls & Northern thence goes to the various of the country. The Spokane Northern railway has across the Colville reservation the distance of seven tween Rossland, B. C. and Wash.

KAMLOOPS.

(Inland Sentinel.) The promptness with which vinal government directed party be sent to find Do and Dillingham, who went Thompson to find and buried found on Blue river, supposed of one of the McCabe party proven the means of saving those two men. The party returned on Wednesday and had to relate a tale of ship ended themselves, who left Kamloops about ago, after tramping through reached the Pine Vine flat, cabin on Mr. Ellwood's claim McLean and Dillingham, Mr. Stewart, the trapper, who went up with them, very weak through his suff position, and was not able Kamloops. Dillingham was close to wait for his coup had a tale of many hardships On leaving Kamloops they to take their horses as far wood, about sixty miles be caught was a. Their four Indians reported, and af what clothing there was of among the articles in the watch, which may serve a identification? McLean's and Smith and Gott. It was ed. They spent seven of looking for the horses, but trace of them. The snow deep, and when they started travelling was on Tuesday from the cache could be what they had gave out, they could make but a m Just as food was practically little flour being left, they Vine flat, weakened by cold. Happily they found and Farrell, who made it fort as possible. They the cabin eight days before Indians arrived. They in town in a week or ten days. The following are some of the government offices for the year ending December.

CUSTOMS.

Imports, free \$ 1894. Imports, dutiable \$ 4,700. Duty collected \$ 6,815. INLAND REVENUE Collections on excisable goods \$ 7,130. POSTOFFICE. Number of money orders issued during the month of January. Stamp sales \$ 3,284. Dr. McLean has been an ner for Revelstoke district. Captain F. N. Tempier, Engineers, Victoria, is at days in the city for his health. He has recently wail, but the climate there him, so he tries the inter Columbia.

Mr. B. Porter, of Victoria Monday, and on Tuesday car loads of cattle brought Douglas Lake Cattle company by Mr. Joe Payne. Mr. Robt. Jardine, of N ster, was up last Friday on business connected with the Hydraulic company, paring to begin work as so permits in the spring.

MIDWAY.

Midway Advance Dr. Jakes returned to yesterday's stage. We learn that he successfully examination which confer the right to practice in and what is good news as as he well deserves, been government appropriation voted for the resident medicine section. With the opening of spring extensive orchard of Mr. Frairie, will be increased out in it another one trees of different varieties, rate of increase is kept this gentleman will possess fruit plantation in British is known that Mr. Covert, idea of setting out his cant fruit, and then, as the com and the proper time arrive into small holdings and p

ALL OVER THE PROVINCE.

Some Items of Interest From the Agricultural and Mining Districts.

Boom at Rossland the New Town in West Kootenay—Statistics From Kamloops.

ROSSLAND.

Colville, Jan. 24.—The town of Rossland, B. C., which is situated on the north side of the international boundary line, and eleven miles west of the confluence of the Columbia and the Pend Oreille rivers, is declared to be the liveliest mining camp in the west to-day. Six months ago it was known as the camp of the Le Roi mine, on Trail creek.

KAMLOOPS.

The promptness with which the provincial government directed that a search party be sent to find Donald McLean and Dillingham, who went to the North Thompson to find and bury the remains found on Blue river, supposed to be those of one of the McCabe party, might have proven the means of saving the lives of those two men.

U. S. CITIZEN.

Success and a Job from T. S. Consul. A bundle on his back, he had in his mouth; he had a gun and a knife in his hand, and he was looking at the consul.

MIDWAY.

Dr. Jakes returned to Midway yesterday. We are pleased to learn that he successfully passed the examination which confers upon him the right to practice in the province, and what is good news as well, he has, as he well deserves, been promised the government appropriation, which was voted for a resident medical man in this section.

market. This has been done in California and other countries, and has returned enormous profits to the experimenter, and there is no reason why the same experiment should not prove a profitable venture in this country.

Mr. J. Stevens has done considerable development work this winter on the Comet claim, Fairview. The shaft is now down nearly twenty feet on a strong four-foot lead of good ore.

Messrs. A. Donohue & Company are running a tunnel in on their hill claim, near White's bar, to tap an old channel of Rock creek.

Harry Mack's dog was carried down in the Idaho snowslide. It was four days and four nights under the snow. It burrowed its own way out and ran back to the mouth of the tunnel from which it had been carried away.

NEW DENVER.

Harry Mack's dog was carried down in the Idaho snowslide. It was four days and four nights under the snow.

The Cumberland has shipped one hundred and twenty tons of ore, which puts the boys on a good basis; and the mine will sell for more money than ever.

A distressing accident took place on the Nakusp & Slocan railway yesterday afternoon, when a train had passed the water tank close to the half way house.

Since June of last year Trail Creek had shipped 1492 tons of ore up to the 8th of January. Of that amount, however, no less than 210 tons were shipped between the 1st and the 8th of January.

THE SOURCE OF DISEASE.

How It Can Be Warded Off and Robust Health Maintained—A Young Lady Tells the Secret of Her Renewed Health.

It is almost appalling to think of the number of women and young girls of one's acquaintance who are pale, often emaciated, subject to fits of depression, headache and violent palpitation of the heart on slight exertion.

Great surprise is expressed in official circles that the frank and honest opinion of the government respecting the events at Port Arthur should be interpreted by anyone as an unconditional endorsement of the extreme reports first published.

"Some three years ago I began to have poor health. My system was badly run down, I was weak, lost my appetite, had no ambition, and was unable to do any work about the house.

Mrs. Norris—I didn't say that. You don't understand me! Mr. Norris—I may not be brilliant, my dear, but I have sense!

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

THE PORT ARTHUR DISPUTE.

Military Experts Who Were at Port Arthur Do Not Support James Creelman.

An Audacious Chinaman—Trade of Japan for 1894—Army Operations.

Tokio, Jan. 13.—(Correspondence to the Associated Press per steamer Sikh)—The misconduct of the Japanese soldiers at Port Arthur is still a subject of earnest discussion among natives and foreigners.

Within the next two weeks or so as soon as the necessary material arrives, Bonndery Falls will enjoy the luxury of a postoffice. Mr. T. Hardy has been appointed postmaster, with Mr. G. A. Rendell as assistant.

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brought against the government and people of Japan. The protests against extreme exaggerations appear to have passed wholly unheeded, and the willingness to declare the truth to have been systematically turned to Japan's disadvantage.

The Japanese diet re-assembled on January 8. The speech of the prime minister, Count Ito, was unusually brief, dealing exclusively with the war and not systematically turned to Japan's disadvantage.

An official statement of the foreign trade of Japan in 1894 shows that the exports amounted to one hundred and thirteen million two hundred and forty-six thousand yen, and the imports to one hundred and seventeen million four hundred and eighty-two thousand yen.

The question of postponing the great industrial exhibition at Kioto is under discussion by the press of the mercantile community of Japan. For several years this fair has been in contemplation, and the date fixed for the opening was April, 1895.

Preparations for the projected expedition from the Liao-tung peninsula are continued with activity, but no signs of immediate departure are perceived.

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testing against the empress dowager's injurious interference with the affairs of state and with the plans of the sovereign himself. On this occasion An Weichun's ambition overleaped itself.

Shanghai newspapers state that all the foreign ministers, who were present at the imperial audience on November 12th have been decorated with the grand cross of the order of the double dragon.

An imposing court ceremony took place in Seoul on January 7th, when the king, accompanied by the principal ministers of state, visited the tombs of his ancestors, and before the royal tablets and altars registered his oath to execute the national reforms to which he had previously pledged his honor.

The perseverance of the queen of Corea in endeavoring to evade the restraints imposed upon her by the constitution, and her attempt to communicate with her cousin, Ming Fei-shun, now in exile on Chinese soil.

Although the Japanese government has undertaken to supply Corea with a loan of five million yen, some difficulty is experienced in carrying the promise into effect. It was thought that the money might be obtained, at a high rate of interest, from some of the leading capitalists of Tokio, but the three largest financial houses of the empire—those of Mitsui, Tawasaki and Shikusa—have one after another declined to negotiate.

WEAK-MAN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send Free (sealed) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weakness in young or old men.

More CURETS have been effected than by any other device combined. They retain their perfect ease to wear than by all other devices combined.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A good monthly medicine for ladies to regulate the menstrual system, and to relieve the various troubles arising from irregularities of the system.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TEST. LIGHTS UP THE DARKNESS OF THE FACE. Cures all the various troubles arising from irregularities of the system.

NOTICE

It is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of our fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesselle, B. C.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Quesselle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1895.

at the artist's painting at once

continued use

CHES.

of the 20th. From then weather prevailed. It might a big cargo of goods up as follows: For packages or 900 tons of points 14,243 packages and for overland points or 1540 tons, totalling 556 bales of silk.

REAMERY.

Quartz Hall—Three Ovens Arranged For.

ing was held in the new quarry road, on Saturday the purpose of discussing the possibility and making profit in the district. The led by Professor Hill, largely attended by the city and others, many of distances; and not only a creamery vigorously as well the tuberculosis as the general opinion useless to attempt the high time as the tuberculosis satisfactorily settled, unanimously resolved: three of three be appointed to at once call three names, at South Saahall, at Cedar Hill, and Carey road, for the thoroughly discussing question."

U. S. CITIZEN.

Success and a Job from T. S. Consul.

had a bundle on his back, he had in his mouth; he had a gun and a knife in his hand, and he was looking at the consul.

he finally asked.

U. S. citizen, and when uppers they told me if I thing to eat to call on

can, and you have to;

positive he was right he otherwise persuaded.

other tactics. He down his bundle, gave meal and asked him to

As luck would have a person called and thanked the consul, and all again if he was out

positive he was right he otherwise persuaded.

other tactics. He down his bundle, gave meal and asked him to

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As luck would have a person called and thanked the consul, and all again if he was out

S GROW DESPERATE

Use Their Clubs and... This Morning.

pt Made Late Last... to Lynch a Non-Union Man.

Jan. 26.—It was reported that the strikers are now incendiarism to cripple the... The destruction of the... Early this morning the Furman street company... in some mysterious man-... flames were discovered be-... made much headway and... and extinguished. The police... in the jump during the early... following up wire-cutting... strikers. The destruction of... more extensive than yester-... a line escaped a raid of... cutting bands. Among the... wires suffered most, were the... line, Ralph Avenue line, Myr-... line, Green Point line, Plush-... line, Bushwick Avenue line... line, Lorner street and... line. The lines were much... an extent as to wholly... for hours. Shortly after... morning the police caught... of wire cutters on the... Bird street and Bradford... succeeded in arresting elev-... The officers were compelled... olvers to compel the men to... rest. Many succeeded in... escape. The men were... nearest police station. A... fight and this morning added... the difficulties which the... anies had to overcome in... lines. River cars man-... earlier hours than yesterday... sweepers were sent out as... wires were repaired to clear... of accumulated snow slush... were all guarded by half... men. The strikers congreg-... vicinity of the Ridgewood... and became so obstreper-... the early morning that the... ed and dispersed them.

Refuge in saloons in the... but these were dislodged... who frequently use their... any sore heads resulted. The... sided the strikers' head-... in some cases the strikers re-... onslaught of police and the... compelled to draw their re-... fire a number of shots over... the men before they disper-... as usual. The strikers' head-... in his usual tirade of... the president of the roads and... in general. He declared... are no desertions from the... strikers; that they can hold... and that they will surely... He said acts of vio-... not be charged to his men... who sympathized with them... not to sympathize with them... to refrain from violence. He... sidents do not adhere to the... statements as to the nam-... running.

of the supreme court... to-day handed down a... natory mandamus in the... Loader against the Brook-... railroad company. This... construed as being favorable... party. Mr. Loader's appli-... for writ to compel the com-... dicate its cars.

CK BY A HAWSER.

structor Killed at Mare... This Morning.

Jan. 26.—Naval Construct-... in charge of affairs at... was struck by a hawser... 1 o'clock this morning, and... om the effects. A large... were hauling a caisson from... the dock after the basin had... ked him down and a snag... orch carried him to a vacant... place called Palmetto, where... round his neck and sus-... from a beam. Fortunately... fore he was strangled... and was consigned to an un-... dition to the car stables at... where he now lies in an un-... dition. His recovery is...

RVATIVE VICTORY.

increases the Majority in... South Evesham.

England, Jan. 23.—The re-... sion yesterday for mem-... to represent the South... tion of Worcestershire in... the late Sir Edmund Lech-... onservative, was as follows:... 3558. Conservative majori-... d from 580 to 1175, a gain...

place to-day postponed sen-... nis Steinberg, the convicted... r, for a week.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Tw) Bills in the Hands of Private Members Given the Six Months Hoist.

Debate on the Motion to Receive E. M. Johnson's Petition Adjourned.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

Thursday, Jan. 24. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. S. Cleaver.

The petition of the attorney-general re E. M. Johnson was read. Mr. Sword moved that the petition be received. Hon. Mr. Davie moved the adjournment of the debate on the motion to receive the petition until Monday, by which time, he said, he would be able to lay before the house an exhaustive reply to the petition of a man who had flung far and wide to evade the criminal law, and whose petition, he would be able to show, was for the purpose of allowing him to evade further inquiry into his actions.

The debate was adjourned until Monday. The mining committee's fourth report recommended certain amendments to the mineral act and (a) that the government take into consideration the advisability of providing for the proper inspection, working and ventilation of mineral claims or mines; (b) the advisability of introducing a validating clause to the mineral act applying to mineral claims the title to which may be rendered invalid by proof of some irregularity, such as lapse of free miners' certificates, etc. Received.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill respecting retail liquor licenses. Read a first time.

Dr. Walkem introduced a bill to amend the homestead act. Read a first time. Mr. Prentice moved for a return of all correspondence with the Horsely Hydraulic Mining company, the government agent at Clinton, road superintendent, East Lillooet, and any other person in connection with the building of the road from 198 Mile house to Horsely, and with the payment of \$3000 to said company on account of said road.—(See vote 182, page 119, public accounts to 30th June, 1894.)

Mr. Prentice explained that the reason he asked for the correspondence was because the government had paid the Horsely company \$3000 on account of the road, whereas the contract price was \$2000, and all of that had not been paid.

The motion was agreed to. Mr. Sword introduced a bill to repeal the pharmacy act and amending acts.

Mr. Helmecken moved the second reading of the dentistry act amendment bill, the object of which was to extend the power of the society and improve the standing of the profession. The bill gave the society the power to force new arrivals to pass an examination before being allowed to practice in the province. The board of examiners would be increased from three to five members, to be appointed by the best government in council.

Mr. Semlin protested against the bill being introduced as a public bill, it being a private one.

The speaker stated that he was merely following a custom. After this session he would give notice that such bills were private.

Read a second time. On consideration of the report on the county courts bill, Dr. Walkem moved an amendment to empower a judge to maintain or support a judgment debtor.

Mr. Kennedy moved an amendment to the amendment which made it read as follows: "19. In any attachment or garnishee of any debt due or accruing to a judgment debtor the judge before whom the case is tried is hereby empowered to allow to the judgment debtor such sum or sums of money as the said judge shall deem necessary and sufficient to maintain and support the judgment debtor and any person or persons dependent upon him for support."

Hon. Mr. Pooley considered the principle of the amendment wrong. The homestead act gave the debtor sufficient protection.

Hon. Mr. Davie thought the intention of the amendment was good, being introduced to replace one that had been repealed, as it had been abused. He moved to add to the amendment that "no such allowance should be made if the judgment debtor has any other means of support, and such allowance shall not last for longer than one month."

Mr. Booth moved to further add the words "but in no case shall such sum exceed \$40."

The amendment as amended by Mr. Kennedy was adopted, and Hon. Mr. Davie's and Mr. Booth's amendments were added.

Further consideration of the report went over. The house went into committee on Mr. McPherson's elections regulation bill. The committee rose without reporting the bill, thus killing it.

On motion for the second reading of the veterinary surgeons bill, introduced by Dr. Walkem, Mr. Cotton thought it went altogether too far. It would, he contended, prevent druggists from selling condition powder.

Dr. Walkem contended that the sale of medicine would not be affected by the bill.

Mr. Forster said it was worse than that, as it would prevent neighbors from consulting with one another over diseases of stock.

Mr. Booth agreed with Mr. Forster. It was time a line was drawn regarding such legislation. He moved to give the bill the six months hoist.

Mr. Kitchen said it would cause great hardship in the country districts, where many farmers who know more about stock than veterinary surgeons would be prevented from treating stock.

The bill was given the six months hoist on a division of 18 to 9. Mr. Sword moved the second reading

of his drainage and dyking bill. Read a second time without discussion.

Mr. Sword moved the second reading of the election regulation bill, which provides that all the votes shall be counted by the returning officer, and not by the deputies. In the rural districts, where very few votes are cast, the present system does away with secrecy. His bill would do away with this. To prevent any tampering with the ballot boxes, both the poll officers and the agents of the candidates will place their seal on them.

Hon. Mr. Martin said he had always been in favor of the system proposed by Mr. Sword. All the votes should be counted at a central office, as when a few votes are counted at a small polling place it does away with secrecy.

Mr. Semlin supported the bill and related his efforts in opposition to the act now on the statute book.

Hon. Mr. Pooley opposed the bill. The present act had been adopted to prevent the ballot boxes from being tampered with during transmission from the station to the central office.

Mr. Hunter said the system proposed in the bill would be troublesome in his district, as it would take, in some cases, two or three days to take the boxes from the polling place to the central office.

