





The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, February 1.

IN DUE TIME.

The Colonist must be in a rare state of desperation when it seeks to make a point out of the fact that the speech delivered by Mr. Laurier in Montreal on Tuesday last has not yet been reported in the Times. To this end it ignores the fact that reports of that speech could not possibly have reached here by this time, and it was well aware that to have a full report telegraphed would be an extremely expensive business.

The report of Mr. Laurier's speech will appear in the Times in due season—quite too soon, indeed, for the peace of mind of the boodle organ and its friends.

At the present day, our neighbor should keep in mind the idea of Elliphaz the Temanite, that the wise man does not care to "fill his belly with the east wind." The sort of babulism the organ likes to offer is even thinner than that unsatisfactory article of diet.

FEED THE HUNGRY.

If the Salvation Army mean to do business this winter, its "food and shelter" scheme should be hurried up. If there are any hungry men now—and every person knows that there are many—next month or next spring will be too late to feed them.

As to the means of reaching the desired improvement of municipal affairs Dr. Shaw's opinion might be summed up in these few words: Put the work in the hands of fit and proper men. The following passage from his book gives his views on this point more in detail:

To be a member of an English town council is to hold a position of honor—a position which no man affects to despise.

As to the means of reaching the desired improvement of municipal affairs Dr. Shaw's opinion might be summed up in these few words: Put the work in the hands of fit and proper men.

We are pleased to learn that the suggestion made in these columns yesterday, in regard to immediate action being taken in relieving the unfortunate poor, will be acted upon at once.

It is proposed to give a plain but substantial meal twice a day, in the forenoon between 9 and 11 and in the afternoon between 4 and 6, to any hungry person who applies.

The deputation that waited upon the city council and asked that the deficit of about \$550—the only unpleasant legacy of the Aberdeen recession—be paid by the city, did not make out a good case.

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criticism. Ald. Williams suggested the proper way to settlement, and we feel quite sure that if those most directly responsible for the deficiency will contribute in proportion to their ability, no great difficulty will be experienced in raising the amount required.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Albert Shaw, the well known writer on municipal government, has brought out a boo kon municipal government which is sure to attract a great deal of attention at this time, when the advisability of reform in municipal methods is so warmly discussed.

The present evils of city life are temporary and remediable. The abolition of the slums and the destruction of their virus are as feasible as the drainage of a swamp and the total dissipation of its miasmas.

The Tory organ still professes to be exercised over the fact that not the "faintest echo" of Mr. Laurier's Montreal speech has reached the Times.

alone. The people just now are busy engaged in work and prayer for a Liberal victory at the approaching elections.

Some days ago the Colonist severely lectured a gentleman whom it designated "the Vancouver liar," for having sent to eastern papers outrageously false and exaggerated accounts of the late floods.

The Davie government are so fortunate as to have incurred the censure of the Vancouver World in their selection of a superintendent for the insane asylum.

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UP IN KOOTENAY.

Man Named Roberts Killed by a Snowslide in Slokan.

Nelson Tribune.

A man by the name of Roberts was killed on the 1st inst. by a snowslide at the Ivanhoe mine, in Slokan district.

The new city government of Kaslo is: John Ken, mayor; O. T. Stone, Hamilton Byers, Josiah Fletcher, Alexander Chisholm and John L. Retallack, aldermen.

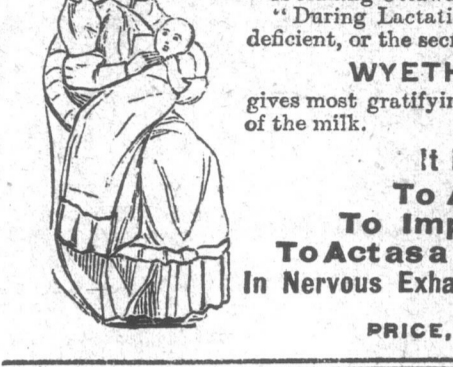
ARRESTED IN PRISON.

A New York Thief Makes His Way Across the Continent.

New York, Jan. 26.—Detective Joseph Dowling, of Inspector McLaughlin's staff, will leave to-night for San Francisco to get a prisoner under arrest there, wanted in New York.

Trestop—Now let's look at that sign. "Don't blow out the gas!"

To Nursing Mothers!



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

PETITION OF E. M. JOHNSON.

He Asks for a Full Enquiry Into Certain Actions of the Attorney-General.

The petition of E. M. Johnson, read in the legislature yesterday afternoon, a reply to which will be given on Monday by Hon. Mr. Davie, is as follows:

Victoria, British Columbia, December 18th, 1894. To the Honourable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, in Parliament assembled:

This is the humble petition of me, Edward Mainwaring Johnson, of the city of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, land agent, and I hereby ask that proper and effectual steps be taken to protect me from unjustifiable persecution by the Hon. Mr. Davie.

As to the means of reaching the desired improvement of municipal affairs Dr. Shaw's opinion might be summed up in these few words: Put the work in the hands of fit and proper men.

The petition of E. M. Johnson, read in the legislature yesterday afternoon, a reply to which will be given on Monday by Hon. Mr. Davie, is as follows:

In view of what I have stated I beg that all correspondence, reports, applications, grants, leases or other papers or writings in possession of the government of the said province or any member thereof, or under their or any of their control in any way relating to McCulloch Creek, Big Bend Kootenay district, for an area extending one and a half miles in length following the bed of said creek from a point near the canyon at the mouth of said creek, and 500 feet wide on each side from the centre line of said creek, and in any way included in any grant or lease, may be brought down to the members of your honorable assembly, and that I may have such redress and protection as your honourable assembly may, in your wise discretion, deem necessary or expedient in the premises.

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PETITION OF MR. E. M. JOHNSON.

To the Editor: In the Colonist parliamentary proceedings I read that on presentation of my petition Mr. Davie is reported as follows:

Hon. Mr. Davie.—I beg to move the adjournment of this debate until Monday next, when I will be prepared to make an exhaustive reply to this petition of a man who has hitherto successfully evaded the law, and whose petition I think I will be able to show is merely for the purpose of enabling him to evade further inquiry into his acts before the tribunals.

One of two things is apparent from the first part of the statement. Either the man alluded to is unassailable, and the law knows of no infraction on his part, or he is an exceedingly clever person.

It is needless to say that I have been put to expense none of which I can recover, and all this I have to this time suffered and borne in silence.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen,—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch.'

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

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

feet wide on each side of the centre of said creek, and which lease, made under the Placer Mines Act, 1851, and the terms and purposes thereof are ultra vires of the crown or the said gold commissioner.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

E. M. JOHNSON.

Victoria, January 25th, 1895.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—I New York, lectured last principal government to filled Central Music B was delivered under the Marquette club, and story of how Tammany in New York. He tence in New York as tions to the members propose to undertake such work as Dr. Park York. He warned h all things to do no cartridges. The gran him for his first sermo next step was to fill t The grand jury threw and I picked it up. few facts that I was ne in quotation marks. tressed down, we were need for stating what my own knowledge, I w hell, if need be, to find the challenge. I did I got my facts then I gun on another Sunday pulpit with cartridges blank cartridges, and work for knowing wh about than they had knowing what I was t He told at some leng

Blanche Atwood Sanguerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen,—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch.'

WIRE CUTTING

Several of Them Brooklyn by This Mon

Companies Running With Protection the Mill

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. this morning Roundsmier McGrath arrested a motorman, and A. E. attempted to cut the corner of Bedford Fourteenth street. When they escaped a wa officers red several wh at headquarters of the reported that he belie of them. The police chasing the wire cutting during the early morn forepart parts of the strikers are euden the lines of the Brook by this means. In onlice fired on a crowd of and succeeded in arrest learned that the men around the city outin ferent points. These tics are now the main working of many of the disturbances are reported power houses stable companies this morning eight alterations betw the strikers have been thing of a serious na occurred. Most of a wires cut during the aid of a few old linem go out and a number wires were put in work 8 o'clock this mornin on half the roads.

The report that the wires are to be withdrawn is positive morning by Col. Applement. He declared the withdrawal of his even contemplated as standing officers of the no wise relaxed the measures established by first arrived. All ap railway companies' dep are as closely guarded t any time since the strikers are not allowed the vicinity.

The decision by Judge supreme court, against a mandamus proceeding the Brooklyn Heights ing to operate its lines, declared that the wh question of wages; the have not the right to s one week or one hour w man who will take h has been paid. Has e had the right to repla or to discharge all its time provided they hav operate their lines con Albany, N. Y., Jan General McAlpine m morning by Brigadier of Brooklyn, that ever there and that the co ating the trolley cars s situation has sufficient general says, as to w drawing patrols from the guardsmen were no ear houses, stations an

THE UNIVERSITY Students Refuse to A Statement in Toronto, Ont., Jan. between the faculty and Toronto University last night by the refusal of agement of the Vars organ, to apologize fo published in last week the university author to allow the use of th lectures on political local speakers. The r tor Montgomery of the cepted and a new edit The decision of the was that unless the 'Varsity published an criticism the paper w and the editor expelled sity.

PARKHURST IN Tells the People How rupt Office Chicago, Jan. 24.—I New York, lectured last principal government to filled Central Music B was delivered under the Marquette club, and story of how Tammany in New York. He tence in New York as tions to the members propose to undertake such work as Dr. Park York. He warned h all things to do no cartridges. The gran him for his first sermo next step was to fill t The grand jury threw and I picked it up. few facts that I was ne in quotation marks. tressed down, we were need for stating what my own knowledge, I w hell, if need be, to find the challenge. I did I got my facts then I gun on another Sunday pulpit with cartridges blank cartridges, and work for knowing wh about than they had knowing what I was t He told at some leng

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.



others!

of the member is... IMPROVES THE QUALITY

ed, appetite, sumptives, Valuable Tonic.

OTTLE.

side of the centre of said... I have stated I beg that

to be brought down to the... I beg to move the adjournment

E. M. JOHNSON.

MR. E. M. JOHNSON.

I beg to move the adjournment... I think I will be able

to be granted of a certain... I wish no personality

to be granted of a certain... I wish no personality

E. M. JOHNSON.

25th, 1885.

Cured After Others Failed

Neck-Bunches All Now.



owell, Mass.:... I cannot say enough... I got my facts then I got into my little gun

WIRE CUTTING STRIKERS

Several of Them Arrested in Brooklyn by the Police This Morning.

Companies Running Their Cars With Protection From the Militia.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 25.—At 2 o'clock this morning Roundsman Bunn and Officer McGrath arrested Biswell Willis, a motorman, and A. E. Lewis, who had attempted to cut the trolley wire near the corner of Bedford avenue and North Fourteenth street.

The report that the seventh regiment is to be withdrawn is positively denied this morning by Col. Appleton of that regiment. He declared that the immediate withdrawal of his command was not even contemplated as yet.

The decision by Judge Gaynor, of the supreme court, against the companies in a mandamus proceedings, severely scores the Brooklyn Heights company for failing to operate its lines.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Adjutant-General McAlpine was notified this morning by Brigadier-General McLeer, of Brooklyn, that everything was quiet there and that the companies are operating the trolley cars to-day practically without the protection of troops.

THE UNIVERSITY DEADLOCK

Students Refuse to Apologize for the Statement in 'Varsity.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 25.—The deadlock between the faculty and students of the Toronto university was accentuated last night by the refusal of the board of management of the 'Varsity, the students' organ, to apologize for the statements published in last week's paper criticizing the university authorities for refusing to allow the use of the gymnasium hall for lectures on political science by two local speakers.

PARKHURST IN CHICAGO.

Tells the People How to Deal With Corrupt Officials.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, lectured last night upon municipal government to an audience that filled Central Music hall. His address was delivered under the auspices of the Marquette club, and was, in brief, a story of how Lumman was hunted in New York. He utilized his experience in New York as a fund for suggestions to the members of the club, who propose to undertake in this city some such work as Dr. Parkhurst led in New York. He warned his hearers above all things to do no gunning with blank cartridges. The grand jury got after him for his first sermon, he said. "My next step was to fill my cartridge box. The grand jury threw down the gauntlet and I picked it up. I accumulated a few facts that I was not obliged to write in quotation marks. Having been trodden down, sneered at, cursed, threatened for stating what I did not know of my own knowledge, I would have uttered hell, if need be, to find facts to answer the challenge. I did go into hell, and I got my facts then I got into my little gun on another Sunday and got into my pulpit with cartridges that were not blank cartridges, and they swore at me worse for knowing what I was talking about than they had before for not knowing what I was talking about. He told at some length how he worked

PREPARING FOR A FIGHT

All is Excitement and Activity at the Mexican War Department.

This Difficulty Expected in the Invasion of Guatemala—The Programme.

City of Mexico, Jan. 25.—The war department in this city is all active. The entire office forces are working over hours and an unusual spirit of life and animation is seen on every hand.

It was reported yesterday at Salina Cruz, in the state of Oaxaca, that arrangements are being made quickly by the Mexican authorities for a Guatemalan invasion as soon as hostilities are declared. The theory is that the armed corvette Zaragoza, the gunboat Caxaca and all the Mexican gunboats on the Pacific coast will be shipped by sea to San Jose, Guatemala, or at some other convenient point.

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WINNIPEG'S TURN.

The Prairie City Visited by Two Disastrous Fires Yesterday.

Winnipeg, Jan. 24.—The Bird block, on Main street, occupied as an office building, was entirely gutted by fire to-day. The firemen had hard work in keeping the flames from the Hochelaga bank and the Union bank adjoining, on the north side. On the south side the block occupied by J. F. Grundy & Co., music dealers, was damaged, but the stock was removed. The Bird block, owned by J. J. McKerchar & Co., and occupied by the Manitoba Mortgage company; Bannerman & Co., real estate; McMillan & Co., grain; Alexander Smith, immigration. The offices in the new block of Pendergast & Huddard, law; the Credit Foncier, Maxwell & Co., and J. Stewart were damaged by water and smoke. The loss on the Bird building is about \$35,000, insured for \$8000 in companies represented by R. Strang. The adjoining block is insured for \$500, but the loss is not known. It will not exceed \$1000. The banks moved the larger part of their books and papers.

