aking

The C. T., Bro. J. Townsend. eave for the sealing, bade the members for seven oing to meet them at that are welcome to our free Satconcerts at Temperance hall. ompany, B. C. B. G. A., comseason's drill last night with turn-out. Big gun drill irection of Lieut. Ross Munceant Mulcahey was gone ouring an intermission in the and cake was served in the After the drill some of prizes won last year were Gunner W. Bail y and Gun-Frimen received the Canadian iffe League badges, and Gunand Gunner H. McDonald ed a silver spoon offered by company, in an address, embers to fill up the ranks d lot of recruits, and said ld be attained by having each

his particular friend. dict of the coroner's jury in William McGarrie, was that mited suicide while tempor-A. McKay, who was liv-McGarrie had a with Polly, his klootchmar y left him the next day and nt witness to look for her e top of a hill adjoining the heard two shots and ran cabin where he found Mcfloor dead. through the left eye, the pierced the skull and come in the side. It was only ullet having just grazed the passing along struck the left gun was still smoking when ived. Witness took it and gain the wall.

om Tuesday's Daily. concert was given by Colum-O. O. F., last night. The was interesting.

wharf has been selected as Metropolitan Methodist fliciate in the absence of Mrs. is enjoying a rest from her

o Indians found in possession thing stolen from the Brunswere after a hearing in the this morning let go. The poed their story that they had clothing from a white man. was undoubtedly the thief, ort will be made to locate him been considerable petty thievtoria this winter and the police kept pretty busy working on

residence of Mr. W. McCarter aylor Mill Co.), 310 Governet, last evening, Charles James, Latah, Wash., and Miss Kate ter of Mr. John McIntosh, of nd formerly of Almonte, Ont., ed in marriage, Dr. Campbell, rst Presbyterian church, offici-James is a Toronto graduate. made his home in the United several years, and is now a physician in the neighboring e bride has resided in Victoria ar. Mr. and Mrs. James left of Kingston last night for Olympia, taking with them

ppiness and prosperity. eamer Maude arrived from the t at 8 o'clock last night. She od trip. News was brought wreckage had been washed Clayoquot and was found by son a storekeeper at that The wreckage consisted of a er, part of an oaken skylight, bers and a quarterboard of a th the name Aureola on it. The quarterboard which is indicasize of the vessel, was large, that fact it is judged that the ressel was by no means a small he gold excitement at Alberni ace. Rumor has it that the Mrs. Luckivetch, of Hes-

ishes of many friends for their

suddenly last week, and Mrs. Alberni also joined the great Tom Allice, who made the , and Mrs. Whiteside of Claypassengers by the Maude. The sisted of a large consignment ind oil rom the Alberni paper ne weather on the West Coast

Mr. Davie yesterday introducvhich provides that any corporated by any act of the legislaonstituted under the authority w of the province, for any ecreligious, educational or purpose, may, without any lithe crown, take or acquire, irchase, devise, or bequest, any ersonal property, and without license may have, hold and enom time to time sell, exchange let or otherwise alienate or the same or any part thereof. shall not be construed as takor prejudicially affecting any possessed, or which, but for yould be possessed by any cor-It is hereby declared that the d by the parliament of Great the ninth year of the reign of ajesty King George the second, 36, and intituled "An act to ne disposition of lands whereme become inalienable," has not is not in force in the province

e's Cream Baking Powder

Victoria Meekly Times.

VOL. 11-No. 5. WHOLE NUMBER 511

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

PART 1.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

It Passes the United States Senate on Friday by a Good Majority.

United States to Guarantee Interest on Seventy Million Dellars of Bonds.

pledging the faith of the United States inhaled with impunity, but only recently to do the construction work of the Nic- have we been aware of the large quanaraguan canal passed the senate on tity that can be breathed without actual Friday night by the decisive vote of 31 danger. Ordinary fresh air contains debate which has lasted since the present over, the first realization in either branch cent. or one hundred times the usual congress of the vast project, so long quantity before any difference is noticed and vigorously urged, for a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific, with the rises the person breathing it commences United States government standing sponsor for the execution of the work. The final vote was not secured until 6.30 at night, but, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, there was an exceptionally full senate, owing to the interest felt in the culmination of the long discussed matter. The Nicaraguan minister and many other diplomats interested in the project had seats in the diplomatic galleries throughout the voting on the many amendments and the final ques-

The bill, in brief, directs the issue of \$70,000,000 of Nicaragua canal bonds. Each of these is to bear the following

"The United States of America guarantees to the lawful holder of this bond the payment by the Maritime Canal company, of Nicaragua, of the principal of the said bond and the interest accruing thereon, and as it accrues."

An additional \$30,000,000 of bonds is to be issued without the United States guarantee. The total of \$100,000 thus issued is to be used in constructing the

inter-oceanic canal. have general supervision of the project, and a board of fifteen directors is to have immediate charge of the work. The board is to designate the ten members, ne state not more than two trom any The United States is to receive \$70,000, 000 of the canal company's stock in return for guaranteeing the bonds and is to hold a mortgage lien on all the prop-

erty of the canal company.

As soon as the bill had been taken up Mr. White (Democrat) of California, predead. sented a letter from London stating that if the United to did not proceed with the cain't project British capital would step in and execute the plan. Brief speeches were made under the five minute rule by Mr. Vest favoring a new survey by disinterested engineers and by Mr. Call for direct government control.

Mr. Wolcott offered an amendment requiring the canal company to purchase in the United States, Nicaragua or Costa

The first votes were on numerous am- XII. endments that had been accumulated. That of Mr. Vest giving the president complete authority to suspend the issue of canal bonds was defeated by 24 to 29. In 1841 he was attached to the Russian proposes as the only radical remedy to outstanding. He says that the honor of for Canadian citizens." Mr. Wolcott's amendment that American engineers and materials should be used was accepted by Mr. Morgan and agreed

The amendment of Mr. Palmer giving

The amendment of Mr. Wolcott providsent a dollar expended by the company was agreed to, 27 to 19.

day was defeated.

should be subdivided into sections and the year after, in the absence of Gorts- they had known for some time that the each part awarded as a separate contract | chakoff, he had total direction of the in order to secure the greatest possible expedition, was agreed to, with an amendment of Mr. Wolcott that the aggregate of all contracts should not exceed

work should not be done by corporations sive eyes and a cool manner. He always two thousand dollars to certain persons in which stockholders of the canals are avoided pushing himself into general no who would be in waiting for it at a deinterested was adopted.

be perpetual instead of for ninety-nine years was defeated, 23 to 29. Several amendments by Mr. Turpie to limit the payments to the old Nicaragua company were defeated by a viva voce

Another amendment by him that the old company should have no part in the work was defeated, 24 to 25.

NO MISTAKING IT.

Roman Catholics Cannot Join Secret Societies.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 28.-Archbishop Katzer, who sails for Rome next week, has issued his farewell pastoral letter. The pastoral includes a formal transmission to the Catholic congregations of the papal interdict issued through Cardinal Menace and then sent to the sees of this with asthma. country by Archbishop Satolli. The archbishop gives greater force to the order, which prohibits in effect all Roman Catholics from joining the Knights of Pythias, the Sons of Temperance and the Odd Fellows, and the law is laid er.-New York World.

down in such strong terms that there is THE PAST WEEK IN GERMANY Catholics cannot remain in the church if they do not withdraw from all these

BREATHING CARBONIC ACID.

A Large Amount May be Inhaled with

It is well known that a very much larger proportion of carbonic acid gas than Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.-The bill usually exists in the atmosphere can be It was the termination of a but four parts in ten thousand, yet the carbonic acid has to reach three per

> to pant, but with air containing as much as ten per cent, only a headacne is produced, although the panting is violent. The actual danger point is not reached until the carbonic acid rises to

> 14 per cent. Foul air in a room where a number of persons are present is not dangerous on account of the carbonic acid it contains, but owing to a poisonous organic substance given off with the breath. Carbonic acid is not a direct poison, but when the danger point is reached 'the an can take none from the blood in the lungs, so that the fires of the human engine are extinguished by their own smoke as it were. It is really wonderful what the human engine will endure. for a candle goes out when the oxygen in the air sinks to 18.5 instead of the usual 21 per cent., and the carbonic acid rises to 2.5.-Chambers's Journal.

DEATH OF MINISTER DE CIERS

The secretary of the treasury is to His Whole Life Spent in the Service of the Russian Empire.

> Man Who Instilled Good in the Late Czar-His Life.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26 .- M. de Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs,

Nicholas Carlovich de Giers was the orains of the R as a government. He becoming law. dictated its foreign policy. The late czar was called "the peace keeper of of representatives had commenced the Europe," but de Giers was the man who kept the peace. Most of the good in on sugar was received very favorably Czar Alexander's reign de Giers was re- here. In an inspired article the Kreuz sponsible for; the persecution of the Jews | Zeitung points out that the sugar interresulted from advice given to the czar ests of Germany are in a critical condiits material and construction machinery by the church dignitaries. De Giers tion; that a number of sugar producers was born in 1820, and was the son of a in Germany will fail and whole districts Swedish colonel in the army of Charles

When only eighteen years old he enister of foreign affairs at St. Petersburg. consulate in Moldavia. During the Hungarian campaign of 1848 he was employed as a diplomatic official at the headquarters of the Russian commander in chief, where he gained great disthe president power to reappoint and tinction and honor by his ability. In retire directors of the canal company was | 1850 he was sent to Constantinople as first secretary of the embassy. Subsequently he served the czar in Roumania. ing that every dollar of stock shall repre- Egypt, Wallachia and Moldavia, prior to his appointment, in 1863, as ambassador extraordinary and simnter. . 6. . 6. . Mr. Peffer's amendment that the labor dor extraordinary and minister plenipo-In 1869 he was made Russian minister to department called for the invasion of Germany. When the crisis came, however, he broke the crisis to speak the determining word. In Berlin he tempered the feeling of resentment against Russian menaces; in Monza he stilled the apprehensions of King Humvert; in Paris he cooled the heads of the patriots who ment of his plan that Russia made ready

Deliberations of the Commission nesday. on the Anti-Revolutionary Bill.

Bismarck to be Asked to Take Part in the Prussian Councils Meetings.

Berlin, Jan. 26 .- What political interest there has been aroused this week centered mainly in the deliberations of the commission to which the anti-revolutionary bill was referred. Some bitter contests have been fought within the commission between the representatives of the government and the opponents of the bill, with the result that the government was forced to lay before the comprinted or verbal, upon which the bill was based. The government also suffered a distinct rebuff on paragraph 3, making it a felony to introduce socialist or radical ideas into the army, and the second and more important section of this paragraph, providing severe penalties, even when the indictment has no

result, was rejected by 14 to 17.

German officers to the Japanese.

Emperor William last night received in audience Count Aoki, the Japanese minister, who presented his majesty with the insignia of the order of the Chrysanthemam, bestowed upon the emperor by the mikado of Japan in recognition of the services rendered to the Japanese army by the instructions given by

It is announced that the emperor has announced his intention of presiding personally at the meetings of the Prussian state councils, which will be convened to discuss agrarian questions, and that Prince Bismarck will be specially invited to take part in the deliberations. Count von Kanitz and Count von Maribach, the agrarian leaders, will take part in the deliberations of the council of state, teh former having already been appoint-'ed a councillor, and the appointment of the latter has been decided upon. But point out that von Kanitz's grain monopoly bill will not be accepted. On the other hand, the opposition newspapers well on the fact that the agricultura section of the council is now totally composed of agrarian and big land owners, and also that the agricultural commission of the reichstag has resolved to forthwith introduce Count von Kanitz's bill in the reichstag. In spite of the energy there is but little chance of the measure

The news that the committee of ways repeal of the American differential duty that paper, it is absolutely imperative confine sugar production to certain dis-

MAFIA AT WORK AGAIN.

A Wealthy Chicago Italian Assassinated in New Orleans. New Orleans, La., Jan. 28.-The police announced that the Mafia, the Italian murder society, which it was supposon the canal should be done by United | tentiary at Teheran, where he advanced | ed had been crushed by the parish pris-States citizens working eight hours a Russian interests with marked success. on lynchings a few years ago, is again at work. Last Wednesday a well-to-do The amendment of Mr. Power that Berne, later to Stockholm, and in De- Italian from Chicago named Chiese was three officers of the United States corps cember, 1875, was appointed adjunct to mysteriously assassinated. A knife of engineers shall supervise the work the minister of foreign affairs and di- was used but there was no trace of the rector of the Asiatic department, with a murderer. The police said that the The amendment of Mr. Frye that work seat in the senate. In 1876, and again Mafia had done it and they declared that dangerous Italian element here, which foreign affairs of the empire, and since includes a large number of convicts, were 1882 has been at the head of the foreign getting together again. Saturday night department. Mme. de Giers is a niece one of the old tricks of the Mafia were of the great Gortschakoff. He was a played. Mr. A. Monteleon, the wealthi-70,000,000.

The amendment of Mr. Vilas that the cut, immobile features, keen, unresponstained letter ordering him to deliver stained letter ordering him to deliver tice, but at the same time never failed signated place in the woods under pen-An amendment by Mr. Pasco that the to speak a few decisive words when the alty of his life. The chief of police excanal route leases from Nicaragua shall pan-Slavist tide at the St. Petersburg pressed his ability to break up the new court was at its full. He stood for criminal organization, to arrest the murnionths at a time with folded arms while derers of Chiese and the blackmailers Vannovsky, Gourko and the whole war | who propose to plunder the rich Italians.

A ROW AT UNION. A Chinaman Robs a Comrade and

Big Riot Ensues. Union, Jan. 28.—On Saturday evening a Chinaman named Cariboo won \$225 expected Russia to win back for France in a lottery and some other Chinese Alsace and Lorraine. It was in fulfil-wanted him to lend them some of the money won and he refused them. They ment of his plan that Russia made ready to return to a policy of peace with the triple alliance. Nicholas de Giers died without having excited the fears of a single foreign power, but with the consciousness of having won the victory over the most powerful man in Russia, to the untold benefit of civilized mankind. He had been ill for a long time with asthma.

Papa—Where did the count say his castle was—on the Rhine?

Agnes—Yes; or a high cliff.

Papa—Guess it's on a high bluff, rather.

Papa—Guess it's on a high bluff, rather.

Papa—Guess it's on a high bluff, rather.

Papa—Work World.

Money won and he refused them. They at once started to take it and took the money from him. Cariboo at once laid a complaint before the police adout the matter and it cariboo had accused. When the arrest was made the ofher Chinese attempted to rescue their brother and in the scrimmage that followed some 50 Chinese were on to Cariboo had accused. When the arrest was made the ofher Chinese attempted to rescue their brother and in the scrimmage that followed some 50 Chinese were on to Cariboo at once and trying to abuse him. The chief had a hard time keeping them back but the prisoner escaped. The chief at once swore in 22 specials and went to rearrest his man but—e had field with the money. When the police apparent in a Rossinian community.

peared the Chinese fell back to their NEWS houses. Thirteen Chinese were arrest ed; seven were kept in jail and six let out on bail. The case comes off on Wed-

REBELLION BREAKS OUT.

Merchants Stop Sending Goods to th Republic of Colombia.

New York, Jan. 27 .- The Tribune will say: A rebellion has broken out in the United States of Colombia which is of such importance that the agents of New York merchants in that country have goods and cancelled all orders for the present. The revolution is the result of a long premeditated scheme against the government, which first assumed definite form on the death of President Nu-

nez. Uprisings were arranged for in the states of Santanado, Cauca and Cu-dinamarca. The last named state is under the immediate control of the federal

WIRINGS FROM WASHINGTON

Cleveland's Message to Congress Dealing With the Financial Situation.

Honor of the Country and Its Solvency Demands Sufficient Gold Reserve.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.-The president to-day sent a message to congress on the financial situation. He says: "In my last annual message I recommended to the serious consideration of congress and our present advanced state is worth something. of financial perplexity necessitates additional or different legislation. With natural resources unlimited, our progress | chief of police at a salary of \$1500. should not be checked by a false financial the government organs take pains to policy. Therefore no one should fail to the Ontario rolling mills for several

> The president says that the real trou- widow and two daughters. ble that confronts the government is the

of the promoters of the bill, however, issue and sale of United States bonds." resolution is as follows: "That in view

hoard it at home."

to see gold entirely banished. He says age. Heart failure was the cause of the secretary of the treasury should be death. authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purpose of securing and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem the notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14th, 1890. He suggests that the bonds be issued in denominations of twenty and fifty dollars and their multiples and bear interest not exceeding three per their date. These bonds, he says, under peror of Germany sent delegates. existing laws, could be deposited by nathe national banks should not be allowed French government. to take out circulating notes of less denomination than ten dollars and silver certificates of the denomination of ten dollars and upwards should be replaced by certificates of denominations under were held in Westminster Abbey toten dollars. The duties on imports, he suggests, should be paid in gold in order treasury, to be paid in any other form his reluctance to issuing more honds under the present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course, but he says he is anxious to co-operate with the present congress in any reasonable measure of relief which will improve the situation and check the suspicion of our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation.

ROSSINIS' "SEMIRAMIDE." Grand Performance at the Metropolitan

Opera House.

Another Severe Snowstorm Visits Montreal-Traffic in Kingston Impeded.

Prominent Railway Men Think there Will be a Session Before an Election.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 28.—The city had no sooner recovered from the hig storm telegraphed orders to stop shipments of, of Saturday than it has another to deal with. Saturday there was no wind to make trouble, but last night it was both snowing and blowing. Saturday's storm was general over Canada from the lakes to the Atlantic.

A special from Kingston indicates that business there suffered more than in any other place. The electric street railway company will not be able to start cars government and the capital, Bogota, is until this afternoon, so badly are the streets blocked. Reports from other Ontario cities and towns report quicker resumption of traffic. So far no fatalities as the result of the storm have been reported.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 28.-Sir Macken zie Bowell arrived vesterday morning. His health appears to be good.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 28.-Eminent legal men agree that if Dr. Smythe is elected over Mr. Harty to-day he cannot hold his seat, as he is disqualified by being a bondsman for Wilkinson & Sons, liquor merchants, in the matter of their securing a license from the provincial government.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.-Two very prominent railway managers, one connected with the C. P. R. and the other with the G. T. R., have to-day expressed the opinion that there would be no general congress our national finances. This election before a session. They did not plan has not been approved by congress. pretend to have any special information, I am convinced that its reception by but even an opinion from such quarters

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 28.-Sergeant-Major Smith will likely be appointed Hyndman, a blacksmith employed at see a patriotic duty in honestly and sin- years, dropped dead shortly after startcerely attempting to relieve the situation ing work at 7 o'clock on Saturday. Heart untramelled by the prejudice of partizan- disease was the cause of death. Deceased was 66 years of age and leaves a

Welland, Jan. 28.-The county council, maintenance of its gold reserve, and he on the motion of the reeves of Fort Erie and International Bridge, unanimously "The only way left open to the gov- adopted a resolution to memorialize parernment for procuring gold is by the liament to enact an alien labor law. The Continuing, he says: "The most dan- of the general depression existing at presgerous and irritating feature of the situ-ation remains to be mentioned. It is chanics in this Canada of ours, and the found in the means by which the treas- fact that Canadians are rigidly excluded ury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained from employment in the neighboring rewithout cancelling a single government public of the United States without first obligation and solely for the benefit of declaring their intention of becoming citthose who find profit in shipping it izens of that state, and the fact that abroad or whose fears induce them to large numbers of working men and mechanics are continually coming from the Referring to the outstanding currency neighboring state to work in Canada at notes of the government, for which gold starvation wages, thus shutting off our will be injured for years unless there is may be demanded, he says under the own citizens from their means of suba change before August. According to law these notes are reissued when re- sistence; therefore be it resolved that this deemed, and although more than three council memorialize the Dominion governtered the Asiatic department of the min- that the government should come to the hundred millions in these notes have al- ment to enact such legislation upon this assistance of the sugar producers, and it ready been redeemed, they are all still subject as shall preserve Canadian labor

> the country and its solvency demand that Toronto, Jan. 28.-Richard Ardagh, tricts and to increase the export premi- sufficient gold be accumulated to meet chief of the fire departement, died yestersome thirteen millions of treasury notes | day from the effects of injuries received and bonds falling due in the years 1904 at the Globe fire on January 6th, when and 1907. He declares that while he is he was compelled to jump forty feet to not unfriendly to silver he is unwilling escape cremation. He was 33 years of

> > CHURCHILL'S BURIAL.

Memorial Services Held in Westminster -ubey.

London, Jan. 28. -The interment of the body of Lord Churchill took place at Blenheim park, Woodstock, to-day. The cent. per annum, payable fifty years from Queen, the Prince of Wales and the em-It is understood that Rochefort and tional banks as security for circulation up-to their face value. He declares that amnesty will be granted by the new amnesty will be granted by the new

Professor Arthur Gayley died yester-London, Jan. 28.—Memorial services in honor of the late Randolph Churchill

A Chefoo dispatch says: The inhabitants to maintain a reasonable supply in the of Chefoo have been warned that it is the intention of the Japanese to invest of money. He concludes by declaring Chefoo. Thirteen foreign ships are ly-

ing in Chefoo harbor. Heavy snow storms are general throughout Great Britain and the west

Buda Pesth, Jan. 28.-At Zegediny yesterday some labor agitators were arrested. The police having the prisoners in charge were attacked by a crowd and the hussars had to be called out. They charged the rioters, wounding many.

MOORISH TROUBLES.

Government Incensed at the British Minister for Remaining at Fez.

Madrid, Jan. 27.-The Correspondencia de Espana publishes a dispatch from Tangier stating that the Moorish government is becoming incensed at the long stay of British Minister Ernest Satow at Fez, and at the persistence with which he has urged his claims. It has been infimated to him that the term of his visit to the capital has, according to Moorish etiquette, expired.

No Condition Powders like Dick's Blood Purifier.

Victoria, Friday, February 1.

IN DUE TIME.

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. Our neighbor might better have refrained from its little exhibition of hypocrisy, which cannot possibly do its cause any good; and we suggest that it should endeavor to keep its sore feelings from running away with its reason. 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. In the meantime it is quite useless for the organ to try to impose on the people with partizan misrepresentations of Mr. Laurier's position; that is too stale a dodge to have any prospect of success at the present day. Our neighbor should keep in mind the idea of Eliphaz the Temanite, that the wise man does not care to "fill his belly with the east wind." The sort of pabulum 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. Some of them will probably steal what they want before that time. Mr. William Wilson took this matter in Mr. William Wilson took this matter in hand and procured subscriptions, to what amount the Times does not know, but there ought to be no difficulty in immediately starting the scheme on its mission of mercy. Let the mayor and council come to the support of Adjutant Archibald and guarantee him against loss. That energetic philanthropist, thus backed, would have a free lunch ready backed, would have a free lunch ready backed, would have a few hours of the support of th backed, would have a free lunch ready for the hungry within a few hours of the time that he was authorized to go ahead. There is too much apathy in position which no man affects to despise. furnished as soon as the report arrives tion this matter-too much procrastination. We know something about the urgency of the situation, and would earnestly recommend some energetic alderman to place himself at the head of a movement | They are men of intelligence and charfor the relief, temporarily, of the distressed, which work could ultimately be left in the hands of the Salvation Army, to be managed on the principle that breakfast would as surely fellow work as grace precedes the eating of dinner in the comfortable homes of affluent aldermen. What can be done to-day should not be put off until to-morrow. In this matter there is a danger of the city becoming disgraced for the want of a man to show the way. The whole expense to the city need not exceed one thousand dollars, while the result would be that no person need go for one day unfed, while the charitably inclined would be relieved of a great burden and saved from frequent impositions.

TO FEED THE HUNGRY.

We are pleased to learn that the sugin relieving the unfortunate poor, will be acted upon at once. Several rooms in the market have been set aside for the purpose, and on Monday morning all the arrangements will be completed. Mr. Archibald, of the Salvation Army, will have charge, and he will have the assistance, free of charge, of a sufficient force of the men and women of his command. It is proposed to give a plain but substantial meal twice a day, in the big towns of the mother country. forenoon between 9 and 11 and in the afternoon between 4 and 6, to any hungry person who applies. For the present Mr. Archibald will not be able to insist upon work as a quid pro quo, but in a short time that incentive to honest poverty will also be provided. Outside relief will not be neglected. The promptitude with which the work has been entered upon once its necessity was apparent, is most commendable, and Mayor Teague and the aldermen, who have started the scheme, as well as those in charge, will have no reason to regret that one of their first official acts was of a truly benevolent character.