Mr. Kennedy thought probably the miners of Comox would like to see the bill passed if Mr. Hunter would not. By the present act the mine owners could tell pretty well how their men voted, while under the bill they would not.

Mr. Muttter thought the bill would improve the act, but he could not support it. He would favor a more comprehensive measure.

Mr. Kitchen pointed out that the act in force worked very badly along the C. P. R., where there were several places at which none but C. P. R. employees voted. The company under the present system could tell how the men voted.

Hon. Mr. Davie, although he had supported the system proposed in the bill some years ago, intended to oppose the system now, as it had been found that the thought in force had worked well. He thought the best way would be to abolish the polling places where so few votes were cast that any one could tell how a man voted. As to the C. P. R. employees, he had found that they were divided, some voting for the government and some for the opposition.

Dr. Walkem, with a view of letting Mr. Sword know how it was to have a bill killed, moved to give it the six months hoist. It might be explained that the doctor had just previously lost his first bill.

The bill was given the six months hoist. Mr. Kitchen continued the debate on Mr. Braden's motion re Samuel Greer's claim. He thought if anything was done it should be done by the government.

Hon. Mr. Davie, although he had supported the system proposed in the bill some years ago, intended to oppose the system now, as it had been found that the thought in force had worked well. He thought the best way would be to abolish the polling places where so few votes were cast that any one could tell how a man voted.

The resolution was lost on the following division: Ayes—Messrs. Davie, Eberts, Rithet, Rogers, Hunter, Adams, Booth, Braden, Walkem, McGregor, Kelie, Helmecken, Smith—13.

Noes—Messrs. Pooley, Baker, Martin, Muttter, Sword, Graham, McPherson, Forster, Hume, Cotton, Kennedy, Semlin, Williams, Kitchen—14.

Mr. Kennedy moved the second reading of the Sunday observance bill. He spoke at some length in favor of the bill, contending that the argument that the bill was an interference with a man's liberty was not a good one. He thought something should be done to prevent the desecration of Sunday. He gave the Sunday morning papers a scoring, thinking they could be done without in fact, the news published was not of a class to prepare a man to observe the day. Sunday excursions he also thought should be stopped.

Mr. Irving rose to a point of order, holding that the bill was contrary to the B. N. A. act, as it proposed to interfere with trade and commerce by preventing steamships and railroads from running. The Dominion government alone could legislate on such matters.

Mr. Kennedy said the bill was taken from the Ontario act.

Mr. Semlin did not think that the bill conflicted with the B. N. A. act.

Dr. Walkem, although he intended to vote against the bill, thought it was in order.

Mr. Irving contended that the bill would interfere with the regular steamers which run between Victoria and American cities, which the legislature did not have the power to do.

The speaker reserved his decision.

Hon. Mr. Davie said a return could be furnished of the law stamps sold at the different registry offices, as a separate account was not kept.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

FORTIETH DAY.

Friday, Jan. 25. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. S. Cleaver.

The Bank of British Columbia petitioned against certain provisions in the Stave River Electric Company's bill. Received.

Dr. Walkem moved that whereas it is essentially necessary for the proper and efficient development of the fishing industries of this province, that a report should be immediately taken to locate the various fishing banks, under the superintendence of a properly qualified person in a properly equipped vessel provided for that purpose, and that a thorough inquiry and report should be made of the different species of fish, commercially valuable, which may be found to inhabit British Columbia waters: Be it therefore resolved that a humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, asking him to communicate with His Excellency the Governor-General, with a view to having the necessary steps, as contained in this resolution, carried into effect without delay.

The mover pointed out that three companies with large capital and employing a large number of men were operating in British Columbia and had prospected the fishing banks at a large cost. They think that the Dominion government should do the prospecting on the bank and take the cost off the shoulders of private companies. What was wanted was a boat

like the U. S. Albatross, which was engaged off the coast of American territory on the Pacific. The resolution, if passed, would strengthen the request of the representatives in the Dominion house and the board of trade, who had already moved in this direction.

Mr. Hunter thought that the resolution was the most important that had been introduced this session. It was only another instance of the manner in which the province was neglected by the Dominion government. The province paid a large amount to the Dominion as fishing licenses, etc., and received next to nothing in return. It was only by the report of the fisheries department of 1892-93 that the province of Ontario paid to the Dominion revenue on account of fisheries about \$30,000, while the Dominion spent on the fisheries of that province \$20,116.31, so that Ontario gets a little the worst of it. Quebec received from the Dominion \$11,761, while they received 35 per cent. more than they paid. Nova Scotia 55 per cent. more than we receive for that purpose. And yet there is not even a single Dominion government schooner to make explorations in connection with the deep sea fisheries. British Columbia pays to the Dominion on account of fisheries \$24,000, while she receives for that purpose from the Dominion government for the same purpose \$3260.

Mr. Williams did not think anyone would object to the resolution.

Hon. Col. Boker did not think Mr. Hunter's saying what he did was to attack the Dominion but he rather wished to show that the Dominion made a milch cow of the province. He was of the same opinion, the province not receiving its share in proportion to the amount paid to the Dominion.

Mr. Rithet congratulated Dr. Walkem on having introduced the resolution, it being highly important that something should be done to investigate the deep sea fisheries.

Mr. Booth thought that the government should point out to the Dominion that it was their duty to attend to this matter. They should spend some of the money they receive from the province in developing the deep sea fisheries.

Mr. Bryden supported the resolution. Mr. Semlin was in favor of the resolution, but he did not think it was wise to be continually pointing out that we paid more to the Dominion than we received from them.

Mr. Kennedy moved for a return of any written comment on, or reply to, the report of the commissioners who held the late investigation into the affairs of the provincial asylum, by the late superintendent of said asylum.

Hon. Col. Baker explained that he had not published the letter on account of the late superintendent had requested him to do so.

The motion was agreed to. Mr. McPherson moved that whereas the report of the select committee appointed to enquire into the case of William Cartwright shows that a crown grant was issued to Curran for a piece of land properly pre-empted by Cartwright, he having obtained a certificate of improvement which allowed absence from the claim without any forfeiture of his right; be it therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this house, the case is one for the government to take into their consideration.

Hon. Mr. Pooley did not think the matter was one for the consideration of the government. Cartwright had not opened his mouth nor paid his taxes for fourteen years. He did not say anything until the land was sold.

Mr. Booth was of opinion that Cartwright had got tired of living on the land and had left it, not again turning up until he became respectable. Curran, on the other hand, knew that Cartwright had a claim to the land when he purchased it from the government. The government was not to blame for this. The trouble was that the records at the time were not properly kept.

Mr. McPherson explained that Cartwright had frequently called at the land office to secure a title to the land. He had a certificate of improvement which was considered at the time a good title. Dr. Walkem objected to the statement that Curran knew that Cartwright had a certificate of improvement. The whole trouble arose through the loose manner in which these matters were managed in the land office.

Mr. Semlin did not think Cartwright forfeited his right to the land, as he had a certificate of improvement which enabled him to leave the land. He also took other steps to keep up his claim. If Curran secured a title knowing that Cartwright had a claim to the land, he secured it by fraud. It must be admitted that the trouble arose through a mistake in the land office.

Mr. Kitchen, while granting that Mr. Cartwright was negligent thought that he had a legal right to the land. Curran must have known that the land had been pre-empted, sold to Cartwright and improved by him. Curran removed the improvements and he therefore thought it was a matter for the attorney-general's department.

Hon. Mr. Davie opposed the resolution. He argued that if Cartwright's case was such as he said it was, he should take it into court, and he would be sustained. To pass the resolution would be saying that Cartwright should be compensated at that Curran pointed out that the mover had never been allowed to come into the house. Cartwright did not own the land, he just had a right to purchase it, which right he abandoned.

Mr. Williams contended that the claim was recorded on the bank and that a prior right to it, and besides this Curran knew that Cartwright had a claim.

The government made the mistake and they should not ask Cartwright to go to the expense of instituting an action in court. The government should place Cartwright in the position that he would have been in had the land office not made a mistake.

Mr. Helmecken could not vote for the resolution until it was shown that Cartwright had a legal claim to the land. The motion was defeated.

The house went into committee on the companies act amendment bill. This is the bill that empowers incorporated companies to extend their business. Hon. Mr. Turner moved an amendment providing that the company shall not change the scope of their business.

The amendment was adopted and the bill was reported complete.

The territorial division bill was finally passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the supreme court act amendment bill, which provides that supreme court judges shall reside in certain districts. The bill was introduced to meet a resolution passed by the legislature to force the residence of a supreme court judge at Vancouver. The bill before the house was the only measure, as far as he could see, to carry out the wish of the resolution. He could not say he was altogether in favor of it, although he recognized that Vancouver's request for a judge was a fair one. He went into a long explanation of the powers of the legislature and the judges, and the powers that had been taken from the judges by the legislature. He took it that the legislature had the power to define the jurisdiction of the judges, and as long as the house did not encroach upon the privileges of the judges he did not think the Dominion parliament would interfere. As to the judges who were appointed for the whole province they could not under the present arrangements be forced to reside in any one particular place. Section 6 of the bill before the house provides that judges shall reside in particular places and their jurisdiction shall not extend beyond that place. If their jurisdiction is not limited to a particular county they can reside where they wish.

Mr. Williams contended that the present arrangement had not worked satisfactorily. At present in Vancouver it takes a week or more to accomplish what could be accomplished in a few days if there was a resident judge there. He did not intend to oppose the bill, but he thought a more effective measure might be introduced. However, like the drowsy man, they were willing to grasp at straws. He only consented to the limiting of the jurisdiction of the supreme court judges with a view of having one reside at Vancouver. One way to settle the matter would be to force the judge to be appointed to reside at Vancouver.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the bill would never be proclaimed if the judges could arrange among themselves to satisfy the judicial requirements of Vancouver. As to the chief justice he was to be appointed chief justice he would say that the opposition were not going to get rid of him so easily. They need not build their hopes on that. He had no doubt that the judges would arrange among themselves to satisfy the wishes of the people of Vancouver.

Dr. Walkem opposed the bill. He did not see why a judge should be banished to Vancouver if he did not want to go there. If Vancouver needed a supreme court judge, the name also needed one. From the name of Mr. Williams he understood that Vancouver wanted all the judges.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said that it was a slap at the supreme court judges to limit their jurisdiction. There were acts on the statute books just as strong to try and distribute judges over the province. All the judges at Victoria had their time fully occupied. One acted as county court judge, another as admiralty court judge, and they had speedy trials and the matters to attend to. One of them went over to Vancouver every week and remained as long as required. The governor-general appointed the supreme court judges, and he did not think the legislature had the right to tell him to change their jurisdiction. In his opinion the bill, if passed, would be received with the assent of the Dominion authorities. He did not wish to stand in the way of Vancouver receiving a judge, but he did not think the bill would do that.

Mr. Semlin would like to know what laymen could do when the legal gentlemen disagreed. Something undoubtedly should be done to distribute the judges.

Mr. Kitchen did not agree with the limiting of the jurisdiction of judges, but when the judges ignored the wishes of the people it was time for the legislature to step in. Mr. Justice McCreight could not do all the work in Vancouver and Westminster. He thought the judges could be properly distributed without limiting their jurisdiction. Some arrangement could be made with the Dominion government to provide that the newly-appointed judges should attend to their duties in certain places. Some of the present judges might be superannuated, and new ones, with defined duties, appointed.

Mr. Helmecken did not favor the bill. He did not see the use of passing the bill if a similar act on the statute book was found to be unworkable. He had it on the very best authority that Vancouver's judicial wants were well attended to. When a judge went there it did not take him long to finish the work. He had known cases where Victoria had been without a judge.

The second reading was carried on the following division: Ayes—Messrs. Davie, Martin, McGregor, Williams, Kitchen, Semlin, Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Prentice, Graham, McPherson, Kidd, Sword and Smith—15.

Noes—Messrs. Muttter, Helmecken, Irving, Walkem, Booth, Adams, Hunter, Rithet, Eberts, Rogers, Bryden, Turner, Pooley and Baker—14.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a message from the lieutenant-governor enclosing a bill to amend the assessment act. The house adjourned at 5:45.

A CLERGYMAN'S LETTER.

HE SHOWS HOW RHEUMATISM CAN BE CONQUERED.

He is Released From Suffering of Years' Duration and Gladly Tells the Story That Others May be Equally Fortunate.

From the Syracuse News.

Few men of modern times are characterized by such distinct personality as the Rev. S. R. Calthrop, pastor of the May Memorial church of Syracuse. Over 70 years of age, with hair and beard as white as the driven snow, his figure is as erect and symmetrical as that of a youth of twenty, while his step is as light and every movement as active as in the first flush of early manhood. He is a familiar figure in the streets of our city, and no man is more universally respected, for he has shown that it is possible to combine the beauty of true Godliness with the practical wisdom of a broad minded man of the world.

Some time ago Dr. Calthrop was troubled with rheumatism, and suffered from it at intervals for several years. At times the pain would be so great as to almost prevent him from walking. Many remedies were tried without success and friends of the clergyman had about given his case up as hopeless, when it was reported a cure had been effected. The disease completely drove him from his system. When the fact was reported the News assigned a reporter to interview Dr. Calthrop and learn from him the truth of the matter, with the result that the doctor put his statement in the form of the following letter:

To the Editor of the Evening News: Dear Sir: More than thirty-five years ago I wrenched my left knee, throwing it almost from its socket. Great swelling followed, and the synovial juice kept oozing from the joint. This made me lame for years, and from time to time the weak knee would give out entirely and the swelling would recommence. This was always occasioned by some strain like a sudden stop. The knee gradually recovered, but always was weaker than the other. About fifteen years ago the swelling recommenced, this time without any wrench at all, and before long I realized that this was rheumatism settling in the weakest part of my body. Fortunately, the use of medicine was known to me and I found that it reduced the swelling very quickly. The trouble came so often, however, that I was obliged to carry salicine in my pocket everywhere I went. I had generally a pocket in my waistcoat pocket, but in going to a conference in Buffalo I forgot it, and as the car was damp and cold before I got to Buffalo my knee was swollen to twice its natural size. I had seen the good effects that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were having in such cases, and I tried them myself, with the result that I have never had a twinge or a swelling since. This was effected by taking seven or eight boxes.

I need not say that I am thankful for my recovered independence, but I will add that my knee is far stronger than it has been for 35 years.

I gladly give you this statement.

S. R. CALTHROP.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockton, Mass., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine company.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE RING.

AMONG THE CHAMPIONS. New York, Jan. 25.—Wm. A. Brady announced yesterday that Steve O'Donnell, Corbett's sparring partner, had agreed to fight Peter Maher next month or any time in March at Coney Island. If Maher declines O'Donnell will agree to fight Peter Jackson. Brady said Corbett never wrote Dick Burge to the effect that he would fight Jackson under the auspices of the National Sporting Club, said Brady. If Jackson ever hopes to face Corbett in the ring he had better make a match with the champion now, the only one to take place during the same week that Corbett meets Fitz. If he fails to do this he will never meet another chance to meet Corbett, as win or lose, the latter retires after his fight with Fitz.

THE TURF.

CLUB OFFICERS.

New York, Jan. 25.—At a meeting of the Jockey Club yesterday afternoon August Belmont was elected chairman for the present year and Col. Wm. E. Thompson vice-president. Frank E. Sturges was re-elected treasurer and secretary.

CAME TO TERMS.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The compromise effected at Richmond on Wednesday by which the Old Dominion Jockey Club will suspend racing at the Alexandria Island track during February was the stepping stone toward a further compromise between the Old Dominion and the Virginia Jockey clubs and it has been definitely settled that the two clubs will race together on alternate days, beginning March 4th.

American News.

New York, Jan. 25.—Mayor Strong yesterday received the members of the Republican editorial association in the governor's room in city hall and in course of his remarks said: "The Tammany tiger has only been removed from the streets of New York. They are still in every other department of the city government and they will remain till the legislature gives the mayor a power of removal bill. Our editors have much influence through your papers in the legislature and perhaps you can hasten the passage of this measure. I must say that friends of tigers remaining in office have been very loath to me, but I want you to mind what I have said. The Tammany tigers are still in every department except one and until I get a removal bill from the legislature they will stay."

The reform bill issued an address to the citizens last night protesting against the failure of the legislature to pass reform measures and calling a mass meeting of citizens at Cooper Union on Monday evening, February 24th, to then make known to the citizens of New York that they care more for good government than for parties or for persons and that they have preferences as between bosses.

BARGAINS AT 97 JOHNSON STREET. SELLING AT COST FOR CASH FOR ONE MONTH.

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.

The C. P. R. have decided to stop hotel runners from soliciting on their trains. Representatives of several hotels on the coast make daily trips up the line.

The Gazette announces that special sittings of the exchequer court of Canada will be held in Victoria on Monday, September 9, and at Vancouver on the 12th of September.

Friday is not a lucky day to go to sea, and so no sealers went out. It is not likely that any more sealers will leave until the beginning of next week. There are sixteen sealers left in port, but the end of next week will probably see all at sea.

Mr. William Beewick, of the Globe hotel, Esquimalt, gave a smoking concert to the ship's company of H. M. S. Pheasant last night. The programme was very lengthy and all thoroughly enjoyed themselves. A good supper was prepared and was greatly enjoyed.