The fur store of Joseph Rogers & Co., on Main street, was badly gutted by fire this morning, the stock being almost entirely ruined by water and smoke. The firemen confined the blaze to the interior of the building, which is not seriously damaged. The total loss on the stock is about \$25,000. The insurance is carried as follows: Commercial-Union, \$3000; Phoenix of Hartford \$3000, Lancashire \$4000, Liverpool and Globe \$1500; total, \$14,500.

BOWELL'S CHEEKY REQUEST

He Wants the Governor-General to Consent to an Election on the Old Lists.

French Canadians in Michigan Are Anxious to Return to Canada.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—It has been ascertained that Premier Bowell has caused the governor-general to be approached with a view of ascertaining whether he would be favorable to granting assent on the old voters' lists. He was a decision would have been reached to dissolve immediately. Sir Adolphe Caron was the commissioner who "sounded" his excellency. The result will probably be known at an important cabinet meeting summoned for to-day.

The thermometer went down to zero on Wednesday night and made ideal weather for the carnival yesterday. The streets were crowded with visitors. The toboggan slides were largely patronized. The skating championships, horse races on ice, hockey and curling events all drew a large crowd, and the carnival ball at the Russell house wound up a glorious day.

Frederic Bowell leaves to-night for Belleville to attend the meeting of the loan society of which he is president.

Montreal, Jan. 25.—Father Paradis, the noted Roman Catholic colonization missionary, is in the city on business in connection with the repatriation of 572 families of French-Canadians, comprising 2985 souls. These people are now residing in the county of Laughton, Michigan. It is one of the most extensive schemes of the kind ever undertaken. The people who now contemplate returning to Canada are native French-Canadians and their children, who went to seek work in the forests and mines of Michigan. The lumber industry having become stagnant there, they are now out of employment and under the necessity of removing to some place where other industries prosper. These people commenced to settle there as far back as 1890, and documents have been signed, now in the possession of Father Paradis, by 416 at Lake Linden, 46 at Hancock, 54 at Calumet, and 10 at Dollar bay expressing a desire to return to Canada. Two hundred and eighty-one families have left since 1890. Father Paradis, who interviewed the C. P. R. authorities, who have promised him reduced rates for the settlers, and he goes to Ottawa to interview the government. "There are fifty thousand Canadians in Michigan," he declared, "who are under the necessity of seeking new homes owing to the changed conditions where they have settled. If the government is willing to assist the majority of them can be brought back to Canada."

IT WORKED LIKE A CHARM

Japanese General Lures a Chinese Force Into His Net, Then Attacks Them.

Twelve Thousand Chinese Flee for Their Lives—Many Prisoners Taken.

London, Jan. 26.—The Central News correspondent at Tokio telegraphs that General Nodzu, commander of the Japanese forces at Hai Ching, reports that upon the night of the 22nd, expecting to be re-attacked after an engagement that had taken place in the afternoon with the Chinese armies from Lao Yang, he arranged his defence in such a manner as to draw the enemy within six hundred metres of his battle line. His ruse proved successful, and the fifth brigade of infantry with three batteries of artillery suddenly attacked the enemy's right flank, and at the short ranges the Chinese forces were taken completely by surprise and scattered in great confusion. The reserve of the Japanese army then attacked the right flank of the retreating Chinese, who in scattering detachments fled towards the northeast. Their panic increased as they fled, and many prisoners were captured. It is learned that the Tartar General Sing Sung was in command of the Chinese forces, which numbered about twelve thousand.

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

Probability That War Will Be Declared Shortly.

Guatemala, Jan. 26.—Senor de Leon, the special envoy sent to Mexico to negotiate an adjustment of the difficulties over the boundary line between the two countries, telegraphs that Mexico is making active preparations for war. On receipt of this news the Guatemalan government wired Senor de Leon to make no further concessions if no further delay can be obtained. Guatemala's answer to Mexico was sent last evening. It is to the effect that the territory in dispute belongs to her and if any indemnity is to be paid Mexico owes it to Guatemala. The prospects are that war will be declared at once. Col. R. C. Pate, the American horseman, has tendered his services to the president, and in case of war will be appointed to a prominent command.

THE GOLDEN STATE.

To-day's Events in Frisco and Other Parts of California.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 26.—In tow of three tugs the cruiser Olympia left the Union iron works shortly before 10 o'clock this morning for Mare island, where she will be formally delivered to the government. Michael Mitchell, post office newspaper accountant, has been dismissed for embezzling receipts amounting to \$830. Mitchell, who is a young man, came from Visalia, and was assistant clerk of the state senate several years ago. The sub-treasury officials deny that fifteen millions in gold has been withdrawn from the treasury for recent heavy withdrawals. Frank Larrabee was this morning convicted of murder in the first degree, the penalty being fixed at life imprisonment, for the killing of Effie B. King, his mistress, last August. Half an hour after Larrabee was sentenced he attempted to commit suicide by taking poison, which it is believed was passed to him in court. The prompt action of the receiving hospital physicians saved his life. He threatens to kill himself yet.

SEVERE SNOWSTORM.

Traffic Impeded All Over the West and Northwest.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Reports from all over the west and northwest indicate that last night's snowstorm was the severest for years. From four to nine inches fell, and business and traffic was everywhere impeded. Most of the trains from the west and northwest were late.

TWELVE LIVES LOST.

Coal Barges Go Adrift and Founder Near Newport.

New London, Conn., Jan. 26.—The tug Len King, which arrived this morning, reports that in the storm last night while towing five coal laden barges from Providence to Newport, the barges got adrift and foundered, drowning twelve persons, four women and eight men.

Condensed Dispatches.

Fresno, Cal., Jan. 25.—W. F. Baird, the Madera bank forger, who has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, was taken to Folsom this morning to serve his term. San Francisco, Jan. 25.—The trial of R. H. McDonald, Jr., ex-vice-president of the Pacific bank, for perjury, commenced in Judge Murphy's court to-day. John W. Flood, late cashier of the Donoghue-Kelly bank, was arraigned in Judge Wallace's court to-day on two charges of felony for altering the books of the institution. He pleaded not guilty. San Jose, Jan. 25.—The Maze dry goods store, which has been under attachment for several days, by San Francisco creditors, for \$5000, to-day filed a petition of insolvency. Assets \$3000; liabilities \$2000, mostly in San Francisco. Middleburg, Jan. 25.—Two members of a sleighing party were instantly killed and five badly injured by a train on the Pennsylvania road this morning. The party were returning from a ride to Sunbury, and the noise made by the sleigh bells prevented their hearing the train.

WAR IS DECLARED.

Pacific Coast Steamship Company Cutting Rates.

Seattle, Jan. 24.—The Pacific Coast Steamship company yesterday chopped rates on its steamers running between this city and San Francisco, reducing the fares for passengers from \$20 to \$16 and the steerage from \$10 to \$8, commencing on February 8th. This is done in opposition to the steamer Farallon, which sails from Schwabacher's wharf. J. H. Johnson, the company's agent in this city, said yesterday that the fight was to a finish, and if need be his company could afford to carry passengers for nothing for a time. He stated that when his company started in for a fight of this kind money was no objection.

The rival steamers, City of Topeka and Chilkat, both left yesterday morning. The Topeka had 31 saloon and 40 steerage passengers and the Chilkat 20 saloon and 12 steerage. This is a very large number for this season of the year, and shows that many took advantage of the big cut. Mr. Johnson said: "It is probable that on the next Alaska steamer rates will be considerably less than those on the Topeka. As is usual in war rates, no round trip tickets will be sold. At present the rate from Juneau is the same as from Seattle, but the traffic is much lighter."

PACIFIC CABLE PROJECT.

Congressmen Do Not Favor Giving a British Company a Landing Place.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—The senate committee on foreign affairs has authorized a favorable report on Senator Morgan's amendment to the naval appropriations bill, making an appropriation of \$110,000 for dredging the Pearl harbor (Hawaii) bar. There was also an informal discussion of the project for the amendment of our treaty with Hawaii, so as to permit the landing of a British cable by a British company on one of the Hawaiian islands, but the matter did not appear to commend itself to any of the members of the committee. Hale of Maine offered an amendment to the diplomatic and consular bill in the senate providing \$500,000 for the survey of a cable route connecting the Hawaiian islands with the United States.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION

Republican Caucus Held To-Day to Try and Settle the Troublesome Matter.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Senators generally are inclined to hope that the Republican caucus to be held to-day will tend to a solution of the financial question. Summarizing the situation as it now appears, the views of Senators Allison, of Iowa, a close condensation of which may be considered as only a temporary expedient to make good the deficiency in the government revenues, has thus far met with no pronounced objection. These views will have earned attention at the caucus. They include the issue of an interest bearing note to run for two or three years, with the expressed purpose of meeting the deficit caused by the falling of the revenue. This, Mr. Allison thinks, would increase the circulation sufficiently to meet the current obligations of the treasury. It is understood that the experts at the treasury department have been compiling statistics for several days relating to the receipts under the new law for the use of the finance committee. These show that after the first of April the receipts will equal, if they will not exceed, the expenditures. The department, it is said, looks with disfavor upon any proposition to increase the tariff duties. If currency revision cannot be had, then, it is said that all Mr. Carlisle wants is sufficient authority to issue bonds or some other evidence of indebtedness to tide him over the period pending the time when the receipts will approximate what he now expects. The silver men are not prepared to say what they will do in the matter. When asked about the situation they point out another, and to them a better way to meet our current expenditure. This they say should be done by the coinage of the seigniorage now in the vaults of the treasury, which would give the treasury about \$55,000,000, or five millions more than it is proposed to allow under Mr. Allison's scheme or by the issue of bonds. Several of the most prominent of the silver Republicans said this afternoon that the matter of caring for the deficit in the treasury would be speedily settled by the senate after the committee reported, so long as the interest they may report related to the question exclusively and did not enter the field of currency reform or financial legislation.

TO CLOSE THE CENTURY.

Proposal for an International Meeting at Jerusalem.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25.—A joint meeting of the Council of Thirty-six and members of the association, which proposes celebrating the closing of the nineteenth century of the Christian era, a Jerusalem by erecting a temple in honor of the "Christ," was held at Carpenter's hall last evening. A memorial to be presented to congress was adopted, reciting that as five years hence will conclude the nineteenth century of the teachings of Christ, it is proper that the nations of the world be invited to appoint commissioners to meet in the city of Jerusalem to close the nineteenth and formally open the twentieth century of the Christian era. The memorial further says: "And your memorialists further respectfully suggest that the president of the United States be requested to appoint commissioners to co-operate with those to be appointed by the governors of states and territories, and thus have the United States of America represented in the city of Jerusalem at the time named." Congress is asked to authorize the president to take the initiative to bring about such an international gathering as would receive the approval of the nations of the earth.

APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

Clergymen Ask Outsiders to Relieve the Newfoundlanders.

St. Johns, Nfld., Jan. 24.—The legislature will adjourn to-morrow for a recess of six weeks. The elections will be held in the interim. Arrangements are being completed for the submission to the people of the question of the confederation of Newfoundland with Canada. The newspapers here are filled with letters denouncing the directors of the different banks and the defaulting merchants for bringing ruin on the country and the people. The creditors of Mun & Co., of Harbor Grace, held a meeting in St. Johns last night, and it was shown that the assets of the firm amounted to about 48 cents on the dollar. Another



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...

THE ENGINEERS PROTEST.

The engineers are protesting most vigorously against the selection of City Engineer Wilnot, Assistant Engineer Parr, Mayor Teague and B. W. Pearse as the committee of experts...

OUR LEADER.

The Montreal Witness, a strictly independent authority, pays the following eloquent tribute to Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader...

na, but except in the case of China, where officials have, as far as they could, betrayed their country into the hands of foreigners...

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...

If there is a country in the world which affords a better sample of success in commerce and manufactures, general prosperity, of great national progress than Great Britain...

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...

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...

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...

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 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.

Mr. J. Hillbert 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 Hillbert.

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 Glaholm is identified with the formation of the company.

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 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...

The inquest touching the death of B. Bologna 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.

Two of the positions recently held by Mr. Planta have been disposed of. Mr. Davis gets the position of corner and government agent, Mr. Bray that of administrator.

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.

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 Cebu on Jan. 24, and is expected to arrive in Esquimaux about March 15 if nothing unforeseen occurs.

Commander E. P. Jones, who was here as commander of H. M. S. Warship, 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.

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.

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."

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...

KAMLOOPS.

The promptness with which vinal government directed party be sent to find Do and Dillingham, who went Thompson to find and bury 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.

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 Cedar Hill, and at Colquitz hall, Carey road, for the purpose of more thoroughly discussing the tuberculosis question."

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CUSTOMS.

Imports, free ..... \$ 4,700 Imports, dutiable ..... 19,133

Duty collected ..... \$ 6,815

INLAND REVENUE Collections on excisable goods ..... \$ 7,130

POSTOFFICE. Number of money orders issued during the month of January 1895: 3,284

Stamp sales ..... \$ 3,284

Dr. McLean has been appointed as a member for Revelstoke district.

Captain F. N. Temple, Engineers, Victoria, is starting on Tuesday for the 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 for car loads of cattle brought Douglas Lake Cattle company by Mr. Joe Payne.

Mr. Robt. Jardine, of Nester, was up last Friday on business connected with the Hydraulic company, preparing to begin work as soon as 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 the gentleman will possess fruit plantation in British is known that Mr. Covert idea of setting out his own fruit, and then, as the count and the proper time arrive into small holdings and p



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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.

NEW DENVER.

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.

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. It is an open secret that two parties with capital are after it.

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.

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WEEK-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.

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.

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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... 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... line, Ralph Avenue line, My-... 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.

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. Sward 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 garnishment 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. Davies 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."

CK BY A HAWSER.

structor Killed at Mare this Morning.

Jan. 26.—Naval Constructed, 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-... tion yesterday for mem-... to represent the South... tion of Worcestershire in... the late Sir Edmund Lech-... servative, was as follows: 3558. Conservative majori-... d from 580 to 1175, a gain...

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. Sward moved that the petition be received. Hon. Mr. Davies 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 (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. Davies 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.)