THAT DEFICIT.

liability upon the whole people and escape Rome is burning," but they must fiddle

criticism. Ald. Williams suggested the alone. The people just now are busily enquite sure that if those most directly victory at the approaching elections. responsible for the deficiency will contribute in proportion to their ability, no great difficulty will be experienced in raising the amount required. Many of The Colonist must be in a rare state those who were not in the social swim will not be so ungenerous as to refuse a contribution, for we all admit that every liability incurred on account of the reception-it matters not if some mistakes were made-must be paid.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

the continent probably; no other writer tain. of the day has investigated the subject so long or so closely. The standpoint from which he views civic government is shown by this quotation from his book, giving the conclusion which he has reached through his observations:

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. Notwithstanding the explanation given

stances that surround the lives of the masses of people in modern cities can be so adjusted to their needs as to result in the highest development of the race, in body, in mind and in moral character. These so-called problems of the modern city are but the various phases of the one main question: How can the environment be most perfectly adapted

acter and of practical conversance with affairs. The idea of rotation in office seems utterly foreign to the British mind, except as regards the office of mayor. No salaries attach to these offices, and by common consent of the community none but men of worth, who have made their way to a good standing among their neighbors, are regarded as eligible for the council. The whole sys tem is favorable to the selection and retention of canable and honest men Once seated in the council, faithful and efficient service may reasonably be counted upon to make a man's place secure from term to term as long as he is willing to serve, and he has before him the prospect of aldermanic honors and of his crowning year of dignity in the mayor's

Until the condition of public opinion thus described is attained in Canadian and American cities municipal government in them will not achieve the suc cess which attends it in the cities of the gestion made in these columns yesterday, old country. Whatever the degree of in regard to immediate action being taken failure on this side of the Atlantic, the cause lies plainly in the will of the people to have it so. They have decreed that their municipal government shall be devoted to any and every purpose but that one which is supposed to be its proper purpose. As soon as they make up their minds to pursue the British plan and emulate the conduct of the Brit ish citizen they can have as good government as that which obtains in the

EDITORIAL NOTES

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, during his recent tour of the Pacific Coast cities, made note of the fact that considerable discontent existed among the people, and it is understood that upon his return to Ottawa he caused an order to be issued from headquarters directing all Tory papers to expend every effort in an attempt to raise the depressed spirits of the people. He suggested that they should at once commence the publication of eatchy songs (both music and words) which would, is was assumed, have a tendency to divert the attention of the people from their lamentable condition under the beneficent policy of protection. The deputation that waited upon the We notice that certain Tory papers have city council and asked that the deficit already adopted the suggestion and are of about \$550-the only unpleasant leg- publishing songs daily, but we are inclinacy of the Aberdeen reception-be paid ed to think that the people of Canada by the city, did not make out a good | are to-day in little mood to hearken to case. The city council gave \$750, which tuneful ditties ground from boodle orunder proper management ought to have gans. It is known that Messrs, McGreebeen sufficient. Private liberality should, vy and Connolly are at work upon a new do the rest. The men who dance can song which they think will speedily benot fairly object to paying for the music; come very popular, entitled: "Dear nor can expectant beneficiaries of vice- Little Kidneys. How Convenient You regal honors or applicants for political Are." Sir Hibbert and his accessories and official preferment seek to place this in boodle operations may "fiddle while

proper way to settlement, and we feel gaged in work and prayer for a Liberal

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. This too enterprising individual was told that he was "a fool as well as a liar," and also that he was "a mendacious idiot." Now comes the Colonist's Vancouver fellow organ with this information: "But it may be of interest to an incensed public to know that had the Dr. Albert Shaw, the well known writ- Colonist made proper inquiry in this er on municipal government, has brought instance it would have ascertained that out a boo kon municipal government the person to whom it applies the harsh which is sure to attract a great deal of epithets which it employs is very closely attention at this time, when the advisa- connected with its own staff, having bility of reform in municipal methods is sent from this city the telegrams which so warmly discussed. "Municipal Gov- caused it to characterize its own correernment in Great Britain" is the title of spondent 'a fool as well as a liar." How the work, and the author seems to have does the World know that the Colonist carried out very well his declared pur- did not so inquire and ascertain the Full Text of the Petition as Read pose of showing what has been achieved truth, and that its severe lecture was in British cities in the way of solving not wittingly addressed to one of its difficult municipal problems. It is well own employees for the benefit of the known that Dr. Shaw has devoted a public at large? The World evidently large amount of time to a study of this does not quite realize to what heigths of

giving the conclusion which he has reached through his observations:

The present evils of city life are temporary and remediable. The abolition of their virus are as feasible as the drainage of a swamp and the total dissipation of its miasmas. The conditions and circumstants are as the drainage of the defect. This is part of the organ's lat-

council is to hold a position of honor—a position which no man affects to despise. As a corollary observation it is also to be remarked that the councils are almost universally in high repute. The To be a member of an English town what people want is the speech itself, \$20,000. councillors, as a rule, are representative print the report, but we venture to preof the best elements of business life. dict that it will follow its favorite prac-

slide in Slocan.

Nelson Tribune.

A man by the name of Roberts was killed on the 1th inst. by a snowslide at the Ivanhoe mine in Slocan district. Roberts was of Welsh descent, and for a time lived at Ainsworth, and at the time of his death was foreman at the Ivanhoe. He expected to realize \$3000 or \$4000 in the spring from mining property he owned in Slocan district.

A Philharmonic society has been founded in Nelson with the following officers: President, George Johnstone; vice-president. Mrs. Goepel; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Johnson: musical director, W. A. Jowett; stage manager, C. St. Barbe; These officers form the committee, together with Mrs. Day and Messrs. Perks and Turner. The society starts with about thirty members, and notice of its first entertainment may be expected shortly.

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

ARRESTED IN 'FRISCO.

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. The man is and ostracised. William H. Hazel, who stole \$2500 and fled from this city. The money belonged fled from this city. The money belonged to Mrs. Mary H. Hazel, the prinsoner's sister-in-law. She had the money in the Union Dime savings bank, and a month ago the prisoner persuaded her to take it out, and after drawing out the money she let him have it for safekeeping until they reached home. On the ing until they reached home. On the way home Hazel made some excuse to leave his sister-in-law, and told her he would bring the money to her at six o'clock that evening. He never showed up, and it was learned that he had left the city. Mrs. Hazel reported the matter to Inspector McLaughlin and Detective Dowling was put on the case. He succeeded in tracing Hazel's movements since he left New York, and finally located him in San Francisco. On Thursday Hazel was arrested by Chief of Po-

Treetop—Now jes' look at thet sign. "Don't blow out the gas!"
Hayrick—What does it mean?
Treetop—They probably want us to call a boy to do it, so they can charge 50 cents more on our bill.

To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes:
"During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty,

WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality

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

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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

Befo e the Legislature Yesterday.

The petition of E. M. Johnson, read in the legislature yesterday afternoon, a resubject, both in Great Britain and on patriotism its Victoria confrere can at- ply to which will be given on Monday by Hon. Mr. Davie, is as follows:

defect. This is part of the organ's latest fault-finding screed: "Out of the clear sky, without any warning, this septuagenarian is thrust into grave responsibilities at the period when others are superannuated!"

A septuagenarian should certainly not be thrust out of a clear sky into grave responsibilities, but a great many people will fail to see the correctness of this description of the situation.

In support of my petition I say that I have been resident in the said city and province nearly eighteen years. About five years ago in a certain civil action in the supreme Court of the said province commonly known as "The Grays v. McCallum" in which the said attorney-general acted as counsel for the plaintiffs and was kept under cross-for the plaintiffs and was

jury for the manner in which I had been treated by the said attorney-general at the said trial.

Not content with the result of the prodict that it will follow its favorite practice of asking the people to believe there is "nothing in the speech," just because it pleases the Colonist to say so. The hypocritical fuss it is now indulging in is based on this same assumption that the public mind is hopelessly and utterly unfit to form a judgment for itself.

UP IN KOOTENAY.

Man Named Roberts Killed by a Snow-slide in Slocan.

Man Named Roberts Killed by a Snow-slide in Slocan.

eral, although he knew I was represented by counsel, again arrested me and made me parade the streets of the city accompanied by a constable in uniform, and I was obliged to obtain bail a second time.

The course pursued by the said attorney-general is one which is only resorted to in cases of desperate criminals who are an immediate cause of danger and menace to society, and if the usual preliminary investigation in cases of a like nature had been made as far as I was concerned, the said attorney-general would have been unable to use his office to treat me in the dastardly way he did. The whole of the proceedings as to my arrest and imprisonment were cruel and cowardly, out of the usual manner of the administration of justice and manner of the administration of justice an manner of the administration of justice and altogether unjustifiable and unnecessary. In addition to these proceedings, instead of being ready to go on with the trial of the charges, I was, on the application of the said attorney-general remanded from time to time, and it was over twelve months from the time of the initiatory proceedings until the matter was brought to trial. During that twelve months everything that could be done by a malicious perse-During that twelve months everything that could be done by a malicious persecution was done by the said attorney-general to me. The proceedings were delayed and delayed, in the hope, I am informed, that my business and prospects would be ruined, and I should be compelled to leave the country to the compelled to leave the country to the contract of the country to th try. So rancorously were the proceedings conducted that it was only about six hours before the closing of the last available mail to use the information that my counsel could obtain information of the names of the counsel employed by the crown to take evidence on a commission, and I then found that the lawyers I had retained to watch the case for me were those employed by the said attorney-general to act for the crown.

The effect, if I had not been able to thwart this unwarranted and most unfair treatment, would have been that I should have been obliged to go to trial without being able to procure evidence in time to be of any use, and in consequence I should no doubt have been, in accordance with the wish and endeavor of the said attorney-general, imprisoned, ruined financially and socially, and my children for ever disgraced

The country has been put to a large expense, as appears by the public accounts in carrying out the design of the said at proceedings.

It is needless to say that I have been put

to much expense, none of which can I re cover, and all this I have to this time suf fered and borne in silence. The shield of office, so far as the attorney-general is concerned, has, in the present state of the law, been a bar to any redress for me. Not content with what he has already done, the said attorney-general has again,

done, the said attorney-general has again, without notice to me or consent on my part, procured me to be joined with others as party defendant in a civil suit commenced against N. Fitzstubbs, gold commissioner for the district of West Kootenay, by H. Cooley and others. I am made use of at what will be to me considerable expense for legal services, to uphold a certain lease dated the 10th day of June, A.D. 1892, granted by the said Fitzstubbs on the advice and with the approval of the said attorney-general (to me among others) for the term of twenty years of one and a half miles of of twenty years of one and a half miles of the bed of McCulloch Creek, in the Big Bend Kootenay district aforesaid, by 50

feet wide on each side of the centre of said creek, and which lease, made under the Placer Mines Act, 1891, and the term and purposes thereof are ultra vires of the crown or the said gold commissioner. The granting of the said lease has deprived me granting of the said lease has deprived me of my rights under a previously existing grant from the crown and so placed me in the power of the person for whom the said attorney-general is acting as counsel, that I 'have been obliged for self-protection to dissolve the partnership and wind up the business of the Ophir Bedrock Flume Company registered the late grantees or owners of the property inter alia included in the said unlawful lease.

I am unaware how long the said Fitzstubbs proceedings will continue and camform no idea of the costs thereof, except that I am informed as the attorney-general is acting in his official capacity for the said gold commissioner and in his private capacity for A. E. McCallum, one of the defendants, I can in no case recover costs I may incur.

may incur.
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 Kootenary district. nay 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 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 this my petition be referred to a committee thereof with power to administer oaths and call for persons and papers, and that I may have such redress and protection as after due inquiry and report as after due inquiry and report you may, in your wise discretion, deem necessary or expedient in the premises.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound,

wil ever pray, etc. E. M. JOHNSON.

PETITION OF MR. E. M. JOHNSON. To the Editor: In the Colonist parliament-ary proceedings I read that on presentation of my petition Mr. Davie is reported as

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 whe has hitherto successfully evaded the law, and whose petition I think I will be able to show is merely for the numero of archiver. to show is merely for the purpose of enabling him to evade further inquiry into his acts before the proper tribunals.

One of two things is apparent from the first part of the statement. Either the may alluded to is unassailable, and the law knows of no infraction on his part, or he is an exceedingly clever person. As to the latter part of the remarks, the petition speaks for itself—it asks for full inquiry and report,—and I have no hesitation in saying Mr. Davie's strictures are untrue. At the

outset of what promises to be an interesting inquiry I regret exceedingly to have to call public attention to this. Twice before Mr. Davie has used the shield of his position Davie has used the shield of his position to defame me. I cannot now think that he will do other than the his position in parliament for the same purpose. I ask for an inquiry into the granting of a certain lease of land at McCulloch Creek and production of all the papers and for protection from annoyance and cost of law proceedings instituted by Mr. Davie. In this I am making use of no personal abuse or vituperation of any ane.

ation of any one.

If Mr. Davie wishes to state anything with reference to me let him be a man,—not a coward—not strike from behind a not a coward—not strike from behind a wall, but come out openly on a public platform. I will pay for the hall and hold him harmless from all penalties for libel or slander; let him to do the same with me. We will then discuss careers for the last twenty-five years. I wish no personality or abuse, and I am prepared for and hope that a just report of a parliamentary committee may show how matters stand as to the suit to which I have just been made a party by the action of the attorney-general.

All this rancour between the attorney-general and myself is much like the stone-throwers and the frogs in any event, fum for the boys but death to the frogs.

E. M. JOHNSON.

Victoria, January 25th, 1895.

Hood's Cured Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck-Bunches All Cone Now.



Sangerville, 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

Hood's saria Cures not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken

one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE Arwoop, Sangerville, Maine, N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsapa rilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constination by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal

CUTTING

Several of Them Brooklyn by This Mon

Companies Runnin With Protecti the Mili

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan this morning Roundsm ficer McGrath arreste a motorman, and A. I attempted to cut the the corner of Bedford Fourteenth street. them escaped in a wa officers fired several sl at headquarters of the reported that he believed of them. The police chasing the wire cutting during the early morn ferent parts of the o The strikers are ende the lines of the Brookl by this means. In on lice fired on a crowd of and succeeded in arres learned that the men around the city cutting ferent points. These tics are now the main working of many of th turbances are reported power houses or stabl companies this mornin slight altercations betw the strikers have been thing of a serious nat occurred. Most of wires cut during the n aid of a few old lineme go out and a number wires were put in work So'clock this morning on half the roads.

The report that the se to be withdrawn is posi morning by Col. Apple iment. He declared th withdrawal of his con even contemplated as manding officers of the no wise relaxed the s measures established by first arrived. All ap railway companies' dep are as closely guarded t any time since the strik terers are not allowed

the vicinity. The decision by Judg supreme court, against a mandamus proceedi 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 men who will take le have been paid. He so had the right to repla or to discharge all its time provided they hav operate their lines con Albany, N. Y., Jan General McAlpine w morning by Brigadierof Brooklyn, that ever there and that the con ating the trolley cars without the protection situation has sufficien general says, as to wa drawing patrols from the guardsmen were no ear houses, stations an

THE UNIVERSITY Students Refuse to Statement in

Toronto, Ont., Jan. between the faculty ar Toronto university wa night by the refusal of agement of the 'Vars organ, to apologize for published in last week' the university authori to allow the use of th for lectures on politica local speakers. The r tor Montgomery of the cepted and a new edi The decision of the was that unless the 'Varsity published an eriticism the paper wo and the editor expelled sitv.

PARKHURST IN Tells the People How rupt Offic

Chicago, Jan. 24.—I New York, lectured las nicipal government to filled Central Music h was delivered under Marquette club, and story of how Tamma in New York. He u ence in New York as tions to the members propose to undertake such work as Dr. Park York. He warned all things to do no gu cartridges. The gran him for his first sermo next step was to fill r The grand jury threw and I picked it up. few facts that I was n in quotation marks. trodden down, sneered ened for stating what my own knowledge, I v hell, if need be, to fin the challenge. I did I got my facts then I gun on another Sunday pulpit with cartridge blank cartridges, and worse for knowing wh about than they had knowing what I was t He told at some lengt

others!

th of the mether is

TRACT improves the quality

ion. ppetite, sumptives, Valuable Tonic.

OTTLE.

891, and the term and are ultra vires of the old commissioner. The lease has deprived me ase has deprived me previously existing and so placed me in a for whom the saiding as counsel, that for self-protection to ship and wind up the r Bedrock Flume Com-late grantees or own-inter alia included in

1

ill continue and cam costs thereof, except s the attorney-general al capacity for the said nd in his private cap-Callum, one of the deno case recover costs I

have stated I beg that reports, applications her papers or writings nment of the said mber thereof, or under control in any way re-creek, Big Bend Kootethe centre line of said way included in any be brought down to the onorable assembly, and n be referred to a compower to administer resons and papers, and redress and protection and report you may

er, as in duty bound, E. M. JOHNSON.

MR. E. M. JOHNSON the Colonist parliamentad that on presentation Davie is reported as

I beg to move the adpared to make an exhaus-petition of a man who ssfully evaded the law, I think I will be able

s is apparent from the and the law to hesitation in saying are untrue. At the esto be an interesting eedingly to have to call his. Twice before Mr. shield of his position ame purpose. I ask for e granting of a certain Culloch Creek and pro-apers and for protection nd cost of law proceed. Mr. Davie. In this I am

ishes to state anything penly on a public plat-the hall and hold him penalties for libel or do the same with me. parliamentary committee ters stand as to the suit to been made a party by ttorney-general between the attorney is much like the stone frogs in any event, fun eath to the frogs. E. M. JOHNSON. 25th, 1895.

lers Failed

Neck-Bunches All ne Now.



rville, Maine.

owell, Mass.: el that I cannot say enough rsaparilla. For five years with scrofula in my neck kinds of medicines which any good, and when I comd's Sarsaparilla there were y neck so sore that I could

t touch. When I had taken nedicine, the soreness had had finished the second the

disappeared." BLANCHE le, Maine. de to take Hood's Sarsapa-

ed to buy any other. ure constipation by restortion of the alimentary canal

CUTTING

Several of Them Arrested 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 Bunce and Officer McGrath arrested Biswell Willis, a motorman, and A. E. Lewis, who had attempted to cut the trolley wire near them escaped in a wagon. The police reported that he believes he shot one of them. The police were kept busy chasing the wire cutting gang of strikers during the early morning hours in different parts of the city and suburbs. The strikers are endeavoring to cripple the lines of the Brooklyn trolley system by this means. In one instance the police fired on a crowd of six of these men and succeeded in arresting wo. It was mistake in his sermon and in the reasons learned that the men had been driving around the city cutting the wires at different points. These wire cutting tactics are now the main obstacle to the matter. working of many of the lines. No disturbances are reported at either offices, power houses or stables of any of the companies this morning. A number of slight altercations between the police and the strikers have been reported, but nothing of a serious nature has thus far on half the roads.

to be withdrawn is positively denied this removed. The Bird block, owned by J. morning by Col. Appleton of that reg- J. McKerchar & Co., and occupied by the iment. He declared that the immediate Manitoba Mortgage company; Bannereven contemplated as yet. The com- grain; Alexander Smith, immigration. first arrived. All approaches to the were damaged by water and smoke. The in their power to prevent the landing of first arrived. All approaches to the water and smooth in their power to prevent the landing of the maximum of t any time since the strike began and loipresented by R. Strang. The adjoining and that designed for besieging services

supreme court, against the companies in books and papers. declared that the whole matter is a entirely ruined by water and smoke. The question of wages; that the companies firemen confined the blaze to the interior have not the right to suspend operations of the building, which is not seriously one week or one hour in order to obtain damaged. The total loss on the stock is men who will take lower wages than about \$25,000. The insurance is carried have been paid. He said that a railroad as follows: Commercial Union, \$3000; had the right to replace men gradually Phoenix of Hartford \$3000, Lancashire or to discharge all its employes at one \$4000, Liverpool and Globe \$1500; total. time provided they have enough men to \$14,500. operate their lines continuously.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 25.-Adjutant-General McAlpine was notified this BOWELL'S CHEEKY REQUEST 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 situation has sufficiently improved the general says, as to warrant him with drawing patrols from the streets, and the guardsmen were now housed in the ear houses, stations and depots.

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 tion on the old voters' lists. If he was Proposal for an International Meeting at Toronto university was accentuated last a decision would have been reached to night by the refusal of the board of mun- dissolve immediately. Sir Adolphe Caragement of the 'Varsity, the students' on was the commissioner who "sounded" ergan, to apologize for the statements his excellency. The result will probably published in last week's paper criticizing be known at an important cabinet meetthe university authorities for refusing ing summoned for to-day. to allow the use of the gymnasium hall local speakers. The resignation of Edi- weather for the carnival yesterday. The tor Montgomery of the 'Varsity was ac- streets were crowded with visitors. The cepted and a new editor was appointed. The decision of the university council The skating championships, horse races was that unless the managers of the on ice, hockey and curling events all criticism the paper would be suppressed ball at the Russell house wound up a and the editor expelled from the univer- | glorious day.

PARKHURST IN CHICAGO. Tells the People How to Deal With Corrupt Officials.

nicipal government to an audience that filled Central Music hall. His address Michigan. It is one of the most exwas delivered under the auspices of the tensive schemes of the kind ever under-Marquette club, and was, in brief, a taken. The people who now contemstory of how Tammanny was hunted plate returning to Canada are native in New York. He utilized his experi- French-Canadians and their children. tions to the members of the club, who and mines of Michigan. The lumber propose to undertake in this city some industry having become stagnant there such work as Dr. Parkhurst led in New they are now out of employment and York. He warned his hearers above under the necessity of removing to some all things to do no gunning with blank place where other industries prosper. cartridges. The grand jury got after These people commenced to settle there him for his first sermon, he said. "My as far back as 1890, and documents next step was to fill my cartridge box. have been signed, now in the possession The grand jury threw down the gauntlet of Father Paradis, by 416 at Lake Linand I picked it up. I accumulated a den, 46 at Hancock, 54 at Calumet and ened for stating what I did not know of Father Paradis has interviewed the C. my own knowledge, I would have entered P. R. authorities, who have promised

He told at some length how he worked ada."

up his evidence, and closed this part of PREPARING FOR A FIGHT STRIKERS up his evidence, and cl his address by saying:

"When, finally, the thing had been pushed so far that people began to be ashamed of themselves and each other All is Excitement and Activity for living in a city that was governed by a crew of banditti that would nave been refused naturalization papers in Gomorrah, they sent up to Albany and obtained an investigation committee, and the whole world knows the result.'

BISHOP IKELAND SUSTAINED.

Held by the Vatican That Bishop Mc-Quaid Made a Mistake.

In this sermon Bishop McQuaid condem. days should the occasion demand state elections.

he assigned for the necessity of such delivery. Archbishop Ireland is sustained in all the positions he has taken in the rangements are being made quickly by

WINNIPEG'S TURN.

The Prairie City Visited by Two Disastrous Fires Yesterday

Winnipeg, Jan. 24.—The Bird block, on Most of the roads report | Main street, occupied as an office buildwires cut during the night, but with the ing, was entirely gutted by fire to-night. aid of a few old linemen who refused to The firemen had bard work in keeping go out and a number of new men the the flames from the Hochelaga bank and wires were put in working order, and by the Union bank adjoining, on the north 8 o'clock this morning cars were started side. On the south side the block occupied by J. F. Grundy & Co., music The report that the seventh regiment is dealers, was damaged, but the stock was withdrawal of his command was not man & Co., real estate; McMillan & Co., manding officers of the militia have in The offices in the new block of Penderno wise relaxed the stringent military gast & Huddard, law; the Credit Fonmeasures established by them when they cier, Maxwell & Co., and J. Stewart as the Guatemalans will probably do all

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

Are Anxious to Return to Canada.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.-It has been ascertained that Premier Bowell has caused sideration. the governor-general to be approached with a view of ascertaining whether he would be favorable to granting dissolu-

The thermometer went down to zero for lectures on political science by two on Wednesday night and made ideal toboggan slides were largely patronized.

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 Chicago, Jan. 24.—Dr. Parkhurst, of families of French-Canadians, compris-New York, lectured last night upon mu- ing 2985 souls. These people are now

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 Rome, Jan. 24.—The trouble growing animation is seen on every hand. The out of the attack made upon Archbishop number of troops already on the frontier the corner of Bedford avenue and North Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., by Bishop is eighteen thousand and several bri-Fourteenth street. Four others with McQuaid, of Rochester, N. Y., has been gades are in readiness to be pushed to the subject of inquiry by the vatican, it the front at a day's notice. Throughout officers fired several shots at them, and having been held by the supporters of the the republic the same activity is noted, at headquarters of the police McGrath archbishop that the sermon preached by and there is no doubt that Mexico could Bishop McQuaid of the Rochester cathel put sixty thousand men on the Guatedral was subversive of church discipline. malan frontier within a week or ten ned Archbishop Ireland for what he al- The general health and equipment of the leged was improper interference in be- Mexican troops in the south are very half of the Republican party in the last good, and reports from the probable seat of war are that soldiers and officers are Briefly, the conclusions of the court in high spirits and anxious to push forare that Bishop McQuaid committed a ward at the command from headquar-

> It was reported yesterday at Salina Cruz, in the state of Caxaca, that arthe Mexican authorities for a Guatamalan invasion as soon as hostilities are declared. The theory is that the armed corvette Zaragosa, the gunboat Caxaca and all the Mexican gunboats on the Pacific coast will be employed in San Jose, Guatemala, or at some other convenient point. Immediately upon landing the forces will be pushed with all possible speed across the country towards the capital, which is only about five miles from the coast, and where it is naturally expected hard fighting will occur. At the same time the Mexican rural forces will be ready to start for various points on the border now occupied by the Mexican troops and cavalry, sweeping through the country like a whirlwind. The ruralos will aim to clear up things as they go and be on hand and ready to co-operate with the sea forces by the time they have arrived before the city of Guatemala. The artillery and other heavy guns will be shipped by sea, and little trouble in gaining a landing.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.-Ex-Governor Isaac P. Gray, the present Amthink war would be declared between Mexico and Guatemala, but in his opinion the differences between the two countries would be adjusted by peaceful negotiations. Further than to express this opinion rather positively he declined to talk. His reluctance to discuss the subject is being explained by the fair presumption that his presence here is not disconnected with the affair itself. The confidence expressed by Minister French Canadians in Michigan Gray that hostilities would be avoided is general in official circles. It seems to be founded more upon the known helpless condition of Guatemala to make any practical show of force against her powerful neighbor than upon any other con-

TO CLOSE THE CENTURY.

Jerusalem.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25.—A joint meeting of the association, which proposes celebrating the closing of the nineteenth century of the Christian era at Jerusalem by erecting a temple "in honor of the 'Varsity published an apology for the drew a large crowd, and the carnival Christ, it is proper that the nations of the world be invited to appoint commis-Belleville to attend the meeting of the the twentieth century of the Christian

era. The memorial further says: "And your memorialists further respectfuly suggest that the president of point commissioners to co-operate with residing in the county of Laughton, the United States of America represented in the city of Jerusalem at the time

Congress is asked to authorize the pres ident to take the initiative to bring about such an international gathering as ence in New York as a fund for sugges- who went to seek work in the forests 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 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. The creditors of Munn and the people. The creditors of Munn committee reported, so long as the mean worse for knowing what I was talking about. The committee reported so long as the mean worse for knowing what I was talking about. The creditors of Munn committee reported, so long as the mean worse for knowing what I was talking about. The creditors of Munn committee reported, so long as the mean were not the decessity of seeking new homes owing to the changed conditions and the people. The creditors of Munn committee reported, so long as the mean were returning from a ride to the decessity of seeking new homes owing to the changed conditions and the people. The creditors of Munn committee reported, so long as the mean were not the decessity of seeking new homes owing to the changed conditions and the people. The creditors of Munn committee reported, so long as the mean were returning from a ride to the decessity of seeking new homes owing to the changed conditions and the people. The creditors of Munn committee reported, so long as the mean were returning from a ride to the decessity of seeking new homes owing to the changed conditions and the people. The creditors of Munn committee reported, so long as the mean was alking and the people. The creditors of Munn committee reported, so long as the mean was alking and the people. The creditors of Munn committee reported, so long as the mean was alking and the people. The creditors of Munn committee reported, so long as the mean was alking and the people. The creditors of Munn committee reported, so long as the mean was alking and the people are the creditors of Munn committee reported, so long as the mean was alking and the people are the creditors of Munn committee reported, so long as the mean was alking and the people are the creditors of Munn committee reported as a long as the mean was alking and the people are the cr about 48 cents on the dollar. Another lation.

meeting of their creditors will be held tomeeting of their creditors will be held to-morrow night, when it is likely that representatives of the firm will make a compromise offer.