A San Francisco dispatch says: W. A. Aldrich, who came from Honolulu concealed in a barkentine several weeks ago, says he and other royalists plotted to blow up Dole, members of the cabinet and troops, with dynamite brought from Vancouver. The plot was told to the government by Claude Wetmore, a newspaper adventurer, who was in the plot.

The sewerage commissioners met this morning, with Messrs. Pearce and Higgins in attendance. Beyond passing a few accounts nothing was done. The report from the city engineer giving a comparative statement of the cost of day and contract labor on the sewers, was ready, but it was not formally presented to the board. It will very likely be given out at the next meeting.

We are informed that Mr. Julius Brethour has presented a site for the erection of a co-operative linseed oil mill at Sidney, provided the necessary capital is raised, and the frame of the mill and Sidney are to hold a public meeting at the agricultural hall at Saanich on Monday next, at 2 p.m., to consider the proposition. A good proportion of the capital has been already promised.

Chinatown has put on her holiday attire. The Chinese stores are all closed. It is Chinese New Year. The celebration began at midnight and will be continued for several days. White men have the entire to every house in Chinatown and can eat and drink and drink Chinese wine free of cost. The Chinese servants have not forgotten their employers, and many a lady and gentleman are possessors of fine presents.

Triumph lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., held its weekly meeting in Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt, last evening. The business was disposed of an interesting programme of reading and vocal and instrumental music was given. The meeting was brightened by the presence of Mr. Morrison, who gave a short address relative to the progress of the order. All are cordially invited to attend the free concert on Saturday evening in Temperance hall, Pandora street.

The Union and Comox district hospital has been incorporated under the Benevolent Societies act. The first officers and directors are: F. D. Little, president; James Abrams, vice-president; Dr. Lawrence, treasurer; J. B. McLean, secretary; Andrew McKnight, Joseph McPhee, G. W. Clinton, William Mitchell and Wm. Duncan, together with the two government appointees, who shall hold office for the first three months, or until their successors are appointed.

Frederick Marsh, the young man who stole some clothing from the Brunswick hotel, appeared in the police court this morning for sentence, he having pleaded guilty yesterday. The court ordered him imprisoned for six months with hard labor. No one can fail to sympathize with Marsh. He is nice looking, finely built English lad, but nineteen years of age. He came here in a sailing vessel, upon which he was apprenticed, but did not like the sea, and ran away on the first favorable opportunity. He is not a criminal, and it would very likely be but little to put him on the right track. Want, the police believe, drove him to the crime.

At St. James' Hall last night the "Duchess of Baywater," a one-act comedy and "Who's Who?" were put on the boards. A. B. Haines played the part of Jeremy Joles with great credit, and R. W. Hinton made a good Duke of Baywater; his dual role of valet was also interesting. As a model young bachelor and a millionaire Mr. G. Giffin achieved success. W. A. Cornwall impersonated Sir Jeremy's attendant in an acceptable manner. Mrs. R. W. Hinton was mother to the Duke, and her part was well executed. Miss M. Trimen won laurels in the role of Sir Jeremy's daughter, while Miss B. Wolfenden as the housemaid came in for her share of plaudits.

The annual congregational meeting of the First Presbyterian church was held last evening. Various reports showing the affairs of the church to be in a very prosperous condition, were read. The total receipts from all sources during the year were \$535, the ladies contributing nearly \$700 of that sum. Nearly all of the latter sum will be devoted to decreasing the mortgage debt on the church. The sum of \$300 was contributed to various mission schemes. The membership of the church is now 297, about 40 joining during the year. Vacancies on the board of managers were filled by the election of the following: J. A. Lake, Dr. John Lang, D. Sprague and D. McPhadden.

A surprise party, nearly two hundred strong, headed by the fire and drum band of St. Saviour's church, Victoria West, invaded the Work Point barracks last night. The men were very kindly given extended time by the officers, and all adjourned to the racquet court, where everybody had an enjoyable time. A good musical programme was rendered and dancing was enjoyed. Refreshments were provided as well. The party was gotten up by Mr. and Mrs. Crocker and Mrs. Furnival, who arranged every detail and carried their plans to a successful conclusion. The quartermaster sergeant extended a warm welcome and Mr. Furnival made the complimentary reply. The visitors returned home on a special car at midnight.

Deputy U. S. Consul Eure has received a telegram from General Roberts, the U. S. consul, stating that he will be in Victoria on next Wednesday. General Roberts is at present in Toronto.

Frank Le Grand supplied Kokum, an Indian, with the wherewithal for a "skate," and the two were in the police court this morning to render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's. Le Grand, who is an old offender, was given three months with hard labor for supplying, and the Indian was fined \$25 for having the supply in his possession. The former was taken to jail and the latter paid his fine.

James Woods, the part owner of the sloop Annie seized by Constable Finnegan, has pleaded guilty to three counts of supplying liquor to Indians. The plea was made before Magistrate Macrae in the provincial police court on Thursday afternoon. Sentence reserved. The illicit supplying was done at Natchat on Christmas day. The case of carrying liquor preferred against Charles Spring and James Woods, the owners, has been continued. While the trial was going on the C. P. N. company libelled the Annie for \$500 for salvage. The sheriff is now in charge of the sloop and the case is likely to prove interesting.

The comedietta "Rum'uns" from Rome" was played to a large audience at St. John's school room last night. The production was good. The following is the cast: Chump, a collector of antiquities, Mr. H. L. Salmon; Capt. Smith, Chips, another of the same sort, Mr. Kettle; Arabella, Chump's daughter, Mrs. E. A. Pauline; Julius, alias Hercules, Mr. E. A. Pauline; Joe, alias Ajax, Mr. Fred Richardson. The acting of all who took part was much appreciated. The musical portion of the programme was furnished by the following: W. J. Twiss, Fred Richardson, Ross Monro, Russell, Mrs. E. A. Pauline and Mrs. G. C. Mesher.

W. C. White, Charles Hayward and J. Carpenter, summoned to the sewers connections by-law, were before Magistrate Macrae this morning. Mr. Hayward said that the house which he had failed to connect was not rented, and the use of no-harm could come of the neglect. He thought it would be unjust to press the matter, and the magistrate said he would adjourn the case for a week, and if in the meantime the city authorities saw fit to stay proceedings all well and good, but if not he would have to proceed as the law required. That course being taken, the case of Mr. Hayward, it was decided to do likewise with the other two cases. They were accordingly adjourned until February 1.

The sewerage commissioners met this forenoon but no business was transacted. The report on day labor vs. contract work, in connection with sewerage construction, will be delayed pending a decision in the case of Coughlan & Mayo of the city. Should the interpretation of the specifications by the court sustain the claim of the contractors, then there will be a very strong case made out for day labor, for in that event the cost of the sewers made by contract will be greatly in excess of the cost of the Port street sewer, which was built by Mr. Wilson, the corporation foreman, and a gang of men working by the day. But the fact that the corporation is not bothered by annoying litigation where day labor is employed is also argument in its favor, as in this particular case.

A Montreal dispatch of Jan. 18 says: "The Governor-General last evening presided at a grand ball of the Monument National by his prompt action in extinguishing a heap of burning tissue paper on the stage. The occasion was the presentation of historical tableaux in which His Excellency's children took part. The great hall was packed and in handing a number of bouquets from the amateur lady performers on the stage, the conductor dropped the tissue paper covering, which caught fire in the footlights and flared up brightly. For a moment there was considerable excitement but Lord Aberdeen, who was behind the scenes, stepped forward and coolly stamped out the flames amid the tremendous cheers of those present, who, rising in their seats, gave him an ovation."

George I. Sargent, secretary of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture, has informed Mr. Anderson, statistician of the department of agriculture that the meeting of the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and the eastern Oregon State Horticultural Society, is fixed to take place in Portland on the 6th to the 9th of February. The American Pomological Society will not be able to attend in a body but four or five of the members will be present. A display of fruit is expected, and all those who have good specimens are requested to add to the collection. The railroad have made the following rates for those attending the meetings: full fare to be paid to Portland, and upon presentation of a certificate signed by the secretary of the meeting at the railway station, a return ticket will be issued at one-half fare. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody. In view of the importance of the meeting to fruit growers it is to be hoped that many of our horticulturists will attend. Mr. Anderson requests all intending visitors to send in their names to him in order that he may notify Mr. Sargent at an early date as possible of the probable number who will go from here, so that arrangements may be made for their reception.

From Saturday's Daily.

A. D. Williams, of Nanaimo, has started in the real estate business in Union.

The residents of the new townsite of Wellington are petitioning the lieutenant-governor in council for incorporation. The petition has received numerous signatures.

George H. Reed, who has acted as wharfinger at the Union wharf, Comox, for six years, has resigned, and goes east in a few days. Mr. Jack Bryden succeeds him.

Ben Holgate, brother of Mrs. Wilson Smith of this city, was killed in Tacoma last Thursday by being run over by a truck. The truck was safely anchored in Tacoma, which was the home of the deceased.

A dispatch from San Francisco says. The wreckage found off the coast of the bark Aurora, as that vessel is safely anchored in Oakland creek, and has been there for a month past.

T. J. Doyle and Miss Kate McDonald, both of Tacoma, were married here yesterday shortly after the arrival of the City of Kingston. The ceremony was performed at the Balmoral hotel. Rev. J. H. White officiated and the witnesses were Postmaster Shakespeare and Mr. Garland, proprietor of the hotel. We were only five in the whole wedding party.

Summons for gambling were yesterday served on William Jackson, proprietor of the Delmonico, and John Cook, proprietor of the Bee Hive. The cases were set for hearing on Thursday next. The judge in the case were served by Constable Perdue.

The last issue of the War Cry, organ of the Salvation Army, deals with the visit of General Booth to Victoria. The issue is illustrated and contains cuts of several prominent citizens and a number of public buildings. The article speaks in a very complimentary way of the reception Victoria gave to the leader.

At a meeting of those who are interested in the coffee house project held yesterday afternoon it was shown that 700 shares of stock had been subscribed for. An endeavor will be made to sell one thousand by the end of next week. Anyone desiring information on the subject can get it on application to Miss Wicksteed, 120 Cornhill street, and Captain Clarke, harbor master.

At the session of the court of revision of the Dominion voters' list held in the court house yesterday polling districts one to ten inclusive were gone over. The revising board was presided and Mr. Archer Martin appeared for the Liberal association and Mr. Drake for the Conservative association. The court will meet again on Friday. The equivalent list will be taken up on Monday afternoon.

The annual meeting of St. Columba church was held last night. The various reports presented showed the affairs of the church to be in a prosperous condition. Those elected on the board of management were Messrs. Tait, Arbuckle, Blackstock, MacInnes and Howell. A vote of thanks was passed to Miss Mackenzie, of Seattle, who presented the mission with a large pulpit Bible.

The ship Leland Brothers arrived here from Port Angeles last evening on the American tug J. B. Holyoke. She came in ballast from Panama, and is seeking cargo. She had a very long passage up the coast, being out for 90 days. Head winds and storms that carried her off her course delayed her arrival. She was abreast of Cape Flattery four weeks ago, but was driven to sea. She worked back again, only to be forced to run out once more. She dodged back and forth several times until picked up by a tug and taken to Port Angeles.

David M. Carley, who some time ago disposed of his interests in the B. C. Commercial Journal and Home Journal, has finally severed his connection with those publications. He is in connection with the publication of a new weekly paper here. He plans to model it on the lines of the San Francisco Argonaut, one of the greatest weekly papers published. Mr. Carley is a favorite with the reading public here and will receive every encouragement in his new venture. He has a bright, clear style of writing, and his criticisms are frequently quoted by other papers.

Early yesterday morning the three-masted schooner Queen City, 300 tons register, was launched at Vancouver. This is one of the largest vessels ever built in the province, and on the stocks will be followed by the Queen City, 600 tons. The Queen City will fly the Hawaiian flag and engage in the sugar trade between Honolulu and San Francisco. She has already been chartered to load lumber at the Hastings mill for Kobe, Japan, where she will load rice for Manila, and then bring sugar to the refinery at Vancouver. She will then go to San Francisco. She is commanded by Captain Bjerre, a well known sealing captain.

He made a suitable reply, and there were several other addresses. The evening was spent very pleasantly, songs, instrumental music and games being the order. An excellent supper was served at the close.

The concert and dance at A. O. U. W. hall last night, given by the St. Andrew's and Caledonian society in honor of Robert Burns, was a very successful affair. There was a very fair attendance at the concert, which lasted about one hour, and when the floor was cleared for dancing the number largely increased until the room was crowded. No regular programme had been arranged, and the entertainment was perhaps all the more enjoyable, as nobody knew just what was coming until it was announced. Miss Brown, Miss Wolf, J. G. Brown, A. L. Brownlie, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Ritchie, of Port Angeles, and John St. Clair aided in the concert, which was a really good one. The music was all Scotch, and raised a larger sum, by the generous Richardson's orchestra furnished music for the dancing. During the evening refreshments were served. The hall is admirably adapted for social entertainments, but to secure the complete comfort of those attending much more efficient heating facilities will have to be provided.

The reports presented at the annual meeting of the First Presbyterian church were very encouraging. Forty-one new members were received, making the communion roll 297. Thirty-eight children were baptized. The Sunday school has on its roll 362 children, with an efficient corps of teachers and officers and contributed \$597. The Y. P. S. C. is well organized and had a good influence on the religious life of the young people. It raised about \$300 for local missions. At the request of the session the society canvassed every second month for the schemes of the church, and have been set for the congregation year, ever contributed by the congregation. The ladies' aid society is thoroughly alive. At the beginning of the year the "talent" plan was adopted, when each lady was given one dollar to "occupy" with the result that in December returns were made, varying from 50 cents to forty dollars, making a total of \$700. The choir raised \$372. The above sums with the offerings and contributions for the support of ordinances restored to perfect health, and enjoyed relief to thousands by this marvelous remedy.

ORGANIZING FOR BATTLE. Steps Taken to Form a Provincial Liberal Association.

Vancouver, Jan. 27.—A meeting was held here to-day of Liberals from various parts of the province, both Mainland and Island being well represented, for the purpose of forming a provincial Liberal association. The project received enthusiastic approval, and steps were taken towards organization. Another meeting will be held here next Saturday for the election of officers and other work in the interest of the association.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.



People Who Weigh and Compare

Know and get the best. Cottolene, the new vegetable shortening, has won a wide and wonderful popularity. At its introduction it was submitted to expert chemists, prominent physicians and famous cooks. All of these pronounced

Cottolene

a natural, healthful and acceptable food-product, better than lard for every cooking purpose.

The success of Cottolene is now a matter of history. You will share in the better food and better health for which it stands, by using it in your home?

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that the Eighth Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of Dalby & Olafson, 64 Yates street January the 24th, 1895, at 3 p.m. WM. DALBY, Manager.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

MEDICAL.



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Contains in its effects and never blisters. Read proofs below. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO. 127 N. 7th St., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1894.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO. 127 N. 7th St., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1894. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for Curbs on two horses. Yours truly, JOHN FREDERICK. Price 50 per Bottle. For Sale by all Druggists, or address Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOBURGH FALLS, VT.



ABSOLUTELY Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Diseases caused by Abuse, Over Work, Indiscretion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache and Wakefulness. Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of illness and excess, restored to perfect health, and vigor. RELIEF TO THOUSANDS BY THIS MARVELOUS REMEDY.

A Cure is Guaranteed

To everyone using this Remedy according to directions, a speedy cure will be guaranteed. PRICE \$1.00, 6 PACKAGES \$5.00. Sent by mail to any post office in U.S. or Canada, securely sealed free from duty inspection. Write for our Book "STARTLING FACTS" for men only. Tells you how to get well and stay well. ADDRESS D. E. CAMPBELL, Family Chemist, SOLE AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C. ap15-1y-wk

When the Snow Comes



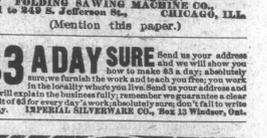
and Horses and Cattle are taken off grass that they should have a tonic until they get accustomed to the change of feed, or they will lose flesh and condition very quickly.

To neglect this may keep an animal poor all winter and it may die in the spring. DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER will be found the very best condition Powder to use. Its action is quick and sure and satisfactory results are guaranteed.

This tonic for Horses and Cattle, if properly used, will add 50 per cent. to the selling price of any animal, and it only costs 50c.

Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c, Dick's Ointment, 25c. DICK & CO., P.O. Box 482 Montreal.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



BY ONE MAN. Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have saved from 2 to 8 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket knife, easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross cut saw. \$4.00 in use. We also make larger sized machines carry 7 foot saw. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. Free order progress agency. CHICAGO, ILL. 441 to 249 S. Jefferson St. (Mention this paper.)

33 A DAY SURE

Send us your address and we will show you how to get 33 a day absolutely sure. We furnish the work and teach you how to work. We will explain the business fully. Remember we guarantee a dollar a day. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 13 Western Ont.

You Can Get FERRY'S SEEDS

Ferry's Seeds at your dealers as fresh and fertile as though you got them direct from Ferry's Seed Farms. FERRY'S SEEDS are known and planted everywhere, and are always the best. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1895 tells all about them. - Free. D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont.

400 PERISH IN

The North German Elbe Sinks - Freed Lives

Collided Off the Sank Fifty Lowest

London, Jan. 30.—The Lloyd steamer Elbe had the Needles and three drowned. It is reported to have been lost through a collision with another steamer which had sailed from Bremen to New York yesterday.