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The amendment as amended by Mr. Kennedy was adopted, and Hon. Mr. Davies'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. Mr. Kennedy 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.

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 bill 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 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

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

Mr. Sward 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. Sward. 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. Mutter 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. Davies, 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. Sward 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. The resolution was lost on the following division: Ayes—Messrs. Davies, Eberts, Rithet, Rogers, Hunter, Adams, Booth, Braden, Walkem, McGregor, Kelie, Helmecken, Smith—13. Noes—Messrs. Pooley, Baker, Martin, Mutter, Sward, 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. Davies 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.

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. Davies 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 had a prior right to it, and besides this Curran knew that Cartwright had a claim.

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 from the Dominion government for the same purpose \$3260.

Mr. Williams did not think anyone would object to the resolution. Hon. Col. Baker 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. Sward 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.

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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. Davies 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 should 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. Davies 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, he should be appointed there. From the remarks 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 limit their jurisdiction. In his opinion the bill, if passed, would be a gross assault on 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. Davies, Martin, McGregor, Williams, Kitchen, Semlin, Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Prentice, Graham, McPherson, Kidd, Sward and Smith—15. Noes—Messrs. Mutter, 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 best 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 leaking 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. Yours, S. R. CALTHROP.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., 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 Mahon. Brady said Corbett never wrote Dick Burge to the effect that he would fight O'Donnell in the National Sporting Club of London next June. Corbett will never 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 match will 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. F. 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 reformers 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 Beeswick, 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 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 Kokumus, an Indian, with the wherewithal for a "skate," and the two were in the police court this morning to render an account of that which is Cassius 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 comedieta "Rum'uns" from the home of 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, unsummoned by 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, but 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 on the day. 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 sent 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 bark steamer, 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 agreed 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, 190 Cornhill, 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 and again. 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 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.

Yesterday was the fifty-second birthday of Postmaster Noah Shakespeare, and his friends did not let the day go unobserved. To the number of about forty they invaded his home, Stratford Villa, at Hillside avenue and Second street, and gave him a surprise party. He was presented with an address which expressed the hearty good will of the signers, the appreciation of his services, social and otherwise, and particularly in connection with Centennial Methodist church, and the hope that he would attain higher honors in the service of the

Dominion government. 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, than the previous 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, method and vigor. 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 BRONCHITIS AND ALL LISE FALS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION.

MEDICAL. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Contains in its effects and never blisters. Read proofs below. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. REPEATED, L. L. N. Y., Jan. 15, 1894. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO. Gentlemen: I bought a splendid bay horse some time ago with a spavin. I got him for \$80. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. The spavin is gone now and I have been offered \$150 for the same horse. I only had him nine weeks, so I got \$100 for using Kendall's Spavin Cure. W. S. MANDREY, KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. SHELTON, MASS., Dec. 15, 1893. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for Curbs on two horses. Yours truly, OTTIE FREDERICK. Price 50¢ per Bottle. For Sale by all Druggists, or address Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOBUROGH FALLS, VT.

THREE SCORE YEARS & TEN OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN. 127 lbs. 134 lbs. 147 lbs. BEGINNING FIRST MONTH SECOND MONTH THIRD MONTH 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, method and vigor. RELIEF TO THOUSANDS BY THIS MARVELOUS REMEDY.

A Cure is Guaranteed. To everyone using this Remedy according to directions, or money cheerfully and conscientiously refunded. PRICE \$1.00, 6 PACKAGES \$5.00. Sent by mail to any post office in U.S. or Canada, securely sealed free from duty or 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 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. First order please specify. CHELSEA, MASS., U.S.A. 249 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, ILL. (Mention this paper.)

33 A DAY SURE. Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure, without the work and sweat of any other work. We will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a dollar a day. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 15 Western Ave.

You Can Get Ferry's Seeds at your dealer 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.—T Lloyd steamer Elbe had the Needles and three drowned. It is reported was lost through a collision with another steamer here people have been fishing smacks. These mate and pilot who that the loss of life is

A later dispatch, tin 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 smack Wildflower.

The officers of the voyage from New York January 15th, were: commander; G. Wilhelm A. Neussel, chief engineer; W. Lechman; P. Schunder, chief steward; Lloyd's agent at Lowestoft was struck down. There was of three boats before the wreck. One of the boats was survivors who were brought here think that get away and there is

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The Elbe belongs to Lloyd Line. She left 29th and was due in evening of the same iron screw steamer of the boat was built in Glasgow in Elder & Co., and is She is registered as A

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of Cleveland, O., sailed from the steamer was sk Buecker, Hoffmann, braska. His wife and with the ship. All pitiable condition, but their few garments, their hair coated with and effort had exhaustedly that they had The officers and sailors, ed, but their clothes, and frozen and they paralyzed with cold. had been ashore there had sufficiently recovered the wreck. T

upon the following port The Elbe left Bremen tomorrow, 2:30 net before the disaster was four o'clock the wind hard and a tremendous The morning was unmercifully bright, showing that many were The captain ordered be sent up at regular crafts to keep out of It was near to six of was some 50 miles of Suffolk coast, when a steamer of some 1 ing. He gave the w caution, the number doubled and they intervals. The war effect. The steamer checked speed and be change her course of noticeably there was The Elbe was hit ab

When the smaller away an enormous h Elbe's side. The wa and down into the en tract. The room w The engines were sti began to settle. Th in bed. The litter had prevented any ca except the officers s were on deck when The shock and crash The steamer was in and men, women and ed or in their night



## 400 PERISH IN THE WAVES

### The North German Lloyd Steamer Elbe Sinks—Four Hundred Lives Lost.

#### Collided Off the Needles and Sank Fifty Miles Off Lowestoft.

London, Jan. 30.—The North German Lloyd steamer Elbe has been wrecked off the Needles and three hundred people drowned. It is reported that the Elbe was lost through a collision. Some of her crew and passengers have been landed at Lowestoft, England. The Elbe had sailed from Bremen on her return trip to New York yesterday.

Lloyd's agent at Lowestoft wires at 6:21 p.m. as follows: "The Elbe sunk in the North Sea after coming into collision with another steamer. Twenty of her people have been landed here by fishing smacks. These include the second mate and pilot who express the fear that the loss of life is very great."

A later dispatch, timed 7:45 p.m., says the Elbe sank 50 miles off Lowestoft and that 350 of her passengers and crew were lost.

A still later dispatch from Lowestoft says that of 240 passengers and 100 officers and crew of the Elbe all are lost except twenty who succeeded in getting into a boat and were picked up and brought to Lowestoft by the fishing smack Wildflower.

The officers of the Elbe on her last voyage from New York for Bremen on January 15th, were: J. Von Gozol, commander; G. Wilhelm, chief officer; A. Neussel, chief engineer; A. Reichert, physician; Leechnauer, purser; and P. Schneider, chief steward.

Lloyd's agent at Lowestoft telegraphs: "The Elbe was struck above the engine room. There was only time to lower three boats before the ship went down. One of the boats was swamped, but the survivors who were picked up and brought here think that the third boat got away and there is hope that its occupants may have been picked up, or that the boat may have got to land."

The Elbe belongs to the North German Lloyd Line. She left Bremen on the 29th and was due in Southampton in the evening of the same day. She is an iron screw steamer of 4,510 gross tonnage and 2,510 net tonnage. She was built in Glasgow in 1881 by the Jno. Elder & Co., and is 1,000 horse power. She is registered as A 1 at Lloyd's.

London, Jan. 31.—The survivors of the wreck of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe who were landed at Lowestoft by the fishing smack Wildflower last evening were: Stolberg, third officer; Neussel, first engineer; Weser, paymaster; Schultzeis, Linkmeyer and Sitting, assistant paymasters; Furst, chief stoker; Viebe, steward; Weanling, Stiny and Selber, sailors; Dresson, and Batko, ordinary seamen; Deharde, German pilot; Greenham, English pilot; Hoffman, Lugin, Schlegel and Vevera, of Cleveland, O., saloon passengers; Kotz and Buecker, Hoffmann's home in Nebraska. His wife and boy went down with the ship. All of them were in a pitiable condition, being half-drowned. Their hair garments were frozen stiff, and their hair coated with ice, and anxiety and effort had exhausted them so completely that they had to be helped ashore. The officers and sailors were fully dressed, but their clothes had been drenched and frozen and they had been almost paralyzed with cold and fatigue. They had been ashore three hours before they had sufficiently recovered to tell the story of the wreck. Their account agreed upon the following points:

The Elbe left Bremen on Tuesday afternoon. The few hours of the voyage before the disaster were uneventful. At four o'clock the wind was blowing very hard and a tremendous sea was running. The morning was unusually dark. Numerous lights were seen in all directions, showing that many vessels were near by. The captain ordered that rockets should be sent up at regular intervals to warn crafts to keep out of the Elbe's course. It was near six o'clock and the Elbe was some 50 miles off Lowestoft, on the Suffolk coast, when the lookout sighted a steamer of some 1,500 tons approaching. He gave the word and as a precaution, the number of rockets were doubled and they were sent up at short intervals. The warning was without effect. The steamer came on with unchecked speed and before the Elbe could change her course or reduce her speed noticeably, there was a terrific crash. The Elbe was hit abaft the engine room.

When the smaller steamer wrenched away an enormous hole was left in the Elbe's side. The water poured through and down into the engine room in a cataract. The room was instantly filled. The engines were still and the big hulk began to settle. The passengers were in bed. The bitter cold and rough sea had prevented any early rising, and none except the officers and crew on duty were on deck when the ship was struck. The shock and crash roused everybody. The steerage was in a panic in a moment and men, women and children half-dressed or in their night clothes came crowding

up the companion ways. They had heard the sound of rushing waters as the other steamer backed off, had felt the Elbe lurch and settle, and had grasped the fact that it was a case of life and death with them, and almost to a man had succumbed to their terror. They clung together in groups fearing the cold and storm, and cried aloud for help or prayed on their knees for deliverance. The officers and crew were calm. For a few moments they were among the terror-stricken groups trying to quiet them, and encouraging the hope that the vessel might be saved.

It was soon apparent, however, that the Elbe was settling steadily; the officers being convinced that she was about to founder gave orders to lower the boats. In a short time three boats were got alongside, but the seas were breaking over the steamer with great force and the first boat was swamped before anybody could get into it. The other two boats lowered at about the same time were quickly filled with members of the crew and some passengers, but the number was small as the boats held only twenty persons each. The boat carrying the twenty-one persons who were landed at Lowestoft put off in such haste from the sinking steamer that nobody noticed what became of the other boat. The survivors believe that she got away safely. They say that they tossed about in heavy seas for several hours before they sighted the Wildflower.

The little smack bowed down on them at once and took them aboard. They were exhausted from excitement and exposure. Several of them were in a state of collapse and had to be carried and dragged from the one boat to the other. Miss Anna Buecker, the only woman in the party, was prostrated as soon as they got clear of the Elbe. She lay in the bottom of the boat for five hours, with seas breaking over her and water that had been shipped half covering her body. Although her physical strength was gone, she showed true pluck and did not utter a word of complaint, and urged her companions not to mind her but to look after themselves. Hoffman's legs were hurt severely while changing boats. The survivors cannot say too much in favor of the crew of the Wildflower, who gave them every attention. Upon landing, the survivors were taken in charge by B. S. Bradner, German consul at Lowestoft, who sent some to the Sailors' Home and others to the Suffolk hotel. Miss Buecker, who took passage only to Southampton, will probably be able to go to London in a day or two.

London, Jan. 31.—The latest figures place the number of lives lost by the sinking of the Elbe at 374. It is possible that some Yarmouth and Lowestoft boats, which were cruising in the vicinity where the Elbe went down may have rescued some of her passengers. The weather is very stormy. A violent northwest gale prevails in the North Sea and the chances are against the Elbe's return to the United Kingdom. The length of time the Elbe's life boat, which came ashore at Yarmouth last evening, is believed to be the one from which the Wildflower rescued the survivors yesterday. A tug was sent out yesterday to cruise in search of the survivors. The captain of the steamer Crathie, which is supposed to have sunk the Elbe, telegraphed the owners at Aberdeen from Maasilus that the vessel reached there with her bows stove in and sinking. He says that the divided attention of the crew to get the vessel into port and that when the collision occurred fog prevailed. The survivors say, however, that if the Crathie had stood by the Elbe the majority of her passengers might have been saved.

The officers of the Elbe are very reticent regarding the accident. Berlin, Jan. 31.—The emperor, on behalf of himself and the empress, has expressed his deepest sympathy with the owners of the Elbe in their misfortune. The New York office of the North German Lloyd steamship company was inundated from midnight until late this morning with people making countless inquiries respecting the fate of husbands, fathers, lovers and friends. There were a number of pitiful scenes among those who called.

Rotterdam, Jan. 31.—The second officer of the steamer Crathie says that after the collision with the Elbe the latter burned blue and red lights, and similar signals were returned, the belief being that no assistance was required on either side.

London, Jan. 31.—The English pilot of the Elbe says there was no confusion among the crew when she was struck, nor was there any among the passengers.

Washington, Jan. 31.—In the senate the petition of the leather interest of New York was presented favoring the issue of five hundred millions in bonds. Prefer offered a resolution providing for a special election to take the sense of the people on the financial policy of the government. Allen was then called up and spoke on his resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to redeem all paper money in silver when he is satisfied the attempt is being made to deplete the treasury of its gold.

Catarrah Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes—One short puff of the breath through the Elbow supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrah Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages, and is delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrah, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. At Geo. Morrison's.

## WILL CAUSE DISSOLUTION

### One of the Results of the Decision of the Privy Council re Manitoba Schools.

#### Result of the Case Received With Much Satisfaction by the Catholics.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Quite a hubbub has been created in political circles by the decision of the privy council in the Manitoba school case. It is now believed the government will decide between a session and a dissolution at once, with the chances largely in favor of a dissolution.

Winnipeg Tories are said to be pressing upon Bowell to grant remedial legislation to Manitoba, thereby putting Mr. Greenway, as they say, in a hole. They admit that Thompson could not have done so, but they say Bowell can, as the Orangemen and ultra Protestants will stick to him no matter what he does.