The alleged attempt on the part of a number of leading Whitewayite politicians to prevent arrangements between several firms who are financially embarrassed and their creditors has been de- Twelve Thousand Chinese Flee for feated by the action of the supreme

An appeal from the clergy of this place to the outside world for assistance for the starving people, which was published to-day, says that about a thousand families are now starving in the city and General Nodzu, commander of the Japurgently appeals to the sympathy of the charitably inclined.

WAR IS DECLARED.

Pacfic Coast Steamship Company Cutting Rates.

Seattle, Jan. 24.—The Pacific Coast Steamship company yesterday chopped rates on its steamers running between tillery suddenly attacked the enemy's this city and San Francisco, reducing the right flank, and at the short ranges the fare for cabin passengers from \$20 to Chinese forces were taken completely \$16 and the steerage from \$10 to \$8, by surprise and scattered in great concommencing on February 3rd. This is fusion. The reserve of the Japanese done in opposition to the steamer Far- army then attacked the right flank of the allon, which sails from Schwabacher's retreating Chinese, who in scattering dewharf. J. H. Johnson, the company's tachments fled towards the northeast. agent in this city, said yesterday that Their panic increased as they fled, and the fight was to a finish, and if need be many prisoners were captured. It is his company could afford to carry passengers for nothing for a time. He Sung was in command of the Chinese stated that when his company started in forces, which numbered about twelve for a fight of this kind money was no ob- thousand.

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 | receipt of this news the Guatemalan 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 senare as closely guarded this morning as at 000, insured for \$8000 in companies rearranged artillery mounted on the Mexican ships thorized a favorable report on Senator terers are not allowed to congregate in block is insured for \$500, but the loss is will be immediately brought into play. Morgan's amendment to the naval apnot known. It will not exceed \$1000. In this event, as there are several good tion of \$110,000 for dredging the Pearl The decision by Judge Gaynor, of the The banks moved the larger part of their landing places along the Guatemalan harbor (Hawaii) bar. There was also a mandamus proceedings, severely scores The fur store of Joseph Rogers & Co., ing opposition should it be shown at the the amendment of our treaty with Hacoast, there will be no difficulty in elud- an informal discussion of the project for To-day's Events in 'Frisco and Other the Brooklyn Heights company for failing to operate its lines. Justice Gaynor fire this morning, the stock being almost are altogether too small to put up a cable to be built by a British company to any of the members of the commit-

> Hale of Maine offered an amendment the government. erican minister to Mexico, arrived in to the diplomatic and consular bill in Washington to-day and visited the detection the senate providing \$500,000 for the partment of state. He said he did not survey of a cable route connecting the Hawaiian islands with the United States.

OUESTION FINANCIAL

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

No Pronounced Objections to the Views Advanced by Sena-

tor Allison.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.-Senators 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 Al- Traffic Impeded All Over the West and lison, of Iowa, a close condensation of of the Council of Thirty-six and members 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 objec-Christ," was held at Carpenter's hall tion. These views will have earnest last evening. A memorial to be present- attention at the caucus. They include everywhere impeded. Most of the trains ed to congress was adopted, reciting that the issue of an interest bearing note to from the west and northwest were late. as five years hence will conclude the run for two or three years, with the express purpose of meeting the deficit caused by the falling of the revenue. This,

sioners to meet in the city of Jerusalem Mr. Allison thinks, would increase the Premier Bowell leaves to-night for to close the ninteenth and formally open circulation sufficiently to meet the current obligations of the treasury. It is understood that the experts at the treasury department have been compiling stathe United States be requested to ap- tistics for several days relating to the receipts under the new law for the use and foundered, drowning twelve persons, those to be appointed by the governors of the finance committee. These show four women and eight men. of states and territories, and thus have 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 was taken to Folsom this morning to is said that all Mr. Carlisle wants is sufficient authority to issue bonds or San Francisco, Jan. 25.—The trial of some other evidence of indebtedness to R. H. McDonald, jr., ex-vice-president tide him over the period pending the time of the Pacific bank, for perjury, comwhen the receipts will approximate what menced in Judge Murphy's court to-day. he now expects. The silver men are not John W. Flood, late cashier of the Donprepared to say what they will do in the oghue-Kelly bank, was arraigned in matter. When asked about the situa- Judge Wallace's court to-day on two tion they point out another, and to them charges of felony for altering the books a better way to meet our current expenditure. This they say should be done guilty. few facts that I was not obliged to write 10 at Dollar bay expressing a desire to of six weeks. The elections will be by the coinage of the seigniorage now in San Jose, Jan. 25.—The Maze dry in quotation marks. Having been return to Canada. Two hundred and held in the interim. Arrangements are the vaults of the treasury, which would goods store, which has been under attrodden down, sneered at, cursed, threat- eighty-one families have left since 1880. being completed for the submission to give the treasury about \$55,000,000, or tachment for several days, by San Franfive millions more than it is proposed to cisco creditors, for \$5000, to-day filed a the people of the question of the confed- allow under Mr. Allison's scheme or by petition of insolvency. Assets \$5000; lihell, if need be, to find facts to answer frim reduced rates for the settlers, and eration of Newfoundland with Canada. the issue of bonds. Several of the most abilities \$2000, mostly in San Francisthe challenge. I did go into hell, and he goes to Ottawa to interview the gov-I got my facts then I got out my little ernment. "There are fifty thousand Ca- ters denouncing the directors of the dif- this afternoon that the matter of caring Middleburg, Jan. 25 .-- Two members gun on another Sunday and got into my nadians in Michigan," he declared, "who ferent banks and the defaulting merch- for the deficit in the treasury would be of a sleighing party were instantly killed pulpit with cartridges that were not are under the necessity of seeking new ants for bringing ruin on the country speedily settled by the senate after the and five badly injured by a train on the

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

Their Lives-Many Prisoners Taken.

London, Jan. 26.-The Central News correspondent at Tokio telegraphs that anese 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 arlearned that the Tartar General Sing

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, telegraphes that Mexico is making active preparations for war. On 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. 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.

Parts of California.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 26.-In tow good fight at more than one or two on one of the Hawaiian islands, but the of three tugs the cruiser Olympia left points, and so Mexico will probably have matter did not appear to commend itself the Union iron works shortly before 10 o'clock this morning for Mare island, where she will be formally delivered to

Michael Mitchell, post office newspaper accountant, has been dismissed for embezzling receipts amounting to \$850. 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 and sent to Washington to reimburse 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 generally are inclined to hope that the receiving hospital physicians saved his life. He threatens to kill himself yet.

SEVERE SNOWSTORM.

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

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

Fresno, Cal., Jan. 25.-W. F. Baird, the Madera bank forger, who has been serve his term.

of the institution. He pleaded not

Victoria, Friday, February I.

LAST YEAR'S DEFICIT.

The attempt was made by our contemperary to show that the deficit of the last fiscal year is due to a decrease in | flaunt it and boast of it as the Carons the duties upon imports is a poor one. The tariff was not reduced at all py the revision of last session. It was increased. The figures furnished by the of corruption which for the last fifteen government clearly show a decided in-Had the tariff, as originally submitted, been adopted the consumers would have been largely benefited, but the demands of the manufacturers compelled the government to make such alterations that left the consumers worse off than they were before the revision took place. If the tariff has been reduced, as the protectionist press con- the Dominion Mr. Laurier has been hailtends, the figures in support of the con- ed by the people as a champion in whose tention should be produced. But the organs which contend that the deficit is due to a decrease take the dutiable goods and the free goods together and strike an average. They take the total amount of imports both free and duti- night. for the hall in which he is to able. This is not a fair way of ascertaining whether the tariff in force is higher or lower than it was a year ago. The proper way to arrive at the average | knows Mr. Laurier, however, well, and duty is to compare the tariff on dutiable his views and the policy of the Liberal goods previous to the alleged revision, with the tariff on dutiable goods since. We find that for the first five months of 1893-4, the value of goods entered for duty was \$28,589,293, on which the duty amounted to \$8,810,865, which is equal to an average of 30.82 per cent. And the figures for the corresponding period of 1894-5 show goods entered for duty valued at \$23,784,353 upon which a duty of \$7,353,434 was collected—equalling 30.92 per cent. This is clearly an increase and shows that though the manufacturer has been benefitted by an extension of the free list, an additional burden has, as usual, been inflicted upon

THE ENGINEERS PROTEST.

The engineers are protesting most vigorously against the selection of City En- haps it would be well to find out what gineer Wilmot, Assistant Engineer country it is and what its policy is. Mr. with. Parr, Mayor Teague and B. W. Pearse | Laurier is British in his ideas of fiscal as the committee of experts who will decide upon the merits of the competitive plans for the new filter beds. For several reasons we think some of the objections are well taken. It would be Laurier's leadership the Liberal party better, did time permit, to refer the plans, of which there will be a dozen or more, to some prominent eastern engineer, like Mr. Keating of Toronto, but tario government, too. But, as the polthere has been so much shilly-shallying | icy of the Dominion Liberals, it becomes since the money was voted that the council will not feel inclined to waste any more time. Col. Tracy of Vancouver, or Mr. Hill of New Westminster, have had considerable experience in hydrostatics, and are qualified to pronounce upon the plans that will be submitted. If Ald. Bragg will amend his resolution by substituting the names of either or both of these gentlemen-as- treasury against friend and foe. Since suming that neither will be competinghe will, we are inclined to think, meet | no guard, and the friends of the governthe views of local competitors and at the same time secure a perfectly impartial and competent tribunal. A few days spoils with the ministers who should only would be needed to obtain a deci- have beaten them off. All the more besion and the work of construction could be commenced immediately.

OUR LEADER.

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

Mr. Laurier is by far the most prominent figure in Canadian political life today. Personally we believe he has an unprecedented degree the affectionate esteem of the people of the whole Dominion, whatever their race, religion or poli-Thousands will work with might and main to prevent the success of nim and his party at the approaching general election; but there is not a Canadian whose opinion is worth considering who will not be proud of the premier the country has chosen, if Mr. Laurier attains power. Their pride in him will not have to be explained, nor will it have to be defended with apologies. His intellectuality is of a high type, but is not visionary; its keenness and discernment as to practical affairs have amazed his | Costa Rica. followers since he became their leader, according to their own confession. His character is moral in substance, not merely in color, where appearance seems necessary to success. This is a much 1arer quality than intellectuality, which has been common to nearly all our Canadian premiers, though the type has been more often strong than high. The man whose morality is reflective, not real and substantial, finds no difficulty in leading a publicly double life. Held to be of strict integrity in private life, he is unblushingly tricky, deceitful and dishonest in public life. He would not lie to gain a personal end in private life, nor steal to fill his own pockets; but he is not ashamed to lie and steal and boodle for his party. Such a man is not in substance moral; he only reflects morals where to seem moral is necessary. It is in respect to this that Canada mos imperatively needs a radical change in character of her administration of public affairs. The most awful revelations of corruption and rottenness have been exposed during the last few years in the governments of France, Italy, Spain, of the Argentine Republic, of Russia, of New York City and of Chi- richness.

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

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

If there is a country in the world which affords a better sample of success in commerce and manufactures, of general permanent prosperity, of great national progress than Great Britain, perpolicy and as to government and consti tution, and it is the more satisfactory that he is so by intellectual conviction, not merely by the easy way of accept-Under Mr ing ready made opinions. have promised to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite and be governed by the express will of the people This was the Liberal policy of the Onof the first importance now that the decision of the supreme court is that prohibition is exclusively a matter for the Dominion parliament to deal with. Mr. Laurier will, because of his character as well as because of his policy, excite the opposition of the worst elements not only of the Conservative party but of his own He will, if he comes into power, party. have to lie on his arms night and day, as Mr. Mackenzie did, in defence of the Mr. Mackenzie went out there has been ment, the McGreevys and Connollys and St. Louis and the rest, have plundered the treasury and divided the cause of the opposition of this kind does. Mr. Laurier need the assistance of the best men of every party in his fight for purity and economy and for tariff reform. British free trade, British freedom from corrupt government, British fair play in the elections, with a fair, square, British stand-up plebiscite for prohibition is a policy worth fighting

THEY WANT EVERYTHING.

United States Would Like to Run Central America.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—Senator Quay offered an amendment to the Nicaraguan 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 caual, both on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, to maintain armed vessels on the lake of Nicaragua and to move military forces through Nicaragua and

TO EXAMINE THE PLANS.

Ald. Bragg Suggests a Board to report on Filter Bed Designs.

The following motion bearing the signature of Ald. Edward Bragg appeared on the city bulletin board this morning: "At the next regular meeting of the council I shall move that the proposed plans for the filter beds be left to the city engineer, assistant city engineer and mayor to decide upon the merits of the proposed plans, with power for them to call on the aid of B. W. Pearse if they see fit to secure his services and their decision be left to the full council for ratification."

The time for presenting designs will expire on Monday, having been extended by the old council, and it is the intention to pick the best plan and make a start on the work as soon as possible.

Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Davis gets the position of coroner and Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and

NANAIMO.

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

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

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

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

Mr. J. Hilbert has instructed Messrs. Yarwood & Young to enter suit against C. C. Mackenzie for \$5000. The suit 24. has arisen out of the undue haste in atby J. P. Planta on the property of Hilbert. An injunction has been placed as follows: on the sale thereof but Mr. Hilbert con-

The charge of larceny against Smith terday but the prosecution failed to prove their case, so Chief Steward asked that a further remand be granted until Monday next. The court acceded to the request.

The Caledonia Society commemorated Rurns' anniversary last evening by a grand ball given in the rooms of the so ciety. The attendance was larger than in previous years and was a grand suc

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

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

The funeral of B. Bologna, the victim of the recent fatal accident at No. 1 shaft, was held yesterday. The funeral took place under the auspices of the A. O. U. W. and M. & M. I. F. A. The merly on the steamship Batavia, is now silver cornet band headed the large procession and following the hearse were scores of carriages.

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

The inquest touching the death of B.

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. A. Dick, inspector of mines, will watch the proceedings, and Messrs. Anderson and Todhunter, the manufactures of the powder, will be the principal witnesses. par. T. R. E. McInnes, in speaking of the commission to inquire into J. Planta's position as administrator, said the fun has only now commenced and that many who are now walking with their heads erect will be seen to lower it considerably before the inquiry through. It is expected that Mr. J. P. Planta will arrive here this evening, so as to be present at the opening of the commission to-morrow morning.

Two of the positions recently held by Mr. Planta have been disposed of. Mr 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' Ga- for Pacific coast points 14,243 packages zette publishes a dispatch from Shanghai or 1340 tons, and for overland points which says that the Japanese govern- 16,232 packages or 1560 tons, totalling ment 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 | ied by Madame Soloniki, is on his way has established his headquarters there. to St. Petersburg. The general was The third fleet of transports arrived at not at all talkative to newspaper men daybreak on January 23rd, and the and the nature of his mission is not troops they conveyed were successfully known. He will proceed directly to the landed. Most of the civil inhabitants remaining in the vicinity are peacefully disposed. Fuel and water are scarce. The engineers are repairing the roads in order to enable the artillery to be moved rapidly. No opposition to the landing of the troops has been met with, except on the occasion of the landing of the first detachment of marines, when the resistance of the Chinees battery was very feeble. The outposts do not find any trace of the enemy, who have apparently retreated to Weihaiwei or into the interior. The Chinese peace envoys are expected to arrive in Japan on January

A dispatch to the Central News from tempting to foreclose a mortgage held Tokio says that under the date of Hayping, January 24, General Nogi reports

"The Chinese, ten thousand strong, siders that he has been unjustly dealt from Tai Hai Gen, advanced to our ut-The advertised sale has created most lines of defence. Artillery only was the matter of a creamery vigorously much talk in business and private cir- was employed on both sides. The ene- discussed, but as well the tuberculosis my was soon routed, demoralized by our shrapnel, and retreated in two bodies, was brought before M. Bate, J. P., ves- one to the northward and the other taking a westerly direction."

NAVAL NOTES

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

H. M. S. Royal Arthur, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Stephenson, left Fanama for Coquimbo to call at Callao en route, on January & leaving H. M. S. Sattelite and H. M. S. Nymphe at Pan-

A private letter has been received here to the effect that H. M. S. Royal Arthur will very likely arrive in Esquimalt about March 15 if nothing unforeseen ccurs. Commander E. P. Jones, who was

iere as commander of H. M. S. Warspite, has been appointed to be a postcaptain to date from Jan. 1, 1895. He very fortunate, having been a commander only a little over six years. Lieutenant Arthur J. D. Macaulay.

who was the first lieutenant on H. M. S. Pheasant, has been appointed to H. M. S. Aurora, coast guard ship at Bantry in Ireland.

SHE MADE A GOOD RUN.

Steamship Sikh Arrives from the Orient with a big Cargo.

The Northern Pacific steamship Sikh, Captain Rowley, arrived here on Saturday afternoon after a splendid run across the Pacific. She left Yokohama a day late and arrived here a day ahead of schedule, and was only 13 days at sea. Mr. McDonald. an old-time purser, foror the Sikh, having succeeded Mr. Charlesworth at Tacoma. His trip report is as follows: "Left Hong Kong Jan. 3, Amoy Jan. 5, Moji Jan. 9, Kobe Jan. 11, and Yokohama Jan. 13 at | 3 a.m.; crossed the 180th meridian of longitude in latitude 50 on January 20, Mr. Eure adopted other tactics. H: and passed Cape Flattery at 10 a.m., told him to put down his bundle, gave Saturday morning. Very strong W. E. him money for a meal and asked him to monsoons were experienced in the China call around again. As luck would have sea after leaving Yokohama. North- it, in the interval, a person called and westerly gales prevailed for three days: asked Mr. Eure for a seaman. Roderafterwards moderate weather continued | nez got the job, thanked the consul, and until the 18th, when a very strong gale said he would call again if he was out from the southeast was encountered, of work.

asting until noon of the 20th. From then on moderate weather prevailed. The ship brought a big cargo of general freight made up as follows: Victoria 21,484 packages or 990 tone 3890 tons, inclusive of 556 bales of silk. Among the cabin passengers was Gen-

eral Soloniki, commander of the Russian forces at Vladivostock, who, accompan-Russian capital from here.

The Sikh had about 35 second class passengers, mostly Chinese, thirty of which number left the ship here. The vessel left at 1:30 o'clock for the Sound.

A CREAMERY.

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

A public meeting was held in the new Colquitz hall, Carey road, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of discussing the question of the possibility and feasibility of starting and making profitable a creamery in the district. The meeting was called by Professor Hilliger, and was largely attended by the farming community and others, many of whom came long distances; and not only 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 appoint-

ed and authorized to at once call three public meetings, namely, at South Saa-nich agricultural hall, at Cedar Hill, and at Colquitz hall, Carey road, for the purpose of more thoroughly discussing the tuberculosis question.'

The chairman named as that committee Mr. David Stevens, Mr. George MacRae and Mr. william Thompson. It will now be in order for every man and every woman at all interested in this question to show himself or herself at one or more of these meetings, so that whatever may be resolved upon may have, if possible, the hearty concurrence of all con-

HE WAS A U. S. CITIZEN.

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

Joseph Rodereuz 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 ousiness. The reply was laconic:

"I have come to stay; I have been turned out of my lodgings and have nothing to eat. I will leave the package here and you can kindly give me money to get a meal."

Mr. Eure was nonplussed and stood a noment without saying a word. "Who are you?" he finally asked. "Why, I'm a U. S. citizen, and when

I took out my papers they told me if I ever wanted anything to eat to call on the U. S. consul.' "But,' said Mr. Eure, "I can do nothing for you.'

"Oh, yes you can, and you have to; I was told so."

The man was positive he was right and would not be otherwise persuaded.

USE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures Corns, Bruises

Cracks between the Taes Scalds, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores Inflammation of all kinds. Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions Diseased Tendons,

Contracted Muscles. And all Lameness and

Langley & Co Wholesale Agents for B. C.

ALL OVER THE

Some Items of Interes Agricultural and ing Districts

Boom at Rossland the N West Kootenay-Sta From Kamloop

ROSSLAND. Colville, Jan. 24.—The to land, B. C., which is sit north side of the internation line, and eleven miles west ence of the Columbia an d'Oreille rivers, is declare liveliest mining camp in the Six months ago it was k camp of the Le Roi mine, o creek. Three months ago of Montana, bought a mi there, contracted to ship o and tons of ore per mont thence goes to the various s of the country. The Spo

there are estimated to be thousand men in the camp camp to the mouth of Trail wagon road has been bu the ore is transported. earrying fifty tons each co to Northport, on the An where it is loaded upon th Spokane Falls & Northern Northern railway has the across the Colville reserva cover the distance of seven tween Rossland, B. C., and KAMLOOPS. (Inland Sentinel The promptness with w vincial government directed party be sent to find Do and Dillingham, who went Thompson to find and bury found on Blue river, suppose of one of the McCabe part proven the means of saving those two men. The In party returned on Wednes and had to relate a tale of ship endured themselves. who left Kamloops about

ago, after tramping through reached the Pine Vine flat. cabin on Mr. Elwell's clain McLean and Dillingham, i Mr. Stewart, the trapper, who went up with them. very weak through his suff posure, and was not able Kamloops. Dillingham wa chose to wait for his comp had a tale of many hardsl On leaving Kamloops they to take their horses as far wood, about sixty miles be cache was. They found Indians reported, and af what clothing there was o Among the articles in the watch, which may serve a identification. McLean ar then went to the cache s Smith and Gott. It was s ed. They spent seven of looking for the horses, but trace of them. The snow deep, and when they star travelling was difficult. from the cache could be what they had gave out. they could make but a m Just as food was practically little flour being left, they Vine flat, weakened by s cold. Happily they found and Farrell, who made fortable as possible. They the cabin eight days before

Indians arrived. They wi in town in a week or ten de The following are some the government offices for the year ending December CUSTOMS.

Imports, free\$ 4,799 Imports, dutiable 19,133

.\$ 6.815 Duty collected INLAND REVENT Collections on excisable goods\$ 7,130 POSTOFFICE. Number of money orders issu Number of registered letters.

Stamp sales\$ 3,284 Dr. McLean has been a ner for Revelstoke district Captain F. N. Templer, Engineers, Victoria, is a days in the city for the health. He has recently waii, but the climate there him, so he tries the inter

Columbia Mr. R. Porter, of Victoria Monday, and on Tuesday t car loads of cattle broug Douglas Lake Cattle com by Mr. Joe Payne.

Mr. Robt. Jardine, of N ster, was up last Friday on business connected w quille Hydraulic company, paring to begin work as so permits in the spring.

MIDWAY. Midway Advanc Dr. Jakes returned to yesterday's stage. We a

learn that he successfull examination which confer the right to practice in and what is good news as as he well deserves, been government appropriation. voted for a resident medical With the opening of sprin

extensive orchard of Mr. (Prairie, will be increased out in it another one trees of different varieties rate of increase is kept this gentleman will posse fruit plantation in British is known that Mr. Covert idea of setting out his enti fruit, and then, as the cou and the proper time arrive into small holdings and pl at the artist's pining at once mattle.

continued use

CHES.

n of the 20th. From then eather prevailed. ght a big cargo of gen le up as follows: packages or 990 tons points 14,243 packages nd for overland points or 1560 tons, totalling ive of 556 bales of silk oin passengers was Gennander of the Russian stock, who, accompan-Soloniki, is on his way rg. The general was tive to newspaper men of his mission is not proceed directly to the from here.

about 35 second class tly Chinese, thirty of eft the ship here. The 0 o'clock for the Sound.

REAMERY.

lquitz Hall-Three Othgs Arranged For.

ng was held in the new arey road, on Saturday the purpose of discussof the possibility and rting and making profitin the district. The led by Professor Hillirgely attended by the ity and others, many of distances; and not only a creamery vigorously well the tuberculosi as the general opinion useless to attempt the nch time as the tubercuis satisfactorily settled, unanimously resolved: tee of three be appoint d to at once call three namely, at South Saahall, at Cedar Hill, and Carey road, for the thoroughly discussing uestion

named as that committee s, Mr. George MacRae Thompson. It will or every man and every erested in this question or herself at one or etings, so that whatever upon may have, if possioncurrence of all con-

U. S. CITIZEN.

Succor and a Job from S. Consul.

uz had a bundle on his in his mouth; he laid and knocked at the consul. Acting-Consul in and enquired his reply was laconic: o stay; I have been ay lodgings and have I will leave the packcan kindly give me

onplussed and stood a saying a word. he finally asked

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

Eure. "I can do nothcan, and you have to;

positive he was right otherwise persuaded. ed other tactics. H: down his bundle, gave meal and asked him to As luck would have a person called and for a seaman. Roderthanked the consul, and all again if be was out

It quickly cures

Burns, Bruises. Bunions ks between the Toet. Piles, Ulcers. Old Sores

mation of all kinds, Pimples, Back. matism, Pustules, Breasts, Eruptions seased Tendons, ntracted Muscles, all Lameness and

Soreness.

s for B. C.

OVER THE PROVINCE.

Some Items of Interest From the Agricultural and Mining Districts.

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

ROSSLAND.

Colville, Jan. 24.-The town of Rossland, B. C., which is situated on the north side of the international boundary line, and eleven miles west of the confluence of the Columbia and the Pend d'Oreille rivers, is declared to be the liveliest mining camp in the west to-day. Six months ago it was known as the camp of the Le Roi mine, on Trail creek. Three months ago Patsy Clark, of Montana, bought a mining property there, contracted to ship out one thousand tons of ore per month, and to-day there are estimated to be about four thousand men in the camp. From the camp to the mouth of Trail creek a good wagon road has been built, over which the ore is transported. Two steamers earrying fifty tons each convey the ore to Northport, on the American side, where it is loaded upon the cars of the and four nights under the snow. It Spokane Falls & Northern railway, and thence goes to the various smelting plants to the mouth of the tunnel from which of the country. The Spokane Falls & it had been carried away. The hole Northern railway has the right of way through which it came out can be seen across the Colville reservation, and will in the solid snow. It opens up ghastly cover the distance of seventeen miles be- possibilities of the length of time a man tween Rossland, B. C., and Northport,

KAMLOOPS.