Lloyd's agent at London, 6:21 p.m. as follows: In the North Sea after collision with another steamer people have been fishing smacks. These mate and pilot who that the loss of life is

A later dispatch, from the Elbe sank 50 miles that 380 of her passengers were lost.

A still later dispatch says that of 240 passengers and crew of the except twenty who survived into a boat and were brought to Lowestoft smacked Wildflower.

The officers of the voyage from New York January 15th, were: commander; G. Wilhelm A. Neussel, chief engineer; W. Lehm P. Schunder, chief steward; Lloyd's agent at London, 6:21 p.m. as follows: In the North Sea after collision with another steamer people have been fishing smacks. These mate and pilot who that the loss of life is

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, February 1.

MR. LAURIER AT MONTREAL.

We hope to be able to-morrow to furnish our readers with a full and fair report of the Hon. Mr. Laurier's speech at Montreal, of which so much has been said. The report we use is that which appears in the Montreal Star, a journal that is known to be far from favorable to the Liberal party. There need not be the slightest fear, therefore, that the report will be in the least biased or unfair. Of the speech we need say nothing further at present; those who read the report will be able to form opinions for themselves. But in the meantime it is of interest to note what the Star says editorially, the fact being kept in mind that the Star is rather in favor of the Conservative side. Its remarks are as follows:

The assurances that Mr. Laurier gave last evening that, if he be returned to power, he will not attack the dykes of protection with dynamite, must bring some comfort to the manufacturing and industrial classes as a whole. No matter how firmly a manufacturer may be convinced of the wisdom of protection, he must—if he read the signs of the times—admit that there is a possibility that Mr. Laurier and his friends may reach before long a position in which the tariff will be at their mercy. Should this occur, it becomes of great moment to him whether Mr. Laurier is an informed statesman or a fanatical revolutionist. It is not "business" to ignore the unrest in the country, and the political possibilities that it embosoms. Those who would goad the Liberals into pledging themselves to a reckless onslaught upon the commercial basis of the Dominion, are not the most helpless industry in our midst. But Mr. Laurier has not been pestered into petulance. Speaking as to the method in which he would apply his proposed "reform" to the tariff, he said last night:

But, gentlemen, there is a way, and a way of reform. There is a way, and a way of reforming, and as I told you a moment ago I am here speaking on behalf of the Liberal party. I told you that I and also all my friends were Liberals of the English school, and we are willing to go for precedents to the old land, which has passed through the ordeal before us. In 1846 Sir Robert Peel carried England over from protection to free trade, and he did it by a gradual process which avoided all disturbance of values and which avoided all financial crises. That is a precedent which is good for England, is good for Canada, and which ought to be still more sensible for Canada to adopt than it was for England, because the interests involved are not so great in Canada today as they were in England then, and the step was a much longer one than the step would be here. The step in England was all the way from protection to free trade, whereas we propose in Canada to go from protection to a revenue tariff.

Mr. Laurier could not have been more explicit. The blunder of the divided and hesitating American Democrats is before his eyes. They inflicted upon their unfortunate country a long period of suspense and a sharp stroke of change. Under the Canadian system there need be no suspense, for the new tariff goes into force on the day that it is announced; and Mr. Laurier has promised us that there will be no "sharp stroke of change," giving birth to panic and needlessly precipitating commercial disaster.

The argument against protection, which was the piece de resistance of the evening, was hardly so comforting to those who would like to see a revival of logic among our public men. These absolute comparisons, in which Mr. Laurier indulged, are always unsafe. Canada had a share of manufacturing before 78, and the increase since that date has not been phenomenal. This is granted. But would there have been an increase at all—would there not rather have been a decrease—if it had not been for the protection of the national policy? This is the question that should have been handled, and not an absolute comparison between two very different periods in the history of the country. But the fascination of Mr. Laurier's platform style carried him bravantly over even this omission, and the audience was plainly pleased with his reasoning.

There is in this plenty of unfriendly criticism, but no reference to the "demon of indefiniteness," no complaint that Mr. Laurier tried to conceal his policy. On the contrary, there is the direct admission that "he could not have been more explicit."

MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

Word comes to-day that the judicial committee of the privy council has given judgment in the Manitoba school appeal case in the manner expected, deciding that the Catholic minority has a right to appeal to the Dominion government for a remedy against the legislation enacted by the Manitoba legislature. The decision puts Mr. Bowell and his colleagues in a very awkward position indeed, for they must now say yes or no to the prayer of the Catholics, and no matter what their answer may be trouble will come to them from one side or the other. It is quite possible, as we pointed out some days ago, that the judgment may have great influence in fixing the date of the general election, inasmuch as the government would almost certainly prefer to go to the country without having to give a definite answer—as they must

do if they first meet parliament. Our Ottawa correspondent mentions a rumor to the effect that the desired relief will be afforded the Manitoba minority by devoting a portion of the school lands fund to the support of the separate schools. This rumor may prove to be well founded, but we should rather surmise that the government has not as yet come to any conclusion on the matter. In ticklish affairs like this delay is the most comfortable course.

THE LIBERAL LEADER.

The report of Mr. Laurier's Montreal speech appears elsewhere in this issue, and our readers will be able to judge of the quality of the speech for themselves. We believe that at least they will find it quite explicit enough as regards the policy the Liberal leader is determined to pursue, notwithstanding all the efforts made to have it appear vague and indefinite. It is curious that eastern critics find no difficulty in reaching the meaning of Mr. Laurier's words; surely the western mind is not losing its powers of perception. We have already quoted the Montreal Star's criticisms, and the following from the Witness is equally good evidence that Mr. Laurier made his meaning quite plain to his audience:

"When the leader of the Liberal party, surrounded by his lieutenants, claims with such boldness, with such confidence, nay with such joy, the policy of the party to be free trade in the city of Montreal, the citadel of protection, and devotes almost the entire time of the meeting to the subject, it must be confessed that, in spite of the fact that his views and the policy of the party have been clearly before the people of Canada in a cleverly-formulated platform for over two years, he has yet succeeded in creating an impression which is described as 'speech making.' The meeting ought to encourage the Liberals and tariff reformers to work with might and main until the general elections are over. It is hardly fair that the thousands who were turned away last night should lose their chance to hear the speakers, even if these should have to repeat very much of what they have already said, though that would appear to be hardly necessary. The meeting should be repeated before long."

Le Monde, an Independent French-Canadian journal, offers these very significant remarks:

"Never was a hall so densely filled as was the Windsor hall last evening, and the crowd did not lose the opportunity of showing that it is anxious for a change in the administration in public affairs. Le Monde is independent of political parties. It can afford to grant justice to whom it is due. There is a change in public opinion. No platform orator received a greater ovation than Mr. Laurier did. With his silver-tongued oratory he was able to charm and carry his hearers with him. What a great opportunity is now furnished him!—the deficit of the past year, the greater deficit of the present year, and, moreover, the great suffering now existing in the larger cities. The programme is a varied one, and with his great eloquence Mr. Laurier was enabled last evening to show that he could repair the harm that the federal administration have done, and that he would be a saviour. He may become one."

Testimony such as this from an independent observer and hearer is most important. There can be no doubt that even in Montreal, as Le Monde says, public opinion is rapidly changing in favor of the Liberals.

THE LIBERAL WAVE.

Sir Oliver Mowat has gained two very important victories in Kingston and in West Algona, and his government may now be considered firmly established for another four years' term. These two gains leave it with 50 supporters in the house, while the Conservatives and Patrons combined number only forty-four. It is possible that the government may also capture one or both of the seats left vacant by the unseating of Patron members. In any event it is pretty certain of Patron support in the house on most of the issues that are likely to arise. The Liberals are firmly entrenched in Ontario as far as concerns local politics, and there are increasing indications that they will be as successful in the coming Dominion elections. Sir Oliver Mowat at Montreal predicted that Ontario would return twice as many Liberals as Conservatives to the commons. Sir Oliver is a good judge of the situation, and he is not given to vain prophesying.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT LOAN.

In the financial statement of the city the sum of \$23,529.83, the amount of the electric light loan of 1894, appears as an asset on the 31st of December, 1894. The aldermen of 1895 were sworn in on the 19th of January and at that time the sum to the credit of the loan had been paid out by the old council for obligations previously incurred. The point which several of the new aldermen wish to see clearly brought out is that before assuming office the entire proceeds of the loan had been paid out.

Our Town Druggists

Say the Pain Killer sells the best of any medicine they keep; during the hard times of the past year or two, they were none too poor to pay their "quarter" for a bottle of this indispensable family medicine. Be sure and get the genuine.

PLANTA TELLS HIS STORY

The Nanaimo Magistrate Says That He Was Beside Himself When He Fled.

He Explains a Portion of the Evidence Taken Before the Commissioners.

Magistrate Planta had finished eating breakfast and was sitting at a table with his feet resting on his knee and supporting his head. He looked pale and it was evident he had been crying. The door of his room opened and he listlessly turned his head. "Good morning," he said and paid no more attention. It was a Times man who entered and the place was the provincial police station. He handed Mr. Planta a clipping from a Seattle newspaper. The clipping had the terrifying headline "He abhors new-paper men." Mr. Planta, who is near-sighted, got on top of a chair, and he smiled. "Well, I don't abhor newspaper men," he said, "when they are the right sort. I did say in Seattle that I would not be interviewed. I thought it was the item that I embezzled ten thousand dollars' worth of government funds is nonsense. Of course you know that; there is little need of my contradicting it."

"What caused you to go over to the American side?" The smile died away from the face of the Nanaimo police magistrate, and he heaved a deep sigh. "I can hardly tell you. It was done on the impulse of the moment. Perhaps had I thought it over I would have acted differently. But I had no time to think. I was beside myself. I did not know what I was doing. If only a friend had been there to advise me."

Again Mr. Planta's head dropped and tears were in his eyes. He recovered himself, however, and he said: "The disrepute of the enquiry! And yet I am innocent and will be able to explain all. I was nervous, very nervous. I am physically unwell."

"You got away on a sloop, did you not?" The magistrate did not reply to this question, but instead said: "The Seattle papers were of some use anyway. I read in them that two steamers from Nanaimo and one from Victoria had been in chase after me. I did not think that the government would pay any attention to me and that made me think. I resolved to reconsider the position and had determined to return when Detective Hart of Seattle walked in. I told him to take a seat, and was only too glad to go along. I placed no objection in the way of my return. Mr. Hussey can tell you that."

The newspaper man told Mr. Planta that Mr. Hussey had already told him, and asked where he had intended going. "To Omatia, Neb.," was the reply. Mr. Planta continued: "I have some friends there. But then I did not give the matter second thought when I had made up my mind to come back."

"There are rumors that administrations have been misapplied by you?" "The administrations will all be properly wound up. You will find that everything is right there. You see I am in contempt of court by my action."

Mr. Planta was asked to explain the charges made against him. The Marvo case was mentioned.

"It is like this: Two men named Wanderer and Kravetski were arrested on a charge of stealing furniture from the cabin of a friend who had left town. The men had seen other people take goods away and thought they were on the way to the furniture of their friend. This is what they said in court. The furniture had been purchased by another man. This man had marked the chairs with his initials and they were found in the possession of Wanderer and Kravetski. They pleaded guilty. Wanderer and Kravetski had been talking with the owner, and he decided not to press the charge if \$30, the value of the goods, were refunded to him. The \$30 were handed over to Constable Stephenson. I did not get \$20 and I put up my check for \$35 out of charity, for the man had a good name and had acted more in ignorance than with any intent to commit wrong. I took a note without interest, for the money loaned. Was there any harm in that? I do not think so. In the Ben Knott and Jack Hampson cases I gave equally as good an answer to make. Perhaps I have administered the law more according to the spirit than the letter, but I believe that the course I have pursued is the only course that could without grave injustice be pursued in a place like Nanaimo or Wellington. I have tried to use moral suasion, and have found that it worked better than being too harsh. It was said that I should not have accepted bail in the Lobb murder case. Mr. Smith, the deputy attorney-general, differed from me, but I think the criminal code reads that bail after committed could not be granted. When I granted bail Mr. Lobb had not been committed, and, as you know, the jury afterwards acquitted him. The subject, anyway, is one that could be argued. This has nothing to do with the matter, but I gave you it as you requested."

"There is a charge against you that you consented to waive your salary as stipendiary magistrate for the court fees?" "That subject is sub judice, as they say in law, and I cannot speak. You see I would be giving you the information before I delivered it to the royal

The Great Muscle-Former. Johnston's The nutritious elements of Beef that make muscle, sinew, and give strength are supplied by JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. Largely used by ATHLETES when training.

commission. That would be contempt, and it is far from my intention to be in contempt of the commission. "About the appointment of the chief of police?" "That is the same."

"I can only give you the same answer. I can tell you that Mr. Harry Helmecken, M. P. P., has kindly consented to conduct my case. I do not know when I shall return to Nanaimo, but I feel sure that I will place myself in a different light when I am there from that in which I am now regarded."

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Tuesday's Daily. The Wanderers Association footballers defeated the Rugby club at a Rugby match on Saturday afternoon.

For using profane language John Boyle was this morning fined \$10 and \$2 costs added by Magistrate Macrae. The barrack defeated the Y. M. C. A. by five goals to one in a game of Association football on Saturday afternoon.

At the Caledonian grounds the Victoria college team defeated the second fifteen of the Victoria club by eight points to three. The match was well contested, and on the whole was a good exhibition of Rugby football.

It is understood that John Rosenfeld and the Southern Pacific have engaged steamships in the Orient to take the places of the lost steamships Montserrat and Keweenaw, and that they will arrive here in a few days. Their names are not known.

The annual inspection of the B. C. B. G. A. by Lieut-Colonel Peters, D. A. G. will take place the latter part of this month, and the local companies are hard at work preparing for it. They are brushing up their big gun and infantry drills in preparation for the inspection turn out, and the regular attendance of members at all times is urged.

John Knight, a well known machinist, has arrived here from San Francisco to take charge of that department of the Albion Iron Works. Mr. Knight lived here for several years, but has been away nine years, during which time he has been employed principally at San Francisco. He arrived on the City of Puebla yesterday afternoon, and has been busy ever since renewing old acquaintances. He notes many improvements and changes in the city, made during his absence.

Ex-Treasurer Clump, of Clallam county, Washington, under arrest at Port Angeles for a defalcation of perhaps two thousand dollars, made his escape on Friday and is by some supposed to be hiding on this side of the line. Every effort is being made to find him and the Clallam county officers have every hope of catching him. Chief Sheppard believes from the way the taxes were increased on some property he knows about that the treasurer collected more from non-resident property owners than their property was really assessed for. The matter is to be looked into.

John and Emma Greenhalgh, of Colwood, husband and wife, have not been getting along well together and separated last December. In the provincial police court this morning the wife charged the husband with the theft of a quantity of her wearing apparel. Magistrate Macrae heard the charge and gave the husband till Tuesday night at 5:30 to deliver to his wife the alleged stolen apparel, else he would pass judgment. Greenhalgh is being kept in the provincial station and will be driven to Colwood Tuesday morning and if he hands over the apparel he will receive his liberty. Failing the officer will bring him back for sentence by the court.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Vancouver Island Building Society was held at Sir William Wallace hall on Saturday night. The financial statements and the report of the board were received and adopted. J. M. Bear, G. A. Carlton, B. Carter, C. Booth, R. Erskine and F. Carne were elected directors by acclamation. Ben Williams was re-elected secretary, A. H. Maynard was chosen as treasurer and Beaumont Boggs and Ross Munro were chosen auditors. The seventy-ninth drawing for an appropriation followed, and the successful one was J. M. Reid, holder of share 88 A, entitling him to \$1000. Later the board of directors named C. D. Mason as solicitor and Mayor John Teague as valuator.

At the officers' meeting of the headquarters companies of the Garrison Artillery on Saturday night, Lieut-Colonel Prior presiding, the following committees were chosen: Band, Surgeon Hasell, Captain Flumerfelt and Lieutenant Munro; regimental and finances, Lieutenants Gregory, Sargison and Williams; mess, Lieutenant Pearce, Captain Flumerfelt and Lieutenant Gregory. The resignation of Captain W. Shears from the office of paymaster was accepted with regret. Thanks were expressed to Lieut. Gregory and Capt. Flumerfelt for gifts to the mess. Capt. Flumerfelt said he would give a prize for Morris tube shooting. There was some discussion regarding the annual inspection, and the end of

February was talked of as the best time. The Queen's birthday plans were also discussed. No action was taken.

When Henry Kessler and his family left here for San Francisco on the City of Puebla ten days ago, Mabel, the 15-year-old daughter of Ms. Kessler, was very sick and the friends who were at the boat to say farewell feared that she would not survive the trip. Their fears proved well grounded for the little girl died between Race Rocks light and the Cape. It is not believed that the sea trip in any way hastened her death, for she was very much reduced by a long and painful illness. In fact by advice of physicians she was being hurried to a warmer climate with the hope of saving her. The body was not buried at sea but was conveyed to San Francisco where it was interred. The news of the child's death was received by the deepest regret. The girl was in her fifteenth year.

From Monday's Daily. Ah Yuen was "run in" this afternoon charged with supplying liquor to Indians.

Fifteen dollars came into the city exchequer this morning. They were the fines of three drunken aborigines.

The At Home of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee hospital is to be held on the 7th of February, not the 17th, as stated last evening.

The Saanich Indians hold a potlatch Saturday, Feb. 9. There will be a five days' spree. The Nanaimo, Cowichan, Kuper Island and Victoria Indians will attend.