Winnipeg, Jan. 30.—Manitoba will maintain the right to legislate on educational matters at all hazards. It is regretted on all hands, however, that the question should again be re-opened. The Greenway government, however, have everything to gain and nothing to lose by keeping the agitation alive.

"I regret very much," said Hon. Joseph Martin, "that the privy council has decided in favor of the right to appeal in connection with educational matters. I think that it is most unfortunate that the question of education in this province, which is a purely local matter and should be settled by the people of the province themselves, should by this decision be thrown into the hands of the Dominion cabinet. I must say, however, that I admire the persistency and pluck with which the Roman Catholics of this province have fought out this question. Manitoba will, of course, resent any interference with her laws respecting education. It seems very likely that the official announcement of this decision will have the immediate effect of precipitating a general election. I am satisfied that the government have decided upon an election before a session, and I will be very much surprised indeed if the writs are not issued within a week or two."

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## GUATEMALA AND MEXICO

### Choppers in the Forests of Precious Woods Have Caused All the Trouble.

#### Consuls at Washington Trying to Prevent War Between the Neighbors.

Washington, Jan. 31.—It is understood that a preliminary agreement has been reached by the Mexican and Guatemalan representatives in Washington for the settlement of the boundary dispute by arbitration which needs only the approval of the two governments to become effective, and no doubt is entertained that President Diaz will give his approval to the plan which has already received the adhesion of President Hartley. Pretty much the whole controversy rests on the question of whether the Lacantun or one of the forks of the Usamacinto constitutes the boundary between the Mexican state of Chiapas and Guatemala. The old traditional boundary was the Lacantun, but according to the treaty of 1822 the boundary was pushed to the eastward. The Guatemalans do not now accept the Usamacinto as the boundary, and the companies declining to acknowledge the title of the little republic to the territory have recently invaded the country about Agua Azul and the left bank of the Lacantun. Don Miguel Turro had one of the largest concessions. In June, 1892, the Guatemalan authorities ordered him to cease exploiting the forests. As he denied the authority of Guatemala, a company of soldiers was sent to enforce the order and capture the chief offender. Other complications of the same sort followed. Mexico declining to allow hotly of Guatemalan concessions to strip the forests. An American engineer, Miles Rock, was sent to survey the boundary. He ran a line through the forests still further west than the Lacantun, fishing smacks that were cutting up the country of precious woods in which the complications had arisen. Diplomatic protests and answers have been exchanged without smoothing the trouble over, and now Mexico is waiting a definite statement from Guatemala before sending an ultimatum that will mean yield or fight. According to the Guatemalan claim the lands under dispute have been Guatemalan territory for over fifty years. The Guatemalans believe that Mexico's desire to extend her territory is at the bottom of the complication on the Chiapas border. They say that not until the last year or two has the Mexican government objected, though for years Mexican companies have been selling fees to Guatemala for the privilege of cutting the precious woods.

London, Jan. 31.—A Chefoo dispatch says the advantage gained by the Chinese at Weihaiwei on January 20th did not last long. On that day the Chinese repulsed a land and sea attack by Japanese, but conditions have changed, and Weihaiwei is completely surrounded by Japanese forces and is being bombarded by land and sea. The Chinese have begun to retreat, and if not already captured will soon be taken prisoners.

A dispatch to the Globe says the Japanese artillery have captured the eastern fort of Weihaiwei. A later Chefoo dispatch says the Japanese have landed their body of troops at Weihaiwei and captured three forts. Another fort has been silenced by the Japanese fleet.

Ladies and gentlemen, be alive to your own interest. There has recently been discovered and now for sale by the undersigned, a truly wonderful "Hair Grower" and "Complexion Whitenings." This "Hair Grower" will actually grow hair on a bald head in six weeks. A gentleman who has no beard can have a thrifty growth in six weeks by the use of this wonderful "Hair Grower." It will also prevent the hair from falling. By the use of this remedy, boys raise an excellent moustache in six weeks. Ladies, if you want a surprising head of hair, have it immediately by the use of this "Hair Grower." I also sell a "Complexion Whitenings" that will in one month's time make you as clear and white as a sheet can be made. We never knew a lady or gentleman to use two bottles of this Whitenings for they all say that before they finished the second bottle they were as white as they would wish to be. After the use of this Whitenings, the skin will forever retain its color. It also removes freckles, etc. etc. The "Hair Grower" is 50 cents per bottle, and the "Face Whitenings" 50 cents per bottle. Either of these remedies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders to R. RYAN, 360 Cl'mour St., Ottawa, Ont.

P. S.—We take P. O. stamps same as cash, but parties ordering by mail will do a favor by ordering worth, as it will require this amount of the solution to accomplish either purpose; that it will save us the rush of P. O. stamps.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Jan. 30.—Yesterday Alexander Woods, one of the founders of the Great Woods implement factory, died of heart trouble, aged 71 years.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—The Ontario legislature is called to meet on Thursday, Feb. 21st.

Listowel, Jan. 31.—Hon. John Haggart with other members of the cabinet, addressed a public meeting here last night. He told the audience that an appeal to the country would shortly be made but omitted the date.

Montreal, Jan. 31.—The board of trade elections resulted as follows: President, James A. Cantlie; First Vice-President, John Torrance; Second Vice-President, John McKergo; Treasurer, C. F. Smith; and "Complexion Whitenings," This "Hair Grower" will actually grow hair on a bald head in six weeks. A gentleman who has no beard can have a thrifty growth in six weeks by the use of this wonderful "Hair Grower." It will also prevent the hair from falling. By the use of this remedy, boys raise an excellent moustache in six weeks. Ladies, if you want a surprising head of hair, have it immediately by the use of this "Hair Grower." I also sell a "Complexion Whitenings" that will in one month's time make you as clear and white as a sheet can be made. We never knew a lady or gentleman to use two bottles of this Whitenings for they all say that before they finished the second bottle they were as white as they would wish to be. After the use of this Whitenings, the skin will forever retain its color. It also removes freckles, etc. etc. The "Hair Grower" is 50 cents per bottle, and the "Face Whitenings" 50 cents per bottle. Either of these remedies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders to R. RYAN, 360 Cl'mour St., Ottawa, Ont.

Brandon, Man., Jan. 30.—Fire last night damaged the dry goods store of Haley & Sutton and Old Fellows' hall. The loss on the building is \$4,000. The stock was valued at \$25,000 and was insured for \$26,000.

St. Mary's, Ont., Jan. 30.—The South Perth Conservatives yesterday re-nominated W. Pridham, M. P., for the commons at the next general election.

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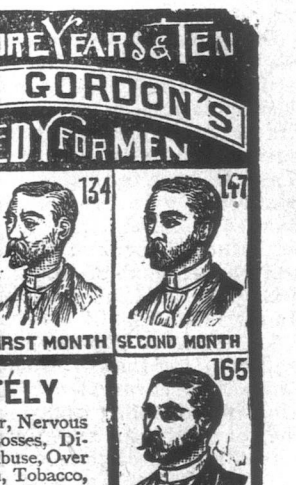
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## Clothiers and Hatters.

MEDICAL.



**KENDALL'S PAIN CURE**  
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Brought a splendid bay horse some spavin, I got him for \$30. I used your cure. The spavin is gone now and offered \$150 for the same horse. Mine was 90 I got \$120 for using your cure.  
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SHELBY, Mich., Dec. 16, 1893.

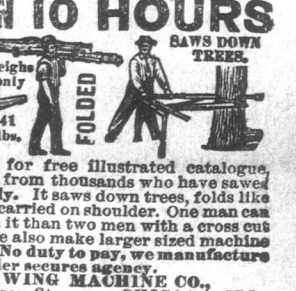


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MR. LAURIER AT MONTREAL.

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 arms 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 newspaper man, "He abhors 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 in 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 said: "The disgrace 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 Omaha, 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. 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

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Johnston's  
FLUID BEEF.  
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.

Cleanings 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. Rear, 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 in the Puelia cemetery yesterday and was received with 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 Beauland 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 Beauland, the subject being "The Healing of Disease by the Will of Christ." Bishop Perrin gave the absolution.

—Peelies & 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. Lewellyn; 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 Speech of Mr. E. M. Johnson

He Recites the Causes of the Complaint

Forty-first

The speaker took the clock. Prayers by the Macleod.

The private bills committee of the House of Commons complete with amendment. Mr. Williams presented J. M. Brown and of ruled out of order.

Mr. Semlin drew attention that there was a strange clerk's seat. He did not but he would like to know where would have the same.

Hon. Mr. Davie explained a stenographer's report to a very important member would be denied.

Mr. Kitchen on a question said that on Friday he had allowed to see the petition in the hands of the printer had not of the petition were distributed.

Hon. Mr. Davie said: Mr. E. M. Johnson's complaint is being pursued by me in my official capacity of eral, but by my using it for the purpose of taking advantage of a personal claim I hold, and for the ever, of gratifying my spite. He complains, moreover, ing pursued in the courts being made party to the possession of defence rights party; that it is unjustly attacked, and he proposes appoint a commission questions into consideration that he shows have a practical effect on the house itself, and in the deal with these matters where he asks that these taken out of the hands of a man and deal with by answers itself, for it is more than refer to the shows by his own petition joined as a party-defendant proceedings, and that he now taken out of the hands of a man by which they will be in due course and brought home, contrary to the usual administration of justice, of Mr. Johnson to these of the supreme court in the case of 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. read the order.) That of by a bench of judges consisting of three judges, but that in the course of their litigation for the purpose and 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, w duty to open my eyes to petitioners before the support purpose refrained from giving particulars of possession which if I de grade the man I would but there might have been the admissibility of this hence it was that I refrain these things, and so it w of evidence has never yet This trouble commenced 1889, that is as far as di tween Captain McCallum Johnson is concerned. If an action were taken against Gray, John Gray and against Captain McCallum right to redeem certain i which had been previously them to Captain McCallum transferring this property were prepared by E. M. also carried out the ent 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 di tality of Mr. Johnson, w time establishing in busi agents in the city of Victo ments which he drew t face of them an absolu money paid by Captain through is hands, and con cash, \$2500 paid by chequ McCallum drew and hande son, making \$8000. Mr. the bills of sale of the







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. At their last meeting they adopted the following strong protest against the characteristically impudent and oppressive course he proposes to follow:

Moved by Ald. Wm. Brown and Bethune, that whereas a notice of motion has been given by the Hon. T. Davie that he proposes 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  
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco

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 not 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, sub-section (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 gives old timers a vested right to admittance to the home, while at the same time it does not prohibit others from becoming inmates.

Read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the fire insurance policy bill, which provides for the issue of uniform policies wherever 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.

Hon. Mr. Martin moved the second reading of the bill to amend the land act. He explained the proposed amendment 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.

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. Kennedy introduced 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.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he thought the general municipal act in dealing with exemptions included all hospitals.

Mr. Kennedy said he believed the Sisters' hospital was taxed, but the taxes were returned.

Hon. Mr. Davie said for many years the taxes had been returned, but last year the council had refused to remit them.

Mr. Kennedy introduced an amendment going away with appeal from the court of revision except on a point of law.

Mr. Eberts took exception to the amendment, as he said it was doing away with the right of appeal from the court of revision. As long as a man thought he was being unfairly dealt with he should be allowed to appeal.

Hon. Mr. Pooley and Hon. Mr. Davie were of the same opinion as Mr. Eberts.

Mr. Semlin said it was no reflection on the courts. He had heard judges say that individuals were better able to judge of the value of property than they were. He thought the judges would say in this case that the council were better able than they were to decide upon the value of property.

Mr. Kennedy said it would be all right if the judge could also act as a court of equalization. If he could not only those who could afford to appeal would be benefited.

Mr. Kennedy's amendment was defeated.

A number of minor amendments were made and the committee reported progress.

The report on the Victoria Hydraulic company's bill was adopted.

On consideration of the report on the Nanaimo city water works bill Dr. Walkem moved an amendment providing that the works shall not be undertaken until a by-law has been passed by the electors and also before commencing the work the city must approach any company carrying on the same business in the city with the view of purchasing the company's works. If the city and the company cannot come to an agreement as

to pick it must be referred to arbitration.

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.

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 Daily Colonist. 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 decorated with those who showed sample fruit were Thomas G. East, C. Stickey of Wharlock, 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 was shown.

Among those present were Macgowan of Vancouver, J. B. Anderson, D. C. B. Beaton, Major P. J. Hadwin of Dunce, Ohlson, Major Nicholles, 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 the land. He read a letter from Sargeant, secretary of the board of horticulture, dead meetings of that body and the Fruit Growers' Association which have already been held. The chairman also read a letter from 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 the chairman announced that the paper enclosed later in the day.

The chairman also read a letter from J. Craig, horticulturist, of closing a lot of data secured with a series of observations. Secretary Macgowan presented report and with it the financial statement.

Nov. 30.—By balance forward government grant. 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 chairman to visit the following for the purpose of naming the varieties of fruit and also to act as a judge of the quality of the fruit. I was accompanied by Mr. J. B. Anderson, Secretary of the association, and Mr. J. B. Anderson, Secretary of the association, and Mr. J. B. Anderson, Secretary of the association.

The work of assisting at the exhibition was very interesting. I was able to see many of the best varieties of fruit and to see the progress of the industry. I was very much interested in the work of the exhibitors and in the progress of the industry.

There is no time in the attention will be given to the exhibitors and to the progress of the industry. I was very much interested in the work of the exhibitors and in the progress of the industry.

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.

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. Annual for 1895 tells you what, how, and when to plant. Sent Free. Get It. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.



FRUIT GROWERS IN SESSION

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

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

From Tuesday's Daily. The annual convention of fruit growers opened at the board of trade rooms...

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CO CULTURE.

Farmer Advocates the "Weed."

In the Midway Ad- the cultivation of Okanagan valley. He

There are two kinds in- dly adapted to the grow- 1st, sandy loam; 2nd, ay. The first, which is as new land produces a

Table with financial data: Nov. 30--By balance forward... \$154 80; Government grant... 44 00; Membership fees... 44 00; DEBIT: To printing, advertisements, etc... 417 00; Paid stenographer... 25 00; Paid expressages... 3 00; Paid exhibition committee... 73 00; Paid for cuts... 18 00; Paid expenses Spokane committee... 21 50; Paid Canadian Horticulturist... 32 00; Paid secretary's salary... 360 00; Balance... 240 86.