(Inland Sentinel.) The promptness with which the provincial government directed that a search party be sent to find Donald McLean and Dillingham, who went up the North Thompson to find and bury the remains found on Blue river, supposed to be those of one of the McCabe party, might have proven the means of saving the lives of those two men. The Indians of the party returned on Wednesday morning and had to relate a tale of severe hardship endured themselves. The Indians, who left Kamloops about three weeks ago, after tramping through deep snow, reached the Pine Vine flat. There in a eabin on Mr. Elwell's claim they found McLean and Dillingham, in the care of Mr. Stewart, the trapper, and Farrell, who went up with them. McLean was very weak through his suffering and exosure, and was not able to return to Kamloops. Dillingham was better, but chose to wait for his companiou. They had a tale of many hardships to relate. On leaving Kamloops they had been able wood, about sixty miles below where the part of the train he felt as it passed cache was. They found the body the and is not expected to live. His leg is Indians reported, and after searching broken, his right arm is ripped up to the what clothing there was on it buried it. Among the articles in the pockets was a his head and his back is injured. He identification. McLean and Dillingham may pull through if there are no bad then went to the cache spoken of by through to Grand Forks. McGowan Smith and Gott. It was still undisturbed. They spent seven or eight days much known in this country. He is a looking for the horses, but could get no native of eastern Ontario in the neightrace of them. The snow had become deep, and when they started to return travelling was difficult. No provisions from the cache could be carried, and what they had gave out. Some days they could make but a mile's progress. Just as food was practically gone, only a little flour being left, they reached Pine Vine flat, weakened by starvation and cold. Happily they found there Stewart and Farrell, who made them as comfortable as possible. They had been at the cabin eight days before the party of Indians arrived. They will probably be

in town in a week or ten days. The following are some statistics from the government offices for Kamloops for the year ending December 31st. 1894:

CUSTOMS. 1894. 1893. Imports, free\$ 4,799 00 \$ 4,695 00 Imports, dutiable 19,133 00 18,075 00

\$23,932 00 \$22,770 00 Duty collected\$ 6,815 00 \$ 7,072 05 INLAND REVENUE.

Collections on excisable goods \$ 7,130 00 \$ 7,091 21 POSTOFFICE. Number of money orders issued 2,047 1,784 Number of registered letters ... 7,593 6,738

ner for Revelstoke district. Captain F. N. Templer, of the Royal and rosy cheeks follow. Among all the statement of government respecting the Engineers, Victoria, is staying a few discoveries of medical science for building events at Port Arthur should be interpretable to the contraction of the Royal and rosy cheeks follow. days in the city for the benefit of his health. He has recently been in Ha- out or warding off disease there is no endorsement of the extreme reports waii, but the climate there did not suit other takes such high rank as I)r. Wil- first published. The government has him, so he tries the interior of British liams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They never acknowledged but emphatically de-

Monday, and on Tuesday took down five the country have testified in the strong- blood." It admits that the soldiers, car loads of cattle brought from the est terms as to the benefits they have "transported with rage at the mutilation Douglas Lake Cattle company's ranges derived from the use of Pink l'ills, of their comrades, broke through all re by Mr. Joe Payne.

Mr. Robt. Jardine, of New Westminster, was up last Friday and Saturday from Miss Cynthia Holmes, of Holmes- ese to escape disguished as citizens, they on business connected with the Tranquille Hydraulic company, which is preparing to begin work as soon as business permits in the spring.

MIDWAY.

Midway Advance. Dr. Jakes returned to Midway by vesterday's stage. We are pleased to and I almost despaired of being cired. hasty accounts received in Tokio from learn that he successfully passed the Having read so much concerning Pink Port Arthur mentioned acts of violence examination which confers upon him Pills, I decided to give them a thorough on following days, and no thought of the right to practice in the province, trial, and can truthfully say that their concealing these was entertained. Suband what is good news as well, he has, action in my case has been wonderful. sequent detailed reports made it plain as he well deserves, been promised the After the use of five boxes I found mygovernment appropriation, which was self enjoying once in the best of health violence, and their inmates roughly voted for a resident medical man in this and I feel that my cure is permanent. I treated whenever they were suspected

With the opening of spring the already extensive orchard of Mr. Covert, Grand I'rairie, will be increased by having set and I trust they will long enjoy the out in it another one thousand fruit trees of different varieties. If the past rate of increase is kept up very soon this gentleman will possess the largest fruit plantation in British Columbia. It s known that Mr. Covert entertains the idea of setting out his entire property in fruit, and then, as the country advances, and the proper time arrives, split it up into small holdings and place it on the World's Fair Highest Award.

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

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

Messrs. A. Donohue & Company are running a tunnel in on their hill claim. near White's bar, to tap an old channel of Rock creek. Messrs. D. Rankin and J. Thurley are working on a similar proposition at the crossing. J. Blase & company are sinking in the creek lower

Within the next two weeks or as soon as the necessary material arrives. Boundary Falls will enjoy the luxury of a postoffice. Mr. T. Hardy has been ap pointed postmaster, with Mr. G. A. Rendell as assistant. Mr. Rendell will be acting postmaster, and his office will be located in his store.

NEW DENVER.

(Slocan Times.) Harry Mack's dog was carried down in the Idaho snowslide. It was four days burrowed its own way out and ran back who cannot burrow his way out, may live in a snow slide before death merci fully ends his sufferings.

The work around Nakusp who have been paid in the Inland Construction company's spurious checks have clubbed together and have employed R. B. Kerr of New Denver to take action on their behalf. They could not have got a bet-

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

A distressing accident took place on the Nakusp & Slocan railway yesterday just as the train had passed the water tank close to the half way house. Fireman Frank McGowan had gone on the tender to throw wood forward for stoking purposes, and fell off on to the track. It was sometime before the engineer noticed his absence and stopped the train. He was found clinging to the axle of the third car, and the car had to be lifted with jack screws before he could be liberated. How he got there is a mystery, but it is supposed that he fell on the track and grabbed the first over him. He is dreadfully lacerated bone, and there are four deep gashes in internal injuries. He has been taken was a new man on the road, and is not

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

THE SOURCE OF DISEASE.

How It Can Be Warded Off and Robust Tells the Secret of Her Renewed Health.

It is almost appalling to think of the number of women and young girls of the fighting. He was in all parts of the one's acquaintance who are pale, often town and saw no one injured, nor did emaciated, subject to fits of depression, he hear any sound of firearms, except headache and violent palpitation of the occasionally at a distance among the heart on slight exertion. Physicians tell surrounding hills. The expectation that us that these troubles are due to anaemia the Japanese mercilessly prolonged the or in other words poverty of the blood, sleughter, day after day, is apparently and we can well believe it, for it is not designed to be realized. With rebeyond doubt that impure or watery spect to the condition of the Chinese inblood is the origin of nearly every disease that afflicts mankind, and if the cause is Stamp sales\$ 3,284 00 \$ 2,801 57 removed—that is if the blood is strengthfy to the fact cheerfully. Dr. McLean has been appointed coro- ened and enriched—the disease soon vanishes, and the joyous spirits, bright eyes circles that the frank and honorable cure when other remedies fail, and thou- nies that the soldiers "massacred pracpraise may be placed the following letter by the wholesale attempts of the Chin-

ville, N. S.: down, I was weak, lost my appetite, had when the fighting took place, and few beno ambition, and was unable to do any work about the house. Pailing to reor the peaceful citizens had fled from the ceive help from doctors, I tried a number town, and have since returned to their of advertised remedies, but without avail, houses and avocations. The earliest have since recommended Pink Pills to a of being soldiers in disguise, no lives prosperity they deserve."

Mrs. Norris—I didn't say that. You don't understand me!
Mr. Norris—I may not be brilliant, my dear, but I have ears!
Mrs. Norris—So has any other donkey.—
Brooklyn Life,

THE PORT ARTHUR DISPUTE.

Arthur Do Not Support James Creelman.

Japan for 1894 - Army

An Audacious Chinaman-Trade of Operations. Tokio, Jan. 13 .- (Correspondence to the Associated Press per steamship Sikh)-The misconduct of the Japanese soldiers at Port Arthur is still a subject of earnest discussion among natives and foreigners. The newspaper correspondents who have described the events in the worst aspect are understood to have expressed a willingness that the question of their accuracy be finally settled by the reports of the foreign military experts who were present. What the tendency and purport of these reports will be is now clearly foreseen. A representative of the French army, who followed the movements of the Japanese from beginning to end, asserts that after the day on which Port Arthur was taken, he witnessed no such atrocities as have been charged against the troops. On the 21st of October, when the Japanwere in the wildest excitement over the acutilation of their comrades, many unresisting Chinese were killed. So far as his obersation went, there were no repetitions of murders on succeeding days. The testimony of the Russian attache has no bearing upon the day of battle or the day following. He did not reach the seene until the 23rd of October. But from the time of his arrival he saw none of the sanguinary orgies described by one correspondent as having lasted several days. Until last week, an American officer, who remained upon the field after the others had returned to Tokio, had yet to be heard from. His view of the affair is now clearly set forth in private letters which entirely fail to substantiate the accusation that an unrestrained reign of terror continued three days. These letters were written withcut the slightest idea of controversy, and before anything had been heard at Port Arthur concerning the statements telegraphed to America, or the excitement they had produced. As regards unusual advantages to foreign purchas- might be obtained, at a high rate of inthe riotous breaches of discipline on the first day-(October 21)-the accord with the reports from all sides-which the Japanese themselves have not denied. In addition to the causes of provocation already known, a new explanation of the immediate origin of the outbreak is suggested-one which may account for the inability of the leaders to restrain their three hundred and seventy-nine thousand awkward position. The treasury has no men. The American officer believes that and the imports twenty-six million seven funds which it can legitimately spend for a determined resistance was expected by hundred and eighty-four thousand. In the purpose, and it may become necessary the assailants, whose advance through the town was made in constant apprebension of sudden attacks in all directions. Acting under this conviction, they cleared the way by shooting down every Chinaman who showed himself. The troops were either ordered or tacitly encouraged to do this until they imagined themselves licensed to rush to eight hundred and eighty-one thousand public lands could be held as a guarantee extremities, and broke through all bonds | yen, against five million and six thousand of restraint. The consequences were yen in 1893.

lamentable, and the plea that the soldiers were maddened by the remembrance of the outrages inflicted upon the bodies of their tortured comrades. though admitted to be truthful, is not this fair has been in contemplation, and considered a sufficient excuse. On the other hand, however, the American observer frankly acknowledges that such things happen in all armies, and says that it is not fair to demand miracles from the Japanese. Taken altogether, The commercial public appears to be in his statements confirm many, if not the Health Maintained-A Young Lady severest, of the allegations, so far as the 21st of October is concerned. But that was the only day on which he beheld or heard of any acts of cruelty or ferocity. To the best of his knowledge, they began and ended on the day of

habitants, he expresses the opinion that they are now better off than ever before

in their lives, and that they would testi-Great surpripse is expressed in official up and restoring the blood and driving preted by anyone as an unconditional Mr. R. Porter, of Victoria, came up on sands of grateful people in all parts of tically the entire population in cold Among these grateful, truthful words of straints," and that "further exasperated inflicted vengeance without discrimina-"Some three years ago I began to have tion." The unwarranted destruction of poor health. My system was hal's run life was confined to the day and night that while houses were broken open with number in this vicinity, and know that were taken except in cases of desperate they have proved a blessing in each case, resistance to capture. The government's caution in offering no rash denials while the facts were obscure stands as guarantee of its sincerity in later as-That there were excesses surances. which neither the military or civil auth-

orities believed possible, has been ack-

newledged and deplored. It was not ex-

treme exaggerations appear to have passed wholly unheeded, and the willing-Military Experts Who Were at Port ness to declare the truth to have been systematically turned to Japan's disad-

The Japanese diet re-assembled January 8. The speech of the prime minister, Count Ito, was unusually brief, dealing exclusively with the war and its necessities. The two houses were informed that no consideration would at present be given to internal enterprises. the contest with China demanding the individual attention of the government. The budget for the current year was presented, showing an estimated revenue of 90,300,000 yen, and an estimated expenditure of 89,700,000 yen. Compared with the estimates of last year, the increase in revenue is 2.255,000 ven, and the increase in expenditure 9,000,617 yen. Very few of the actual disbursements on account of the war are yet taken into calculation. The budgets of recent years have encountered the most strenuous opposition from the anti-government factions in the house of representatives, not single one having been passed. Party postility has been so violently manifested that the dissolution of each successive parliament has been found necessary before any practical public business could be completed. The constitution provides that under these circumstances the income and expenditure shall be regulated according to the schedule last adopted, and for some years past the finances of the empire have been manag- under which she chafes is illustrated ed upon a basis established when the parliament just came into existence. This year, however, it is expected that party dissensions will be buried, in view of the great struggle in which the nation is engaged, and that the budget will be approved with little or no debate.

An official statement of the foreign trade of Japan in 1894 shows that the exports amounted to one hundred and thirteen million two hundred and fortysix thousand yen, and the imports to one hundred and seventeen million four hundred and eighty-two thousand yen. The total increase over the preceding year. 1893, was fifty-two million seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand yen. The in- of five million yen, some difficulty is excrease in exports is largely attributable perienced in carrying the promise into to the decline in silver, which affords effect. It was thought that the money ers. The sales of tea amounted to over terest, from some of the leading capitalten million yen, and the silk trade was ists of Tokio, but the three largest financorrespondingly augmented. In 1893 cial houses of the empire-those of Mitthe exports exceeded the imports by sui, Twasaki and Shikusawa-have one nearly one and a half million yen. In after another declined to negotiate. The 1894 imports exceeded exports by more | Pank of Japan has likewise intimated its than four million yen. The export of distrust of Corean securities, and the specie last year was thirty-four million government finds itself in an exceedingly 1893 the export was twelve million two to ask the diet to sanction an appropriahundred and eighty-nine thousand; the tion from the war loan. Corea is for imports eleven million one hundred and the moment utterly destitute of resourceighty-six thousand. The unusual out- es, and without money the work of reflow of specie in 1894 is accounted for form cannot go on. If left to herself by the purchase of merchant ships and Corea would resort to the old methods of war material from abroad. The cus- extortion and pillage, the abolition of toms duties in 1894 were five million which Japan is resolved upon. If the

The question of postponing the great industrial exhibition at Kioto is under discussion by the press of the mercantile community of Japan. For several years the date fixed for the opening was April, 1895. It is now discovered that the preparations cannot be completed by that time, and a majority of the promoters suggest a delay until June of this year. favor of waiting much longer-perhaps another twelve months, or until the war is finished. There can be no doubt that if it was hurried forward the exposition would be a comparative failure. Under proper and liberal management and in time of peace it might be made attractive to vast numbers of foreigners; but under existing conditions even the Japanese attendance would be small. the beginning the enterprise has been hadly conducted, and unless wiser counsels are promptly adopted the whole af-

fair will end in a fiasco. The Japanese government is about to establish consulates at Tacoma and at Pownsville, in Australia.

Preparations for the projected expedition from the Liao-tung peninsula are continued with activity, but no signs of immediate departure are perceived. It is known that orders have been given to strengthen still further the force designed for this movement, and the transportation of additional troops from Japan is now in progress. The conviction is general that Weihaiwei will be the point that will be attacked, although the government, as usual, allows no direct indication of its purpose to appear. The possibility is recognized, however, that Lieut.-General Katsura's needs may require attention before the proposed aggressive enterprise is carried out. This officer remains at Ha-cheng, at the head of the third division of the Japanese army. He is believed to be threatened by large bodies of the enemy from Moukden, at the north, and from the old town of New-chwang and its vicinity, at the Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Lt'd southwest. The Chinese are reported to be concentrating the greater part of their available force under General Sung, who Rumors of the arrival of strong reinof China are in circulation, but cannot be confirmed. The levies hurriedly raised by Sung are totally undisciplined, and consist mainly of peasantry, the majority of whom are not yet supplied with and dealt with accordingly. By order arms. Advices from Lieut.-General No- the Board of Directors. zu, dated January 8th, contain nothing to show that the military situation is unsatisfactory, although the extreme cold is unfavorable to active operations.

The boldest of the censors of the Chinese court is An Wei-chun, who recently drew up the scathing denunciation which led to the curtailment of Li Hung's j15-1m-d&w W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec. pected that this straightforward acknowledgment should be taken as implying an acquiescence in such charges of barbarities and atrocities as have been to the cuttainment of Li Hung's power and authority. His success in Li's case impelled him to a higher flight of audacity, and at the close of last year he sent a memorial to the throne pro-

brought against the government and peo-ple of Japan. The protests against ex-jurious interference with the affairs of state and with the plans of the sovereign himself. On this occasion An Weichun's ambition overleaped itself. An imperial decree strips him of all his honors and banishes him to penal servitude on the military post roads beyond the great wall, intoken of his majesty's indignation at this slanderous disrespect exhibited towards his august mother.

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

An imposing court ceremony took place in Seoul on January 7th, when the king, accompanied by the principal ministers of state, visited the tombs of his ancestors, and before the royal tablets and altars registered his oath to execute the national reforms to which he had previously pledged his honor. The charter to which he bound himself consisted of fourteen articles, bearing upon Corean independence, the enactment of wholesome laws, the exclusion of the queen and her corrupt faction from participation in political affairs, the establishment of a trustworthy administrative system and the regulation of the finances. The proceedings were made public by proclamation and the foreign ministers were formally notified of the sovereign's action and purpose.

The perseverance of the queen of Corea in endeavoring to evade the restraints anew by her attempt to communicate with her cousin, Ming Fei-shun, now in exile on Chinese soil. Her messengers were arrested on December 26th as they were about to depart from Chemulpo, and in their baggage several compromising letters were found, together with a considerable quantity of gold and silver money and other valuables. The coin was confiscated and turned into the national treasury, the ornamental articles restored to the palace and the letters added to Count Inonye's interesting collection of autographs.

Although the Japanese government has undertaken to supply Corea with a loan the Japanese bankers would advance the required sum; but the officials in power at Seoul strenuously object to such an expedient, and Japan will not, in this particular, resort to compulsory meas-

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. Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies desired. Enclose stamp and address P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont.



PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION other medicines of the medicines of the

recently suffered a heavy defeat from Is hereby given that at a meeting of the Katsura's troops, but who announces directors of the above company held on that he will soon return to the attack. November 30th, 1894, an assessment of our fourth of one cent per share was levied up forcements from the Mohammedan region on the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office. Quesnelle, B Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec. Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1894. By order of the Board of Directors.

on Days in That Celebrated Camp.

Where Live Yank Rests-A Letter to Bob Ridley From Quesnelle

When the copy of the Times containing an article on pioneers entitled "Portraits of Long Ago," reached Cariboo, it so much interested old James Moore, of Quesnelle Forks, that he sat down and wrote his old friend Bob Ridley. The letter has a touch of pathos about it, particularly when it speaks about some of the old timers whose names are familiar to a majority of British Columbians. Mr. Moore is a '58'er, and has resided here continuously ever since he The letter is given below in "Quesnelle Forks, Jan. 17, 1895.

"Dear Old Friend Bob: Last night in looking over the Victoria Weekly Times I ran across an article by a Times reporter headed 'l'ortraits of Long Ago.' It reminded me of the old time friends of and Juliet." Recognizing that it is of the leng ago, you, Bob, among the rest, but utmost importance to the success of the most of them have joined the majority. There are but a few of us left now. As for myself, I believe I am the only one left in this country of the first thirty that located on Hill's Bar in March, '59. As near as I can remember, I think our This is in harmony with the testimony of Inst visitor was Billy Ballew, an old many other prominent singers and orators, California expressman. I remember he all of whom agree that "Vin Mariani" was so well pleased with our prospects has the special virtue of strengthening the we were making from \$50 to \$100 per voice, besides possess of the power to build day to the hand) that he started the up body and brain, ennealled from excesexpress business. Then of course we sive strain or overwork. This celebrated all gave him letters and samples of gold tonic-stimulant, containing the medical dust to our friends in San Francisco, and what an excitement it made. In four or five weeks after prospectors were most of the great ones of the earth, and if coming up the river by the thousand. you care to know, not merely what these But all that is past and gone. I will to give you a few items of the present. Kansas John, Jim Sivewright, Hiser Newell and Charley Thouvenen are of celebrated portraits free. about the only '58'ers here in the vicinnow. Within the last few years we lese poor old Bob Scott, Tom Hayward, John Martin, Alexander Thouvenen, and a few years before poor old Live Yank--all buried except the Yank on Keithley creek, the Yank being buried on Snow- Fruit Growers and Dairymen to hoe peak and Bill Berry at Quesnelle

Forks. They are not forgotten. "Now, Bob, for a little mining news. I think we are on the eve of good times again in Cariboo. This time it is not he rocker, but mining on a large scale. To start with we will take Horsefly riv-The Horsefly Hydraulic Mining Co. are now in good shape for working this coming season. You may expect a big washup from that next fall. Last year creek, but with a little surplus water they had in two short runs they cleaned first \$5000, and last fall \$7000, with the cuts all frozen up, which they could

\$20,000 for the season. Starting from Dancing Bill's richest hydraulic claim in Cariboo.

hydraulic claims located last summer. I The following committee appointed to will mention a few of them. At Old make experiments in spraying, more par-Texas ferry, on the main Quesnelle riv- ticularly for fungus diseases, will report er, there are three locations with good hydraulic prospects. These claims were located by myself last summer, and are known as the Abbott Prospecting These claims were surveyed and a line of ditch run last fall. There are other locations farther down the river, one at Deer gulch. One is also loeated at Twenty Mile creek by J. N. port the same to this meeting. Papers Buxton & Co., of Vancouver. This company has also got a location about three miles north of Texas ferry, known as the Four Mile creek company. Another company about three or four miles above the mouth of Beaver lake creek have got very good hydraulic prospects. This company is represented by Mr. T. Drummond. There are also several locations on the north fork of the Quesnelle and on Spanish creek, so you see, Bob, we have got a very good start to commence with. But of course it will take considerable capital to put everything in ship shape and working order. Wishing you a happy new year, I re-

"JAMES MOORE, "Poneer of Pioneers."

ARRESTED FOR ARSON

Serious Charge Growing out of the Rock Bay Fire.

William Stichnoch, whose home on Henry street, Rock Bay, was partly destroyed by fire on Monday night, is in the city police station, and the police claim that they have evidence enough against him to secure his conviction The fire was a very suspicious one for several reasons. In several of the rooms shavings were found scattered around in a way to burn nicely, then a picture frame was found from which the picture had been taken, and any number of articles of furniture enumerated in an insurance policy for \$500, were missing from the house. Chief Deasy asked for an investigation and the police went to work on the case. Sergeant Hawton and Constable Walker were detailed on it. Stichnoch went to the Sound a few days ago, but returned last night and this morning he was placed under arrest by Constable Walker. He was arraign-

ed in police court this morning but the case was remanded until the 28th. W. Villman and Matt Streit, two men who lived in the house with Stichnoch.

James Moore Writes of the Halcy. have been examined by the police and their statements taken down. It is said that nothing special was learned from them. It is stated that one of the in surance men said that there was not \$25 worth of furniture left in the house when the fire took place.

EDOUARD DE RESZKE.



Mr. Edouard de Reszke is one of the foremost singers of the time; at present he is charming fashionable audiences in New York, in the lyrical version of "Romeo great singer that the system should be kept fresh and elastic, Mr. de Reszke says of the great tonic wine "Vin Mariani :"—" With pleasure I state that 'Vin Mariani' is an excellent tonic, specially useful to singers." properties of fresh selected coca leaves, has been used with benefit and delight by great ones say, but how they look, send your address to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co. Montreal, and you will receive a number

Hold Their Conventions Here Next Week.

Technical Papers Dealing With Their Work to be Read at the Gathering.

The Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association and the Dairyit took them the most of the season to men's Association of British Columbia complete a ten mile ditch from Moffat will hold their annual general meetings here on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. There will be a large number of delegates present, and both convennot clean. I believe if they had every- tions will have some interesting work bething cleaned up they would have had fore them. The programme is as follows: President's address-J. Kirkland, "The next is the Cariboo Hydraulic Ladner's. Papers-"Ornamental Shrubs empany, on the south fork of the Ques- and Plants,"-P. Latham, Westminster. "Prunes,"-William Knight, Popcum; gulch, the company employed about two "Drainage,"-A. Ohlson, Victoria; "Eahundred men last season constructing tomology,"-Prof. J. Fletcher, Ottawa; ditches. They have still nine miles "Experimental Stations,"-E. Hutchermore of ditch to complete this coming son, Ladner's; "Floral Culture,"-J. R. season. When that is completed they Anderson, Victoria; "Experimental will have a steady run of water the Work,"-T. A. Sharpe, Agassiz; "Uses the Sutter district (copper, silver) are whole season. As it is they can now and Abuses of Irrigation in Okanagan," Hazeltine creek, a distance of six -J. E. Haun, Vernon; "Shipping Fruit Perties showing up well. miles, which will give them a head of to Northwest,"-R. M. Palmer, Victoria; water until July. Last summer for "Shipping Fruit,"-G. M. Hendry, Hatabout forty-eight hours' piping they zic; "Benefit of Small Holdings,"-R. E. deaned up \$5000. I consider this the Gosnell, Victoria, and J. Craig, horticulturist, Ottawa, will send interesting da-"There were also a number of other ta on subjects for discussion.

by separate papers: E. Hutcherson, Ladner's; G. W. Henry, Hatzic; Wm. Knight, Popcum; T. Wilson, Harrison river; Henry Kipp, Chilliwack; Henry Davis, Langley; Andrew Ohlson, Victoria; Theodore Trage, Beaver Point.

Members and others having been troubled with pests are requested to refrom parties whose names do not appear on the programme will be welcome. Members and others having choice samples of fruit, or any un-named or misnamed varities are requested to exhibit same for examination or naming at the meeting. The best possible efforts will be made to answer, or obtain answers to questions on fruit-growing asked by the members and others. An earnest invitation is given to all parties interested in the objects of the association to be present and join in the discussions which are sought to be made a most valuable part of our work. R. H. Caswell will read a paper on "Care and Handling of Milk." and will exhibit a Babcock testter, showing the value of any samples of milk presented. It is expected to add some further interesting papers on dairying. The committee on tuberculsis will report. The Canadian Pacific Navigation Company

The Canadan Pacific Navigation Company will make a special trip rate from Vancouver or New Westminster of \$3, and from Ladner's Landing of \$2.50, good to leave Vancouver on Saturday, 27th January, and Westminster or Ladner's Landing on the 28th, and return to Vancouver not later than the 31st, and New Westminster or Ladner's not later than 1st of February. First class tickets can be purchased one way and receipt on printed form to be taken for amount paid, such receipt when signed by J. B. Anderson, department of agriculture, Wictoria, or the secretary, will be honored for return passage within the

ALL OVER THE PROVINCE

Big Dredging Works Being Carried on in the Goat River District.