The cases of Humphrey, Barber and Jones, the latter charged with highway robbery and the two former as being abettors to the act, were remanded till Wednesday morning.

Canon Beaulands read a paper before the Natural History Society last night on "The Independence of Environment." The paper was very interesting and will probably be read again at a subsequent meeting.

A skating party went out to Colwood last night and enjoyed themselves until the small hours of the morning. Two buses took out the skaters. There were bonfires and refreshments and the garrison artillery band to play while the skaters glided along the ice. The Galpa brothers were the hosts of the evening.

Bishop Perrin is daily growing stronger. His attendance at church on Sunday was a source of pleasure to the large congregation gathered within the walls of Christ church. The sermon was preached by Canon Beaulands, the subject being "The Healing of Disease by the Will of Christ." Bishop Perrin gave the absolution.

Peebles & Glover, of No. 80 Douglas street, are prepared to buy any quantity of milk for making butter, which business they are about entering upon on a large scale. There is no other industry that stands in need of greater development, and it is to be hoped that farmers and others who have milk to dispose of will assist the enterprise of this new creamery company in every way possible.

A free and easy social was held by the Bricklayers and Masons' Union last night. A good time was spent. The following was the programme: Overture, Messrs. Brown and Ball; song, Mr. Doolley; song, G. Osbourne; song, G. Ayton; song, Spr. Spong; selection, Messrs. Ball and North; step dance, Messrs. Rainsbury and Rutty; whistling solo, Mr. A. H. Bryant; song, Mr. J. Pilling; step dance, Messrs. Rainsbury and Rutty; quartette, "The Boys" (who by the way acquitted themselves nobly); whistling solo, Mr. A. H. Bryant; song, Spr. Townsend; song, Mr. A. Williams; song, G. Llewellyn; song, Mr. McMin.

It would appear that the government has made a move towards compelling the Inland Construction Company to settle their liabilities, as the secretary of that company is now advertising for all outstanding accounts to be sent to the head office, 524-526 Cordova street, Vancouver, on or before the 15th of February, says the Kootenay Mail. This, of course, does not mean that the company's debts will be paid right away, but it is to be hoped that at least the workmen's wages will be paid as soon as possible. All creditors of the company, great or small, should not fail to send in their accounts before the 15th of February.

The British Columbia Benevolent society elected officers on Monday afternoon: President, George Doughty; vice-president, Allan Graham; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Mason (re-elected unanimously). Messrs. H. Mansell, T. J. Burnes, Capt. J. D. Warren, W. Walker, J. F. Fell, B. Boggs, Alexander Wilson, George Munro, William G. Stevenson, D. H. Ross, I. Dickinson and Richard Hall were named a relief committee to act during the coming year. The incorporation of the society, as suggested in the report of Secretary-Treasurer Mason, was discussed and decided upon. The relief of the poor was talked over, and the usual votes of thanks were passed to the retiring officers.

Wife (severely)—"I'd have you to know sir, that I always keep my temper. Husband (soothingly)—"Of course you do, my dear. Of course you do, and I wish to goodness you'd get rid of it."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Hon Mr. Davie Yesterday Replied to the Question of Mr. E. M. Johnson

He Recites the Contents of a Letter from the Attorney-General

Forty-First

The speaker took the clock. Prayers by the Macleod. The private bills committee of the House of Commons were presented. Mr. Williams presented J. M. Brown and of ruled out of order.

Mr. Semlin drew attention to the fact that there was a strange clerk's seat. He did not but he would like to know who would have the same. Hon. Mr. Davie explained that it was a stenographer to report a very important member would be denied a seat.

Mr. Kitchen on a question said that on Friday he had allowed to see the petition in the hands of the printer. Copies of the petition were distributed.

Hon. Mr. Davie said: Mr. E. M. Johnson's complaint is being pursued by myself in my official capacity of attorney, but by my using it for the purpose of taking advantage of a personal claim I hold, and for the purpose of gratifying my spite, he complains, moreover, of pursuing in the courts being made party to the possession of defence rights, party; that it is unjustly attacked, and he proposes to appoint a commission to inquire into the matter, which he shows have been practically taken out of the house itself, and into the hands of the court, and now in part the prayer of where he asks that these taken out of the hands of the court and dealt with by answers itself, for it is more than refer to the shows by his own petition joined as a party-defendant, and that he now taken out of the hands of the court by which they will be in due course and brought in, contrary to the usual administration of justice, of Mr. Johnson to these of the supreme court in the order was made by the motion originally lodged the order was made by the for the purpose of inquiring matters to which I shall refer hereafter, but let me read the order of 2nd December, 1890, Johnson is a party. (Mr. Johnson read the order.) That by a bench of judges consisting of three judges, but that in due course their litigation for the purpose of dealing with the right then before the court.

using me of using my purpose of gratifying ice, I should like to know single out this humble more than others were I think that all will acknowledge me, both friend and have plenty on my hands little time to waste, and it must appear to any one likely that a man in my position so entirely taken time to vent malicious spite. I shall also show that being any truth in it, my duty to open my eyes to the petitioner before the support purpose of refraining from giving particulars of possession which if I degrade the man I would but there might have been the admissibility of this hence it was that I refrain these things, and so it would evidence has never yet This trouble commenced in 1889, that is as far as between Captain McCallum Johnson is concerned. If an action were taken against Gray, John Gray and against Captain McCallum right to redeem certain in which had been previously them to Captain McCallum transferring this property were prepared by E. M. also carried out the entire. Their statement of claim I will not read this doc because the reply to this principally composed of do think that in only one I have to ask you to accept of my own as touching you. (Mr. Davie then ment of claim.) Now as was made through the dictation of Mr. Johnson, with time establishing in business in the city of Victoria which he drew the face of them an absolute money paid by Captain through in hands, and cash, \$2500 paid by cheque McCallum drew and handed son, making \$8000. Mr. the bills of sale of the

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Hon Mr. Davie Yesterday Afternoon Reported on the Petition of Mr. E. M. Johnson.

He Recites the Causes Which Lead Up to Johnson's Complaints.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by the Rev. P. McK. Macleod.

The private bill committee reported the Stave River Power company's bill complete with amendments. Received. Mr. Williams presented a petition from J. M. Browning and others. It was ruled out of order.

Mr. Semlin drew attention to the fact that there was a stranger at the law clerk's seat. He did not object to it, but he would like to know if other members would have the same privilege.

Hon. Mr. Davie explained that the stranger was a stenographer who was to report a very important debate. No member would be denied a similar privilege.

Mr. Kitchen on a question of privilege said that on Friday he had asked to be allowed to see the petition of E. M. Johnson. He was told then that it was in the hands of the printer, but so far he had not seen a printed copy.

Copies of the petition were shortly after distributed. Hon. Mr. Davie said: The subject of Mr. E. M. Johnson's complaint is that he is being pursued in the courts and is unjustly being made party to a suit for the purpose of defending rights to which he is no party; that it is unjust that he should be attacked, and he prays that this house appoint a commission to take these questions into consideration—these questions that he shows have been sub judice—and practically take them out of the hands of the court and into the hands of the house itself, and that this house deal with these matters as it sees fit.

Now in fact the prayer of this petitioner, where he asks that these proceedings be taken out of the hands of the usual tribunal and dealt with by a commission, answers itself, for it is needless to do more than refer to the fact that he shows by his own petition that he is joined as a party-defendant in these proceedings, and that he now asks to have them taken out of the hands of the tribunal by which they will be adjudicated on in due course and brought before this house, contrary to the usual course and administration of justice. The adding of Mr. Johnson to these proceedings in the supreme court in the case of Mr. Cooley was not my doing, although the order was made by the court upon a motion originally lodged by myself, but the order was made by the court itself for the purpose of inquiring into certain matters to which I shall have occasion to refer hereafter, but before doing so I must read the order of the court of the 22nd December, 1890.

Mr. Johnson is a party. (Mr. Davie here read the order.) That order was made by a bench of judges consisting of either two or three judges, but it would appear that in due course their lordships made Mr. E. M. Johnson a party to certain litigation for the purpose of ascertaining and dealing with the rights of parties then before the court. Now as to accusing me of using my high office for the purpose of gratifying personal malice, I should like to know why I should be put out this humble individual any more than others were I so inclined. I think that all will acknowledge who know me, both friend and foe, that I have plenty on my hands and have but little time to waste, and at the outset it must appear to any one that it is not likely that a man in my position, having his time so entirely taken up, would find time to vent malicious spleen on any one. I shall also show that so far from there being any truth in it, when it was my duty to open the prosecution against the petitioner before the supreme court, I purposely refrained from alluding to or giving particulars of things in my possession which if I had designed to degrade the man I would have launched, but there might have been objections to the admissibility of this evidence, and hence it was that I refrained from using these things, and so it was that a mass of evidence has never yet seen daylight. This trouble commenced as far back as 1883, that is as far as direct conflict between Captain McCallum and Mr. E. M. Johnson is concerned. In the year 1880 an action was commenced by James Gray, John Gray and Samuel Gray against Captain McCallum, claiming the right to redeem certain mining property which had been previously transferred by them to Captain McCallum. The deeds transferring this property to McCallum were prepared by E. M. Johnson, who also carried out the entire transaction. Their statement of claim is as follows: I will not read this document in full, because the reply to this petition will be principally composed of documents, and I think that in only one instance shall I have to ask you to accept any statement of my own as touching the case before you. (Mr. Davie then read the statement of claim.) Now as I say the sale was made through the direct instrumentality of Mr. Johnson, who was at that time established in business as a land agent in the city of Victoria. The documents which he drew up were on the face of them an absolute sale. The money paid by Captain McCallum went through his hands, and consisted of \$3800 cash, \$2500 paid by cheque that Captain McCallum drew and handed to Mr. Johnson, making \$6300. Mr. Johnson drew the bills of sale of the mining shares

and the stores at the mine, all in this sum of \$6000. In addition to drawing up the bills of sale he also drew up a receipt on every document, which was signed by James Gray on behalf of himself and his brothers. (Mr. Davie then read the document, which acknowledged the receipt of \$6000 in payment in full for the mining shares in the Ophir mining company and the stores then at the mine.) How upon this suit was brought in the supreme court, and in the course of it certain affidavits were required, Mr. Johnson swore that the sale was effected by Captain McCallum was not a sale, and he swore positively and unequivocally that it was not an absolute sale, but a mortgage only, and that it was so understood by all parties. There were a large number of documents introduced in this case. I think 137. I will refer to one. On 22nd April, 1890, Easter Monday, Captain McCallum wrote to Johnson, at that time, as he (Johnson) states, agent to McCallum. (Mr. Davie read the letter, which asked if it would not be advisable to send Samuel Gray by registered letter a duplicate of the certificate of sale of one-fifth share in the Ophir mine, and asking for copies of the certificate of sale, receipt for the \$6000, copy of the power of attorney authorizing James Gray to act for his brothers, and all vouchers connected with the matter.) Captain McCallum refers to the matter as an absolute sale. Why did not Johnson write back asking, "Why, what do you call a sale? Didn't you lend this man \$6000?" What did he write back? On the same day he wrote: "Replying to your letter of to-day, I see no reason for sending any communication to James Gray. I enclose certified copy of the power of attorney. As I say, that correspondence is clear enough; nothing in the mortgage; nor is there anything in the mortgage of the transaction that shows it, in the clearest way, to have been an absolute sale. It was agreed that James Gray should go up to the mine and that he should work there with his brother John. Anything they were to get into this in case things turned out well was to be from Captain McCallum. They went to work in this mine. On the 27th of April there was another letter written by Captain McCallum to Mr. Johnson, which was produced at the trial, and in this letter Captain McCallum stated: "It occurs to me that as James Gray has no longer any pecuniary interest in what are now the company's stores and is only in charge with these matters as it sees fit, he should write and let him know that he can get a cheque at any time if he wants it." This document was produced at the trial, but in the face of it, Mr. Johnson persisted in swearing that the distinct agreement was that this was only a mortgage, not a sale. Well now as further evidence of the later stage Captain McCallum found that year every dollar of money necessary for the purpose of opening up the mine—some seven or eight thousand dollars, if not more. It is wholly incompatible that he should find the whole of the money and prospect the mine for a year, but then he held sixteen-thirtieths of the whole mine, in addition to one-tenth, making nineteen-thirtieths. At all events he found the whole of the money, and letter after letter this produced at the trial showing one conclusion. The correspondence between James Gray and Captain McCallum showed in the clearest way that the captain was the absolute owner, and was so looked upon by all parties. Now when this was brought by James Gray in the names of the three Grays, James Gray went into court, and with Johnson swore in the face of an affidavit he made beforehand that this was a mortgage, not a sale. After the sale it was believed by Captain McCallum and E. M. Johnson that this was a very valuable property. The value was placed at \$30,000; in fact, one-tenth of the mine was sold upon that basis for \$3000 to a friend of Captain McCallum's in England. This excited the cupidity of all the parties, and it appears from a meeting which took place between the Grays, McCallum and others that Johnson said he could go to New York and sell the mine for \$250,000. Mr. Johnson himself owned one-tenth in this mine, which he had acquired by purchase from James Gray, but James Gray disputed the sale. He claimed that he had transferred it to Johnson by way of mortgage only. There was a dispute on that ground between James Gray and Johnson, the former claiming that it was only a loan of \$2000, and not a sale. James Gray commenced an action against Johnson before these proceedings began against McCallum to recover this one-tenth share. (Mr. Davie here read the affidavit of James Gray on this matter.) That is what he says on the 30th of April, 1890. He mentions the payment of \$2500 cash paid through the hands of Johnson. As I say, after the sale the mine was believed to be very rich. But it was not until Gray came down to Victoria after being up at the mine during the season of 1889 that active hostilities took place between James Gray and Johnson, in the course of which an affidavit was sworn by James Gray that in the month of July in that same year the petitioner, Johnson, went up to the Ophir bed rock mine in Kootenay and told James Gray that McCallum had succeeded in selling one-tenth of the mine for \$3000, or \$15,000. He went on to suggest to James Gray that he would try and get something out of McCallum. He suggested that it was a mortgage, not a sale. James Gray said: "How can we do that? We know perfectly well it was a sale, and Captain McCallum has treated us too well to play a dirty trick on him." That he refused to carry out Johnson's suggestions, as he did not recognize him as representing the other shareholders. Before Johnson left he told Gray of the sale of one-tenth of the mine for \$2000 and that negotiations were being carried on with other parties to sell the entire mine, who were inclined to offer \$30,000. He wanted him (James Gray) to go to Victoria with him, and promised that he would raise the money to pay McCallum. Captain McCallum had succeeded, as you have already heard, in selling one-tenth

of this mine to Mr. Jeffries, who lived in England, for some £3000. Mr. Jeffries sent out his son for the purpose of inspecting the property, and the son arrived after Johnson had been up there in the summer of 1890. Arthur Charles Jeffries, sr., was Captain McCallum's trustee, for Captain McCallum has a private income and Mr. Jeffries is a man of capital. A letter was produced in court to Captain McCallum from Mrs. Johnson, from which it appeared that the woman thought he had not held a good thing, and Mr. Jeffries said that he would put £3000 into it, as he could better afford to lose the money than Captain McCallum.

Mr. Jeffries sent out his son after Mr. Johnson had been up to the mine, and Mr. Arthur Charles Jeffries, jr., a perfect independent witness, was secured by James Gray. The latter told him that Johnson had come up to the mine shortly before and demanded a wash up of all the gold and that the result be handed to him. Gray said he refused to do that, as he had instructions, as Johnson only held one-tenth share. Johnson then proposed that Gray and his brothers should maintain that there was only a mortgage on their interests. Gray said he refused to do this, as he would do nothing wrong to Captain McCallum, who had been a good friend to Johnson and himself. Now this suit was proceeding to trial, this affidavit had been made, and E. M. Johnson and the Grays were at daggers drawn, as you can tell by the affidavits sworn, when suddenly in the midst of the litigation James Gray drops his suit against Johnson and he turned round on McCallum. From that time E. M. Johnson has had James Gray in his hands, and James Gray then declared that he would do nothing to help him to be falsehoods. Johnson dictates to McCallum what terms of settlement he would make; he tells McCallum it is necessary to recollect this: that unless he makes a settlement of the suit with Gray that Johnson would deluge this property with injunctions and law suits to ruin him. I may as well make reference to McCallum's affidavit. This is what he says: Johnson told him two or three days after James Gray and Johnson came to terms—I shall explain how they came to terms in a minute. He refers to a meeting of the shareholders held in Victoria on the 15th of May, 1890. At this meeting Mr. Eole, Mr. Hamblin, Mr. Crow Baker, Mr. Johnson and himself were present. An agreement was reached that James Gray immediately afterwards sold McCallum for the very thing he had claimed against Johnson. Johnson said everything could be arranged if McCallum would give Gray something. That Johnson would agree to McCallum's going to London to sell the property for £30,000, and if he could get £50,000 the balance would be his own; that he (Johnson) would agree to his having £1000 for expenses. If he would not agree to this he would have an injunction served on McCallum and a receiver appointed. I shall show how that threat was actually carried into execution. Now it is perfectly clear that some tremendous change must have taken place with James Gray in order to get him to change his position. As I say, from this date, 14th April, 1890, when he dropped his action against Johnson and commenced his action against McCallum, and Johnson roved in the same boat. Mr. Davie then read a letter dated 20th April, 1890, in which James Gray said: "I hope this will come to a head before that thief Johnson gets the whole of the mine. He said he had you under his control and had power to discharge the men and close down work, that this was if you are the owner." He has greatly discouraged me. However, I will get my hands on him sooner or later, and then the matter will be settled. * * * We shall be ready to clean up your friend arrives. I would keep a look out for Johnson, as he will have to make himself before long. Do not believe one word he says, as he is such a horrid liar."