A committee was appointed to audit the accounts in 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, but could here on the Island on account of the moisture, which developed fungus diseases.

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. He had sent them to Nova Scotia with success.

Messrs. Layritz and Ohlson opposed too much pruning and the former believed they should cultivate the land. At this point the convention adjourned until two o'clock.

From Wednesday's Daily. When the Fruit Growers' Association re-opened yesterday afternoon the members of the association held a business meeting and elected a board of directors with upwards of 100 members.

President, G. M. Henry, Hatzic; first vice-president, T. G. Earl, of Lytton; second vice-president, C. E. Renouf, Victoria; secretary-treasurer, A. H. B. Macgowan, Vancouver.

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. Wells 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: Hazelmeze, B. C. January 24th, 1895. A. H. T. McGowan, Esq., Secretary Fruit Growers' Association, B. C.

Dear Sir: I very much regret the fact that I cannot possibly attend the annual meeting at Victoria, much as I should like to be with you.

In re a report on spraying, I am sorry to say that I have not had time for the last spring and summer in my capacity of collector of voters and returning officer for the polls. I could not devote that attention to the subject that its importance demanded. However, I carefully swabbed the trees (apple) in the winter, and large numbers I sprayed once or twice after the spring growth commenced, but as the extent of pest is not carried far for (one given above) all the fruit was more or less damaged by fungus growth, except those varieties noted. Those appeared to outgrow the evil effects of the fungus spots.

Varieties of apples that did not spot: Wealthy, King of Tompkins County, English russets, Gravenstein. Those that were very bad were Haas, Ben Davis, when early Beauty. I observe that a great many of the orchards around will soon become useless unless the trees are thoroughly attended to. Another thing that I think requires the attention of the association, and that is the expediency of either restricting or disallowing the importation of American fruit trees at this point, unless properly inspected and disinfected. The reason because they can obtain the American trees so much cheaper than on this side, do not consider the quality, hence a great many trees are brought in without a thought as to the future results.

Trusting you will have both a profitable and enjoyable meeting, I am, sir, respectfully yours, HENRY T. THRIFT.

Mr. Cunningham said many varieties of cherries thrived here and what soil was needed.

Mr. Cunningham said many varieties of cherries had been sold here that would never bear, and he would advise that in buying trees west of the Rocky mountains they should avoid the black knot. The fruit was a good one and was profitable too. The best varieties were Royal Anne, Black Tartarian, Yellow Spanish and Black Republican. He would advise planting in dry land which was comparatively poor. The trees did well where others would not, and fertile land was not good for them.

Gumming could be prevented by cutting the protruding gum and wrapping the tree. He would strongly advise that they grow their trees low.

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Varieties of apples that did not spot: Wealthy, King of Tompkins County, English russets, Gravenstein. Those that were very bad were Haas, Ben Davis, when early Beauty. I observe that a great many of the orchards around will soon become useless unless the trees are thoroughly attended to. Another thing that I think requires the attention of the association, and that is the expediency of either restricting or disallowing the importation of American fruit trees at this point, unless properly inspected and disinfected. The reason because they can obtain the American trees so much cheaper than on this side, do not consider the quality, hence a great many trees are brought in without a thought as to the future results.

Trusting you will have both a profitable and enjoyable meeting, I am, sir, respectfully yours, HENRY T. THRIFT.

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Mr. Cunningham said many varieties of cherries had been sold here that would never bear, and he would advise that in buying trees west of the Rocky mountains they should avoid the black knot. The fruit was a good one and was profitable too. The best varieties were Royal Anne, Black Tartarian, Yellow Spanish and Black Republican. He would advise planting in dry land which was comparatively poor. The trees did well where others would not, and fertile land was not good for them.

Gumming could be prevented by cutting the protruding gum and wrapping the tree. He would strongly advise that they grow their trees low.

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Messrs. Layritz and Ohlson opposed too much pruning and the former believed they should cultivate the land. At this point the convention adjourned until two o'clock.

From Wednesday's Daily. When the Fruit Growers' Association re-opened yesterday afternoon the members of the association held a business meeting and elected a board of directors with upwards of 100 members.

President, G. M. Henry, Hatzic; first vice-president, T. G. Earl, of Lytton; second vice-president, C. E. Renouf, Victoria; secretary-treasurer, A. H. B. Macgowan, Vancouver.

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. Wells 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: Hazelmeze, B. C. January 24th, 1895. A. H. T. McGowan, Esq., Secretary Fruit Growers' Association, B. C.

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be referred to arbitra- notice not having been consideration of the bill

city official map bill pas- sages. The bill allowed the waters of the river to other purposes and to

One of the purpos- ure paper. The com- be able to interfere with npany operating within

did not think any one- the construction of a e they asked for more, supply power within a

against the bill, it would npanies now operating e privilege. The com- for incorporation

to think that they also privilege. He objected having such an exclu-

er said it would be out- to give the company an

aid the company did sive privilege. He moved the adjournment

he said a clause had been bill to safeguard the in- companies now operat-

al he had received per- promoters of the bill to stating distinctly that no was to be enjoyed by the

adjourn the debate was said the bill did not ask privileges, but when cities

inserted a clause pre- on engaging in such un- did not, however, object



# 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 the piteous appeals 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 Pen," 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 imagined 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 a glamor in the days of Sir John has not the same 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 at 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, 1893, and which I have the honor to have presided over. 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 programme which I have before me. That policy comprehends the following subjects:

- First, condemnation of the fiscal policy of the Conservative government together with their declaration of the policy of the Liberal policy 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 the brief time at 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 defray the cost of 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 spoke 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 of use, and which 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 is not conducive 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 215,650, 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 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 100 per cent under protection. What was it under protection? In 1881 it was \$31,212,691, an increase of \$19,000,000, or 61 per cent. This shows a decrease in the capital invested in manufactures of 100 per cent in the previous decade, whereas the investment from 1881 to 1891 was under an unhealthy system, 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. Public to be organized. An all system which professedly takes in order to give work to willing to work. Can they delusion, such a policy, such And yet, in the face of all these are men to-day who are clamoring for work, hunger in thousands of homes, charity is unable to satisfy demands for relief. Public to be organized. An all system which professedly takes in order to give work to willing to work. Can they delusion, such a policy, such And yet, in the face of all these are men to-day who are clamoring for work, hunger in thousands of homes, charity is unable to satisfy demands for relief. Public to be organized. An all system which professedly takes in order to give work to willing to work. Can they delusion, such a policy, such

### IN THE INTERIOR OF THE

And while Montreal is at the head of that immense inland navigation formed by lakes which constitute the life of this continent and the like of not to be found in any part of Look at the position of Montreal at the head of inland navigation, the Creator Himself to be the of wealth between Europe and it is that position which made Montreal what it is. I that my Tory friends who wonder so. There may be some Thomas, but to that doubt let me put his finger in the wheel and let me give the page of the Canada. I say that to-day the great commercial metropolis, but it was not always it is within the memory of the present generation that Montreal was not very many years ago, situated in a vicinal town. What made the metropolis that it is now? In former times the river St. Lawrence flowed by its front as it flows between Montreal and the shores of Lake St. Lawrence, that was a barrier, because coming from the sea could not enter the harbor of Montreal. Two were in Montreal in those whose sagacity, energy and force Montreal owes much of its to-day. Sir John Macdonald have their statutes in the population of Montreal. They ought to images and portraits upon a of our public buildings. The were Hon. John Young and Allan, and to them it is the credit of the present position, the efforts that the Hon. J that the shoals of Lake St. taken out; it was owing to legislation that at last in the first stroke was made to channel and to make Montreal harbor, and three years after 1853.

### THE FIRST STEAMER

from Europe and landed its city of Montreal, and from the Sir Hugh Allan came with his plying between the harbor of and Europe, carrying the of America to Europe and the Europe to America. From Montreal went forward by bounds. The population of in 1850 was just 67,000. In Montreal had become a sea population was 90,000, an 66 per cent, an increase since or before, an increase ed since that time, but an in approached and to be surprised when the channel has been 30 feet, as it will be by at when the largest steamer of the harbor of Montreal and people of Montreal have great possibilities of their harbor. Ren a stand against any thing put upon trade. Then, sir, be another increase in the city of Montreal. My carry perhaps no conviction, give you the opinion of an authority, Mr. Edward O'Brien, commissioner of navigation in can government and the of Mr. Harrison. Some few w



place I will assert that, as... da is concerned, leaving... of Montreal—separating... possibly, Montreal from the... country—the system of pro-... between the bane and curse... of the bane and the curse... of beat. Now there is an easy... this. In a young country... the increase of population... its prosperity. We have... of land, to which we in-... of the whole world... been satisfied with a nor-... of population, but have... efforts to bring population... and for the last twenty... in confederation has exist-... lavished hundreds of thou-... every year in order to... from abroad. We... agents in all the great... and flooded every mar-... with books, pamph-... showing the advantages... In 1878 the Conservative... adopted the policy... Upon what ground? Up-... that it would give labor... would come to the... that was the object. But... came out in 1891 what...? It showed that whereas... 1881, a period of great... our population had in-... 47 per cent. yet under the... from 1881 to 1894... was reduced to 11... more than that, the record... increase of... ATION IN CANADA... million souls, and yet... ten years, from 1881 to... brought into the country... the records of the depart-... culture at Ottawa, no less... emigrants, who had landed... Montreal to settle upon... lands. The census returns... the population had not in-... in the extent of the 800,000... little over half a million, so... lost the whole natural in-... besides 200,000 or... ers we had brought into... Was there ever such a... in the Good Book that... angel was once sent to... born of a wicked people, but... turns show that the whole... race was slain—that the... increase of the population... Under the circumstances... a man who will not say... country which has so many... offer to emigrants, pro-... been a bane and a curse? I... I will take the propo-... from the point of... real alone. In 1871, that... at the interests of Montreal... rests of Canada. They... apart. What conduces... of one must conduce to... another, and if a pro-... has not conduces to the... Canada I have no hesita-... that it cannot contribute... ment of Montreal. That... well borne out by the facts... population of Montreal in... 55,237, and in 1894... or an increase of 39... so good. I want to dis-... tion fairly, and in order to... ELY BEFORE YOU... home to the judgment of... will give you what the pop-... was in 1871 and... in 1881. In 1871... in 1881 it had increased to... than 165,000, but for the... for the emigration we must deduct... caused by the addition... of the city. So that... in the population of Mon-... in 107,225 in 1871 to 140... or 31 per cent., whereas in... decade it was 39 per cent... must tell me, "here is... of protection, here is the... our policy—that the great-... was due to the de-... in 1871, that the... commerce, through the large... establishments which... and maintained by pro-... reason, however, is not... the facts. It would be... of workingmen em-... employed in manufactures had... the same proportion as the... of the city itself. But... the case. And perhaps I... a good many here when I... the development of the... has not been in the... the development of the... Here are the figures, and... find in a very good book... the Montreal board of... in 1892, the semi-annual... his report, I may say in... printed in the Montreal... I am sure, ought to give... of orthodoxy in the hands... orthodox protectionists... are to be found in a... at page 91. In 1871... manufactures in the city of... in these factories work-... employed. That was ten... the national policy. What... of men employed in... factories of Montreal? In 1881 that number was... 55, an increase of 11,538... That was... REVENUE TAKIFF... figures under protection? after the inauguration of... policy, the number of men... manufactures of Mon-... 53, and in 1891 it had in-... 52, an increase of 520... of 16 per cent. Thus... there was an increase... as compared with an in-... cent. under a revenue... a demonstration as in-... possible that the in-... population of Montreal is... development of manufac-... in that city. But... Let us look at the in-... capital invested in the