Death of Luc Girouard an Old Time Resident of Okanagan District.

> VERNON. Vernon News.

On Saturday night an outrage was perpetrated in the Mission valley of a similar nature to that which caused such widespread indignation some three years ago. A stack of hay, containing about 15 tons, the property of Mr. John Couroy, was set on fire and burned to the ground. A man named Louis Brodeur, who was seen in the neighborhood of the stack a short time before the fire occurred, has been arrested for the crime, and on being brought before Messrs. Pridham and Rose, justices of the peace, sufficient evidence was produced to warrant his committal for trial, which was accordingly done.

Words fail to give adequate expression e the deep-seated feeling of grief with which the sad news that Mr. Luc Girouard had passed away was received by large number of our citizens. The inelligence was not unexpected, as for the last three days it was known that his recovery was hopeless, but in spite of this when people heard of his death at a quarter to eleven on Tuesday night they were none the less shocked and saddened at the news. He had reached the advanced age of 75 years, of which over 35 had been spent in the Okanagan. Mr. Monahan, one of the fortunate proprietors of the Cariboo claim at Camp McKinney, came in on Saturday. He brought with him two gold bricks, valued at \$6000, which were forwarded

by express to Helena, Montana. On Thursday last, upon the applicaion of Messrs. Cochrane & Billings, solicitors for the judgment creditors, His Lordship Mr. Justice Walkem, made an order removing E. G. Wylde from the office of Trustee, under the deed of assignment recently executed by Lambly Bros., and appoints George Parkinson in his place. Cost of the application to be paid out of the estate. A meeting of the creditors was held on Tuesday night at the Enderby Hotel, when a very satis factory statement was made by Messrs. Lambly Bros., who announced that they had made arrangements to raise the necessary funds to pay the claims of the creditors in full at an early date.

We learn that Mr. D. J. Buchanan of Vernon has purchased from Mr. W. Castile the latter's fine ranch on Vance

> GOAT RIVER. Nelson Miner

The company of Minneapolis capitalists who purchased the President group of claims on Duck creek and the Lizard and Badger adjoining are busy with a small force of men erecting buildings and making ready generally for extensive development of the properties in the spring. It is believed they have a good thing. There is some talk of the company erecting a concentrator to treat the ore from the Lizard which has an exceptionally fine showing of galena.

Other properties in the Goat River comp will be considerably developed in the spring. Several claim owners in doing work this winter, some of the pro-

The Alberta and British Columbia Ex-

ploration Company have completed their dyke as far as the Indian camp on the west side of Kootenay river (below the Goat River landing) a distance of over ten miles from the commencement at the boundary line. The company have at present upwards of 50 men getting out cordwood for the dredges. Between two and three thousand cords will be got out before snow goes off. The price paid is in the neighborhood of \$1.90 per cord delivered on right of way or bank of river. This gives quite a lot of work to people in the valley for hauling, as the wood is in some distance from the river. The engineers and other employees of the company are expected in about the end of February, and after some alteration in machinery have been effected they will start right in to dig. The dredge Calgary has some especially deeping digging to do along the international boundary line this coming season.

> NELSON. Nelson Miner

Thomas Hatherley, who was for three years chief engineer in the employ of the C. & K. S. N. Company, has resigned his position in that company and is building a steamer for himself on the Shuswap lakes.

The heavy thaw which set in last week was suddenly arrested by a sharp frost which set in on Monday. The streets of the town were converted into sheets of glistening ice and where they were on the slope gave pedestrians many a fail. Matters were rendered still worse by a fall of snow on Thursday and falls became very numerous.

A man named King was brought to the nospital on Tuesday from Trail creek. He had been injured by a falling tree, which hit him on the head, and he was paralyzed from the waist down. The poor fellow was lying in the depot at Northport from Saturday morning until Monday waiting for the delayed train. He died shortly after reaching the hospi-

The train which should have arrived from Spokane last Saturday evening did not reach Nelson until Tuesday morning at one o'clock. The delay was owing the way of the train. The Beaver Can- oures by purifying the blood. yon hastened to follow suit, but being a little late had only time to delay the train for three or four hours before Jack Frost tied the hills up again. When the spring thaw does come there will probably be serious delays on this line.

MR. PLANTA'S ESTATE.

The Planta investigation case took

The Attorney-General Takes Out a Re straining Injunction.

new turn to-day. The Atorney-General issued a writ against J. P. Planta, Colin Campbell Mackenzie, T. R. E. Mc-Innes and W. W. B. McInnes, claiming an injunction restraining the defendants from in any way interfering with the estate of the defendant Planta. After the issue of the writ Mr. E. V. Bodwell applied to Mr. Justice Crease for an injunction. On the application he read the affidavit of Deputy Attorney-General Smith, who states amongst other things | ner. The flames were discovered beofficial administrator for the county time in his official capacity as administrator has received various sums of that it would include an inquiry into the on a number of wire cutters on the corsconded and went to Seattle; that a sey has gone to Seattle for the purpose taken to the nearest police station. A kenzie and his solicitors will unduly prejudice the rights of the crown by improperly disposing of Planta's property. On this material Mr. Justice Crease made the injunction order as asked, and appointed Marshall Bray of Nanaimo receiver of the estate.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

An Order Granted Releasing Frank G. Richards.

From Friday's Daily. In Williams v. Richards Mr. Justice Drake handed out his judgment on the sed. No casualties are reported. The defendant's application for a release total number of cars in operation on all from custody, allowing the application, lines up to ten o'clock this morning was and Mr. Richards is free. There were 253 against 437 yesterday. Martin J. several grounds set up by the defendant, the opinion that the men will win. He on which the discharge was asked, was seen at Muggs' hall this morning. amongst them being "That the affidavit when he indulged in his usual tirade of (on which the order for arrest was abuse of the president of the roads and made) does not show a sufficient cause corporations in general. He declared of action and is bad, and the cause of that there are no desertions from the action and is bad, and the cause of action stated in the affidavit raises from out for weeks and that they will surely the writ and is wrongly stated." The win in the end. He said acts of violearned judge held that the objections lence should not be charged to his men, were good and that the affidavit failed to connect the liability sworn to with and who will not observe the advice of the facts, and made an order for the

Mr. Thornton Fell for defendant and Mr. A. L. Belyea for plaintiff. An action was yesterday commenced by Messrs. Bodwell & Irving on behalf writ of alternative mandamus in the of the C. P. N. company against the case of Josh Loader against the Brookschooner Annie, which belongs to Capt. lyn Heights railroad company. This Charles Spring. The claim is for \$500 | decision is construed as being favorable damages, being salvage claimed for as- to the company. Mr. Loader's applisistance rendered by the company's cation was for writ to compel the comsteamer Maude. It appears that on the 9th inst. the Annie, while leaving the Long Island City, L. L. Friendly Cove, was becalmed, and was iff Deht was notified this morning that drifting ashore rapidly, when the Maude | the strikers at Maspeth late last night at the sound of distress signals came to had waylaid a non-union man on his way her assistance, and thus secured her

in the cause to defendant.

From Saturday's Daily. Mr. Justice Drake in the supreme court chambers this morning heard the following applications:

Wolley vs. Lowenberg, Harris & Co. Order made allowing appeal to supreme court of Canada and that \$500 already paid into court do stand as sufficient recurity for defendant's cost of appeal Cassidy for defendant and Bodwell for plaintiff.

Hinton & Penny vs. Turpel. Application by the defendant to stay proceedings and for a reference under the arbitration act. The plaintiffs are suing for extras outside the contract price for Turpel's marine railway. The application was refused. Aikman for defendant and Bodwell for plaintiffs.

Gurney vs. Braden and Stamford. Since the judgment of the divisional court the other day against the defendant Braden the sheriff has seized goods which he thought were John Braden's. Now William Braden and R. B. Esnouf come in as claimants and say they own the goods seized. Mr. Esnouf claims the household furniture was purchased by him from John Braden and then leased back to John Braden. The other claimants allege that the old firm was dissolved and Braden Bros. took over the stock. In Esnouf's case an issue was ordered and in the other leave was given to cross-examine Braden on his affidavit. Hall for the sheriff, Barnard for plaint iffs, Aikman for Braden Bros., and Esrouf in person.

Ringing Noises In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result to the heavy thaw then taking place, from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the This thaw was taken advantage of by great blood purifier, is a peculiarly sucthe Seven Devils to send down a slide in cessful remedy for this disease, which it

> HOOD'S PILLS are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

> Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Awarded Gold Medai Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

STRIKERS GROW DESPERATE

The Police Use Their Clubs and Revolvers on the Crowds This Morning.

Attempt Made Late Last Night to Lynch a Non-Union Man.

Brooklyn, Jan. 26.-It was reported this morning that the strikers are now resorting to incendiarism to cripple the trolley companies. Early this morning the depot of the Furman street company was set on fire in some mysterious mauthat the defendant Planta was, on the fore they made much headway and 13th day of November, 1890, appointed were speedily extinguished. The police were kept on the jump during the early court district of Nanaimo and since that | morning hours, following up wire-cutting squads of strikers. The destruction of wires was more extensive than vester money from time to time; that he be- day. Hardly a line escaped a raid of lieves that upon investigation it will be these wire cutting bands. Among the found that there is a shortage in Plan- lines whose wires suffered most, were the ta's accounts as administrator. The Crosstown line, Ralph Avenue line, Myrapplication then sets out that an investi- tle avenue line, Green Point line, Flushgation has been going on by virtue of ing avenue line, Bushwick avenue line, the Public Enquiries Act with reference Grand street line, Lormer street and to the conduct of Planta as police magis- Fulton street line. The lines were mutrate for Nanaimo and also as a justice | tilated to such an extent as to wholly of the peace, and it was the intention of disable them for hours Shortly after the crown to extend the commission so midnight this morning the police came acts of Planta as official administrator, | ner of North Bird street and Bradfor's but during the inquiry Planta had ab- avenue and succeeded in arresting eleven men. The officers were compelled warrant was issued on the 19th instant | to draw revolvers to compel the men to for Planta's arrest on a charge of mis- submit to arrest. Many succeeded in appropriating public funds and Mr. Hus- making their escape. The men were f taking him in charge; that on the storm last night and this morning added 15th instant Planta assigned all his es- materially to the difficulties which the tate to the defendant Mackenzie for the trolley companies had to overcome in benefit of his creditors and the firm of operating their lines. Fewer cars ram McInnes & McInnes are the solicitors during the earlier hours than yesterday. for the assignee and generally in the Street car sweepers were sent out as connection of all matters relating to the soon as the wires were repaired to clear defendant Planta; that he believes Mac- the tracks of accumulated snow slush. The sweepers were all guarded by half a dozen policemen. The strikers congregated in the vicinity of the Ridgewood street stables and became so obstreperous during the early morning that the police charged and dispersed them.

Many took refuge in saloons in the neighborhood but these were dislodged by the police, who frequently used their clubs and many sore heads resulted. The police also raided the strikers' headquarters. In some cases the strikers resisted the onslaught of police and the latter were compelled to draw their revolvers and fire a number of shots over the heads of the men before they disnerbut to others who sympathized with them the leaders to refrain from violence. He defendant's discharge, costs to be costs | said the presidents do not adhere to the truth in their statements as to the num-

ber of cars funning. Judge Gaynor, of the supreme couri in King county, to-day handed down a

Long Island City, L. I., Jan. 26.-Sherhome, knocked him down and gagged him, and then carried him to a vacant barn at a place called Palmetto, where they put a rope round his neck and suspended him from a beam. Fortunately he was rescued before he was strangled to death, and was conveyed in an unconscious condition to the car stables at Ridgewood, where he now lies in an unconscious condition. His recovery is doubtful

STRUCK BY A HAWSER.

A Naval Constructor Killed at Mare Island this Morning.

Vallejo. Cal., Jan. 26.-Naval Constructor W. Armsted, in charge of affairs at Mare island, was struck by a hawser parting at 11 o'clock this morning, and may die from the effects. A large force of men were hauling a caison from the front of the dock after the basin had been flooded for the Olympia, and to do so had a four inch hawser leading from the caison to the stern of the Monadnock north of the dock entrance. 'The constructor and Foreman Sheahan were the only ones in range. The heavy hawser flew back, and striking the constructor a terrible blow on the left temple, raised him in the air and threw him violently down on the stone pavement around the dock. Sheahan had a piece of his nose cut off and was otherwise bruised.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

Col. Long Increases the Majority in South Evesham.

Evesham, England, Jan. 23.—The result of the election yesterday for member of parliament to represent the South Evesham division of Worcestershire in succession to the late Sir Edmund Lechmer, Bart., Conservative, was as follows: Col. Long, Conservative, 4760; F. Impey, Gladstonian, 3583; Conservative majori ty, 1175. The Conservative majority was increased from 580 to 1175, a gain of 585 votes.

Judge Wallace to-day postponed sentence on Louis Steinberg, the convicted deputy registrar, for a week.

PROVINCIAL LEGISL

Two Bills in the Hands Members Given th Months Hoist.

Debate on the Motion t E. M. Johnson's Pe Adjourned.

> THIRTY-NINTH D. Thursday

The speaker took the check. Prayers by Rev. S. The petition of the attorne E. M. Johnson was read. Mr. Sword moved that the received.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved t ment of the debate on the n ceive the petition until Monda time, he said, he would be before the house an exhaust the petition of a man who been able to evade the crimin whose petition, he would be a was for the purpose of allow evade further inquiry into h The debate was adjourned

The mining committee's f recommended certain amenda mineral act and (a) that th take into consideration the of providing for the proper working and ventilation of mi or mines; (b) the advisability ducing a validating clause to act applying to mineral clai to which may be rendered proof of some irregularity, s of free miners' certificates.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduce specting retail liquor license

first time. Dr. Walkem introduced a l the homestead act. Read a Mr. Prentice moved for a correspondence with the H draulic Mining company, the agent at Clinton, road sur East Lillooet, and any othe connection with the building from 108 Mile house to H with the payment of \$3000 t pany on account of said road 182, page 119, public accou

Mr. Prentice explained that he asked for the corresponde cause the government had Horsefly company \$3000 on the road, whereas the contra \$2900, and all of that had no

The motion was agreed to. Mr. Sword introduced a b the pharmacy act and amer Mr. Helmcken moved the the object of which was to power of the society and standing of the profession gave the society the power arrivals to pass an examin being allowed to practice in The board of examiners creased from three to five be appointed by the lieut .-

Mr. Semlin protested aga being introduced as a public a private one. The speaker stated that h following a custom. After he would give notice that su

private. Read a second time. On consideration of the r county courts bill, Dr. Wa an amendment to empower maintain or support a judg Mr. Kennedy moved an a the amendment which mad

follows: "19. In any attachment or any debt due or accruing to debtor the judge before wh is tried is hereby empower to the judgment debtor such of money as the said judge necessary and sufficient to I support the judgment debt person or persons dependen

for support. Hon. Mr. Pooley consider ciple of the amendment w homestead act gave the deb

protection Hon. Mr. Davie thought of the amendment was good troduced to replace one th repealed, as it had been moved to add to the amer "no such allowance should h judgment debtor has any of support, and such allowa last for longer than one mo Mr. Booth moved to furt words "but in no case sh exceed \$40."

The amendment as ame Kennedy was adopted, an Davie's and Mr. Booth's were added. Further consideration

went over. The house went into com McPherson's elections regu The committee rose with the bill, thus killing it. On motion for the secon the veterinary surgeons bi by Dr. Walkem, Mr. Cotto

went altogether too far. contended, prevent druggists condition powders. Dr. Walkem contended th medicine would not be affect

Mr. Forster said it was that, as it would prevent no consulting with one anoth

eases of stock. Mr. Booth agreed with It was time a line was dra such legislation. He move bill the six months hoist. Mr. Kitchen said it would hardship in the country di many farmers who know stock than veterinary surge

prevented from treating ste The bill was given the six on a division of 18 to 9. Mr. Sword moved the se

GROW DESPERATE

Use Their Clubs and vers on the Crowds This Morning.

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

Jan. 26.—It was reported that the strikers are now ncendiarism to cripple the Early this morning the Furman street company re in some mysterious maudames were discovered be ade much headway and extinguished. The police the jump during the early rs, following up wire-cutting trikers. The destruction of nore extensive than vesterly a line escaped a raid of itting bands. Among the ires suffered most, were the e, Ralph Avenue line, Myrne, Green Point line, Flushe, Bushwick avenue line, line, Lormer street and line. The lines were much an extent as to wholly for hours Shortly after morning the police came wire cutters on the cor-Bird street and Bradford ucceeded in arresting elevie officers were compelled olvers to compel the men to est. Many succeeded in escape. The men were nearest police station. A ght and this morning added the difficulties which the ies had to overcome in eir lines. Fewer cars ran rlier hours than yesterday. weepers were sent out as vires were repaired to clear accumulated snow slush

were all guarded by half emen. The strikers congrevicinity of the Ridgewood and became so obstreperhe early morning that the and dispersed them. refuge in saloons in the out these were dislodged who frequently used their ny sore heads resulted. The raided the strikers' headn some cases the strikers reaslaught of police and the ompelled to draw their reire a number of shots over the men before they disperualties are reported. The r of cars in operation on all 437 yesterday. Martin J. strikers' leader, is still of that the men will win. He Muggs' hall this morning. ulged in his usual tirade of president of the roads and in general. He declared are no desertions from the strikers; that they can hold ks and that they will surely end. He said acts of vionot be charged to his men. who sympathized with them I not observe the advice of o refrain from violence. He idents do not adhere to the r statements as to the numrunning.

ynor, of the supreme couri nty, to-day handed down a rnative mandamus in the Loader against the Brook railroad company. This onstrued as being favorable pany. Mr. Loader's applifor writ to compel the com-

rate its cars. nd City, L. I., Jan. 26.—Shernotified this morning that at Maspeth late last night non-union man on his way ked him down and gagged en carried him to a vacant lace called Palmetto, where ope round his neck and susfrom a beam. Fortunately ned before he was strangled nd was conveyed in an unidition to the car stables at where he now lies in an unndition. His recovery is

CK BY A HAWSER.

onstructor Killed at Mare and this Morning.

I., Jan. 26.—Naval Construcsted, in charge of affairs at was struck by a hawser 1 o'clock this morning, and om the effects. A large were hauling a caison from the dock after the basin had for the Olympia, and to do ir inch hawser leading from the stern of the Monadnock dock entrance. The con-Foreman Sheahan were the range. The heavy hawser nd striking the constructor a on the left temple, raised tir and threw him violently stone pavement around the han had a piece of his nose as otherwise bruised.

RVATIVE VICTORY.

icreases the Majority in

outh Evesham. England, Jan. 23.-The relection yesterday for meinnent to represent the South sion of Worcestershire in the late Sir Edmund Lechnservative, was as follows: onservative, 4760; F. Impey, 3583; Conservative majori-The Conservative majority from 580 to 1175, a gain

lace to-day postponed senis Steinberg, the convicted rar, for a week.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Two 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 netition of the attorney-general re E. M. Johnson was read. Mr. Sword moved that the petition be

received. Hon. Mr. Davie moved the adjournment of the debate on the motion to receive the petition until Monday, by which before the house an exhaustive reply to | tion to the central office. the petition of a man who had thus far been able to evade the criminal law, and evade further inquiry into his actions. the polling place to the central office. The debate was adjourned until Mon-

The mining committee's fourth report take into consideration the advisability while under the bill they would not. 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 | R., where there were several places at of free miners' certificates, etc. Re- which none but C. P. R. employes voted.

ceived. Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill re- | could tell how the men voted. specting retail liquor licenses. Read a

the homestead act. Read a first time. connection with the building of the road employes, he had found that they were from 108 Mile house to Horsefly, and divided, some voting for the government with the payment of \$3000 to said com- and some for the opposition. many on account of said road.—(See vote

cause the government had paid the his first bill. Horsefly company \$3000 on account of The bill was given the six months the road, whereas the contract price was hoist. \$2900, and all of that had not been paid.

The motion was agreed to. the pharmacy act and amending acts. | done it should be done by the govern-Mr. Helmcken moved the second read- ment. ing of the dentistry act amendment bill, the object of which was to extend the ing division: power of the society and improve the standing of the profession. The bill arrivals to pass an examination before being allowed to practice in the province. The board of examiners would be in-

be appointed by the lieut.-governor in lin, Williams, Kitchen-14.

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 ing they could be done without in fact, county courts bill, Dr. Walkem moved Mr. Kennedy moved an amendment to be stopped. the amendment which made it read as

to the judgment debtor such sum or sums | legislate on such matters. of money as the said judge shall deem necessary and sufficient to maintain and from the Ontario act. support the judgment debtor and any

for support. Hon. Mr. Pooley considered the principle of the amendment wrong.

protection troduced to replace one that had been repealed, as it had been abused. He moved to add to the amendment that of support, and such allowance shall not count was not kept.

last for longer than one month." Mr. Booth moved to further add the words "but in no case shall such sum exceed \$40."

The amendment as amended by Mr. Kennedy was adopted, and Hon. Mr. Davie's and Mr. Booth's amendments were added. Further consideration of the report Stave River Electric Company's bill. Re-

went over. The house went into committee on Mr. McPherson's elections regulation bill.

The committee rose without reporting the bill, thus Lilling it. On motion for the second reading of the veterinary surgeons bill, introduced by Dr. Walkem, Mr. Cotton thought it perintendence of a propperly qualified went altogether too far. It would, he person in a properly equipped vessel pro-

contended, prevent druggists from selling condition powders. Dr. Walkem contended that the sale of

Mr. Forster said it was worse than that, as it would prevent neighbors from dress be presented to his honor the lieuconsulting with one another over dis- tenant-governor, asking him to communi-

eases of stock. Mr. Booth agreed with Mr. Forster. It was time a line was drawn regarding sary steps, as contained in this resolusuch legislation. He moved to give the

bill the six months hoist. hardship in the country districts, where a large number of men were operating in many farmers who know more about British Columbia and had prospected the stock than veterinary surgeons would be fishing banks at a large cost. They think prevented from treating stock.

on a division of 18 to 9.

second time without discussion.

deputies. In the rural districts, where moved in this direction. very few votes are cast, the present sys- Mr. Hunter thought that the resolution tem does away with secrecy. His bill

place it does away with secrecy.

now on the statute book. time, he said, he would be able to lay with during transmission from the sta-

Mr. Hunter said the system proposed whose petition, he would be able to show, district, as it would take, in some cases, was for the purpose of allowing him to two or three days to take the boxes from But come to the poor neglected British

recommended certain amendments to the By the present act the mine owners could And yet there is not even a single Domineral act and (a) that the government tell pretty well how their men voted, minion government schooner to make ex-Mr. Mutter thought the bill would im-

> sive measure. Mr. Kitchen pointed out that the act in \$3260. force worked very badly along the C. P.

The company under the present system Hon. Mr. Davie, although he had supported the system proposed in the bill made a milch cow of the province. He Dr. Walkem introduced a bill to amend some years ago, intended to oppose the was of the same opinion, the province system now, as it had been found that not receiving its share in proportion to fore the house provides that judges Mr. Prentice moved for a return of all the system in force had worked well, the amount paid to the Dominion. correspondence with the Horsefly Hy- He thought the best way would be to draulic Mining company, the government abolish the polling places where so few agent at Clinton, road superintendent, votes were cast that any one could tell East Lillooet, and any other person in how a man voted. As to the C. P. R. should be done to investigate the deep

Dr. Walkem, with a view of letting bill killed, moved to give it the six Mr. Prentice explained that the reason months hoist. It might be explained he asked for the correspondence was be- that the doctor had just previously lost

Mr. Kitchen continued the debate on Mr. Braden's motion re Samuel Greer's ceived from them. Mr. Sword introduced a bill to repeal claim. He thought if anything was

> The resolution was lost on the follow-Ayes-Messrs. Davie, Eberts, Rithet,

Rogers, Hunter, Adams, Booth, Braden, gave the society the power to force new Walkem, McGregor, Kelie, Helmcken, Smith-13. Noes-Messrs. Fooley, Baker, Martin,

Mutter, Sword, Graham, McPherson, greased from three to five members, to Forster, Hume, Cotton, Kennedy, Sem-Mr. Kennedy moved the second read-Mr. Semlin protested against the bill ing of the Sunday observance bill. He being introduced as a public bill, it being 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, think-

the news published was not of a class to an amendment to empower a judge to prepare a man to observe the day. Sunmaintain or support a judgment debtor. day excursions he also thought should Mr. Irving rose to a point of order, holding that the bill was contrary to the

"19. In any attachment or garnishee of B. N. A. act, as it proposed to interfere any debt due or accruing to a judgment with trade and commerce by preventing debtor the judge before whom the case steamships and railroads from running. is tried is hereby empowered to allow The Dominion government alone could

Mr. Kennedy said the bill was taken Mr. Semlin did not think that the bill person or persons dependent upon him | conflicted with the B. N. A. act.

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

The order. homestead act gave the debtor sufficient | Mr. Irving contended that the bill would interfere with the regular steam-Hon. Mr. Davie thought the intention ers which run between Victoria and Amof the amendment was good, being in- erican cities, which the legislature did not have the power to do.

The speaker reserved his decision. Hon. Mr. Davie said a return could be 'no such allowance should be made if the furnished of the law stamps sold at the judgment debtor has any other means different registry offices, as a separate ac-The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

FORTIETH DAY.