Now whatever excuse James Gray can make in making the affidavit which he made in this case, he can find no excuse consistently with the story now told, for if he had any doubts as to the genuineness of the evidence of a witness, Mr. Frank Richards, throws a lurid light upon the reason which made Mr. Gray suddenly turn round. At this time the Grays were very hard up and wanted to get some money from Captain McCallum. They had an interest in some real estate on the Fraser river, but this was mortgaged to Johnson, and he claimed that this real estate was mortgaged to him for the purpose of holding him harmless from any assessments that might be levied on the one-fifth or one-tenth share in the mine which he had bought from James Gray. James Gray claimed that he had borrowed \$2000 from Johnson and that the mortgage was only for the purpose of securing his \$2000. James Gray wanted McCallum to lend him money on equity of redemption on this property on the Fraser river. Captain McCallum had become dissatisfied, and on the 5th of May he wrote a letter to the Grays refusing to have anything more to do with them. On the refusal of Captain McCallum to have anything more to do with them the Grays almost immediately placed themselves in the hands of Frank Richards, a real estate agent, with the object of borrowing money on the equity of redemption, in accordance with the title to the land Frank Richards found out that it was mortgaged to Johnson. He went to Johnson and approached him with a view to getting him to release the mortgage. In his evidence he said that in the early part of May the Grays came to him and wished him to negotiate a loan on some property on the Fraser river. He saw Johnson in consequence and wanted to get the property released. At Mr. Richards' request Johnson met the Grays at Mr. Richards'

office. Johnson refused to release the property, saying he held the mortgage as security against any assessments that might be made on the Ophir bed rock mine. Then Mr. Richards goes on to tell of conversations between the Grays and Johnson. Mr. Richards wished to get the mortgage on this property and raise money for the Grays, but the Grays and Johnson differed as to this loan or mortgage on the Fraser river property. Conversations took place as to the suit of James Gray against Johnson. Johnson said that Captain McCallum was not acting right, and he suggested that he was trying to do the Grays out of their property. Johnson explained that if they should take action against McCallum he would be able to give evidence in their favor. After that conversation the suit against Johnson was dropped and suit against McCallum was commenced. The facts are these: Johnson believed this to be a valuable property, worth three quarters of a million, and nineteen-thirtieths had been sold by the Grays to McCallum for \$9000; it is proved by James Gray, not only by his affidavits but by his statement to Jeffries, that Johnson went to these parties and urged them to claim that this transaction was a mortgage and not a sale. Document after document was produced at the trial to prove this, and it was not until the meeting in Richards' office that Johnson's counsel prevailed upon these men, and suit was brought accordingly.

What decision could a jury come to? Only one, which was that the evidence stated that this was a mortgage, not a sale, was untrue and perjury. At this trial there were certain questions asked Johnson relating to transactions in New Zealand. I am not going to refer to these questions now, or to the evidence obtained from New Zealand in regard to Johnson, beyond saying that he answered questions put to him in a certain way which from information obtained was known to be untruthful. Moreover, on the 23rd September James being examined in the suit of Johnson on a promissory note sworn that he sold out all his interests to McCallum. It is perfectly true that Mr. Justice Drake who tried the case finds a possibility of excuse for these falsehoods in dispositive purposes, and alliances and emities, but the prosecution for perjury was lodged and about to be tried and the court did not wish to prejudice the case against the defendants; but with me it was different. I had already believed that Johnson had committed with the rest of the witnesses, had committed willful and corrupt perjury on this trial, not only from his evidence but from a knowledge of other transactions in another country of which I had affidavit evidence, and I knew perfectly well that a counsel is naturally in favor of his own client. Besides it was necessary that this charge should come direct before the jury by order of the attorney-general, because evidence not admissible in the police court could be laid before the grand jury and the evidence from New Zealand came after a true bill had been found. I laid the case before one of the leading lawyers in British Columbia. I laid before him the affidavit from New Zealand and certain other evidence. Mr. Davie then read the evidence of one John Martin.

On 24th April, 1892, Mr. Martin swore that he met Captain McCallum, who was in a cab outside Johnson's office. Captain McCallum when asked if Mr. Martin had £1000 to spare, stating that he wanted it for one-tenth share in the Ophir bed rock mine, Johnson came out of his office and approached and Captain McCallum introduced him as his agent in the matter of the mine and said that Johnson would explain to him. After that McCallum drove away. Johnson asked him to buy the interest, and told him McCallum had more money sunk in it than he had got out of it. Johnson explained in the ordinary channels of justice, out of the hands of the court, within a week of the time when the house must dissolve and thus paralyze all the proceedings in the matter. He did not care for the personal attack upon James Gray into custody for perjury. Mr. Davie then quotes statutes justifying his action in the matter.

Mr. Davie asked if it was right that he should be attacked in the press after the matter in which he had conducted this case, when the alternative was to let the party escape justice altogether, or was it just to say that he had protected his office when he had laid the facts of the case before eminent legal authority and acted on his advice, not trusting himself in the matter. It had been said that he had endeavored to blacken Mr. Johnson's character. At that trial if he had wished to be vindictive or malicious he could have mentioned in opening the case all the facts in his possession, but he refrained, knowing there was a question as to the admissibility of the evidence, he did not do so. That evidence is still locked up in the vaults of the supreme court. In the evidence produced it was stated that E. M. Johnson kept the books of the company, or was supposed to do so. The books of account were produced for the purpose of showing that this transaction was a mortgage not a sale. There was entry which, if made at the time, would have been very cogent evidence that this was a mortgage transaction. It pertains to have been entered just when the Grays dropped their action against Johnson, being dated 19th April, 1889. This was produced before a meeting of those interested in the mine on 15th May but when they came to examine it the ink was not dry—it had been made that day or the day before—a matter of fact only four hours before the meeting. He would leave the purpose to them Johnson was cross-examined at the trial as to this affidavit in which he had said he kept the books. And he answered: "I had them in my possession, that is what I meant."

An hon. member—What was the result of the criminal proceedings? Mr. Davie—The result of the proceedings was the entrance of a nolle prosequi. The chief justice held it was necessary to produce the original writ of summons on which Gray vs. McCallum commenced, notice had been given to the Grays to produce it and they could not, or said they could not find it. The chief justice held there was nothing to do but enter a nolle prosequi. On this technicality the prosecution broke down. To go on to subsequent proceedings in this case Johnson had said on 15th May, 1890, that he would deluge this company with injunctions and law suits, and do all he could to ruin the company. On 24th September, 1890, there was a suit for an injunction to appoint a receiver and prevent McCallum sending away gold; on 27th June, 1890, another suit to prevent assessment being made. On the 1st September, 1890, there was an application to have a receiver appointed and there the matter rested ever since. Captain McCallum is unable through pending litigation to do anything with the mine. Captain McCallum up to the present time had received no accounts from Johnson. An order was made by Mr. Justice Drake on 17th March, 1894, that all the parties including McCallum should bring in their accounts. Instead of producing his accounts Johnson filed an affidavit evading the fulfillment of the order. On the 23rd January in the present year an order was made that if Johnson did not file his accounts he would be committed to prison, and then what took place? Why, this petition to the house. He understood that Johnson had another day or two, and the effect of the petition acted upon, would be to take things out of the ordinary channel when they were receiving investigation there. In these proceedings the firm with which he (Mr. Davie) was connected had nothing whatever to do in any way whatever. Johnson had another day or two in which to file his accounts in the supreme court, and should the house interfere he would be relieved of doing so. Johnson complains about having been made a party to a suit of Cooley re lease granted 10th June, 1892, without notice, and without his consent. Anyone might think that this lease of 10th June, 1892, was something with which Johnson was not connected. As a matter of fact the lease was granted to McCallum for a period of three years and the term being about to expire application was made to have it renewed. This is the truth there is in the statement that the attorney-general was the man who was trying to take Johnson's rights away.

Mr. Davie read the various orders in council of 5th April, 1888, 15th January, 1889, referring to the lease of the mining property showing that they were drawn up and signed in the usual way by the ordinary officers of the executive. Mr. Davie claimed to have shown the absurdity of withdrawing from the ordinary tribunals matters properly before them. He then referred to the Cooley vs. Fitzstubs case, which he said was an ordinary "jumping" suit. Captain Fitzstubs was the gold commissioner and officer who would grant and receive leases of the property. This property had been in litigation since 1880 and the terms of the lease had not been complied with, as it was technically in the hands of the court. Certain parties, John Gray, one Cooley, A. N. Ewart and others, all perfect strangers to him (the speaker) except John Gray, tried to jump this property and the matter was referred to the government. The law provides that in certain cases the commissioner may dispense with the work being done, which he did in this case as the matter was in court. This mine being under litigation it was impossible for Messrs. McCallum, Baker, Jeffries, etc., to get the work done and this action must be decided between the jumpers and the original lessees. In saying this he relied not on statements but on written documents perfectly authentic and accessible to everybody. If the house were to act on this petition it would take the matter out of the ordinary channels of justice, out of the hands of the court, within a week of the time when the house must dissolve and thus paralyze all the proceedings in the matter. He did not care for the personal attack upon James Gray into custody for perjury. Mr. Davie then quotes statutes justifying his action in the matter.

Mr. Davie thanked the house for the careful manner in which they had listened to his statement and resumed his seat. Mr. Helmcken wanted to know if the hon. gentleman who had presented the petition had endorsed it. He understood by rule 61 that when a member endorsed a petition he certified to the statements contained in it. The Speaker—He endorsed it. Mr. Helmcken knew that, but he would like to know if in doing so he certified to the statements it contained. However, he was about to move an amendment to the effect that no other action be taken in regard to the petition further than to reject it. The concluding prayer of Mr. Johnson's petition asked that all the papers in connection with the case be produced and that an inquiry be held. He could have obtained all the papers without making the statements contained in the petition. The attorney-general had conclusively shown that the petition referred to matters that had been adjudicated upon and others that were in litigation. He had on a previous occasion held that such matters should not be dealt with by the legislature. He therefore moved, seconded by Mr. Mutter, to the effect that the petition should not be received, as it referred to matters in litigation. Mr. Seward was not quite sure that the petition was in order, but in explanation of his action in presenting the petition he would say that it was the duty of every member who presented a petition to endorse it. Had the speaker ruled the petition out of order he would not have done so. The prayer of the petition showed that there was a grievance, and he thought that sufficient to hold an inquiry upon. He could not say whether the statements contained in the peti-

Continued on page 12.

Former... Agents of Beef... DID BEEF... S when training.

alked of as the best time... Monday, Jan. 28... Mr. Williams presented a petition... Mr. Semlin drew attention to the fact... Hon. Mr. Davie said: The subject of Mr. E. M. Johnson's complaint is that he is being pursued in the courts... Indians hold a potlatch... Humphrey, Barber and charged with highway... The speakers... The Galpina... The healing of Disease... Bishop Perrin... Over, of No. 80... The government... Columbia Benevolent... I'd have you to know...

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Victoria, Friday, February 1.

MONOPOLY'S FRIENDS.

The city councillors of Vancouver are alarmed, as well they may be, over Premier Davie's expressed determination to keep the public services of their city in the hands of private corporations, no matter how the public interests may be affected.

Moved by Ald. Wm. Brown and Bethune, that whereas a notice of motion has been given by the Hon. T. Davie that he proposed to amend the Vancouver charter by adding a clause which would practically have the effect of preventing the city of Vancouver constructing and maintaining water, gas or electric light works, street railways or tramways, without first having purchased from any company operating the above in the city, all their plant and works;

And whereas the city at present has the power granted by charter to construct and maintain the above works without first having purchased any existing companies' works;

And whereas the gas company at present operating in the city are operating under an act of the assembly passed in 1886, by which act they had a monopoly granted them for five years from 1885 and no longer;

And whereas the water works company incorporated in 1886 has sold all its works and plant to the city;

And whereas the street railway company have a contract at present with the city, which contract contains terms as to purchase of its property and plant;

And whereas under the powers vested in the city a by-law has been voted on to construct and maintain an electric light plant in the city, and a question has arisen whether the by-law received a sufficient number of votes to carry it under the provisions of the municipal act and city charter, and that question is still before the courts;

Be it resolved, That as the term of monopoly granted the gas company has expired, the water works company works have been purchased by the city, the street railway company is operating under an agreement with the city, and the citizens have voted on a by-law to authorize the construction of electric light works in the city, and the question whether that by-law has received a sufficient number of votes has still to be decided by the courts, the house of representatives be urged not to pass the proposed amendments into law.

And that a delegation be requested to proceed to Victoria and lay the matter before the Honorable Mr. Davie and the members of the house with the object of preserving the interests of the citizens.

There is no solid argument advanced, and none can be advanced, in support of the outrageous amendments to which the premier has given notice. They are simply a piece of the policy which he has always delighted to pursue, the favoring of private speculators at the expense of the community. We notice that Dr. Walkem, taking encouragement, perhaps, from his leader's action, proposes to saddle the city of Nanaimo with a similar disability in respect of water works.

If his amendment is adopted the city will be practically left helpless in the grasp of a company, whose extended powers will enable it to set the people at defiance. Legislation of this sort looks like a revival of the days of Charles II.

A SIGN OF DISTRESS.

It is rather pitiful to observe the state of obfuscation into which the poor old Colonist has been driven by the certain prospect of defeat which confronts its party in the Dominion. The small share of wits that it possessed has apparently been driven clean away, or it would not have mandered so ridiculously over the Manitoba school question this morning.

It is apparently laboring under the hallucination that Mr. Laurier has already attained to power and formed a government, since it asserts that upon him devolves the necessity of deciding whether the Manitoba minority shall be granted the relief they desire. In all kindness, therefore, we explain to our distressed neighbor that though there is every prospect of Mr. Laurier being at the head of the government of this Dominion within a few months he is not there yet, and has to decide nothing. The awkward dilemma concerns Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the peculiar political combination which the Colonist delights to worship. The privilege of conceding or denying the relief for which the Catholics ask is all their own—a fact which evidently gives them but small satisfaction. Even at the risk of causing a fresh outbreak on the part of our contemporary we repeat that their position is a most awkward one, from which they cannot escape without hurt, and it will not be surprising to find them seeking some small measure of relief by going to the country without settling the question. It is pretty certain that by doing so they will throw the burden on the shoulders of the Liberals. In the meantime, we advise the Colonist to keep cool and try to regain as firmly as it may its hold on the small measure of judgment it once possessed.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

tion were correct, but the substance of them was that the attorney-general had strained his powers. The speaker had perused the petition, and considered it one that should be read. The amendment, he thought, went too far, as it would bar them from calling for the papers in the case.

Mr. Semlin could not say whether the allegations contained in the petition were true, but judging from the remarks of the attorney-general there were two sides to the question. If there was any ground for the attorney-general's action, or had exceeded his powers, that might be just reason for an inquiry. It was only for these reasons that he would vote for the reception of the petition.

Mr. Kitchen would be very sorry to place himself on record as being opposed to an investigation into any grievance that had been laid before the house. He did not know Mr. Johnson; he did know the attorney-general. He thought the house should consent to the investigation. He would like to ask the attorney-general how Mr. Johnson could be made to defend a lease issued in 1892 when he left the company in 1891, when the partnership was dissolved.

Hon. Mr. Davie explained that the order dissolving the partnership did not deprive Johnson or any other member of the company from his interest in the property.

Mr. Williams could not vote for Mr. Helmecken's amendment, as the right to petition the legislature was a fundamental privilege, and the petition should be received, even if it was not acted upon. He did not believe in the legislature being made a court of law, but he would say that what the attorney-general had said did not count for anything. Neither the judge nor the jury who had tried the case had agreed with the attorney-general. The judge had committed Mr. Gray for perjury, but had not committed Mr. Johnson, showing that there was no reason to do so and that he did not consider him guilty. The attorney-general did not do his duty, as the case was ignominiously dropped after the country had been put to heavy expense for a commission in New Zealand. The petition should be received, but there was no need to grant the prayer.

Dr. Walkem could see no objection to the amendment. The opposition should not make a party question of this.

Mr. Sword—I am alone responsible for the presentation of the petition. It is not a party question.

The amendment was carried, there being a division, but several dissenting voices.

The house went into committee, Mr. Eberts in the chair, to consider the lieutenant-governor's message enclosing a bill to amend the assessment act. Hon. Mr. Turner explained that the bill empowered the government to tax mining property, and also deals with other matters in connection with the levying and collection of taxes.

The bill was reported to the house, the report was adopted and the bill was read a first time.

On consideration of the report on the companies act amendment bill, Hon. Mr. Turner moved to add the following as a new clause: "2. Any company incorporated under the companies act, 1890, may, by complying with the provisions herein contained, extend the operation of the company to any additional business of a similar nature to that provided for in articles of association, if such purpose or object come within any of the classes of subjects in respect of which companies may be formed under said companies act."

This is the clause that was struck out in committee. The opposition opposed the insertion of it, contending that it was dangerous to allow a company to extend the scope of their business.

The amendment was carried on a division of 12 to 11.