manufactures of Montreal was \$11,101,031; in 1881, after ten years of revenue tariff, that amount had increased to \$32,185,991, an increase of \$21,084,960, or 190 per cent. under a revenue tariff. What was it under protection? In 1881 the amount invested was \$32,185,691; in 1891 it was \$51,212,133, an increase of \$19,026,442, or 59 per cent. This shows a decrease in the amount of capital invested in manufactures from 190 per cent. in the previous decade to 59 per cent. in the decade under protection. Now I am told that a good deal of the capital subscribed and appearing in the figures of the board of trade during the regime of protection was watered and not solid. But even if it was watered it does not detract at all from the argument. I believe that nobody ever said that the investment of capital from 1871 to 1881 was watered, whereas in the other period they say it was. What is evident is that the development of manufactures from 1871 to 1881 was a healthy development under a healthy system, whereas the investment of capital from 1881 to 1891 was unhealthy, under an unhealthy system, and a GOOD DEAL OF IT WAS WASTED and is lost; and stockholders, in order to prevent greater loss, resorted to combines, restricted production, closed up their establishments, reduced the number of hands, and to-day what do you see in this city? You have thousands of men clamoring for work; you have hunger in thousands of homes, and private charity is unable to satisfy all the demands for relief. Public charity has to be organized. And all this under a system which professedly taxes the people in order to give work to all who are willing to work. Can there be such a delusion, such a policy, such a mockery? And yet, in the face of such results, there are men to-day who still cling to that system. This is the system which they say has made Montreal the commercial metropolis of Canada. But I say here, on my reputation as a public man, that the record shows that if your city has developed, it is not protection which has developed it to such a degree. What is the cause which has made Montreal the great metropolis which it is? The cause is to be found in her wonderful geographical position. Why, the position of Montreal is unequalled in the world. Go into any one of the ports of Europe or America and you will not find such a city as Montreal which is at the same time a maritime and an inland city. New York, Boston and Baltimore are maritime cities, but they are not inland cities according to the orthodox fashion. They are on the coast, but Montreal is a sea harbor, one thousand miles from the coast. IN THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT. And while Montreal is at the end of ocean navigation it is at the same time at the head of the immense system of inland navigation formed by the great lakes which constitute the interior of this continent and the like of which is not to be found in any part of the world. Look at the position of Montreal, seated at the head of inland navigation. Montreal seems to have been intended by the Creator Himself to be the distributor of wealth between Europe and America, and it is that position which has made Montreal what it is. It may be that my Tory friends will not be convinced. I would not wonder if it were so. There may be some doubting Thomases, but to that doubting Thomas, let me put his finger in the wounds, and let me give him a page of the history of Montreal. I say to-day Montreal is the great commercial metropolis of Canada, but it was not always so. Why, it is within the memory of men of the present generation that Montreal was, not very many years ago, simply a provincial town. What made her the great metropolis that she is to-day? Why, sir, in former times the river St. Lawrence flowed by its front as it flows to-day, but Montreal was not a sea harbor. Between Montreal and the ocean there were the shoals of Lake St. Peter, and that was a barrier, because the ships coming from the sea could not anchor in the harbor of Montreal. Two men there were in Montreal in those days, and whose sagacity, energy and perseverance Montreal owes much of what she is to-day. Sir, these two men ought to have their statues in the public squares of Montreal. They ought to have their images and portraits upon all the walls of our public buildings. These two men were Hon. John Young and Sir Hugh Allan, and to them it is that Montreal owes its present position. It was the efforts that the Hon. John Young that the shoals of Lake St. Peter were taken out; it was owing to his repeated agitation that at last in the year 1850 the first stroke was made to deepen the channel and to make Montreal a sea harbor, and three years afterwards, in 1853, THE FIRST STEAMER CAME from Europe and landed its cargo in the city of Montreal, and from that moment Sir Hugh Allan came with his steamers plying between the harbor of Montreal and Europe, carrying the products of America to Europe and the products of Europe to America. From that day Montreal went forward by leaps and bounds. The population of Montreal in 1850 was just 37,000. In 1861, after Montreal had become a sea harbor, the population was 90,000, an increase of 60 per cent., an increase unprecedented since or before, an increase unapproached since that time, but an increase to be approached and to be surpassed even when the channel has been deepened to 30 feet, as it will be by and by, and when the largest steamer can come into the harbor of Montreal and when the people of Montreal have realized the great possibilities of their harbor and taken a stand against any shackles being put upon trade. Then, sir, there will be another increase in the population of the city of Montreal. My words may carry perhaps no conviction, but let me give you the opinion of an American authority, Mr. Edward O'Brien, who was commissioner of navigation in the American government under the presidency of Mr. Harrison. Some few weeks ago he

published an interview in the New York Times reviewing the whole question of transportation between America and Europe, and in this interview he speaks of your city and harbor of Montreal. I invite the closest attention of you to all this. The facts which I give you are not new to me, but they are present in a condensed form. The facts are not new, but in war it requires one thousand bullets to kill a man, and it may require a thousand repetitions of the same argument in order to destroy some fallacy commercial or otherwise. Mr. O'Brien speaks as follows: "From Liverpool to New York is 3040 miles. From Liverpool to Montreal is 2790 miles. From New York to Duluth (via railroad to Buffalo) is 1437 miles, and via the Erie canal, 1517 miles. From Montreal to Duluth via the St. Lawrence is 1354. From Liverpool to Duluth via Montreal and the St. Lawrence is 4144 miles, which is only 300 miles more than the route via New York, and 83 or 133 miles more than the route via New York, 4477 miles, or 4577 miles, according as the route be via the New York Central railroad or the Erie canal to Buffalo. Montreal is 250 miles nearer Liverpool than New York is, and 83 or 133 miles nearer Duluth. From Liverpool to Duluth the route via Montreal is 333 or 413 miles shorter than the route via New York. Let us translate these distances into dollars and cents and see what commercial advantages the Canadians may realize on the completion of the great eighty-three and a half million dollar water route from the great lakes to the seaboard." That is the advantage of Montreal. Now perhaps someone may tell me we can have all this without protection; and some will say, it will come to the same thing whether we have protection or not. I say that you cannot have the benefits of that trade to the ocean unless you have return cargoes coming from Europe, and there is nothing surer than that protection destroys maritime trade. There is no fact that is surer than this. It has been proved by the experience of all nations. Let me again quote the authority to whom I alluded a moment ago, that is the authority of Mr. O'Brien, upon the result of protection upon the AMERICAN MARITIME TRADE: "We have lost the ocean carrying trade. We once carried a large trade for other nations, and the bulk of our own exports and imports in our own vessels. But our shipping has dwindled both actually and relatively compared to other nations until we now depend almost entirely upon foreign ships. Since 1858, the proportion of our foreign trade carried in our own vessels has dwindled from seventy-three and seven-tenths, to twelve and two-tenths per cent., or five-sixths." That has been the result of protection on the American traffic. Now what has been the result of a different system and a different policy. In England, for instance, let me give you the figures, I have given you the result of protection on the result of the American maritime trade, and now let me give you the result of the freedom of trade upon the English maritime trade. I quote from an article recently published in the Boston Globe and very carefully compared: "Fifty years ago England controlled one-third of the carrying trade of the high seas, but now it controls more than one-half, or literally possesses 55 per cent. of the carrying power of the world. Its tonnage of vessels increased from 3,310,000 tons in 1840 to 10,230,000 in 1892, or 210 per cent. It has increased steadily with a greater ratio of gain than that of any other country the past ten years, or from 5.3 in 1882 to 56.6 in 1892." That is the result, sir, of a different system. Now, I ask every man here how best will Montreal take advantage of its situation? Montreal, situated as she is, at the end of ocean navigation and at the head of inland navigation, how best will she take advantage of her situation? Will she best take advantage of it by a system of protection which will kill her maritime trade, or will she not best take advantage of it by REMOVING THE SHACKLES FROM TRADE as far as it is possible to remove them. I gave you a moment ago the names of Sir Hugh Allan and the Hon. John Young, who have been the makers of Montreal, but long before the days of Sir Hugh Allan and the Hon. John Young, two hundred years before them, there was a citizen of Montreal who had a glimpse into the future of the development of this city. I refer to the very famous name of Robert Chevalier de la Salle. He realized what would be the greatness of the city of Montreal some day. He had heard of a great river in the west, which he supposed was connected with the system of the great lakes, and which he also supposed entered the Pacific Ocean, and to which, as he imagined, it would be possible to bring the trade of the Orient by the city of Montreal. He went in search of that river. His surmises were not found correct; the river did not open into the Pacific Ocean, but into the Gulf of Mexico. However he found an immense territory of land of the most fertile nature under the sun, and his vision showed that land inhabited by teeming millions, and the commerce of that territory much greater than the commerce of the Orient. And if he were to come back again to life he would find to-day on one side of the lakes the province of Ontario, the Province of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and on the other side the state of New York, the state of Ohio, the state of Illinois, the state of Wisconsin, the state of Michigan, the state of Minnesota and the state of Dakota. And in these states and territories he would see millions of men of the Anglo-Saxon race, the great commercial race of the world; he would see a trade larger than the trade of the Orient, and he would find these stretches which he traveled in a birch bark canoe now traversed by all the facilities which modern science can give. But he would find against all this, that while trade is coming naturally through this great waterway, the people of Montreal are putting obstacles upon their trade, and sending

it back towards Europe, and the centre of the continent. Now, it seems to me, that for all these reasons you can appreciate that the policy of the city of Montreal should not lie in the way of the restriction of trade, but in the way of the expansion of that trade. The policy of the city of Montreal should not be in the way of contraction of trade, but in freedom of trade. That is what I am here to argue, and that is what I am here to propose to you to-day. Before we go further I would like to place under the gaze of the Conservatives present a page of their own history, a page of a very recent history, a page with reference to the introduction of THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION into this country. Now I appeal to them to speak out their minds on the question is it not a fact that when protection was introduced to the Canadian people, in the opinion, nay in the very language of Sir John Macdonald, and of Sir Charles Tupper, and of all the authors of protection, was never intended that protection should be a permanent institution. Did they not tell us that protection was only to be a temporary measure in this country, and to use the language which was then made use of, that protection was simply intended to give a lift to our manufactures in order to enable them to meet competition from abroad. Let me ask you is this not a fact? Gentlemen, you know that that is the case. I defy anyone to point out to me any person in France, in the United States, in any other protectionist country where the promoters of a protectionist tariff came forward with their policy and at the same time said to the people that it was to be a permanent institution in the country. On the contrary, every statesman who brought forward such a policy always said to his people, "This is only to be a temporary policy; we must lay a little extra taxation upon the people in order to give a lift to our manufactures." This was always the first shape of the introduction of a protective tariff. And what was the second shape? The second shape turned out to be the same in Canada and everywhere else. I defy any man to point out to me any person in France, in Germany, in the United States, in any protectionist country, I defy him to show me any protected industry which was not introduced as a temporary protective industry in the first place, and about which it was not said that after a while it would stand on its own legs. The day never comes in the minds of some when a protected industry can stand on its own legs. I can understand that is human nature, but what I do not understand is that those who introduce a protective tariff and who introduce it simply for a time, at last get intoxicated with the poison of their own doctrine. They are just like the man who commences to drink moderately, and who becomes a slave to the habit, and his friends that liquor is indispensable to his health. So it is with THOSE PROTECTED MANUFACTURERS. Further, I insist that the policy of the Conservative party was not intended to be permanent, and a man who ought to know, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, who was deep in the councils of his party at that time, and who has then looked upon as the best here that if the old Chief Justice has declared over and over again that the leaders of the Conservative party never intended to saddle forever the people of Canada with a protective tariff. I say to the conservatives who may be present here that if they were to go back to the policy of their party, they will have to adopt that policy which was told to them by one of the greatest of their then leaders. But Sir John Macdonald has disappeared, Sir Charles Tupper has disappeared, and the men who are now in power made a lame effort last session to remove to a certain extent the shackles which are now weighing upon the people. They made the effort, I say, but the effort was not steady for their strength, and they do not come back. Now, sir, I may be told again: "Do you pretend that if we were to abolish the system of protection that our manufacturers can live in the city of Montreal?" Why, sir, I certainly do pretend it. I contend that the manufacturers of Montreal can do better under a revenue tariff than they can do under protection. (Cheers.) I myself am not much of a manufacturer, I am a lawyer, and perhaps my advice will not be taken with relish by those who are not of the same mind as myself, and they may say to me: "Oh, it is all very well for you to say so, but what do you know about the business?" Well, I have read something. I do not manufacture, but I HAVE READ SOMETHING AND every morning I read the Montreal Gazette, which is something. You need not laugh, gentlemen. For my part, I read the Gazette every morning. I breakfast upon it. I will not say that it is absolutely wholesome food, but I am like Mithradates, I am poison proof, having read the Gazette for so many years. I have read in the Gazette the statement that if you remove protection, raw materials would be no longer free. I say that if we were to have a revenue tariff raw materials would be free. Raw materials are not free to-day under the policy of the Orient. And if he were to come back again to life he would find to-day on one side of the lakes the province of Ontario, the Province of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and on the other side the state of New York, the state of Ohio, the state of Illinois, the state of Wisconsin, the state of Michigan, the state of Minnesota and the state of Dakota. And in these states and territories he would see millions of men of the Anglo-Saxon race, the great commercial race of the world; he would see a trade larger than the trade of the Orient, and he would find these stretches which he traveled in a birch bark canoe now traversed by all the facilities which modern science can give. But he would find against all this, that while trade is coming naturally through this great waterway, the people of Montreal are putting obstacles upon their trade, and sending

Canadian protectionist. Germany for the Germans is the motto there, and you know Prince Bismarck, who was in NEVER DID THINGS BY HALVES. About the year 1880 Prince Bismarck was in power and they had an infant industry in Germany at that time. In 1880 that was not exactly an infant industry in years, for it was already 70 years old, but it was still an infant industry. It is a characteristic industry, you know, of all infant industries that they never grow and that they always remain babies. Beet root sugar was that industry in Germany. In 1880 that industry in Germany was seventy years old, because, as you are aware, it arose from the continental policy under Napoleon, when Napoleon was fighting against England and when they closed the ports and harbors of France, of Italy, of Belgium, of Holland and a part of Germany against British goods, and against colonial sugars consequently. Then the French people and the German people, who no longer eat colonial sugars, commenced to grow beet roots and to make beet root sugar, and after seventy years the German people and the French people were still protecting beet root sugar by enormous protective duties. In 1880 Prince Bismarck undertook to give still more protection to the refiners of beet root sugar. He put enormous import duties on sugar, but not satisfied with that, he placed upon the export of German sugar to foreign countries enormous duties. He gave to the refiners of German sugars enormous bounties on every ton they exported. Thus protected with an import duty and an export bounty the refiners of sugar were able to flood the English market with German sugars, which were retailed up on the floor of the English trader at a price actually lower than the cost of production. Now, I admit, that this was a very serious matter for the English refiners of sugar. There was German sugar in competition with their own, and on account of the taxes imposed on the German people it was sold to Englishmen actually lower than the cost of production. England is a free trade country, but human nature is everywhere the same, and so the English refiners went to the government. The government at that time was in the hands of Lord Salisbury. It was a Conservative government, but in England, Conservatives and Liberals are all alike, they are all free traders. No one would dare to AVOW HIMSELF A PROTECTIONIST in England. The English refiners put their complaints before Lord Salisbury. They represented they could not compete with the German sugars which were actually sold to English mechanics at a price below the cost of production. Well, Lord Salisbury said in effect to the deputations of refiners: "Do understand you gentlemen, you tell me that in consequence of the export duties paid by the German people to the refiners of German sugar that this German sugar is sold to-day to the English people at a price lower than the cost of production. I do not think the English people have very much to complain of after all. And if the German taxpayers will tax themselves in order to supply the English consumer with sugar, I think that the English consumer will stand it as long and perhaps longer, than the Germans." Lord Salisbury dismissed the sugar refiners with these remarks. But, sir, before I proceed any further, let us change the scene of action. Let us suppose that this incident had not taken place in England but in Canada. In the city of Montreal there are some sugar refiners, and it is supposed rightly or wrongly, perhaps rightly, that the refiners of sugar in Montreal are pretty deep in the confidence of the government. Now, if the city of Montreal had been flooded with German sugars which were sold to the poor mechanics of the city of Montreal at a price actually lower than the cost of production, I imagine that the sugar refiners of Montreal would have done just the same as the English refiners and gone to the government to lay their case before Mr. Foster, the minister of finance. I have told you what was the answer of Lord Salisbury to the English refiners of sugar, but do not think that the answer of Mr. Foster, the Canadian finance minister, would have been the same to a Canadian deputations of sugar refiners under similar circumstances. Mr. Foster would have said: "Why, gentlemen, will you tell me that these German sugar refiners have the audacity to bring their sugar and sell it in Canada at a lower price than the cost of production? Oh, gentlemen, that will never do. Canada for the Canadians and Canadian sugar for Canadian mouths, and we will have duties levied to prevent German sugar from coming in to INTERFERE WITH CANADIAN REFINERS." Let me ask you, gentlemen, which is the wiser of the two opinions, that of Lord Salisbury or that of Mr. Foster? Which do you suppose is the better policy? Is it the policy of Canada which taxes her people to give them a dear article of food, or is it the policy of England, which says: "We are ready to profit by the whole world, and if they give us anything free and cheap we will take it." I think the policy of England is the wiser one. But what took place in England when the sugar refiners got this answer from Lord Salisbury? The sugar refiners did not pine; they did not lament; they did not weep. But, as true Britons, they went to work and they converted their machinery so as to make it useful for the manufacture of jams and preserves and they bought the cheap German sugars to manufacture them. They not only bought the cheap German sugars produced at the expense of the German taxpayers but they converted them into jams and jellies and preserves and they sent them back to Germany at a great profit to themselves. Now, Montreal is not a free trade country. I will tell you what I would do about that, but before I tell you what I will do, I will tell you what the Con-