Friday, Jan. 25.
The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. S. Cleaver. The Bank of British Columbia petitioned against certain provisions in the

ceived. Dr. Walkem moved that whereas it is essentially necessary for the proper and efficient development of the fishing industries of this province, that steps should be immediately taken to locate mistake in the land office. the various fishing banks, under the suvided for that purpose, and that a thorough inquiry and report should be made of the different species of fish, commermedicine would not be affected by the cially valuable, which may be found to inhabit British Columbia waters: Be it therefore resolved that an humble ad- al's department. cate with His Excellency the Governor-General, with a view to having the neces-

tion, carried into effect without delay. The mover pointed out that three com-Mr. Kitchen said it would cause great panies with large capital and employing that the Dominion government should do The bill was given the six months hoist the prospecting on the bank and take the cost off the shoulders of private com-Mr. Sword moved the second reading ranies. What was wanted was a boat ran knew that Cartwright had a claim. The house adjourned at 5:45.

of his drainage and dyking bill. Read a like the U. S. Albatross, which was en- The government made the mistake and Mr. Sword moved the second reading on the Pacific. The resolution, if pass- to the expense of instituting an action of the election regulation bill, which pro- ed, would strengthen the request of the vides that all the votes shall be counted representatives in the Dominion house by the returning officer, and not by the and the board of trade, who had already

was the most important that had been would do away with this. To prevent introduced this session. It was only anany tampering with the ballot boxes, other instance of the manner in which both the poll officers and the agents of the the province was neglected by the Docandidates will place their seal on them. minion government. The province paid Hon. Mr. Martin said he had always a large amount to the Dominion as fishbeen in favor of the system proposed by ing licenses, etc., and received next to Mr. Sword. All the votes should be nothing in return. He saw by the recounted at a central office, as when a port of the fisheries department of 1892few votes are counted at a small polling 93 that the province of Ontario paid into the Dominion revenue on account of Mr. Semlin supported the bill and re- fisheries about \$30,600, while the Dolated his efforts in opposition to the act minion spent on the fisheries of that province \$20,116.91, so that Ontario gets Hon. Mr. Pooley opposed the bill. The a little the worst of it. Quebec received present act had been adopted to prevent from the Dominion \$11,761, while they the ballot boxes from being tampered paid to the Dominion \$7471, so that they received 35 per cent. more than they paid. New Brunswick received 50 per cent., Nova Scotia 55 per cent., Prince in the bill would be troublesome in his Edward Island 79 per cent. and Manitoba 57 per cent. more than they paid. Columbia. Our account is on the other Mr. Kennedy thought probably the side, we paying to the Dominion governminers of Comox would like to see the ment on account of fisheries 763 per cent. of the resolution. He could not say he bill passed if Mr. Hunter would not. more than we receive for that purpose. plorations in connection with the deep into a long explanation of the powers of ny remedies were tried without success sea fisheries. British Columbia pays to the legislature and the judges, and the and friends of the clergyman had about prove the act, but he could not support the Dominion on account of fisheries He would favor a more comprehen- \$354,720, while we receive from the Do- judges by the legislature. He took it minion government for the same purpose

> Mr. Williams did not think anyone would object to the resolution. Hon. Col. Boker did not think Mr. was to attack the Dominion but he rath. er wished to show that the Dominion

on having introduced the resolution, it | youd that place. If their jurisdiction is being highly important that something not limited to a particular county they sea fisheries. Mr. Booth thought that the govern-

182, page 119, public accounts to 30th Mr. Sword know how it was to have a matter. They should spend some of the in developing the deep sea fisheries. Mr. Bryden supported the resolution Mr. Semlin was in favor of the resolu-

paid more to the Dominion than we "e- iting of the jurisdiction of the supreme

upon to support the older provinces. Mr. Kennedy moved for a return of report of the commissioners who held

perintendent of said asylum.

late superintendent had requested him selves to satisfy the wishes of the people to do so. The motion was agreed to

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

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

until the land was sold. Mr. Booth was of opinion that Cartwright had got tired of living on the land and had left it, not again turning up until it became valuable. 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. Vancouver receiving a judge, but he did 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 state ment that Curran knew that Cartwright whole trouble arose through the loose

manner in which these matters were

managed in the land office. secured it by fraud. It must be admit- pointed.

ted that the trouble arose through a

Hon. Mr. Davie opposéd 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. that Cartwright should be compensated and that Curran should be allowed to go free. The matter should never have 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 claum prior right to it, and besides this Cur- bill to amend the assessment act.

gaged off the coast of American territory | they should not ask Cartwright to go 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. Helmcken 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 final-

ly passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the supreme court act amendment bill, which provides that supreme court judges shall reside in certain dis-tricts. The bill was introduced to meet a resolution passed asking the government 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 was altogether in favor of it although he recognized that Vancouver's request for a judge was a fair one. He went 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 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 beshould reside in particular places and Mr. Rithet congratulated Dr. Walkem | their jurisdiction shall not extend becan reside where they wish.

Mr. Williams contended that the present arrangement had not worked satis- strain like a sudden stop. The knee ment should point out to the Dominion | factorily. At present in Vancouver it | gradually recovered, but always was that it was their duty to attend to this takes a week or more to accomplish what could be accomplished in a few days money they receive from the province if there was a resident judge there. He did not intend to oppose the bill, but he and before long I realized that this was thought a more effective measure might | rheumatism settling in the weakest part be introduced. However, like the drown- of the body. Fortunately, the use of tion, but he did not think it was wise ing man, they were willing to grasp at to be continually pointing out that we straws. He only consented to the limcourt judges with a view of having one Hon. Col. Baker, in explanation, said reside at Vancouver. One way to settle pocket everywhere I went. I had genthat the province should not be called the matter would be to force the judge erally a packet in my waistcoat pocket,

never be proclaimed if the judges could | cold before I got to Buffalo my knee any written comment on, or reply to, the arrange among themselves to satisfy the was swollen to twice its natural size. judicial requirements of Vancouver. As I had seen the good effects that Dr. Wilhe late investigation into the affairs of to the chaff that he was to be appointed liams' Pink Pills were having in such the provincial asylum, by the late su- chief justice he would say that the op- cases, and I tried them myself, with the position were not going to get rid of Lim | result that I have never had a twinge Hon. Col. Baker explained that he had so easily. They need not build their or a sewlling since. This was not published the letter on account of hopes on that. He had no doubt that by taking seven or eight boxes. the late superintendent, although the the judges would arrange among them-

of Vancouver. Dr. Walkem opposed the bill. He did has been for 35 years. 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, Nanaimo also needed one. 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 'ry 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 other 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 not receive the assent of the Dominion authorities. He did not wish to stand in the way of 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 had a certificate of improvement. The 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 Mr. Semlin did not think Cartwright | limiting their jurisdiction, Some arrangeoffeited his right to the land, as he ment could be made with the Dominion had a certificate of improvement which government to provide that the newlyenabled him to leave the land. He also appointed judges should attend to their took other steps to keep up his claim. If duties in certain places. Some of the Curran secured a title knowing that present judges might be superannuated. Cartwright had a claim to the land, be and new ones, with defined duties, ap-

Mr. Helmcken did not favor the bili. He did not see the use of passing the Mr. Kitchen, while granting that Mr. | bill if a similar act on the statute book Cartwright was negligent thought that was found to be unworkable. He had he had a legal right to the land. Cur- it on the very best authority that Vanran must have known that the land had couver's judicial wants were well attendbeen pre-empted, sold to Cartwright and ed to. When a judge went there it did improved by him. Curran removed the not take him long to finish the work. He improvements and he therefore thought | had known cases where Victoria had

it was a matter for the attorney-gener- | been without a judge.

To pass the resolution would be saying McPherson, Kidd, Sword and Smith-

Pooley and Baker.-14. Hon. Mr. Turner presented a message was recorded so that Cartwright had a from the lieutenant-governor enclosing 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. I'ew 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 beauties 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. Mapowers that had been taken from the given his case up as hopeless, when it was reported a cure had been effected and the disease completely driven 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 Hunter's object in saying what he did interfere. As to the judges who were 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 weaker than the other. About fifteen years ago the swelling recommenced, this time without any wrench at all. 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 solanicine in my to be appointed to reside at Vancouver. but in going to a conference in Buffale Hon. Mr. Davie said the bill would I forgot it, and as the car was damp and or a sewlling since. This was effected

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

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 com-

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

pany.

THE RING. AMONG THE CHAMPIONS. AMONG THE CHAMPIONS.

New York, Jan. 25.—Wm. A. Brady amnounced yesterday that Steve O'Donnell, Corbett's sparring partner, had agreed to fight Peter Maher next month or any time in March at Coney Island. If Maher declines O'Donnell will agree to fight Peter Jackson. Brady said Corbett never wrote Dick Burge to the effect that he would fight Jackson 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 contest to take place champion now, the contest to take place during the same week that Corbett meets Fitz. If he fails to do this he will never get another chance to meet Corbett, as wim 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. P. Thompson vice-president. Frank K. Sturgis 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 Alexander 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 twe clubs will race together on alternate days, beginning March 4th.

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 Vancuver's judicial wants were well attended to. When a judge went there it did not take him long to finish the work. Ite had known cases where Victoria had been without a judge.

The second reading was carried on the following division:

Ayes—Messrs. Davie, Martin, McGregor, Williams, Kitchen, Semlin, Kennedy, Hume, Forster, Prentice, Graham, McPherson, Kidd, Sword and Smith—15.

Nays—Messrs. Mutter, Helmcken, Irving, Walkem, Booth, Adams, Hunter, Rithet, Eberts, Rogers, Bryden, Turner, Pooley and Baker.—14.

American News.

New York, Jan. 26.—Mayor Strong yesterday received the members of the Republican editorial association in the governor's room in the city hall and in course of his remark said: "The Tammany tigers have 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. You 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 doclle to me, but I want you gentlemen when you go home to bear is mind what I have said. The Tammany tigers are still in every department except one, and until I get a removal bill from the legislature they will stay."

The reform association in the governor's room in the city hall and in course of his remark said: "The Tammany tigers have 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. You 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 doclle to me, but I want you gentleme American News.

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., and Hatters.

BRIEF LOCALS

From Friday's Daily.

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

-The Gazette announces that special sittings of the exchequer court of Can ada 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 U.S. consul. stating that he will be in not likely that any more sealers will leave until the beginning of next week. Roberts is at present in Toronto. There are sixteen sealers left in port, but the end of next week will probably see

-Mr. William Beswick, 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 news- afternoon. Sentence reserved. The ilpaper adventurer, who was in the plot.

-The sewerage commissioners met this morning, with Messrs. Pearse 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 case is likely to prove interesting. to the board. It will very likely be given out at the next meeting.

Brethour has presented a site for the production was good. The following is erection of a co-operative linseed oil mill at Sidney, provided the necessary capital is raised, and the farmers of Saanich a would-be collector, Mr. H. L. Salmon; Capt. Smith, a would-be collector, Mr. H. Wallis; and Sidney are to hold a public meeting at the agricultural hall at Saanich on | Kettle; Arabella, Chump's daughter, Monday next, at 2 p.m., to consider the Mrs. E. A. Pauline; Julius, alias Herproposition. A good proportion of the cules, Mr. E. A. Pauline; Joe, alias capital has been already promised.

tire. The Chinese stores are all closed. preciated. The musical portion of the It is Chinese New Year. The celebra- programme was furnished by the followtion began at midnight and will be continued for several days. White men have the entree to every house in China- Ross Monro, Russell, Mrs. E. A. Pauline and Mrs. G. C. Mesher. town and can eat sweetmeats 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. After 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 the claim of the contractors, then there months, or until their successors are ap-

stole some clothing from the Brunswick greatly in excess of the cost of the Fort hotel, appeared in the police court this street sewer, which was built by Mr. morning for sentence, he having pleaded Wilson, the corporation foreman, and a guilty yesterday. The court ordered him gang of men working by the day. But imprisoned for six months with hard the fact that the corporation is not labor. No one can fail to sympathize with Marsh. He is nice looking, finely built English lad, but nineteen years of ir its favor, as in this particular case. age. He came here in a sailing vessel, upon which he was apprenticed, but did "The Governor-General last evening prenot like the sea, and ran away on the first favorable opportunity. He is not Monument National by his prompt aca criminal, and it would very likely take tion in extinguishing a heap of burning but little to put him on the right track. tissue paper on the stage. The occasion Want, the police believe, drove him to was the presentation of historical tab-

personated Sir Jeremy's attendant in an acceptable manner. Mrs. R. W. Hinton rising in their seats, gave him an ovawas mother to the Duke and her part | tion.' 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. fixed to take place in Portland on the The total receipts from all sources dur- 6th to the 9th of February. The Ameriing the year were \$5535, the ladies con- can Pomological Society will not be able tributing nearly \$700 of that sum. Near- to attend in a body but four or five of ly all of the latter sum will be devoted the members will be present. A disto decreasing the mortgage debt on the play of fruit is expected, and all those The sum of \$300 was contributed to various mission schemes, to add to the collection. The railroads The membership of the church is now have made the following rates for those 297, about 40 joining during the year attending the meetings; full fare to be Vacancies on the board of managers were filled by the election of the follow- of a certificate signed by the secretary ing: J. A. Lake, Dr. John Lang, D. Spragge and D. McPhadden.

-A surprise party, nearly two hund-

given extended time by the officers, and everybody had an enjoyable time. A 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 successful conclusion. The quartermaster sergeant extended a warm welcome and Mr. Furnival made a suitable reply. The visitors returned home on a special car at midnight.

-Deputy U. S. Consul Eure has received a telegram from General Roberts, the Victoria next Wednesday. General

-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 unto Caesar that which is Caesar's. Le Grand, who tram car. is an old offender, was given three months with hard labor for supplying, | ceased. and the Indian was fined \$25 for having the supply in his possession. The former was taken to jail and the latter paid

-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 icit supplying was done at Nuchatlet 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

-The comedietta "Rum'uns from Rome" was played to a large audience -We are informed that Mr. Julius at St. John's school room last night. The Chump, a collector of anthe cast: Chips, another of the same sort, Mr. Ajax, Mr. Fred Richardson. The act--Chinatown has put on her holiday at- ing of all who took part was much aping: W. J. Twiss, Fred Richardson,

> -W. C. White, Charles Hayward and J. Carpenter, summoned under the new 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 being out of use no-harm could come of the neglect. He thought it would be unjust to press the matter. 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 in 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 vs. the city. Should the interpretation of the specifications by the court sustain will be a very strong case made out for day labor, for in that event the cost -Frederick Marsh, the young man who of the sewers made by contract will be bothered by annoying litigation where day labor is employed is also argument

-A Montreal dispatch of Jan. 18 says: vented a panic in the grand hall of the leaux in which His Excellency's child--At St. James' Hall last night the ren took part. The great hall was pack-"Duchess of Bayswater," a one-act com- ed and in handing a number of bouquets edietta and "Who's Who?" were put on from the amateur lady performers on the boards. A. B. Haines played the the stage, the conductor dropped the tispart of Jeremy Joles with great credit, sue paper covering, which caught fire in and R. W. Hinton made a good Duke of the footlights and flared up brightly. For Bayswater; his dual role of valet was al- a moment there was considerable exso interesting. As a model young bach- citement but Lord Aberdeen, who was elor and a millionaire Mr. C. Goffin behind the scenes, stepped forward and achieved success. W. A. Cornwall im- coolly stamped out the flames amid the tremendous cheers of those present, who,

-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 Brtish Columbia, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and the eastern commission merchants as well as the Oregon State Horticultural Society is who have good specimens are requested paid to Portland, and upon presentation of the meeting at the railway stations, a return ticket will be issued at one-fifth fare. A cordial invitation is extended red strong, headed by the fife and drum to everybody. In view of the importband of St. Saviour's church, Victoria ance of the meeting to fruit growers it West, invaded the Work Point barracks is to be hoped that many of our horticul-

last night. The men were very kindly turists will attend. Mr. Anderson requests all intending visitors to send in Gleanings of City and Provincial News | all adjourned to the racquet court, where | their names to him in order that he may notify Mr. Sargent at an early a date good musical programme was rendered as possible of the probable number who and games being the order. An exwill 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 lieut .governor in council for incorporation. The petition has received numerous sig-

-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 The body was interred at Tacoma, which was the home of the de-

-A dispatch from San Francisco says: The wreckage found off the ceast of British Columbia cannot belong to the bark Aureola, 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 witwere Postmaster Shakespeare and Mr. Garland, proprietor of the hotel. There were only five in the whole wed-

-Summonses for gambling were yesterday served on William Jackson, proprietor of the Delmonico, and John Cook, proprietor of the Bee Hive. The cases have been set for hearing on Thursday The papers in the case were next. 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 article is illustrated and contains cuts of several prominent citizens and a number of public buildings. The article speaks in a very complimentary way of the reception Victoria gave to the leader. -At a meeting of those who are interested in the coffee house project held yesterday afternoon it was shown that 700 shares of stock had been subscribed for. An endeavor will be made to sell one thousand by the end of next week. Anyone desiring information on the subject can get it on application to Miss Wickett, 100 Cormorant street, and Captain Clarke, harbor master.

-At the session of the court of revision of the Dominion voters' list held in the court house yesterday polling districts one to ten inclusive were gone over. Revising Barrister Wootton 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 Esquimalt list will be taken up on Monday afternoon.

-The annual meeting of St. Columna 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 Bi-

-The ship Leland Brothers arrived here from Port Angeles last evening in tow of 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 time 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

-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 arranging for and will very likely commence 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

-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 she will be followed by a barkentine of 600 tons. The Queen City will fly the Hawaiian flag and engage in the sugar trade between Honolulu and San Fran-She has already been chartered to load lumber at the Hastings mill for Kobe, Japan, where she will load rice for Manilla, 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 seal-

ing captain. -Yesterday was the fifty-second birthday of Postmaster Noah Shakespeare, and his friends did not let the day go by 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

cellent 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 Wolff, 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 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. Fortyone 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. E. is well organized and had a good influence on the religious life of the young people. It raised about \$300 for local misions. At the request of the session the society canvassed every second month for the schemes of the church, and raised a larger sum, but that of one year, ever contributed by the congrega-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 to tal of \$700. The choir raised \$372. The above sums with the offerings and contributions for the support of ordinances through the board of management aggregated nearly \$6000, a good showing for a year of depression.

ORGANIZING FOR BATTLE.

Steps Taken to Form a Provincial Laberal 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. he 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

a natural, healthful and acceptable food-product, better than lard for

every cooking purpose.

The success of Cottolene is now a matter of history. Will you 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.

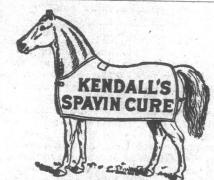
Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Stage MONTREAL

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that the Eighth An nual Meeting of the British Columbia Fig. Insurance Company will be held at the office of Dalby & Claxiton, 64 Yates street January the 24th, 1895, at 3 n.m. WM. DALBY, Manager.

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

MEDICAL.



MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE BLUEFOINT, L. I., N.Y., Jan. 15, 1894. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Strs—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for Curbs on two horses and it is the best Liniment I have ever used.

Yours truly, AUGUST FREDERICK.

Price C1 per Bottle. For Sale by all Druggists, or address Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,



PRICE \$1.00, 6 PACKAGES \$5.00. by mail to any point in U.S. or Canada, Sent by mail to any point in U.S. or Canada, securely sealed free from duty or inspection.

Write for our Book "STARILING FACTS" for mea only. Tells you how to get well and stay well. ADDRESS D. E. CAMPBELI

SOLE AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C apl8-ly-wk



ll winter and it may die in the spring. DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER will be found he very best condition Powder to use. Its action is quick and sure and satisfactory

ing price of any animal, and it only costs



S for every day's work; absolutely sure; don train IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 13 Windso



VOL. 11-NO. 5. WHOLE NUMBER 511

400 PERISH IN

The North German

Collided Off the Sank Fifty

London, Jan. 30.-

Lloyd steamer Elbe h

the Needles and the

drowned. It is rep

was lost through a

her crew and passens

had sailed from Bre

trip to New York yes

6:21 p.m. as follows:

in the North Sea af

her people have be

fishing smacks. These

mate and pilot who

that the loss of life

the Elbe sank 50 mile

that 380 of her pass

A still later dispate

says that of 240 pass

cers and crew of th

except twenty who s

into a boat and wer

brought to Lowestof

The officers of the

voyage from New Yo

January 15th, were:

commander; G. Wilh

A. Neussel, chief engi

physician; W. Lechm

Lloyds' agent at Lo

P. Schunder, chief st

"The Elbe was struck

room. There was o

three boats before th

One of the boats was

survivors who were

brought here think t

got away and there i

cupants may have b

that the boat may ha

Lloyd Line. She let

29th and was due in 8

evening of the sam

nage and 2,810 net

built in Glasgow in

Elder & Co., and is

She is registered as A

wreck of the North

steamship Elbe who

westoft by the fishing

last evening were:

cer; Neussell, first en

master; Schultzeiss,

fing, assistant paym stoker; Vicebe, stewa

ger and Seibert, saile

Batko, ordinary seam

man pilot; Greenhan

Hoffman, Lugin, Sch

of Cleveland, O., salo

then, steerage passen na Buecker. Hoffma braska, His wife a

with the ship. All

pitiable condition, be

Their few garments

their hair coated wi

and effort had exhau

pletely that they had

The officers and sailo

ed, but their clothes

and frozen and they

paralyzed with cold a

had been ashore three

had sufficiently recovisions of the wreck. T

upon the following po

ternoon. The few h

before the disaster w

four o'clock the wind

hard and a tremendor

The morning was un

merous lights were se

showing that many ve

The captain ordered

be sent up at regula

crafts to keep out of It was near to six of

was some 50 miles of

Suffolk coast, when

a steamer of some

ing. He gave the

caution, the number

doubled and they we

intervals. The war

effect. The steamer

checked speed and be

change her course of

noticeably there wa

The Elbe was hit aba

away an enormous h

Elbe's side. The wa

and down into the en

aract. The room

The engines were sti

in bed. The bitter

had prevented any ea

except the officers

were on deck when t

The shock and crasl

The steerage was in

and men, women and

ed or in their night of

began to settle.

When the smaller

The Elbe left Bren

London, Jan. 31.-7

iron screw steamer

The Elbe belongs to

smack Wildflower.

were lost.

A later dispatch, ti

Lloyd's agent at I

Elbe Sinks-F dred Live

Lowes

FOR MAN OR BEAST.
Certain in its effects and never blisters.
Read proofs below:

men suffering from the effects of follies and excess

restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor. Relief to Thousands by this Marvelous Remember A Cure is Guaranteed

Family Chemist

When the Snow Comes



grass they customed to the change of feed, or they will lose flesh

results are guaranteed.

This tonic for Horses and Cattle, if properly used, will add 50 per cent. to the sell-

Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c., D'ck's Blister, 50c Dick's Liniment, 25c., Dick's Oin! ment, 25c. DICK & CO , P.O. Box 482 Montreal.

CORDS IN 10 HOURS Canada. First order secures agency.
FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO.,
11 to 249 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Mictoria Meekly Times.

VOL. 11-No. 5. WHOLE NUMBER 511.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

Clothiers and Hatters.

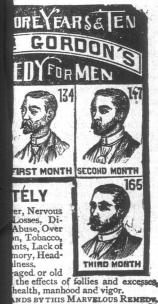
MEDICAL.



CCESSFUL REMEDY MAN OR BEAST.

The Spavin is gone now ed \$150 for the same horse, veeks, so I got \$120 for using Spavin Cure. W. S. Marsden. SPAVIN GURE

Co.
d your Kendall's Spavin Cure
for Curbs on two horses and
ent I have ever used.
ly,
AUGUST FREDERICK.
ct per Bottle. ists, or address KENDALL COMPANY. BBURGH FALLS, VT.



is Guarant**eed**

his Remedy according to d y and conscientiously refunded.
00, 6 PACKAGES \$5.00.
ny point in U.S. or Canada, securely
ity or inspection.
ok "STARTLING FACTS" for mea
w to get well and stay well. D. E. CAMPBELL

ily Chemist VICTORIA, B. C ap18.ly.wk

he Snow Comes



and Horses and Cattle are taken of grass they should have a tonic until they get alcoustomed to the change of feed, or they will lose flesh and condilion

may keep an animal poor may die in the spring. D PURIFIER will be found ion Powder to use. Its and sure and satisfactors

Horses and Cattle, if propdd 50 per cent, to the sell animal, and it only costs

iffer, 50c., D'ck's Blister, 50c 25c., Dick's Ointment, 25c. P.O. Box 482 Montreal.



der secures agency.
AWING MACHINE CO.,
Preson St., CHICAGO, ILL. on this paper.)



400 PERISH IN THE WAVES adian government decline to consider the

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 380 of her passengers and crew

A still later dispatch from Lowestoft says that of 240 passengers and 160 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 January 15th, were: J. Von Gozol, after themselves. Hoffman's legs were but but severely while changing boats. The voyage from New York for Bremen on commander; G. Wilhelms, chief officer; A. Neussel, chief engineer; A. Reichert, physician; W. Lechmuller, purser, and P. Schunder, chief steward.

Lloyds' 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 up and survivors who were picked brought here think that the third boat got away and there is hope that its octhat the boat may have got to land."

She is registered as A 1 at Lloyd's.

last evening were: Stolberg, third oih- survivors. The captain of the steamer cer; Neussell, first engineer; Weser, paymaster; Schultzeiss, Linkmeyer and Sitter the Elbe, telegraphed the owners at Abting, assistant paymasters; Furst, chief stoker; Vicebe, steward; Wenning, Sin- reached there with her bows stove in Batko, ordinary seamen; Deharde, Ger- divided attention of the crew to get the man pilot; Greenham, English pilot; vessel into port and that when the col-Hoffman, Lugin, Schlegel and Vevera. of Cleveland, O., saloon passengers; Bot-vivors say, however, that if the Crathie of Cleveland, O., saloon passengers; Botthen, steerage passenger, and Miss An- had stood by the Elbe the majority of braska. His wife and boy went down the officers of the Elbe are very reticent with the ship. All of them were in A regarding the accident.

pitiable condition, being but half clothed Berlin, Jan. 31.—The emperor, on be-Their few garments were frozen suf, half of himself and the empress, has extheir hair coated with ice, and anxiety pressed his deepest sympathy with the and effort had exhausted them so com- owners of the Elbe in their misfortune. pletely that they had to be helped ashore. The New York office of the North The officers and sailors were fully dress- German Lloyd steamship company was in the police court this morning charged Guelph, Jan. 31.—Smallpox quarantine ed, but their clothes had been drenched and frozen and they had been almost paralyzed with cold and fatigue. They had sufficiently recovered to tell the a number of pitiful scenes among those The case was set down for February 2. day aged 81 years. story of the wreck. Their account agreed | who called. upon the following points:

The Elbe left Bremen on Tuesday afhard 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 nor was there any among the passencrafts to keep out of the Elbe's course. It was near to six o'clock and the Eibe was some 50 miles off Lowestoft, on the Suffolk coast, when the lookout sighted a steamer of some 1500 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

ing 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 terfor-stricken groups trying to quiet them. and encouraging the hope that the vessel might be saved. It was soon apparent, however, that

cers 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 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 The survivors believe that she got away safely. They say that they

tossed about in heavy seas for several hours before they sighted the Wild-The little smack bore 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 net utter a word of complaint, and urged her companions not to mind her but to look 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. Bradber, German consul at Low estoft, 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 may have been picked up, or sinking of the Elbe at 374. It is possi ble that some Yarmouth and Lowestort The Elbe belongs to the North German fishing smacks that were cruising in the Lloyd Line. She left Bremen on the vicinity where the Elbe went down may 29th and was due in Southampton in the have rescued some of her passengers. evening of the same day. She is an The weather is very stormy. A violent northwest gale prevails in the North Sea built in Glasgow in 1881 by the Jno. of any castaways for a considerable ger and Seibert, sailors; Dresson and and sinking. He says it took the au-Hoffman's home is in Ne- her passengers might have been saved.

inundated from midnight until late this with appropriating \$543 of money bemorning with people making countless inhad been ashore three hours before they fathers, lovers and friends. There were

ternoon. The few hours of the voyage after the collission with the Elbe in \$1,000 each. The charge which is laid before the disaster were uneventful. At the latter burned blue and red by A. P. Sherwood, says he has just the latter burned by A. P. Sherwood by A. P. four o'clock the wind was blowing very lights, and similar signals were returned, cause that Thos. J. Watters did unlaw-

required on either side. London, Jan. 31.—The English pilot of the Elbe says there was no confusion

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 glothes came crowd-

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.

the Elbe was settling steadily; the offied the government will decide between a session and a dissolution at once, with

> 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. admit that Thompson could not have done so, but they say Bowell can, as 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-oponed. 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 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 inter-ference with her laws respecting education. It seems very likely that the official announcement of this decision will have the immediate effect of precipitating the 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." "The attitude of the government," said

Privincial Secretary Cameron, "is perfectly known and will not be modified.