The speaker gave the following ruling: "A motion for the second reading of bill (No. 63) intitled an act for the better observance of Sunday, has been objected to by the hon. member for Cassiar, who urges that the bill is ultra vires of this legislature. The hon. member relies on section 91, sub-section (10), and section 92, subsection (10), B. N. A. act, and on rule 43 of the rules and orders of the house. I do not think that the bill impinges on the powers of the Dominion parliament, in so far as those powers relate to the ordinary business of navigation and shipping and to the ordinary traffic of railways, telegraphs, canals, etc., nor does it appear to be intended to interfere with trade and commerce, as it is provided that only the carriage of excursionists shall be prohibited on the Lord's Day. Ordinary traffic is expressly allowed, and as for section 2 of the bill, which prohibits Sunday trading, except the selling of drugs and medicines and other works of necessity and charity, it does not appear to be an alteration of the law of trade. In this connection attention is drawn to the fact that similar legislation has been enacted by the legislatures of other provinces, and have been allowed by the Dominion government. The powers of provincial legislatures are already too limited, and it is not desirable that a rule should emanate from this house that would further curtail privileges to legislate which have been claimed by and conceded to other provinces. Chap. 108, consolidated statutes, British Columbia, an act respecting the observance of Sunday, is further evidence that this province has successfully maintained since confederation the right which it possessed before

confederation to enact a Sunday law, D. W. Higgins, speaker.

Hon. Mr. Baker introduced a bill to amend the licenses act, the mineral act and placer mining act.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the provincial home act amendment bill, which embodies amendments proposed by legal gentlemen. Mr. Davie explained that he did not favor all the amendments. There was one very necessary clause, however, which provided for the probate of a will previously probated in some foreign country before property can be proved. Read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the fire insurance policy bill, making policies whatever issued uniform. Read a second time.

The house adjourned at 5.50.

Forty-second Day. Tuesday, Jan. 29. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

Mr. Sword rose to a question of privilege. The Colonist's reporter had evidently misunderstood what he said yesterday respecting the Johnson petition. It would appear from the Colonist report that he had not endorsed the petition until after the speaker had passed upon it. He wished it understood that he had not endorsed the Johnson petition, as far as he knew, had seen it.

The provincial home act amendment bill passed through committee and was finally passed.

The land registry act amendment bill passed through committee, several of the clauses suggested by legal gentlemen being struck out on motion of the attorney-general.

The house went into committee, Dr. Walkem in the chair, on the fire insurance policies bill. The sections reducing the amount of explosives that may be stored in buildings were struck out. The clause allowing companies to cancel a policy by registered letter was also struck out.

Mr. Helmecken moved to add the following as a new clause, and it was adopted: "Where the loss (if any) under any policy has, with the consent of the company, been made payable to some person or persons other than the assured, as mortgagee or mortgagees, such policy shall not be cancelled, altered or otherwise dealt with by the company upon the application of the assured, and in any case not without reasonable notice to the mortgagee or mortgagees. In cases where the loss under any policy is, with the consent of the company, made payable to a mortgagee or mortgagees, proof of loss under any such policy may be made by such mortgagee or mortgagees."

Hon. Col. Baker moved the second reading of the mineral act amendment bill, which was reported complete. One clause gave owners of claims the option of doing either \$100 assessment work or paying \$100 to the government. Another clause made the owner of a mine responsible for the \$5 mineral license, which there had been much difficulty in collecting.

Mr. Semlin moved the adjournment of the debate, the bill being just being laid before the house. The debate was adjourned.

Hon. Col. Baker moved the second reading of his license bill, which proposed to make the act apply to the east of the Cascades, as it does to the west. At present peddlers near the British Columbia northwest boundary evaded the law.

land enforced? The trouble was that there were not enough county court judges, the supreme court judges having to act in that capacity. A judge should not be looked upon as an ordinary servant, and told to go here, there and everywhere. A number of judges were required here, as the full and divisional courts were sitting most of the time.

Mr. Williams quoted figures which he contended showed that more supreme court business was done in Vancouver than in Victoria.

Mr. Helmecken—That is an old story. We have heard before that many of the writs issued in the supreme court at Vancouver should be county court actions and they were issued from the supreme court just to make a good showing.

The motion "that the committee rise" was defeated by a narrow majority and the bill was reported complete.

Hon. Mr. Martin moved the second reading of the bill to amend the land act. He explained the proposed amendments which he thought would commend themselves to the members of the house. The bill deals with the collection of land dues and interest on arrears, and provides that the deputy commissioner may settle disputes regarding lands.

Mr. Semlin said it seemed to be a question whether the province should raise a revenue from the lands or have them settled. If it was better to raise a revenue the bill was a good one, but he did not think it would tend to further settle the land.

Mr. Adams while he would support the bill, said it did not meet altogether with his views. There were many farm hands in the province who would like to take up land if they could do so with less trouble and expense.

Mr. Bryden would like to see a more liberal land policy. The bill was a step in the right direction, but it did not go far enough.

Mr. Forster did not think a man should be forced to remain on the land. Men who were working as mechanics, etc., should be allowed to take up land and improve it without being forced to give up their other employment and go on the land.

Mr. Smith thought changes should be made regarding the land laws. A man should be allowed to leave his claim without standing a chance of forfeiting it.

The bill was read a second time. The house adjourned at 5:05.

Forty-third Day. Wednesday, Jan. 30. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

Mr. Kidd moved for a return showing, 1st. The extent and boundaries of all timber leases granted to mill companies or other parties between the Sechelt and Gower point, Howe sound; the date or dates on which such were granted; the amounts paid and when paid on the same, and the amounts, if any, now due thereon. 2nd. Also the dates of application, with which plans of survey were submitted, for leases of timber limits, if any, in the said locality, the extent of the same and the date of the withdrawal thereof or the refusal to grant such leases. 3rd. Also a statement showing the pre-emption claims which have been recorded on areas included within such timber limits covered by lease or applied for and surveyed, and to whom such pre-emption records were granted. 4th. Also for all correspondence in respect to the connection with such leases, timber limits and pre-emption claims.

Motion agreed to. Mr. Eberts introduced a bill to amend the game act. Read a first time. Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill to amend the New Westminster city act amendment bill. During the discussion on the clauses referring to exemptions Dr. Walkem asked if the Sisters' hospitals were exempt from taxation. If they were not he thought they should be.

The regular notice not having been given, further consideration of the bill was deferred.

The Nanaimo city official map bill passed through the final stages.

Mr. Helmecken moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Stave Power company. The bill allowed the company to use the waters of the river for electrical and other purposes and to operate tram lines. One of the purposes was to manufacture paper. The company would not be able to interfere with any tramway company operating within a radius of fifty miles.

Mr. Semlin did not think any one would object to the construction of a paper mill, but they asked for more. They asked to supply power within a radius of fifty miles. To judge from the petitions against the bill, it would seem that the companies now operating had an exclusive privilege. The company now applying for incorporation would no doubt think that they also had an exclusive privilege. He objected to any company having such an exclusive privilege.

Hon. Col. Baker said it would be out of the question to give the company an exclusive privilege.

Mr. Helmecken said the company did not want an exclusive privilege.

Mr. Williams moved the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr. Davie said a clause had been inserted in the bill to safeguard the interests of the companies now operating.

Mr. Sword said he had received permission from the promoters of the bill to insert a clause stating distinctly that no exclusive right was to be enjoyed by the company.

The motion to adjourn the debate was withdrawn.

Mr. Kitchen said the bill did not ask for exclusive privileges, but when cities wanted to construct similar works the attorney-general inserted a clause preventing cities from engaging in such undertakings. He did not, however, object to the second reading.

The bill was read a second time. The house adjourned at 5.30.

Tobacco Culture. An Okanagan Farmer Advocates the Growing of the "Weed."

Lewis Holman, in the Midway Advance, advocates the cultivation of tobacco in the Okanagan valley. He says: As regards soil, there are two kinds in the valley especially adapted to the growing of tobacco: 1st, sandy loam; 2nd, light or dark clay. The first, which is changed yearly, as new land produces a plant which matures a week or two earlier than on the clay soils; the leaf is apt to be light in color, elastic and silky, and makes very good binders, averaging from 10 cents to \$2 a pound, and produces from 900 to 1300 pounds per acre. The light or dark clay soil, on which timber has grown; when well drained and cultivated, produces the finest quality of tobacco. The leaf is larger, darker, soft and silky, and rich in gum or finish, making good wrappers, and bringing from 25 cents to \$10 a pound, and produces from 1200 to 1800 pounds per acre.

FRUIT GROWERS IN

Annual Convention of the Fruit Growers Association of the Province of British Columbia. Opened To-Day.

Most of the Morning Spent Devoted to Spray Kill Pests.

From Tuesday's Report. The annual convention of the fruit growers of the province opened at the board of agriculture on the morning of the 29th inst. The majority of those present were from Victoria and the general assembly room was arranged. About the head were potted plants and the room was filled with those who showed samples of fruit were Thomas G. East, C. Stickey of Wharrock, E. Okanagan Mission, N. Butts, Wells of Chilliwack. The chairman of the convention was Mr. J. B. Anderson, and a very interesting exhibition of the products of the Fruit Preserving Company. Among those present were Macgowan of Vancouver, J. B. Anderson, D. C. B. Beaton, Major P. J. Hadwin of Dunce, Ohlson, Major Nicholls, W. M. Okell, Mr. Erb, George S. Somers, Mr. Todd of Rev. Mr. Bryant, Sanitich, J. B. Anderson called in order in the absence of P. Land and Vice-President. He said he had not prepared for the kind. He said that it grieved that there was no attendance, particularly from land. He read a letter from Sargeant, secretary of the board of horticulture, dead meetings of that body and Fruit Growers' Association which have already been the chairman also read a letter J. Fletcher, entomologist at Ottawa, enclosing "Entomology, and provincial province in June of this year. J. B. Anderson added that in the service of the people of the British Columbia and that he was able to make many observations while here. He requested information of connected with the department chairman announced that the paper enclosed later in the chairman also read a letter J. Craig, horticulturist, of closing a list of data secured with a series of observations. Secretary Macgowan presented report and with it the financial statement.

Nov. 30.—By balance forward government grants. Membership fees. To printing, advertisements, paid stenographer, paid expressages, paid exhibition committee, paid for cuts, paid expenses Spokane convention, paid Canadian Horticulturist, paid postage cards, paid secretary's salary, balance.

DEBIT. A committee was appointed to account and report on the accounts of the present convention. G. W. Henry of Hatzie following report on exhibit.

I was called upon by the autumn to visit the following for the purpose of naming the letters of fruit and also to act as a judge of the quality of the fruit. I have come to the conclusion from the samples I have grown at Kelowna that the climate and soil of this valley is especially adapted to the growing and successful curing of first quality tobacco; and the fact that I have been offered from 25 cents to 35 cents per pound for all my last year's crop, delivered at the wharf, Kelowna, speaks for itself.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Gen. Morrison, Vreeland.

When Betty was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had a colic, she gave them Castoria.

Leave Doubtful Seeds Alone. The best are easy to get and cost no more. Ask your dealer for FERRY'S SEEDS. Always the best. Known everywhere. Ferry's Seed Book. Annual for 1895 tells you what, how, and when to plant. Sent Free. Get It. Address: D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

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Annual Convention of the Horticulturalists of the Province Opened To-Day.

Most of the Morning Session Was Devoted to Spraying to Kill Pests.

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Table with financial data: Nov. 30--By balance forward... \$154 80; Government grant... 44 00; Membership fees... 44 00; Total... \$198 80.

A committee was appointed to audit the accounts and report at the next session of the present convention.

G. W. Henry of Hatzic then made the following report on exhibitions:

I was called upon by the association last autumn to visit the following exhibitions, for the purpose of naming the different varieties of fruit and also to act in the capacity of judge thereon.

Another improvement is noticeable in the better class of fruits we find on the show tables. It used to be only the great large apples, regardless of quality...

Mr. Henry said that the cherry was a very profitable fruit and it was to be hoped that they could grow the fruit profitably. The Windsor was a good

variety and a good shipper, as was the Royal Anne. He blamed the frost for gumming. They could hardly grow a cherry tree too low up country...

Mr. Cunningham said he had not sent for the Windsor on account of the black knot. The Royal Anne and Black Republican shipped very well indeed.

Messrs. Layritz and Ohlson opposed too much pruning and the former believed they should cultivate the land.

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Mr. Palmer replied that they could with safety scrape off the old bark. Mr. Renouf said he had seen some trees scraped down very close here but it had done no harm.

Mr. Renouf said that the application of a good strong solution of lye made scraping unnecessary. It took the bark and moss off. He applied it with a broom, and when the buds were in the dormant state.

Mr. Renouf said that he knew of a case of a couple of trees that had been rendered free of pests by spraying with a solution of bi-chloride of mercury in the proportion of one to a thousand.

Mr. Layritz did not think the sprays were always strong enough. That he had been experimenting in connection with the official formulas here in British Columbia.

Mr. Cunningham said that they were getting very close to the danger line, and should guard that they did not stray there. He agreed with Mr. Wells that it was unnecessary to go to the necessity of scraping the bark.

Mr. Sere was in favor of the use of spray on the bark, but would use a pump and not a broom. He always applied the spray when the buds were dormant.

Mr. Palmer read the report on the results of spraying conducted by Mr. Craig in Ontario. He gave figures to show the advantage of sprayed fruit in the market, the increased production per acre and the improved quality of the fruit.

Mr. Kipp submitted a series of formulas for the destruction of insects such as the twig-borer, woolly aphis, green aphid, San Jose scale and codlin moth. They would have to get rid of these insects or go out of the business.

Mr. Cunningham said that he believed that the formulas should be referred to the board of horticulture to be properly tested.

Mr. Anderson said he did not believe they had a single case of codlin moth in British Columbia.

Mr. Baker said that thousands of boxes of apples affected with codlin moth had been brought here and not a single case existed here, and he did not believe the inspectors should be hard on him.

He argued for the use of lime for the killing of pests, and said that few British Columbia fruit growers knew how to pack fruit. It was a most important matter, too. He promised to join the society, and to give any information he possibly could to growers.

The secretary then read the following letter: Hazelme, B. C. January 24th, 1895.

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Official map bill pas- sages. The bill moved the second read- ing to incorporate the Stave

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A SPLENDID TRIUMPH.

The Great Liberal Meeting in Montreal a Grand Success in Every Way.

An Ovation for Hon. Mr. Laurier—Large Number Unable to Get Into the Hall.

The Liberal Leader's Exposition of the Liberal Policy Well Received.

Montreal, Jan. 23.—The Liberal gospel of freedom was preached in Montreal last night by those men who know how to preach it; and the one element which was lacking in the great company that heard the message was that frost which, if there is any skill in correspondents left, has attended Cabinet Ministers on their recent pilgrimages. To begin with, the meeting was a large one. The audience was limited only by the capacity of the hall, it might have been larger than it was had not a wise forethought dictated the locking of the doors when the seats had been filled. Those enjoying the right of private entry were in place, for the most part before the doors were opened to the general public. That interesting function was performed at a quarter past seven o'clock; with some difficulty, as the crowd about the entrance was enormous. All the seats that remained in the body of the hall were filled within five minutes. Then the doors were locked again and the hundreds who remained outside were doomed to a disappointment which would have been aggravated had they known how keenly those who had the luck to find a place inside were to enjoy themselves. The gallery, which had been reserved for ladies filled slowly, but upon the arrival of Madame Laurier and her friends that end of the hall was furnished with decoration as effective even as those trophies of Union Jacks and appropriate mottoes which the committee had hung on the walls of the platform end.

Long before eight o'clock, the advertised hour for the meeting, had struck, a stream of pedestrians poured steadily along St. Catherine street and surged round the corner of Peel. Every car both east and west was black with eager and expectant auditors who were in most cases doomed to disappointment. Even at that early hour Cypress street was simply besieged. The doors were closed to the big hall and a little later a crowd of new arrivals to be permitted to stand in the smallest portion of the corridor were ruthlessly unheeded. Then the crowd surged into the Windsor and by a quarter past eight the vast rotunda was practically jammed and a little later the blue haze of innumerable cigars and the clatter of a thousand tongues astonished the guests of Montreal's palatial hostelry. It was a well-dressed, well-behaved, good-natured crowd, evidently composed of Montreal's best citizens. They were a trifle disappointed, it is true, at losing an opportunity to hear Canada's most famous living orator; but they never forgot to be courteous. They tried every method of getting into the hall and met their inevitable rebuffs with perfect complacency. They swarmed into the bar and tried to get in that way and returned placidly when they found it no use. They crowded into the drug store and were turned down religiously. Then they sought the elevator and went up to the sixth floor and walked down and bore the fact that the door was guarded with a delicious resignation. When they bucked the courteous policeman on the main staircase and returned with a chastened smile on their countenances. Then they gave it up and turned their attention to the rest of their companions in misfortune and seemed to enjoy themselves just as well as if they had been sweltering in the choking atmosphere of the hall. Indeed there was enough of interest in the spacious rotunda to absorb the attention of any man anxious to learn the political bent of the city. Gathered in groups were the leading politicians, commercial men, bankers, railroad men and clergymen of Montreal and to sit from one group to the next was to hear a short and succinct resume of the situation. Many men put the evening in that way and they seemed to enjoy themselves too. At all events they got a very good idea of what the trend of popular opinion was and to the astonishment of many of the orthodox Conservatives, they heard some very heterodox opinions from men popularly supposed to be pillars of the party. Any one who mingled in the representative crowd that thronged the Windsor rotunda last night could not have failed to be struck by one thing, and that was the studiously suppressed eagerness to hear the platform of the Liberal party and evident desire to endorse it if possible. It is said that Mr. Richard Crocker predicted the defeat of Tammany six months before it occurred, simply listening to the drift of popular opinion, as evidenced by the conversation of the crowd in public places. A man of far less political astuteness could have emulated his example had he gone from group to group in the Windsor last night. It would not have taken spectacles to read the handwriting on the walls.