servatives will do. The Conservative party are the great loyal party of Canada as you know. Whenever they are driven to the wall and beaten in argument, they have an argument of their own to use upon their opponents and they say to them: "You are not loyal and we are the great loyal party of this country." But their loyalty is only lip loyalty. They don't go for their example to Great Britain. Oh, no, why should they go to Great Britain for their example. One of their ministers, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, told us during last session of the floor of parliament that England was in a state of decadence, and that England's prestige and supremacy as a commercial nation was gone. He told us that the trade of England was driven from all the civilized ports of the world, and that she had to place her wares and goods by force of arms upon helpless savages and poor barbarians. That was the language of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. That is not Liberal loyalty, of course. That is Tory loyalty, but thank heaven it is not Liberal loyalty. I do not always proclaim my loyalty, but, sir, although I am of French origin I am a Liberal and of the English school. The men of the Liberal party go for their example not to Germany and not to the United States, but they go to the land which has been the pioneer of freedom in every sense. THE PIONEER OF FREEDOM in religion, the pioneer in civil and commercial life as well. It is to Great Britain we look for an example. But, gentlemen, the Conservative party would not do that, they go to Germany and the United States. You know, gentlemen, that these things are repeated, and will be repeated every day by the Tory party. Do you think that that is the way to make a nation rich and wealthy? Do you think that this is a way for a nation like ours to meet the battle of life which must ever end by the survival of the fittest? Which is the best policy for us to follow? Is it the sound common sense of England, which takes its sugar wherever it comes from, at the lowest possible price, or the policy of Germany, which, in order to maintain its infant industries, takes the money out of the pockets of the German people and puts it into the pockets of the German sugar refiners? There is no use pursuing that argument any further, the policy of England is the common sense one. I now come to another argument which seems to weigh very much upon the minds of our Conservative friends, although I must say that it has never disturbed my head. The Conservatives do not sleep soundly about it, and they ask you every day in the Montreal Gazette and the Empire, and all the Conservative papers and all the Conservative orators say to you, "Oh, and if you are going to reduce the tariff how are you going to get the revenue?" This is the question which seems to bother the Conservatives very much, and during the peregrinations of the ministers before the death of Sir John Thompson, while they were visiting the Maritime Provinces, Sir Charles Hibbert, among others, laid before the people of those provinces a most doleful picture as to what was to happen to them if we had a tariff for revenue purposes only. He told them that in such an event we would have a heavy taxation upon our servants, and carriages, and dogs, and guns, and in general language he pictured to them all these great hardships which I am sure must have sent a thrill of horror into the hearts of his listeners. Gentlemen, it is not necessary to make any very serious argument to answer that question. We are asked how are you going to raise a revenue, and the answer is simply this: "BY HAVING A TARIFF FOR REVENUE." The tariff that we have in Canada to-day is not a tariff for revenue, and I could quote to prove this the words of Mr. Foster, the finance minister, which he gave utterance to not later than last session of parliament. Mr. Foster then said: "The other and third method is the protective tariff by which you select a certain list of articles and place upon them certain rates of import with a view to raising a certain amount of money for the services of the country, but more especially with this view, that while you raise the amount of money that is necessary for the country you must stimulate the development of the resources of the country." Gentlemen, you have it here plainly stated that the object of the tariff is not to raise a revenue. That is only an incident of the protective tariff, but the first object of the tariff is to raise money so as to develop our infant industries, that is to say, to raise taxes not to place in the treasury, but to place them in the pockets of certain favored classes and individuals. Now reverse the principle. Have a tariff not for protection, but simply for revenue, and it is quite clear, nay, it is as plain as can be, that with a lesser amount of duties, you will have more revenue than you will have under the present system at the present time. If it is my good fortune to visit the Maritime provinces, I will be able to tell to the audiences that were addressed by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper that they need not fear the taxes of their mainland of sound government and sound servants, or their carriages, or their guns or their dogs; though I must say in passing that it would not break my heart at all if they were to make the swells who can afford carriages and man-servants, and gun and dogs, contribute their due share to the revenue of the country. Now, sir, there is another and a very serious question. I have told you that one object is to have a customs tariff based upon the principle of revenue only. How is this to be effected? As far as the settlement of that question goes we are met between two extreme sets of men. We are met by those who fear that we will go too far and by those who fear that we will not go far enough. We are met by those who fear we will move too rapidly



and by those who believe we will be over- cautious. Those who  
**DRAD THAT WE WILL MOVE**  
 too rapidly would simply have us to go skin deep in reform, to stand perfectly immovable as it were. On the contrary those who fear that we will not go far enough, would have us simply to go practically into a revolution. What between immovability on one side, and revolution on the other, there is another sound course and that is the true principle of reform; the principle of a step by step, and which moves gradually. British reform which was very careful not to inflict any unnecessary hardship on any industry and in the language of the resolution which I have quoted to you, "While not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people." To-day in the streets of Montreal you meet upon every hand men with very long faces. I do not know whether their anxiety is absolutely genuine, or whether it is put on.

**PERHAPS IT IS GENUINE.**  
 and perhaps it is put on also. These people say to you, "If the Liberals get into power, and perhaps they will next time, they are going to abolish protection, and by abolishing protection they will create a panic, and certain disturbance of values that will bring on a financial crisis." Now, sir, if that reasoning means anything it would simply mean this: That reform would be forever impossible, and that if it be the misfortune of a country to be saddled with a vicious system—I do not care of what kind, economic, political or any other—then nobody should dare to touch that system, because the process of reform would cause some displacement of interests. But, gentlemen, there is a way, and a way of reform. There is, I say, 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, are liberals of the English school, and we are willing to go for precedents to the old land, which has passed through that 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 disturbances of values and which avoided all financial crises. That is a precedent which, 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 to-day 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. Under such circumstances the duty is plain for the Liberal party. I have exposed here exactly what we want. Upon the question of principle there can be no compromise. We stand here against protection and in favor of a customs tariff based upon the principles of revenue and nothing else. That is a position well understood, and I believe that under such a system all parties, all classes and all interests, the farmers, the manufacturers, the merchants and the shippers of produce will know exactly where they stand and will be in a better position to do business than they are under the shifting process of a protective tariff. The Conservatives have always another argument against us, and their last and supreme argument is always the loyalty question. I take the newspapers of the Conservative persuasion, and they are full of insinuations against the loyalty of the Liberal party. In the last century old Dr. Johnson used to say that patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel. In this century in Canada I have no hesitation in saying that loyalty is the last refuge of a Canadian Tory. Gentlemen, I resent any such imputation as that. Let my opponents come on with that accusation, and I will be only too glad to face them, but for insinuations of that kind there is nothing to meet them with but absolute contempt. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am of French origin, as you all know. The blood flows in my veins of that great nation which excited in turns the admiration, the love, the pity and the hatred of Europe, but never its indifference. At the same time I have stated over and over again that though I am of French origin, and though I am proud of my origin, I love England and I love British institutions. I have stated that over and over again, and I must repeat it once more, perhaps, in the city of Montreal, I love England.

**I LOVE BRITISH INSTITUTIONS.**  
 And why? Because under British institutions, under the banner of St. George, my fellow-countrymen and myself, the French origin, have found far greater freedom than we could ever have hoped for had we remained subject to France. If I wanted examples or precepts of Art I would go to France; if I wanted philosophical counsels I would go to Germany;

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but for means of government, for all economic principles, I would go to the common sense, Old England. It is from that land that I take my theories, and upon that platform—between friend and foe, speaking here to-night—upon that platform, exemplified, as I have told you, the Liberal party of Canada will fight the next battle whenever the next battle may come.

Gentlemen, when will the time of that come? That I do not know. I am not in the secrets of the false gods that sit at Ottawa. But, as you know, it is in Scripture, the death will come like a thief in the night, and the government at Ottawa, represents the death in sense in Scripture that death will come like a thief, and it may come again. I grant you, gentlemen, that the government have the constitutional power to apply to his excellency the governor-general for dissolution, but they have not the power to do that from mere caprice. They have that power when they show cause adequate. Why, sir, it is not for cause adequate that the Conservative party dissolution. We are uncertain now as to when a dissolution is going to be. The business world, the business community, is interested to know whether they shall have a session of parliament or a dissolution. The fate has been trembling in the scale. We do not know exactly what is to take place; but we know this: That the question debated to-day in Ottawa is not whether there is cause adequate or not, to go to the country, but the only thing to-day debated in Ottawa is whether or not it would be to the advantage of the Conservative party to have a dissolution now or to have the elections later on. If the Conservative party see that it is for their advantage to go to the country immediately, then they will not be at a loss to invent a pretense for dissolving parliament. In 1891 they obtained a dissolution from His Excellency Lord Stanley by actual

**DECEIT AND FALSEHOOD.**  
 Yes, deceit and falsehood. They represented to Lord Stanley, the representative of Her Majesty, that the resolutions they had obtained from Mr. Blaine, the secretary of state in Mr. Harrison's cabinet, an invitation to reopen negotiations for the renewal of the old reciprocity treaty of 1854. It was a falsehood, for which they had afterwards to eat humble pie at Washington. When Sir Charles Tupper went to Washington a few months later he had to meet Mr. Blaine and he had to admit to Mr. Blaine that indeed the statement of the Canadian government was untrue. Mr. Blaine had never given such an invitation. They obtained the dissolution in 1891 on a falsehood, but with that falsehood they snatched a verdict from the people of Canada. I say this because I think it is an outrage upon our free parliamentary institutions that the people to-day should be left in the dark as they are as to whether there is to be a dissolution of parliament or not. Let it be known or not whether there is to be a dissolution, I do not care. Whenever it comes we shall be ready for the fray. We shall fight a fair battle, and we will win. Understand me, I do not wish to be guilty of such a low thing as boasting. There is nothing so uncertain, as Sir John Macdonald would have you believe, a horse race and a cock fight. But all the signs to-day are that the people of Canada are determined to have a change at Ottawa. Whenever the time comes we shall be ready for the fray, and we will accept the verdict of the people of Canada with the confidence which was manifested in the resolution of which I read an extract a moment ago. Gentlemen of the city of Montreal, I have now exposed to you what is the policy of the Liberal party of Canada. Let it be as plain as it can be. It is a programme for a customs tariff upon a basis of revenue and nothing else. That is the issue upon which we intend to fight, and that is the issue upon which I invite the cordial co-operation of the whole city of Montreal, and the whole people of Canada at large.

**Buckwheat Straw for Fodder.**  
 Not many of our feeders have confidence in buckwheat straw as a food for prize animals. Yet many beasts would thrive well on buckwheat straw, and what they can pick up in the barn yard, if given Dick's Blood Purifier, because it gives good health, good appetite, good digestion. Try a box on your horse which is not thriving.

**Brief Local.**  
 —The Salvation Army food depot was opened yesterday morning, the wants of a number of men being cared for.  
 —The revision of the Esquimaux voters' list, known as No. 11, took place on Monday at the office of E. Baynes Reed, J. P., at Esquimaux. Archer Martin represented the Liberals, H. F. Drake the Conservatives and Mr. Wootton, revising barrister, was also present. Several mistakes were found and alterations were made.

—In the city police court yesterday afternoon William Jackson of the Delmonico, and John Cook of the Bee Hive, were charged with conducting gambling houses. Jackson's case was proceeded with yesterday, Constable Perdue testifying that on several occasions when he visited the Delmonico saloon he saw a number of men playing "Black Jack." There was no "kitty," but the proprietors, one of whom he understood to be Jackson, made an indirect profit by supplying drinks to the players. The police contended that the game was one of chance, with an advantage to the dealer. William Jones, another witness, held that the game combined both skill and chance. The magistrate promised to give judgment in a week in the Jackson case, and remanded the Cook case until to-morrow.

**Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "Great Specific Kidney Cure." This new remedy is of great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure take our remedy, sold by Geo. Morrison, druggist.**

**THE CONVENTIONS ARE OVER**

**Dairymen Have a Full Discussion of the Vexed Tuberculosis Question.**

**Strong Committees Appointed to Take the Matter Up—Some Good Papers.**

The convention of dairymen and fruit growers is over, and most of the delegates have left for home. The meetings were very successful, and while the attendance was not as large as hoped for, it was still very good. There were a number of matters of great importance before the two bodies, and the discussion was at all times very interesting. The farmers of British Columbia are an intelligent lot of men, but handicapped by disadvantages of transportation and other difficulties they have a rather uphill fight before them. They are, however, going about the work in an intelligent, energetic way, and it will not be long before British Columbia consumers will buy the bulk of their flour, butter, cheese, and berries, the vegetables within the borders of the province. Few promises can be held out to sufferers from the ravages of tuberculosis, but a concerted effort will be made to get the Dominion government to take the matter up and settle it on some established basis.

**THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.**  
 The Dairymen's Association convened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the board of trade rooms. There was a very good attendance, particularly of local dairymen. J. R. Anderson was called to the chair in the absence of any of the officers.

The chair called attention to the fact that acts giving authority for the incorporation of butter and cheese factories, and to prevent fraud in the sale of milk to the same had been passed but had not yet been presented to. They were similar to the Ontario act.

The secretary announced that the committee on tuberculosis was not ready to report and wanted more time.

Mr. Hutchinson said that they had better appoint another committee.

Mr. McRae said if they were not going to take the matter up the local milk men who were being kept from their work would withdraw.

Mr. Cunningham said the most important matter before dairymen at present was tuberculosis. He had gone carefully into the subject, read many authorities, yet he felt that he was hardly prepared to express an opinion on the subject. Mr. McRae and the speaker were the only ones who attended the committee meeting but did not feel like taking the responsibility of reporting. He believed the committee should be formed anew.

A number of letters on the matter of having travelling dairies, some to British Columbia were read. The department promised to send one this summer and Prof. Robertson promised to come in the early spring.

Mr. McRae said that they did not want a travelling dairy brought here until the tuberculosis matter was settled. It would do no good to bring it here as the business was almost entirely broken up. He could not buy a cow or sell one even if the government inspector did not take the animal's temperature was being specially singled out. He had had the finest herd in the province and was selling more milk than his own cows gave as he bought from other farmers. Fifty of his cattle had been killed, his trade had fallen off and his credit was gone. He was under suspicion from every consumer. He and all the dairymen wanted the thing settled.

Mr. Deans denounced the inspection as a farce and the test by temperature was a worse one. Mr. McRae had been very unfairly treated.

Mr. Evans also denounced the tests and inspections and said he had been unfortunate with them himself. He had had a cow killed that was apparently very healthy.

Major Mutter, M. P. P., blamed the farmers themselves for not getting their rights and possibly compensation. They were divided and if they did not combine and make their way nothing would be done for them. "This was a representative meeting and an active committee should be appointed to take the matter up with the department. He believed that the owners of cattle should be compensated for any cattle destroyed. He closed by urging that a committee be named.

Mr. McRae did not think much of delegations to the local government. He did not care particularly about compensation but he did want all farmers treated alike. Let the island be quarantined and every diseased animal destroyed. Then they could get a chance to recover.

Mr. Booth, M. P. P., said that there was no exact knowledge on the subject and advised that they move slowly. There was no danger from beef as infected when it was cooked. He believed that requiring bills of health for dairymen and animals for breeding should be required. He did not believe the provincial government could undertake to compensate everybody who lost cattle. His belief there had always been tuberculosis as there had always been diseased pork. Harm had already been done by going to the government too early.

Hon. J. H. Turner said the government had acted in the matter only after strong representations from all over the province. This disease, with another affecting hogs, were detected about the same time and the latter had been stamped out. In response to a large number of people of the province they had put this act upon the statute books. When Mr. McRae had first called on him he had pointed out to him that there was a Dominion statute providing for compensation. Mr. McRae applied to the Dominion government but got no satisfaction. The speaker and Mr. Davies had also taken it up at Ottawa but the government there finding the disease rather formidable had deferred putting

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the act in practice. There had been a long delay and it had been agreed that Mr. McRae should be paid for any cattle found healthy after they were destroyed. He felt that it was for the dairymen themselves to say whether the disease should be wiped out. He thought the Dominion government should be asked to pay the indemnity. He regretted the case of Mr. McRae very much but some of the cattle were badly diseased. The people could not be blamed for their repugnance to milk from such cattle. It was in line too with food inspection which was becoming general. He believed the government was only doing its duty, and invited the farmers to come to the government and submit what would be fair to all.

Senator Macdonald wanted to know if Mr. Roper had passed an examination, why he favored some herds, and if he inspected swine?

Mr. Turner said Mr. Roper was a very practical man and the inspection had been found very complete. He had not passed any technical examination the speaker said. At McRae's place Mr. Roper condemned 47 cattle and 45 of the matter were afterwards shown to be diseased. The inspector had been checked by the government pending this meeting, but the speaker was not aware that he had resorted to any favoritism. The inspector also inspected swine.

Dr. Crompton said he was directed by the medical society to look into the subject and examined the cattle killed, but had been declined permission to even see the cattle that had been killed. He did not regard Mr. Roper as competent and believed an expert should have examined every one.

Mr. Turner said that in almost every case there had been an expert present.

Mr. Sobin said that he had seen all of Mr. McRae's cattle after death and believed 30 of them were not diseased.

Col. Prior wanted to know if there was a slaughter house inspection, and Mr. Turner replied that it was a city matter which on the recommendation of Dr. Duncan would very likely receive attention at an early date.

Col. Prior said that the Dominion government had never carried the act out as the money had never been voted. He promised to do his best in the house for the farmers. He advised that they make Major Mutter's advice and make the proper representations. Col. Prior said he did not know whether Mr. Roper was competent or not.

Mr. Evans said he did not think much of a man who had to kill a cow to sell milk. He was wrong with her. His criticism of Mr. Roper was stopped by the chairman.

Mr. Booth said tuberculosis could be detected by the tuberculin test and any man intelligent enough to apply the test and take the animal's temperature was sufficiently practical. He believed there was a great deal in the idea that high-feeding produced the disease.

Mr. Cunningham believed the Dominion government assumed the responsibility when it stopped imported cattle at the boundary line and quarantined them for several months, and that they should apply to that government for aid. As to the cause of disease he was inclined to blame poor housing as well as over-feeding to increase the milk product. The speaker read a clipping from an eastern paper on the subject and quoted a number of instances.

In answer to Major Mutter Mr. Sobin said that he felt sure 30 of the cattle killed at Mr. McRae's were well. There was no veterinary surgeon present.

Mr. Deans blamed the government for carrying out the quarantine feature of the Dominion act. The British Columbia inspector did not work under the act but still Mr. Turner had advised Mr. McRae to let the Dominion act.

Senator Macdonald supported what Mr. Cunningham said about proper housing and asked Dr. Crompton if it was safe to eat beef from cattle suffering from tuberculosis. The doctor said that he did not care to speak professionally. The manner of proceeding was being discussed when the convention adjourned for lunch at one o'clock.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

At the opening of the afternoon session there was a further discussion as to tuberculosis. Mr. Bostock believed the quarantine should be enforced, and there were arguments that the government exclusively should handle tuberculosis, and that the provincial government was in a false position in the whole matter and did not have the authority to kill any man's stock. Finally Major Mutter's motion for the appointment of a committee to make a full investigation of the subject and report to the minister of agriculture was reached and passed, with an amendment from Mr. Allan to make the committee consist of nine.

The committee appointed was as follows: Hewitt Bostock, convener, C. E. Renouf, George Rodgers, George Deans, Thomas Cunningham, E. A. Wells, Thos. Kidd, Major Mutter and John Sloggett. The committee will hold its first meeting to-day at the department of agriculture. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Thomas Cunningham; vice-president, Hewitt Bostock; secretary-treasurer, A. H. B. Macgowan. R. H. Caswell read a paper on "The Care and Handling of Milk," and gave a very interesting exhibition of the working of the Babcock tester. G. Hadmen read a very interesting pa-

per on "The Advantages of Co-operative Dairying," and E. A. Wells read a paper on "Dairying."  
 At 5 o'clock the convention adjourned, to meet on the first Tuesday in August at some place to be designated by the president.

**IN THE CAUSE OF CHARITY**

**Ladies of the City Give a Most Enjoyable Dancing Party at Assembly Hall.**

**Was in Aid of Protestant Orphans' Home and Was a Complete Success.**

Victoria has had many affairs social, but the present generation can hardly recall such a really enjoyable event as the ball given by the ladies of Victoria in aid of the P. O. Home at Assembly Hall last night. It serves to show what good hard work on every detail can accomplish. First of all the thanks of all who attended to the ladies of the committee should be recorded. However, for several weeks of constant work they were rewarded with an attendance that surpassed their expectations, and made their success complete. It is a task to attempt to decorate a hall the size of the Assembly, but it was accomplished in a manner that surprised everyone. Flags, bunting and evergreen worked in running and festooned designs almost hid the walls and ceiling. A very attractive feature was a series of "cozy corners" with rockers and easy chairs, just the thing for a quiet chat, or a point of vantage for a patient wall flower, an individual very scarce, by the way, last evening. A noticeable thing was the number of well-gowned women present, some of the costumes being extremely rich and attractive. The gathering was an extremely representative one. His Honor Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, several members of the local and Dominion governments, many officers of the army and navy were present.

The floor was in splendid condition for dancing, and the music won praise from everybody. The latter consisted in most instances of popular airs arranged for dancing by Mr. Finn, who is to be congratulated. One waltz called the "Pillingski," that won favor was an arrangement of "The Soldier's Sweetheart," "Whose Little Girl Are You," "Down to the Gate." The miscellaneous lancers was also good. The entire programme is worthy of reproduction: Lancers—Alamo; waltz—Ermine; schottische—The Skirt Dancers; waltz—Santiago; polka—Hornpipe; waltz—The Bowery; schottische—Curly Headed Coons; waltz—Chestnuts; lancers—Loomis Collegs; waltz—Pillingski; schottische—Wardleigh; Deux Temps—Washington Post; waltz—Molly, I and the Baby; lancers—Echoes of the Minstrels; schottische—Mamie; waltz—Symposium; waltz—Remembrance of Naples; schottische—Dancing in the Barn; waltz—Haunts of the Nymphs; waltz—Danube Waves.

The supper was far above the average supplied by the best caterers. There was an abundance of meat of different kinds, excellent pastry, fruits, jelly and wine. It was well served and the dining room was very prettily arranged and decorated. Light refreshments such as chateauf, lemonade, cake and ice cream were served throughout the evening in separate apartments.

The affair will net the P. O. Home a very respectable sum, the expenses having been made light by liberal donations and by the fact that the ladies did nearly all of the work usually done by paid help. Those of the committee were: Mrs. D. W. Higgins, Mrs. C. E. Pooley, Mrs. Henry Croft, Mrs. I. W. Powell, Mrs. A. C. Flumerfelt, Mrs. James L. Raymer, Mrs. Bryden, Mrs. Harry Yates and Mrs. Lowen.

From 12 to 2 o'clock to-day lunch was served at the hall.

**West Algora Election.**  
 Port Arthur, Jan. 29.—In the West Algora election for the Ontario legislature to-day the majority so far for Comtee Liberal, is 25. The indications are that Comtee is elected by 75 majority.

**RAT PIT AT THE SHOW.**  
 A Rattling Exhibition Will Close the Dog Show To-Night—Performing Dogs.

The Dog and Dog Show closes to-night. The attendance has not come up to the expectations of the management, although the show is a good one, and the dog exhibit is the best that has ever been seen in Victoria. Judging on the poultry concluded last night, but the lists have not yet been made out. Davidson Bros, the jewelers, have offered a silver pitcher for the handsome male and female dogs in the show. Judging for this prize will take place this evening. The attendance to-night should be large. A treat is in store for all those who attend and there will be an exhibition of performing dogs, and the show will be closed with a rat pit. The pit will be in the largest of the judges' rooms and around the improvised pit will be room for a large number of spectators. Each dog will have a chance with five rats, and a timekeeper will take the time the dogs kill the rodents. Prizes will be given to the dog killing the largest number of rats in a given period of time. Any kind of dog can compete and the entry will be placed at the sum of 25 cents. This novel feature should ensure a very large crowd.

**OF THE ARMENIAN**

**A Newspaper Correspondent Investigates—Reports C to its Character**

**Conspiracies at Root of Morals of Kurdish Fro**

London, Feb. 3.—A letter received here from the special agent of the Associated Press sent to Armenia to investigate Armenian atrocities still in Armenia. For he readily understood, the correspondent is without newspaper man well known and he was instructed to partial investigation of Turkish cruelties.

The correspondent speaks more in Constantinople for Armenia, during which he investigated the reports on then continuing his journal letter has just reached here has been posted by a true at Tiflis, Russia. It contains authentic news from Armenia and says:

"Whatever secrets may smothered in the past, seem beyond dispute, from heard from many lips, the ed stories of atrocious but horror in the Sassoon village least a reasonable foundation and that the investigation will numbers than with the terror."

But from what the correspondent in the latter part of his are two sides to the Armenian Turk, or upon the ingenious revolutionary conspirator that it is still the innocent. The Turks declare that they are not to be blamed for the investigation will do what is already known methods, it is quite like serton is true. For instance reported that as a means of Turks to commit atrocities down upon them, the wretched world, Armenians have cartridges into the bodies of men and women, and then, and that in the case a hole was made just in the chest from the insidious of gunpowder, which was as a sort of a bomb, known at the embassies, and probably they have admitted in reports to the ministers."

The correspondent also impartial truth of the Sassoon village probably never be dead later no tales. A complete list of the facts obtained from Constantinople, as usual, Trebizond, and that this is what happened.

"Certain Armenian peasants number of several thousand their herds and flocks were under contract to graze on the borders of Kurdistan, and their Kurdish bandits. The villagers were ready their homes with their a band of Kurdish bandits searching for a winter Comtee Liberal, is 25. The indications are that Comtee is elected by 75 majority."

The order came straight from "Punish the villagers to tremble!"

The palace had not paid into the truth of the rumors intrusted with the order did not investigate, the troops arrived on the Kurdish bandits joined Turkish regulars, and the who had been defending turned traitors and swelled of the government troops Armenian peasants were the mercy of a force of 10 and two bands of Kurds. began. For Armenia was without hope, but still only men can defend children from outrage and took refuge in their houses themselves in, but the men made short work of places they were slain man, woman and child. Armenian women and children in that part of the common a thing, even at the quiet, that there to this massacre was outrage and atrocity to think of. The Armenian end Constantinople assets lages were destroyed and persons massacred, and equally uniformed number at 25 villages and