Any interference on the part of the Dolecision is to be regretted, because it day that he was still doubtful as to his re-opens a question that was considered patient's appearing at the banquet toto be finally settled. In any event the night. decision is nothing more than a hollow victory for the appellants."

Archbishop-elect Langevin said: "We nage and 2,810 net tonnage. She was and the chances are against the survival | Catholics shall continue to demand the redress of our grievances until redress Elder & Co., and is 1,000 horse power. length of time. The Elbe's life boat, be given. On February 15th a petition which came ashore at Yarmouth last will be laid before the governor-general London, Jan. 31.—The survivors of the wreck of the North German Lloyd which the Wildflower rescued the survible by every Catholic in the Dominion. This steamship Elbe who were landed at Lower vors yesterday. A tug was sent out question is no longer confined to Maniwestoft by the fishing smack Wildflower this morning to cruise in search of the less of party we Catholics will be a unit. more alive than ever. We feel that our cents. rights will be restored."

> by Roman Catholics, and formed the subject of general conversation. Liberals Tredman robbed him of \$100,000 while and Conservatives alike agree in saying employed by him in the brokerage busithat the immediate result will be the ress. ing commissioner of customs, appeared No insurance. longing to the government. Hogg, of raised. quiries respecting the fate of husbands, O'Connor & Hogg, appeared for the Dominion, and A. Ferguson for Watters. No evidence was taken. Watters was Rotterdam, Jan. 31.—The second officer let go on bail of \$2,000, in his own name ture is called to meet on Thursday, Feb. of the steamer Crathie says that and Jas. Isbester and Jos. Kavanaugh 21st. the belief being that no assistance was fully take from the queen on the 16th of January, 1894, the sum of \$93, the propery of her majesty the queen, the propenty of her majesty the queen, the propamong the crew when she was struck, and further sums on the 28th of Febru-

ped to England 28,711 tons of Canadian sured for \$26,000. year were 63,175 tons, a falling off of day Alexander Woods, one of the found-

proposals for confederation. Premier Bowell gave this a distinct denial. No communication has been received from Newfoundland government so that this

government has not sent any communication to the Newfoundland authorities. The premier added that he was in favor of confederation at the proper time and under proper conditions.

Watters, commissioner of customs, arraigned in the police court this morning and accused of defrauding Her Majesty of \$543, was remanded for a week. On Ottawa, Jan. 30,—Quite a hubbub has being interviewed, Watters said he was been created in political circles by the entirely innocent of anything of the kind. decision of the privy council in the He added: "I would be a great fool af-Manitoba school case. It is now believe ter having handled thousands of dollars of government money if I were to take a couple of hundred.

The impression is strong here that it is the chances largely in favor of a disso- a put up job on Watters by Controller his place for a friend. Watters may by carelessness have left himself open to received the adhesion of President Barsome trivial charges.

No one in the city can be got to say they believe the charge. It is well known that Wallace entertains a strong feelthe Orangemen and ultra Protestants will ing against the commissioner and the general opinion is expressed that Watters is the victim of spite. Watters is a son of Judge Watters of St. John,

TORONTO TOPICS.

Ministers Meet the Local Politicians in an Unusual Way.

Toronto, Jan. 31.-Hon. Messrs. Foster and Costigan arrived here shortly after noon to-day, en route for Ottawa, on their return from the tour, and went the question of education in his province, to the Albany club, passing the Queen's, where Sir Mackenzie Bowell is stopping. Later Mr. Costigan's private secretary went to the Queen's and registered for his chief, but Mr. Foster's name was not inscribed. In a few minutes the premier left the hotel and went to the Albany, where the ministers met the local politicians. No one here seems to have heard the report that an announcement as to dissolution or a session would be made to-day, but the gathering at the Albany occurred in a somewhat unusual way, for the ministers usually meet the politicians at the Queen's.

> session here. The president's address noted the tendency of newspapers to wards independence politically. executive advocates changes in the libel The meeting will discuss the copyright act, subscription rates of newspapers and abuse of the postal law by alleged newspapers. Sir Mackenzie Bow-ell has arrived, but Dr. Rogers said to-

CANADIAN NEWS.

A Toronto Counterfeiter Caught Finishing His Coins.

nan, a Jarvis street confectioner, was claim the lands under dispute have been arrested last night, charged with counterfeiting silver coins. Detectives caught him in the act of filing down the edges olics of the entire Dominion, and regard- of spurious half dollar pieces. Many of these coins had been in circulation lately The hierarchy of Canada is one on this and Tiernan had made a handsome profit until the last year or two has the Mexipoint. To-day the school question is selling them at four for twenty-five

Herman Brenzell, a New York broker, Montreal, Jan. 30.—News that the Bri- arrived here on Monday, and yesterday tish privy council had allowed the appeal caused the arrest of Fred Tiedman, a of the Manitoba Catholics on the school German, 60 years old, who had been livquestion was received with satisfaction ing here for six months under the name

dissolution of the Dominion parliament Toronto, Jan, 31.-The schooner Starand an appeal to the people. The French ling of Belleville, Mrs. Mullins of this press all insist upon remedial legislation. place being owner, was destroyed by five Ottawa, Jan. 31-Thos. J. Watters, act- here on Tuesday night. Loss \$4000.

against Ontario Agricultural College is F. W. Stone, one of Canada's most

successful stock breeders, died yester-Toronto, Jan. 31.—The Ontario legista-

Listowel, Jan. 31.-Hon. John Haggart with other members of the caoinet, addressed a public meeting here last night. He told the audience that an appeal to the country would shortly be

nade but omitted the date. Montreal, Jan. 31.—The board of trace

Smith's Falls, Ont., Jan. 30.-Yesterers of the Frost & Woods implement A cablegram from Newfoundland stat- factory, died of heart trouble, aged 71

Choppers in the Forests of Precious Woods Have Caused All the Trouble. 5

Consuls at Washington Trying to Prevent War Between the Neighbors.

Washington, Jan. 31.—It is understood hat a preliminary agreement has been reached by the Mexican and Guatemalin representatives in Washington for he settlement of the boundary dispute by arbitration which needs only the approval of the two governments to become effective, and no doubt is enterained that President Diaz will give hi approval to the plan which has already Full confidence was expressed in official circles that war is now out of the question and that the quarrel will be permanently ended by an entirely amicable agreement which will be memorable alike to Guatemala and Mexico.

The land involved in the boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala is covered for the most part with dense forest of precious woods. The Mexican thoppers from the north and the Guatemalan choppers from the south have clashed in the heart of the forest that tringes the banks of the rivers Usumacinto and Lacantur and their tributaries. and this has precipitated a conflict that might otherwise have slumbered indefinitely. Pretty much the whole controversy rests on the question of whether

the Lacantun or one of the forks of the Usumacinto constitutes the boundary between the Mexican state of Chiapas and Guatemala. Tue old traditional boundary was the Lacantun, but according to the treaty of 1882 the boundary was pushed to the eastward. The Guatemalans do not now accept the Usumacinto as the boundary, and the companies declining to acknowledge the title of the httle republic to the territory have recently invaded the country about Agua Azul and the left bank of the Lacan-Don Miguel Turroco had one of the largest concessions. In June, 1892, the Guatemalan authorities ordered him The Canadian Press association is in to cease exploiting the forests. As he denied the authority of Guatemala, a company of soldiers was sent to enforce the order and canture the chief offender Other complications of the same sort followed, Mexico declining to allow holders of Guatemalan concessions to strip the Rock, was sent out to survey the boundary. He ran a line thorugh the forests still farther west than the Lacantun. and included as Guatemalan territory the country of precious woods in which the complications had arisen. Diplomatic protests and answers have been exchangand now Mexico is waiting a definite statement from Guatemala before sendirg an ultimatum that will mean yield or Toronto, Jan. 31.-Ambrose B. Tier-fight. According to the Guatemalan 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

> of cutting the precious woods. THE EASTERN WAR.

can government objected, though for

years Mexican companies have been pay-

ing fees to Guatemala for the privilege

The Ever Victorious Japs Surround Wei-Hai-Wei

London, Jan. 31.-A Chefoo dispatch says the advantage gained by the Chinese at Weihaiwei on January 26th did not last long. On that day the Chinese repulsed a land and sea attack by the 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 Jap-

anese 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

SEND TO-DAY.

among the crew when she was struck, nor was there any among the passengers.

WASHINGTON WIRING.

The Senate Still Wrestling with the Financial Question.

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, Pteffer 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 prop of the breath through the Blowser supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrahal Powder, diffuse the resolution of the length and the Rower's and the department of trade and commerce, and not to Wallace.

Catarrah Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes—One short purple with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrahal Powder, diffuses this powder, cere show that during 1894 there were shirped to England 29,711 tons of Canadhin by the submany of the procedure.

Supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrahal Powder, diffuses this powder, cere in the case of the least the submany of the precedure of the recedition of the least when he is satisfied the attempt is being made to deplete the treasury to reason the school question and the general elections.

Catarrah Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes—One short purple with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrahal Powder, diffuses this powder, cere when he was the commerce, and not to Wallace.

Bowell, who is in Toronto to-day, will paper money in silver when he is satisfied the attempt is being made to deplete the treasury to reason the school question and the general elections.

Catarrah Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes—One short purple with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's cannot be supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's cannot be supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's cannot be supplied with

P. S.—We take P. O. stamps same as cash, but parties ordering by mail will confer a favor by ordering \$1 worth, as it will require this amount of the solution to accomplish either purpose; then it will save us the rush of P. O. stamps.

the Meeting Times

Victoria, Friday, February I.

MR. LAURIER AT MONTREAL.

We hope to be able to-morrow to furnish our readers with a full and fair remise that the government has not as yet port of the Hon. Mr. Laurier's speech come to any conclusion on the matter. at Montreal, of which so much has been In ticklish affairs like this delay is the said. The report we use is that which most comfortable course. 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 and our readers will be able to judge of unfair. Of the speech we need say the quality of the speech for themselves. he said and paid no more attention. nothing further at present; those who We believe that at least they will find read the report will be able to form opin- it quite explicit enough as regards the ions for themselves. But in the meantime it of interest to note what the Star

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 made his meaning quite plain to his auconvinced of the wisdom of protection, dience: he must-if he read the signs of the times-admit that there is a possibility that Mr. Laurier and his friends may claims with such boldness, with such reach before long a position in wheih 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 revolu- of the meeting to the subject, it must tionist. It is not "business" to ignore be confessed that, in spite of the fact myself. I did not know what I was dothe unrest in the country, and the politithat his views and the policy of the parcal possibilities that it embosoms. Those ty have been clearly before the people who would goad the Liberals into pledging themselves to a reckless onslaught form for over two years, he has yet sucupon the commercial basis of the Dominion, are not the best and wisest in Montreal may perhaps be well enough friends of the most helpless industry in described as 'epoch making.' The meetour midst. But Mr. Laurier has not ing ought to encourage the Liberals and been pestered into petulance. Speaking tariff reformers to work with might and as to the method in which he would apply his proposed "reform" to the tariff, It is hardly fair that the thousands who he said last night:

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 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 financia! 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

Mr. Laur explicit. The blunder of the divided and hesitating American Democrats is before fortunate 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 change,' giving birth to panic and needlessly precipitating commercial disas-

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 inthe increase since that date has not been phenomenal. This is granted. But would there have been an increase at all dled, and not an absolute comparison between two very different periods in the nation of Mr. Laurier's platform style pleased with his reasoning.

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 electric light loan of 1894, appears as that the Catholic minority has a right to an asset on the 31st of December, 1894. appeal to the Dominion government for The aldermen of 1895 were sworn in a remedy against the legislation enacted on the 19th of January and at that time but I think the criminal code reads that by the Manitoba legislature. The de- the sum to the credit of the loan had | bail after committal could not be grantcision puts Mr. Bowell and his colleagues been paid out by the old council for ob- ed. in a very awkward position indeed, for ligations previously incurred. The point they must now say yes or no to the which several of the new aldermen wish prayer of the Catholics, and no matter to see clearly brought out is that before gued. This has nothing to do with the what their answer may be trouble will assuming office the entire proceeds of the matter, but I gave you it as you recome to them from one side or the other. loan had been paid out. It is quite possible, as we pointed out some days ago, that the judgment may have great influence in fixing the date Say the Pain Killer sells the best of any of the general election, inasmuch as the government would almost certainly pre- none too poor to pay their "quarter" for fer to go to the country without having a bottle of this indispensable family see I would be giving you the informa-

do if they first meet parliament. Our PLANTA TELLS HIS STORY Ottawa correspondent mentions a rumor to the effect that the desired relief will be afforded the Manitoba minority by The Nanaimo Magistrate Says That 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 sur-

THE LIBERAL LEADER.

The report of Mr. Laurier's Montreal speech appears elsewhere in this issue, policy the Liberal leader is determined to pursue, notwithstanding all the meaning of Mr. Laurier's words; The assurances that Mr. Laurier gave surely the western mind is not losing its last evening that, if he be returned to powers of perception. We have already

when the leader of the Liberal party, surrounded by his lieutenants, proconfidence, nay with such joy, the policy of the party to be free trade in the city of Montrea, the citadel of protecof Canada in a gieverly-formulated platceeded in creating an impression which main until the general elections are over. were turned away last night should lose their chance to hear the speakers, even "But, gentlemen, there is a way, and if these should have to repeat very much of what they have already said, though that would appear to be hardly necesthe 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 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. Not platform orator received a greater evation 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 vari-Laurier was enabled last evening to show that he could repair the harm that case was instanced. They inflicted upon their un- 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 there will be no "sharp stroke of 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 Algoma, and his government may dulged, are always unsafe. Canada had now be considered firmly established for him. a share of manufacturing before '78, and another four years' term. These two Constable Stephenson, I think. Marco gains leave it with 50 supporters in had advanced \$100 as bail for Kraveutthe house, while the Conservatives and ski, and it is Marco who said \$15 were -would there not rather have been a Patrons combined number only forty- \$15 went to the owner of the furniture. decrease—if it had not been for the pro- four. It is possible that the govern- Mrs. Kraveutski stole one of the \$50 tection of the national policy? This is ment may also capture one or both of | bills (I handed him his money back in the question that should have been han the seats left vacant by the unseating of two \$50 bills) and there was a suit Patron members. In any event it is about it. She claimed the money, unhistory of the country. But the fasci- Pretty certain of Patron support in the house on most of the issues that are carried him buoyantly over even this likely to arise. The Liberals are firmly dians, he was fined \$55. He could only omission, and the audience was plainly entrenched in Ontario as far as concerns get \$20 and I put up my check for \$35 There is in this plenty of unfriendly indications that they will be as successcriticism, but no reference to the "demon ful in the coming Dominion elections. of indefiniteness," no complaint that Mr. Sir Oliver Mowat at Montreal predicted money loaned. Was there any harm Laurier tried to conceal his policy. On that Ontario would return twice as in that? I do not think so. In the Ben the contrary, there is the direct admis- many Liberals as Conservatives to the sion that "he could not have been more 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

Our Fown Druggists medicine they keep; during the nard times of the past year or two, they were to give a definite answer—as they must medicine. Be sure and get the genuine. tion before I delivered it to the royal ing the annual inspection, and the end of wish to goodness you'd get rid of it.

He Was Beside Himself When He Fled.

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

Magistrate Planta had finished eating breakfast and was sitting on a table with his arm resting on his knee and He looked pale supporting his head. and it was evident he had been crying. The door of his room opened and he listlessly turned his head. "Good morning," 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 newssays editorially, the fact being kept in the efforts made to have it appear vague paper men." Mr. Planta, who is nearmind that the Star is rather in favor of and indefinite. It is curious that east- sighted, got on top of a chair, the better the Conservative side. Its remarks are ern critics find no difficulty in reaching to get the light from the grating and "Well, I don't abhor newspaper men," he said, "when they are the right sort. I did say in Seattle that I would not be interviewed. The statequoted the Montreal Star's criticisms, ment in the item that I embezzled ton and the following from the Witness is thousand dollars' worth of government equally good evidence that Mr. Laurier funds is nonsense. Ot 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 "I can hardly tell heaved a deep sigh: It was done on the impulse of the moment. Perhaps had I thought it I had no time to think. I was beside ing. If only a friend had been there to

advise me. Again Mr. Planta's head dropped and tears were in his eyes. He recovered "Oh, it is no use. The disgrace of the enquiry! And yet I am innocent and will be able to explain all. was nervous, very nervous. I am physically undone."

"You got away on a sloop, did you The magistrate did not reply to this question, but instead said: "The Seattle papers were of some use anyway. 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 the crowd did not lose the opportunity 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 administra-

tions 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 charges made against him. The Marco

"It is like this; Two men named

Wanderer and Kraveutski were arrested on a charge of stealing furniture from the cabin of a friend who had left town. The men had seen other people take goods away and thought they were entitled to use the furniture of their friend. This is what they said in court. 'The furniture had been purchased by another man. This man had marked the chairs with his initials and they were found in the possession of Wanderer and Kraveutski. They pleaded guilty. Wanderer and Kraveutski had been talking with the owner, and he decided not to press the charge if \$30, the value of the goods, were refunded to The \$30 were handed over to paid for fees, whereas the two sums of der what allegation it is too delicate a matter to discuss. In the case of Morgan, charged with supplying liquor to !nlocal politics, and there are increasing out of charity, for the man lad a good name and had acted more in ignorance than with any intent to commit wrong I took a note without interest, for the Knott and Jack Hampson cases I nave equally as good an answer to make. Pera place like Nanaimo or Wellington.

haps 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 have tried to use moral suasion, and have found that it worked better than should not have accepted bail in the Lobb murder case. Mr. Smith, the deputy attorney-general, differed from me, When I granted bail Mr. Lobb had not been committed, and, as you know, the jury afterwards acquited him. The subject, anyway, is one that could be ar-

quested." "There is a charge against you that

The Great Muscle-Former

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.

and it is far from my intention to be in contumacy of the commission.' "About the appointment of the chief of

"That is the same.

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

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News

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 barracks defeated the Y. M. C. A. by five goals to one in a game of Association football on Saturday after-

-At the Caledonian grounds the Vivtoria 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. B. G. A. by Lieut.-Colonel Peters, D. A. glad to go along. I placed no objection 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 ers glided along the ice. The Galpin here for several years, but has been brothers were the hosts of the evening. away nine years, during which time he has been employed principally at San stronger. His attendance at church on Francisco. He arrived on the City of Sunday was a source of pleasure to the Puebla yesterday afternoon, and has large congregation gathered within the been busy ever since renewing old ac- walls of Christ church. The sermon quaintances. He notes many improvements and changes in the city, made dur-

ing 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 suppesed to be in 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

The matter is to be looked into. -John and Emma Greenhalgh, of Colvood, 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 aneged 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 Saturday night. The financial statements and the report of the board were received and adopted. J. M. Rear, G. A. Carlton, R. Carter, C. Booth, Erskine and F. Carne were elected directors by acclamation. Ben. Williams was re-elected secretary, A. H. Maynard was chosen as treasurer and Beaumont ditors. The seventy-ninth drawing for February. an appropriation followed, and the suc-Mason as solicitor and Mayor John

tion of Captain W. Shears from the ofyou consented to waive your salary as fice of paymaster was accepted with re- the retiring officers. stipendiary magistrate for the court gret. Thanks were expressed to Lieut. Gregory and Capt. Flumerfelt for gifts "That subject is sub judice, as they to the mess. Capt. Flumerfelt said he sir, that I always keep my temper. say in law, and I cannot speak. You would give a prize for Morris tube shoot- Husband (soothingly)-Of course you ing. There was some discussion regard- do, my dear. Of course you do, and I

That would be contempt, 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, Mabei, the 15year-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 warmer climate with the hope of saving her. The body was not buried at sea but was conveyed to San Francisce where it was interred. The news of the child's death was received by the Puebla vesterday 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, and -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 Beanlands 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 unt the small hours of the morning. Two busses took out the skaters. There were bonfires and refreshments and the garrison artillery band to play while the skat--Bishop Perrin is daily growing was preached by Canon Beanlands, the subject being "The Healing of Disease by the Will of Christ." Bishop Perrin

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

way possible. -A free and easy social was held by the Bricklayers and Masons' Union last night. A good time was spent. The following was the programme: Overture. Messrs. Crown and Ball; song, Mr. Dooley; song, Gr. Osbourne; song, Gr. Ayton; song, Spr. Spong; selection, Messrs. Ball and North; step dance, Messrs, Rain bury 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. Wills; song, Gr. Llewelyn; song, Mr. McMinn.

-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 held at Sir William Wallace hall on hand office, 524-526 Cordova street, Vanconver, 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 Boggs and Ross Munro were chosen au- in their accounts before the 15th of

-The British Columbia Benevolent socessful one was J. M. Reid, holder of ciety elected officers on Monday aftershare 88 A, entitling him to \$1000. La- noon: President, George Doughty; vicebeing too harsh. It was said that I ter the board of directors named C. D. president, Allan Graham; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Mason (re-elected unani-Messrs. H. Mansell, T. J. mously). -At the officers' meeting of the head- Burnes, Capt. J. D. Warren, W. Walker, quarters companies of the Garrison Ar- J. F. Fell, B. Boggs, Alexander Wilson, tillery on Saturday night, Lieut.-Colonel George Munro, William G. Stevenson, Prior presiding, the following committees D. H. Ross, L. Dickinson and Richard were chosen: Band, Surgeon Hasell, Cap- Hall were named a relief committee to tain Flumerfelt and Lieutenant Munro; act during the coming year. The incorregimental and finances, Lieutenants poration of the society, as suggested in Gregory, Sargison and Williams; mess, the report of Secretary-Treasurer Mason, Lieutenant Pearse, Captain Flumerfelt was discussed and decided upon. The and Lieutenant Gregory. The resigna- relief of the poor was talked over and the usual votes of thanks were passed to

Wife (severely)-I'd have you to know

PROVINCIAL LEGI

Hon Mr. Davie Yesterd Replies to the Pe Mr. E. M. Joh

He Recites the Ca Lead Up to J Complaints

FORTY-FIRST

The speaker took the Prayers by the Macleod.

The private bills com the Stave River Power complete with amendmen Mr. Williams presented J. M. Browning and ot ruled out of order.

Mr. Semlin drew attent that there was a strang elerk's seat. He did n but he would like to know bers would have the same Hon. Mr. Davie expl stranger was a stenogra to report a very importa

member would be denied Mr. Kitchen on a quest said that on Friday he h allowed to see the petit Johnson. He was told in the hands of the printe had not seen a printed

Copies of the petition ter distributed. Hon. Mr. Davie said: Mr. E. M. Johnson's comp is being pursued by mys in my official capacity eral, but by my using for the furtherance of vantage of a personal tainer I hold, and for th over, of gratifying my spl He complains, moreover ing pursued in the courts being made party to a s pose of defending rights no party; that it is unjust be attacked, and he p house appoint a commissi questions into considerati tions that he shows have -and practically take the hands of the court and in the house itself, and deal with these matters Now in part the prayer o where he asks that these taken out of the hands of bunal and dealt with by answers itself, for it is more than refer to the shows by his own petition joined as a party-defendan

eedings, and that he nov them taken out of the ha bunal by which they will on in due course and brou Louse, contrary to the usu administration of justice. of Mr. Johnson to these the supreme court in the Cooley was not my doing order was made by the motion originally lodged the order was made by for the purpose of inquiri matters to which I shall to refer hereafter, but let me read the order 2:nd December, 1890, Johnson is a party. by a bench of judges con two or three judges, but that in due course their Mr. E. M. Johnson a litigation for the purpose and dealing with the ri then before the court. ousing me of using my the purpose of gratifying ice, I should like to know single out this humble more than others were I think that all will ack know me, both friend an have plenty on my hands little time to waste, and it must appear to any on likely that a man in my his time so entirely taken time to vent malicious spl I shall also show that so being any truth in it, w duty to open the prosecut petitioner before the sup purposely refrained from or giving particulars of possession which if I h degrade the man I would but there might have bee the admissibility of this hence it was that I refrai these things, and so it w of evidence has never ye This trouble commenced 1889, that is as far as di tween Captain McCallum Johnson is concerned.

an action was commen Gray, John Gray and against Captain McCallur right to redeem certain which had been previously them to Captain McCallu transferring this property were prepared by E. M. also carried out the enti Their statement of claim I will not read this doc because the reply to this principally composed of do think that in only one have to ask you to accept of my own as touching you. (Mr. Davie then ment of claim.) Now a was made through the di tality of Mr. Johnson, w time established in busin

agent in the city of Victo

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 \$6000. Mr.

the bills of sale of the

uments which he drew

ients of Beef new, and give

UID BEEF

S when training

alked of as the best time. irthday plans were also action was taken. Kessler and his famile n Francisco on the City ays ago, Mabei, the 15 er of Ms. Kessler, was he friends who were at arewell feared that she ve the trip. Their fears unded for the little girl ace Rocks light and the believed that the sea astened her death, for uch reduced by a long In fact by advice was being hurried to with the hope of sav odv was not buried at veyed to San Francisce red. The news of the received by the Puebla as received with the The girl was in her

Monday's Daily. as "run in" this afterith supplying liquor to

s came into the city exing. They were the inken aborigines. ne of the Ladies' Auxlee hospital is to be held bruary, not the 17th, am

ndians hold a potlatch There will be a five Nanaimo, Cowichan, Victoria Indians wil

Humphrey, Barber and charged with highway two former as being were remanded til

nds read a paper before tory Society last night lence of Environment ery interesting and will again at a subsequent

ty went out to Colwood njoyed themselves until of the morning. Two e skaters. There were ments and the garrito play while the skat-The Galpin the ice. hosts of the evening. is daily growing ttendance at church on arce of pleasure to the gathered within the church. The sermon Canon Beanlands, the he Healing of Disease hrist." Bishop Perrin

lover, of No. 80 Dougpared to buy any quanmaking butter, which e about entering upon There is no other inds in need of greater it is to be hoped that ers who have milk to issist the enterprise of ery company in every

asy social was held by nd Masons' Union last ime was spent. The programme: Overture. nd Ball; song, Mr. Doosbourne; song, Gr. Avpong; selection, Messrs. step dance, Messrs, itty; whistling solo, Mr. ng, Mr. J. Pilling; step ainsbury and Rutty; Boys" (who by the way lves nobly); whistling yant; song, Spr. Town-A. Wills; song, Gr.