G. W. Stephens, Jr., president of the Liberal Club, in opening the meeting said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I desire that the first word which falls from my lips this evening should be one of gratitude to this vast assembly, and for the ovation that has been given to the distinguished gentleman who has come all the way from Ontario, and the chief of the Liberal party (Applause). As president of the Liberal Club of Montreal it

is my privilege to state in opening this meeting as briefly as the circumstances permit the causes which promoted its realization, and its purpose. The time is fast approaching when the electorate of the Dominion will be called upon to pause and consider whether the promises made to the people of Canada by the present administration have been faithfully kept, to pause and consider into whose hands the mandate of the people should be intrusted, by casting their votes for the party in whose pledges are the sincerity of men who have the best interests of the country at heart. My position as a young man in the community forbids that I should attempt to advise those who by years of experience possess words which I cannot command. To the young men of to-day, and the young women also, who take a greater part in history than we are inclined to give them credit for, I may say that if they would work for their country's highest good they should recognize and honor the birthright of Canadians. (Applause.) We have a country of great wealth and natural resources only limited by the measure of its development by us. They should take care not to allow bigotry and race prejudice to darken the horizon of their purpose. The Liberal party stood for the unification of all under the folds of the Union Jack which had floated over Great Britain and brought her success. (Cheers.) The Liberal party stood also for a more liberal distribution of the produce of the land, so that it would be easier for the poor man to reap the fruits of his labor, and to keep the walls of his monopoly, while the laboring men were starving. The present tariff made a few men kings and a nation slaves. (Applause.) I have much pleasure in asking Mr. Laurier to address you."



MR. LAURIER'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Laurier then rose, and his appearance was the signal for an immense outburst of applause. Handkerchiefs were waved in all parts of the hall, and it was some minutes before the Liberal chieftain could make himself heard. At length, after the applause had ceased, he spoke as follows:

Is this Montreal? Is this the great Conservative Protectionist city of Canada? Why, sir, well might I put the question, well might I express a doubt, for, looking at the sea of upturned faces, listening to the clamors and plaudits of this great audience, feeling the warmth of the greeting extended to one who is known to be neither a Conservative or a Protectionist, I might well imagine that I was now standing, not in the city of Montreal, but in old Scotland—in Liberal and Free Trade Scotland. But this is Montreal, and I do not forget, for one instant, that for the last eighteen years, as often as the people have been called to cast their ballots, the electors of Montreal have thrown in their lot, by overwhelming majorities, with the powers that be—with a Conservative government and the policy of that government, and let me speak frankly with the commercial policy of that government—Protection. Now, I am free to admit that the people of Montreal may perhaps have been carried away for some time by seductive promises of protection; but if you will allow me to speak my own mind, I would say that far more than the seductive promises of protection, the one thing which made the people of Montreal adhere to the policy of the government was the prestige of the eminent statesman, Sir John Macdonald, with whose fortunes the fortune of the Conservative party was so long associated. Sir John Macdonald occupied a position from the day he took power in 1879 to the moment of his death very much akin to that held by Lord Palmerston in the last ministry. At that time it was said in England that so long as "Old Pean," as he was called, would live, so long would his policy remain and so those questions of reform, which were then ripe for discussion, would have to be

KEPT IN ABEYANCE.

And it is a matter of familiar history to all of us that within a very short time after the death of Lord Palmerston, the government of which he had been the head, and the policy of which he had been the expression, were crumbling to pieces. Now, let me tell you this. I would not break the heart of any Conservative present, I would not be offensive to those unbending Tories who imagine that they have been appointed by Divine right to govern this, and, perhaps, all countries. But, I submit to the judgment of friends and foe that English history is to-day being repeated in Canada. It is only three years since we laid Sir John Macdonald in his grave, and already what do we see? Perhaps I may be justified in saying—though I will not use such a crushing expression—that the policy of Sir John Macdonald is passing away; but I submit to friends and foe that already there is a marked falling off in the ranks of the Conservative party. I submit that you can hear and see the

dislocation of the heterogeneous elements which the dexterous hand of a master had moulded together as a compact body; and already the policy which had no glamor in the days of Sir John has no glamor now that it is no longer seen through the personality of that eminent statesman. How is it with this audience, I want to know. You are not all Liberals, I am sure. I cannot expect that all the faces I see before me are the faces of Liberals. I see many Liberals, for though I do not know them I could point them out. I could point out men who have been Conservatives for a long time, perhaps for the last eighteen years, and why I know they are Conservatives is because their faces do not bear the joyful expression that they did in the time of Sir John Macdonald. There are Conservatives in this audience, there are Ministerialists; there are Conservatives who perhaps are no longer Ministerialists. There may be some present who adhere to the outset to the policy of protection, but who remember that in the opinion of many, in the very language of those who preached that policy, it was to be temporary, and not permanent, and who believe it has passed its appointed time and that now the time has come for a change. There may be others who were believers at the outset, but have had their faith rudely shaken by experience. There may be some, believers then, and who are believers yet, but who, shocked and alarmed by the revelations of corruption and malfeasance in office, which are constantly being made, have now come to the conclusion that the duty of the hour demands that the prompt and salutary justice should be meted out to the men who, recant to their promises, have left offenders unpunished, and from whom it would be folly to expect the best.

ADDRESS OF ANY WRONGS.

Before all men, I am here to present the policy of the Liberal party. Rather, I will not say that I am here to present the policy of the Liberal party, because that policy is well-known, but I am here to defend and advocate the policy of the Liberal party. In this city of Montreal, above all other places, it has been the joke—the old, but stale in which Conservative orators and editors have found an unending source of enjoyment—to say that the Liberal party have no programme and no policy. It is an old, stale joke, as pointless as it is old and stale. Why, the policy of the Liberal party has been declared in the solemn convention which sat in Ottawa in June, 1885, and which has been printed in the Montreal Gazette. And the Liberal party then determined what its policy would be not only on immediate questions, but upon all those questions which even remotely would affect the Canadian people. That policy is outlined in the preamble of the programme and in the plaudits of the following subjects:

- First, condemnation of the fiscal policy of the Conservative government together with their declaration of the policy of the Liberal party on the same subject.
- Second, reciprocity of trade with our neighbors.
- Third, repression of corruption and malfeasance in office.
- Fourth, economy in the administration of public affairs.
- Fifth, the right and duty of parliament to investigate all corruption and malfeasance in office.
- Sixth, the selling of public lands to actual settlers and not to speculators.
- Seventh, the franchise—the equitable distribution of parliamentary representation.
- Eighth, temperance.

This is the whole programme of the Liberal party. It would be impossible, in defence of my disposal, to go over this whole subject minutely or even generally; but above all those questions there is one which is of the utmost importance. That is the trade policy. Upon that question, I need not tell you that I stand in the very antipodes of the Conservative party. The Conservative party believe in protection. The Liberal party believe in free trade on broad lines such as exist in Great Britain, and their immediate object is a revenue tariff—a tariff which will determine the policy which will levy no duties except for the purposes of revenue; a tariff which will neither hurt nor favor any class to the prejudice or favor of anybody; a tariff whose aim and purpose will be to derive the maximum benefit from the minimum taxation. Now, I have spoken frankly. As I told you a moment ago, I do not forget that I am speaking here in Montreal. I do not forget that Montreal has been a protectionist city, but I would not be worthy the position I occupy in the ranks of the Liberal party if I were in the city of Montreal to hold any language different to that which I have been accustomed to speak in the rural parts of our community. (Applause.) As I stood among the farmers and settlers of Manitoba, so I stand to-day upon the platform of the Liberal party, so I stand here upon the platform which was recorded upon that very question, and which is plainly set forth in the resolution adopted by the convention of which I speak a moment ago. The resolution reads as follows:

"We, the Liberal party of Canada in convention assembled, declare: "That the custom's tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service; "That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and which it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency, wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations. "It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property; "It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few; "It has checked immigration;

"It has caused great loss of population; "It has impeded commerce; "It has discriminated against Great Britain.

"In these and in many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force. "That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people. "To that end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government. "That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or bear as lightly as possible, upon the necessities of life, and should be arranged so as to promote free trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

"We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy. "The issue between the two political parties upon this question is now clearly defined. The government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection. "We denounce the system of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the benefit of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors. This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the people.

ELECTORS OF CANADA.

Now, perhaps I may be told: Oh, Montreal is not the place to attack protection. Perhaps if there should be here some enthusiastic, or zealous protectionist, he may say: Do you not know that protection has done wonders for Montreal? Do you not know that during the past decade, from 1881 to 1891, under a protectionist regime, the population of Montreal has increased 39 per cent? Yes, I know that. I read it only the day before yesterday in the Montreal Gazette. Do you not know that the population of Montreal was 150,000 in 1881 and is now 215,000, and an increase of 39 per cent? I know all that. I do not at all forget it, but I would like to reply to any one who uses this language that if that increase in the population of Montreal is to be claimed as the benefit of protection, protection has wrought a very different result in the country at large. The increase of population in the country at large has not been 39 per cent, as in Montreal, nor 30 per cent, nor 25, nor 20, nor even 15 per cent. The total increase of population has been only 11 per cent, while in the previous decade it was 17 per cent. I would ask any man who claims that protection has done wonders for Montreal, if it is protection which developed the population of this city—if you believe that protection increased the population of Montreal 39 per cent, you must admit that on the other hand it has had the effect of diminishing the rate of increase in the country at large. Do you believe, if the result of protection be to develop the cities and to depopulate the country, that such a system is desirable even for the cities? Do you believe, if the result of protection be to depopulate the cities and at the same time to impoverish the country, that the prosperity of the cities can be of very long duration? Cities cannot thrive by themselves; cities can thrive only when

THE COUNTRY THRIVES.

I grant you for a time perhaps if the country does not thrive the cities may prosper; but, in the long run, if the country does not thrive the cities must decay as well. In the face of such a result, to pretend that it would be for the benefit of Montreal to keep the policy of protection, which has had the effect of decreasing the rate of increase in the country at large, would be simply to repeat the operation of the old woman who had a hen which laid a golden egg every morning, but who killed the hen and so lost the source of her wealth. There is only one sound, profitable, desirable, patriotic system—it is that which can be conducive to the prosperity—not of one class or section, not only of the cities—but of all classes, of the cities and the country at large; and, judged by that test, the policy of the government stands condemned.

Let me now examine this proposition a little further. We all agree that Montreal is the great commercial metropolis of Canada. No one can dispute that; and I am glad to see here, in this great metropolis, so many of our friends from Ontario. I am glad to see here, first and foremost, my old friend, Sir Oliver Mowat—the veteran of veterans (loud cheers); one who has fought all his life against monopolies, trusts and combines. I am glad to see here also my friend, Mr. Paterson—a manufacturer, and one of the most eloquent of men. (Cheers.) I am glad to see my friend, Mr. Edgar, who has always stood up in the cause of freedom. (Applause.) And last, though not least, I am delighted to greet my friend, Mr. James Sutherland—the shepherd of our flock. They represent here the great province of Ontario, and I am sure they will all agree that the title must be conceded to Montreal of being the great metropolis of Canada. In the next place I will state this, and it is perhaps a statement to which NO ONE WILL TAKE EXCEPTION, that Montreal has no interests which are distinct and separate from the rest of the country. The interests of the country are the interests of Montreal, and the interests of Montreal are those of the country at large. (Renewed applause.)

In the next place I will assert that, so far as Canada is concerned, leaving aside the city of Montreal—separating, if it were possible, Montreal from the rest of the country—the system of protection has been the bane and curse of Canada. The bane and curse of Canada, I repeat. Now there is an easy way to decide this. In a young country like Canada the increase of population is the test of its prosperity. We have millions of acres of land, to which we invite the population of the whole world. We have not been satisfied with a normal increase of population, but have been making efforts to bring population from abroad; and for the last twenty years—ever since confederation has existed—we have lavished hundreds of thousands of dollars every year in order to bring emigrants in from abroad. We have stationed agents in all the great cities of Europe and flooded every market place and fair with books, pamphlets and reports showing the advantages of Canada. In 1878 the Conservative party, not satisfied with the progress which had been made, adopted the policy of protection. Upon what ground? Upon the ground that it would give labor to every one born in Canada and to the thousands who would come in from abroad. That was the object. But when the census came out in 1891 what was the result? It showed that whereas from 1871 to 1881, a period of great commercial depression, our population had increased by 17 per cent, yet under the system of protection from 1881 to 1891 the rate of increase was reduced to 11 per cent. More than that, the records show that the increase of

POPULATION IN CANADA.

was about half a million souls, and yet during those ten years, from 1881 to 1891, we had brought into the country, according to the records of the department of agriculture at Ottawa, no less than 800,000 emigrants, who had landed at Quebec and Montreal to settle upon our waste lands. The census returns showed that our population had not increased to the extent of that 800,000, but only a little over half a million, so that we have lost the whole natural increase of Canada, besides 200,000 or 300,000 strangers we had brought into the country. Was there ever such a record. We read in the Good Book that the avenging angel was once sent to slay the first born of a wicked people, but our census returns show that the whole progeny of our race was slain—that the whole natural increase of the population was swept away. Under such circumstances is there a man who will not say that, in a country which has so many advantages to offer to emigrants, protection has been a bane and a curse? I will go further. I will take the proposition and look at it from the point of view of Montreal alone. I said a moment ago that the interests of Montreal are the interests of Canada. They cannot be set apart. What conduces to the prosperity of one must conduce to the prosperity of another; and if a protective tariff has not conducted to the prosperity of Canada I have no hesitation in saying that it cannot contribute to the development of Montreal. That proposition is well borne out by the facts. What was the population of Montreal in 1881? It was 155,237, and in 1891 it was 215,450, or an increase of 39 per cent. So far so good. I want to discuss this question fairly, and in order to put it

SQUARELY BEFORE YOU,

and bring it home to the judgment of every one, I will give you what the population of Montreal was in 1871 and what it reached in 1881. In 1871 it was 107,225; in 1881 it had increased to a little more than 165,000, but for the purpose of comparison we must deduct 15,000 increase caused by the addition to the boundaries of the city. So that the increase in the population of Montreal was from 107,225 in 1871 to 140,747 in 1881, or 31 per cent, whereas in the following decade it was 39 per cent. Any protectionist may tell me, "here is the justification of protection, here is the vindication of our policy—that the greater rate of increase was due to the development of commerce, through the large manufacturing establishments which were treated and maintained by protection." That reason, however, is not borne out by the facts. It would be true if the population of workmen in Montreal employed in manufactures had progressed in the same proportion as the total population of the city itself. But such is not the case. And perhaps I may astonish a good many here when I tell them that the development of the working population has not been in the same ratio as the development of the whole city. Here are the figures, and those figures I find in a very good book, the report of the Montreal board of trade, published in 1892, the semi-annual report; and this report, I may say in passing, was printed in the Montreal Gazette, which, I am sure, ought to give it a certificate of orthodoxy in the hands of sound, orthodox protectionists themselves. The figures are to be found in a table inserted at page 91. In 1871 there were manufactures in the city of Montreal, and in these factories workmen were employed. That was ten years before the national policy. What was the number of men employed in 1871 in the manufactures of Montreal? It was 21,577. In 1881 that number increased to 33,355, an increase of 11,538, or 53 per cent. That was

UNDER A REVENUE TARIFF.

What are the figures under protection? In 1881, just after the inauguration of the national policy, the number of men employed in the manufactures of Montreal was 33,355, and in 1891 it had increased to 38,502, an increase of 5,207, or an increase of 16 per cent. Thus under protection there was an increase of 16 per cent, as compared with an increase of 53 per cent under a revenue tariff. Here is a demonstration as incontrovertible as possible that the increase in the population of Montreal is not due to the development of manufacturing establishments in that city. But that is not all. Let us look at the investment of capital. In the year 1871 the amount of capital invested in the

manufactures of Montreal was \$31,185,691, after ten years' tariff, that amount had increased to \$32,185,691, an increase of \$1,000,000, or 3 per cent. What was it under protection? In 1881 the amount invested was \$31,185,691, and in 1891 it was \$31,212,691, or an increase of \$27,000, or 0.08 per cent. This shows a decrease in the amount of capital invested in manufactures of 60 per cent in the previous decade. Now I am told that the amount of the capital subscribed and invested in the figures of the board of trade in the regime of protection is not solid. But even if it were solid, it does not detract from my argument. I believe that the investment of capital in the decade 1871 to 1881 was watered, the other period they say it is evident that the development of manufactures from 1871 to 1881 was healthy, whereas the investment from 1881 to 1891 was unhealthy, and a GOOD DEAL OF IT WAS AND IS LOST; and stockholders prevent greater loss, resort to restricted production, their establishments are a mere bear of hands, and to-day we see in this city? You have men clamoring for work, hunger in thousands of homes, charity is unable to satisfy demands for relief. Publicly to be organized. An all-around system which professes to help in order to give work to willing to work. Can there be delusion, such a policy, such as there are men to-day who are clamoring for work, hunger in thousands of homes, charity is unable to satisfy demands for relief. Publicly to be organized. An all-around system which professes to help in order to give work to willing to work. 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