Mr. McMinn. ar that the government towards compelling action Company to set s. as the secretary of ow advertising for all nts to be sent to the Cordova street, Vanre the 15th of Februtenay Mail. This, of mean that the combe paid right away, ped that at least the will be paid as soon as litors of the company, ould not fail to send

before the 15th of lumbia Benevolent soers on Monday after-George Doughty; viceraham: secretary-treason (re-elected nnani-H. Mansell, T. J. Warren, W. Walker, gs. Alexander Wilson, illiam G. Stevenson, lickinson and Richard a relief committee to ing year. The incorciety, as suggested in tary-Treasurer Mason decided upon. The was talked over and thanks were passed to

I'd have you to know keep my temper. ngly)-Of course you course you do, and I ou'd get rid of it.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Hon Mr. Davie Yesterday Afternoon Replies to the Petition of Mr. E. M. Johnson.

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

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

Monday, Jan. 28. The speaker took the chair at two, o'clock. Prayers by the Rev. P. McF'.

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

Mr. Semlin drew attention to the fact that there was a stranger at the law elerk's seat. He did not object to it, but he would like to know if other members would have the same privilege. Hon. Mr. Davie explained that the stranger was a stenographer who was to report a very important debate. No

member would be denied a similar privi-

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

Copies of the petition were shortly afper distributed. Hon. Mr. Davie said: The subject of in my official capacity of attorney-general, but by my using that high office for the furtherance of the private advantage of a personal client whose re-

tainer I hold, and for the purpose, moreover, of gratifying my spleen and hatred. He complains, moreover, that he is bepose of defending rights to which he is no party; that it is unjust that he should house appoint a commission to take these which was produced at the trial. the house itself, and that this house deal with these matters as it sees fit. Now in part the prayer of this petitioner, taken out of the hands of the usual tribunal and dealt with by a commission, answers itself, for it is needless to do shows by his own petition that he is joined as a party-defendant in these proeedings, and that he now asks to have them taken out of the hands of the tribunal by which they will be adjudicated on in due course and brought before this administration of justice. The adding of Mr. Johnson to these proceedings in the supreme court in the case of Mr.

order was made by the court upon a motion originally lodged by myself, but the order was made by the court itself for the purpose of inquiring into certain matters to which I shall have occasion two or three judges, but it would appear that in due course their lordships made Mr. E. M. Johnson a party to certain litigation for the purpose of ascertaining and dealing with the rights of parties then before the court. Now as to ac-

know me, both friend and foes, that I that Johnson said he could go to New have plenty on my hands and have but York and sell the mine for \$250,000. he made in this case, he can find no exlittle time to waste, and at the outset it must appear to any one that it is not this mine, which he had acquired by pur- told for writing this letter. Induce- dered Gray into custody for perjury. Mr. likely that a man in my position, having chase from James Gray, but James Gray ments were held out to him by Johnson, Davie then quoted statutes justifying his time so entirely taken up, would find disputed the sale. He claimed that he and he turned round. As I told you, his action in the matter. time to vent malicious spleen on any one. had transferred it to Johnson by way of I, shall also show that so far from there mortgage only. There was a dispute sell the mine for \$250,000. Through he should be attacked in the press after

have to ask you to accept any statement of my own as touching the case before agent in the city of Victoria. The doc- one-tenth of the mine for £2000 and that proached him with a view to getting him Johnson was cross-examined at the every member who presented a petition

McCallum drew and handed to Mr. John- raise the money to pay McCallum. Cap- consequence and wanted to get the prop- sult of the criminal proceedings? son, making \$6000. Mr. Johnson drew tain McCallum had succeeded, as you have already heard, in selling one-tenth solutions and the mining shares have already heard, in selling one-tenth solutions and the mining shares have already heard, in selling one-tenth solutions and the mining shares have already heard, in selling one-tenth solutions and the mining shares have already heard, in selling one-tenth solutions and the mining shares have already heard, in selling one-tenth solutions and the mining shares have already heard, in selling one-tenth solutions and the mining shares have already heard, in selling one-tenth solutions and the mining shares have already heard, in selling one-tenth solutions and the mining shares have already heard, in selling one-tenth solutions and the mining shares have already heard, in selling one-tenth solutions and the mining shares have already heard, in selling one-tenth solutions and the mining shares have already heard, in selling one-tenth solutions and the mining shares have already heard, in selling one-tenth solutions and the mining shares have already heard, in selling one-tenth solutions and the mining shares have already heard, in selling one-tenth solutions are solved as the mining shares have already heard and the mining shares have already heard.

up the bills of sale he also drew up a receipt on every document, which was signed by James Gray on behalf of himself and his brothers. (Mr. Davie then read the document, which acknowledged the receipt of \$6000 in payment in full for the mining shares in the Ophir mining company and the stores then at the mine.) How upon this suit was brought in the supreme court, and in the course of it certain affidavits were required, Mr. Johnson swore that the sale as claimed by Captain McCallum was not a sale, and he swore positively and unequivocally that it was not an absolute sale, but a mortgage only, and that it was so understood by all parties. There were a large number of documents introduced in this case-I think 137. I

Mr. E. M. Johnson's complaint is that he torney." As I say, that correspondence his hands, and James Gray then declared is being pursued by myself, not acting is clear enough; nothing about a mort- all the affidavits and statements made ing pursued in the courts and is unjustly being made party to a suit for the purty to be from Captain McCallum. They of April there was another letter written be attacked, and he prays that this by Captain McCallum to Mr. Johnson, questions into consideration—these questions this letter Captain McCallum stated: "It refers to a meeting of the shareholders tions that he shows have been sub judice occurs to me that as James Gray has and practically take them out of the no longer any pecuniary interest in what 1890. hands of the court and into the hands of are now the company's stores and is only fair to write and let him know that he can get a cheque at any time if he where he asks that these proceedings be wants it." This document was produced at the trial, but, in the face of it, Mr. Johnson persisted in swearing that the distinct agreement was that this was more than refer to the fact that he only a mortgage, not a sale. Well now to McCallum's going to London to sell I had affidavit. I was, of course, counas further evidence of the later fact dollar of money necessary for the purpose of opening up the mine-some seven or eight thousand dollars, if not more. It is wholly incompatible that he should house, contrary to the usual course and find the whole of the money to conduct and prospect the mine for a year, but whole mine, in addition to one-tenth, Tooley was not my doing, although the making nineteen-thirtieths. At all taken place with James Gray in order to been found. I laid the case before one events he found the whole of the money, correspondence between James Gray and commenced his action against dence. Mr. Davie then read the evidence of one John Martin. to refer hereafter, but before doing so est way that the captain was the abso- same boat. Mr. Davie then read a On 24th April, 1892, Mr. Martin swore jump this property and the matter was me read the order of the court of lute owner, and was so looked upon by deference. 1890, to which Mr. all parties. Now when this action was James Gray said: "I hope this will-come was in a call 2 nd December, 1890, to which Mr. all parties. Now when this action was Johnson is a party. (Mr. Davie here brought by James Gray in the names of to a head before that thief Johnson gets Captain McCallum, when asked if Mr. read the order.) That order was made the three Grays, James Gray went into the whole of the mine. He said he had Martin had £1000 to spare, stating that being done, which he did in this case as by a bench of judges consisting of either court, and with Johnson swore in the you under his control and had power to he wanted it for one-tenth share in the the matter was in court. This mine beface of an affidavit he made beforenand that this was a mortgage, not a sale. After the sale it was believed by Captain McCallum and E. M. Johnson that this I will get my hands on to him sooner or was a very valuable property. The value was placed at £30,000; in fact, oneousing me of using my high office for tenth of the mine was sold upon that bathe purpose of gratifying personal mal-sis for £3000 to a friend of Captain Mcice, I should like to know why I should Callum's in England. This excited the single out this humble individual any cupidity of all the parties, and it appears more than others were I so inclined. I from a meeting which took place bethink that all will acknowledge who tween the Grays, McCallum and others

being any truth in it, when it was my on that ground between James Gray and Captain McCallum having a trustee in the matter in which he had conducted duty to open the prosecution against the petitioner before the supreme court, I purposely refrained from alluding to sale. James Gray commenced an action reasonable, but the evidence of a witor giving particulars of things in my against Johnson before these proceedings ness, Mr. Frank Richards, throws a lurid tuted his office when he had laid the possession which if I had designed to began against McCallum to recover this light upon the reason which made Mr. facts of the case before eminent legal degrade the man I would have launched, one-tenth share. (Mr. Davie here read Gray suddenly turn round. At this time authority and acted on his advice, not but there might have been objections to the affidavit of James Gray on this mat- the Grays were very hard up and want- trusting himself in the matter. It had the admissibility of this evidence, and ter.) That is what he says on the 30th ed to get some money from Captain Mc- been said that he had endeavored to hence it was that I refrained from using of April, 1890. He mentions the pay- Callum. They had an interest in some blacken Mr. Johnson's character. At these things, and so it was that a mass ment of \$2500 cash paid through the real estate on the Fraser river, but this that trial if he had wished to be vindicof evidence has never yet seen daylight. hands of Johnson. As I say, after the was mortgaged to Johnson, and he claim-This trouble commenced as far back as sale the mine was believed to be very ed that this real estate was mortgaged ed in opening the case all the facts in 1889, that is as far as direct conflict between Captain McCallum and Mr. E. M.

down to Victoria after being up at the harmless from any assessments that there was a question as to the admissi-Johnson is concerned. In the year 1890 mine during the season of 1889 that acan action was commenced by James Gray, John Gray and Samuel Gray and Johnson, in the course of bought from James. James Gray claimagainst Captain McCallum, claiming the which an affidavit was sworn by James ed that he had borrowed \$2000 from evidence produced it was stated that E. right to redeem certain mining property Gray that in the month of July in that Johnson and that the mortgage was only M. Johnson kept the books of the comwhich had been previously transferred by same year the petitioner, Johnson, went for the purpose of securing his \$2000. pany, or was supposed to do so. The them to Captain McCallum. The deeds up to the Ophir bed rock mine in Koot- transferring this property to McCallum locks of account were produced for the locks of the locks of account were produced for the locks of were prepared by E. M. Johnson, who lum had succeeded in selling one-tenth this property on the Fraser river. Caption was a mortgage not a sale. There also carried out the entire transaction. of the mine for £3000, or \$15,000. He tain McCallum had become dissatisfied, was entry which, if made at the time, Their statement of claim is as follows: went on to suggest to James Gray that and on the 5th of May he wrote a letter would have been very cogent evidence cated upon and others that were in litiwill not read this document in full, he would try and get something out of to the Grays refusing to have anything that this was a mortgage transaction. It gation. He had on a previous occasion because the reply to this petition will be McCallum. He suggested that it was a more to do with them On the refusal purports to have been entered just when principally composed of documents, and I mortgage, not a sale. James Gray said: of Captain McCallum to have anything the Grays dropped their action against think that in only one instance shall I "How can we do that? We know per more to do with them the Grays almost Johnson, being dated 19th April, 1889. fectly well it was a sale, and Captain immediately placed themselves in the This was produced before a meeting of own as touching the case before (Mr. Davie then read the statement of claim.) Now as I say the sale fused to carry out Johnson's suggestions, ey on equity of redemption. In search ink was not dry-it had been made that was made through the direct instrumen- as he did not recognize him as represent- ing the title to the land Frank Richards day or the day before—as a matter of tality of Mr. Johnson, who was at that ing the other shareholders. Before found out that it was mortgaged to fact only four hours before the meeting. of his action in presenting the petition time established in business as a land Johnson left he told Gray of the sale of Johnson. He went to Johnson and ap- He would leave the purpose to them

and the stores at the mine, all in this of this mine to Mr. Jeffries, who lived in office. Johnson refused to release the qui. The chief justice held it was ne sum of \$6000. In addition to drawing England, for some £3000. Mr. Jeffries property, saying he held the mortgage as cesary to produce the original writ of sent out his son for the purpose of inspecting the property, and the son arrived after Johnson had been up there in of capital. A letter was produced in court to Captain McCallum from Mr. Jeffries, from which it appeared that the former thought he had got hold of a good thing, and Mr. Jeffries said that he would put £3000 into it, as he could better afford to lose the money than Captain McCallum.

wrote to Johnson, at that time, as he Johnson had come up to the mine shortly believed this to be a valuable property, lum is unable through pending litigation (Johnson) states, agent to McCallum. before and demanded a wash up of all worth three quarters of a million, and to do anything with the mine. Captain (Mr. Davie read the letter, which asked the gold and that the result be handed nineteen thirtieths had been sold by the McCallum up to the present time had if it would not be advisable to send to him. Gray said he refused to do it Grays to McCallum for \$6000; it is provereceived no accounts from Johnson. An Samuel Gray by registered letter a du- without instructions, as Johnson only ed by James Gray, not only by his affi- order was made by Mr. Justice Drake plicate of the certificate of sale of one- held one-tenth share. Johnson then pro- davits but by his statement to Jeffries, on 17th March, 1894, that all the parties fifth share in the Ophir mine, and asking posed that Gray and his brothers should that Johnson went to these parties and including McCallum should bring in for copies of the certificate of sale, re- maintain that there was only a mort- urged them to claim that this transact their accounts. Instead of producing ceipt for the \$6000, copy of the power of attorney authorizing James Gray to act refused to do this, as he would do nothfor his brothers, and all vouchers coning wrong to Captain McCallum, who at the trial to prove this, and it was the 23rd January in the present year au nected with the matter.) Captain Mc- had been a good friend to Johnson and not until the meeting in Richards' office order was made that if Johnson did not Callum refers to the matter as an ab- himself. Now this suit was proceeding that Johnson's counsels prevailed upon file his accounts he would be committed solute sale. Why did not Johnson write to trial, this affidavit had been made, these men, and suit was brought accord- to prison, and then what took place? back asking, "Why, what do you call a and E. M. Johnson and the Grays were ingly, sale? Didn't you lend this man \$6000?" at daggers' point, as you can tell by the What did he write back? On the same affidavits sworn, when suddenly in the day he wrote: "Replying to your letter of midst of the litigation James Gray drops to-day, I see no reason for sending any his suit against Johnson and he turned to-day, I see no reason for sending any communication to James Gray. I enclose certified copy of the power of at- E. M. Johnson has had James Gray in gage; nor is there anything in the na- by him to be falsehoods. Johnson dicture of the transaction that shows it, in tates to McCallum what terms of settlethe clearest way, to have been an abso- ment he would make; he tells McCallute sale. It was agreed that James lum it is necessary to recollect this: Gray should go up to the mine and that that unless he makes a settlement of the he should work there with his brother suit with Gray that Johnson would del-John. Anything they were to get 10r | uge this property with injuncitons and went to work in this mine. On the 27th | This is what he says: Johnson told him two or three days after James Gray and Johnson came to terms-I shall explain how they came to terms in a minute. He held in Victoria on the 15th of May, At this meeting Mr. Bole, Mr. Hamblin, Mr. Crow Baker, Mr. Johnson in charge as an employe it would be only and himself were present. An endeavor to compromise was made. James Gray immediately afterwards sued McCallum for the very thing he had claimed against had committed wilful and corrupt per-Johnson, Johnson said everything could be arranged if McCallum would give Gray | dence but from a knowledge of other something. That Johnson would agree transactions in another country of which the property for £30,000, and if he could sel for Captain McCallum in this mat-Captain McCallum found that year every get £50,000 the balance would be his ter and I knew perfectly well that a own; that he (Johnson) would agree to counsel is naturally in favor of his own his having £1000 for expenses. If he client, Besides it was necessary that would not agree to this he would have an this charge should come direct before injunction served on McCallum and a the grand jury by order of the attorneyreceiver appointed. I shall show how general, because evidence not admissible that threat was actually carried into ex- in the police court could be laid before then he held sixteen-thirtieths of the ecution. Now it is perfectly clear that the grand jury and the evidence from some tremendous change must have New Zealand came after a true bill had get him to change his position. As I of the leading lawyers in British Columand letter after letter was produced at say, from this date, 14th April, 1890, bia. I laid before him the affidavit the trial showing one conclusion. The when he dropped his action against John- from New Zealand and certain other evi-

> is such a horrid liar." can find for making the affidavit which out the Grays.

security against any assessments that summons on which Gray vs. McCallum ed after Johnson had been up there in the summer of 1890. Arthur Charles tell of conversations between the Grays not, or said they could not find it. The Jeffries, sr., was Captain McCallum's and Johnson. Mr. Richards wished to chief justice held there was nothing trustee, for Captain McCallum has a get the mortgage on this property and to do but enter a nolle prosequi. On Mr. Jeffries sent out his son after Mr. they should take action against McCal-sending away gold; on 27th June, 1890, Johnson had been up to the mine, and lum he would be able to give evidence another suit to prevent assessment being Mr. Arthur Charles Jeffries, jr.,, a per- in their favor. After that conversation made. On the 1st September, 1890, feetly independent witness, swore at the the suit against Johnson was dropped there was an application to have a rewill refer to one. On 22nd April, 1890, trial that he had a conversation with and suit against McCallum was com- ceiver appointed and there the matter Easter Monday, Captain McCallum James Gray. The latter told him that menced. The facts are these: Johnson has stayed ever since. Captain McCal-

fer to these questions now, or to the Mr. Justice Drake who tried the case finds a possibility of excuse for these | ter of fact the lease was granted to Mcfalsehoods in disappointed purposes, new Callum for a period of three years and alliances and enmities, but the prosecu- the term being about to expire application for perjury was lodged and about to tion was made to have it renewed. This be tried and the court did not wish to is the truth there is in the statement prejudice the case against the defend- that the attorney-general was he man ants; but with me it was different. I who was trying to take Johnson's rights thoroughly believed that Johnson, in away. common with the rest of the witnesses. jury on this trial, not only from his evi-

Cantain Mc was in a cab outside Johnson's office. Now whatever excuse James Gray largest shareholder as he had just bought

or was it just to say that he had prosti-

face of them an absolute sale. The other parties to sell the entire mine, who he said that in the early part of May said he kept the books. And he and the petition out of order he would not money paid by Captain McCallum went | were inclined to offer £30,000. He want- the Grays came to him and wished him | swered: "I had them in my possession, have demurred. The prayer of the pe-

might be made on the Ophir bed rock commenced, notice had been given to raise money for the Grays, but the Grays this technicality the prosecution broke and Johnson differed as to this loan or down. To go on to subsequent procedmortgage on the Freser river property, ings in this case Johnson had said on Conversations took place as to the suit 15th May, 1890, that he would deluge of James Gray against Johnson. John-this company with injunctions and law son said that Captain McCallum was not suits, and do all he could to ruin the acting right, and he suggested that he company. On 24th September 1890, was trying to do the Grays out of their there was a suit for an injunction to approperty. Johnson explained that if point a receiver and prevent McCallum Why, this petition to the house. He What decision could a jury come to? understood that Johnson had another Only one, which was that the evidence day or two, and the effect of the petition stating that this was a mortgage and if acted upon, would be to take things asked Johnson relating to transactious these proceedings the firm with which he in New Zealand. I am not going to re- (Mr. Davie) was connected had nothing whatever to do in any way whatever. evidence which was obtained from New Johnson had another day or two in Zealand in regard to Johnson, beyond which to file his accounts in the supreme saying that he answered questions put | court, and should the house interfere be to him in a certain way which from in- would be relieved of doing so. Johnson formation obtained was known to be un- complains about having been made a truthful. Moreover, on the 23rd Sep- party to the suit of Cooley re lease tember James Gray being examined at granted 10th June, 1892, without nothe suit of Johnson on a promissory note | tice, and without his consent. Anyone swore that he sold out all his interests | might think that this lease of 10th to McCallum. It is perfectly true that June, 1892, was something with which Johnson was not connected. As a mat-

> Mr. Davie read the various orders in council of 5th April, 1886, 15th January, 1889, referring to the lease of the mining property showing that they were drawn up and signed in the usual way by the ordinary officers of the executive.

Mr. Davie claimed to have shown the absurdity of withdrawing from the ordinary tribunals matters properly before them. He then referred to the Cooley vs. Fitzstubbs case, which he said was an ordinary "jumping" suit. Captain Fitzstubbs was the gold commissioner and officer who would grant any new leases of the property. This property had been in litigation since 1889 and the terms of the lease had not been complied with, as it was technically in the hands of the court. Certain parties, John Gray, one Cooley, A. N. Ewart and others, all perfect strangers to him (the speaker) except John Gray, tried to eferred to the provides that in certain cases the commissioner may dispense with the work discharge the men and close down work. Ophir Bed Rock mine, Johnson came out | ing under litigation it was impossible for How could he if you are the owner? It of his office and approached and Captain Messrs. McCallum, Baker, Jeffries, etc., has greatly discouraged me. However, McCallum introduced him as his agent to get the work done and this action in the matter of the mine and said that must be decided between the jumpers later, and then the matter will be settled.

* * We shall be ready to clean up when your friend arrives. * * * I

Shanson would explain to him. After that McCanum drove away. Johnson he relied not on statements but on written days and the original lessees. In saying this he relied not on statements but on written documents perfectly authentic and asked him to buy the interest, and told ten documents perfectly authentic and would keep a lookout for Johnson, as he him McCallum had more money sunk accessible to everybody. If the house will have the mine to himself before long. in it than he had got out of it. John- were to act on this petition it would Do not believe one word he says, as he son explained that after selling this in- take the matter out of the ordinary chanterest that McCallum would still be the nels of justice, out of the hands of the court, within a week of the time when the house must dissolve and thus paralyze all the proceedings in the matter. Mr. Johnson himself owned one tenth in cuse consistently with the story now fer absolute and Mr. Justice Drake or He did not care for the personal attack upon himself, his conduct was justified by the documents which were on record He did not purpose to take any further steps in the matter but proposed to leave it in the hands of the house.

> Mr. Davie thanked the house for the careful manner in which they had listened to him and resumed his seat. Mr. Helmcken wanted to know if the hon, gentleman who had presented the petition had endorsed it. He understood by rule 91 that when a member endorsed a petition he certified to the statements

contained in it. The Speaker-He endorsed it. Mr. Helmcken knew that, but he would like to know if in doing so he certified to the statements it contained. However, he was about to move an amendment to the effect that no other action be taken in regard to the petition further than to reject it. The concluding prayer of Mr. Johnson's petition asked that all the papers in connection with the case be produced and that an inquiry be held. He could have obtained all the papers without making the statements contained in the petition. The attorney-general had conclusively shown that the petition referred to matters that had been adjudiheld that such matters should not be dealt with by the legislature. He therefore moved, seconded by Mr. Mutter, to the effect that the petition should not be received, as it referred to matters in

litigation. Mr. Sword was not quite sure that the petition was in order, but in explanation he would say that it was the duty of uments which he drew up were on the negotiations were being carried on with to release the mortgage. In his evidence trial as to this affidavit in which he had to endorse it. Had the speaker ruled through is hands, and consisted of \$3500 ed him (James Gray) to go to Victoria to negotiate a loan on some property on cash, \$2500 paid by cheque that Captain with him, and promised that he would the Fraser river. He saw Johnson in An hon. member—What was the reinquiry upon. He could not say wheth-

er the statements contained in the peti-Continued on page 12.

2

-PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE The Weekin Times Continued from page 11.

Victoria, Friday, February I.

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 adopted the following strong protest against the characteristically impudent and oppressive course he proposes to fol-

Moved by Ald. Wm. Brown and Bethbeen given by the Hon. T. Davie that 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 conwithout first having purchased any existing companies' works;

And whereas the gas company at pres under an act of the assembly passed in 1886, by which act they had a monopoly granted them for five years from 1886

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

And whereas the street railway comthe 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 ing made a court of law, but he would still before the courts;

Be it resolved. That as the term of monopoly granted the gas company has case had agreed with the attorney-genexpired, the water works company works eral. The judge had committed Mr. have been purchased by the city, the Gray for perjury, but had not committstreet railway company is operating un- ed Mr. Johnson, showing that there was der an agreement with the city, and the no reason to do so and that he did not citizens have voted on a by-law to au- consider him guilty. The attorney-genthorize the construction of electric light works in the city, and the question ignominiously dropped after the country 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 not make a party question of this. before the Honorable, Mr. Davie and the 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 Eberts in the chair, to consuer the lieut. simply of a piece with the policy which governor's message enclosing a bill to that Dr. Walkem, taking encouragement, in connection with the levying and colperhaps, from his leader's action, propos- lection of taxes. es to saddle the city of Nanaimo with a similar disability in respect of water report was adopted and the bill was works. If his amendment is adopted the read a first time. city will be practically left helpless in the grasp of a company, whose extended powers will enable it to set the people at new clause: "2. Any company incorpodefiance. Legislation of this sort looks rated under the companies act, 1890, like a revival of the days of Charles II. may, by complying with the provisions

A SIGN OF DISTRESS.

of obfuscation into which the poor old Colonist has been driven by the certain prospect of defeat which confronts its companies may be formed under said party in the Dominion. The small share of wits that it possessed has apparently in committee. The opposition opposed been diverged away, or it would not the insertion of it, contending that it have maundered 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, the relief they desire. In all kindness, legislature. The hon, member relies on therefore, we explain to our distressed section 91, sub-section (10), and section have them. All petty jealousies should neighbor that though there is every pros- 92, subsection (10), B. N. A. act, and on be put aside and justice done to all. pect of Mr. Laurier being at the head rule 43 of the rules and orders of the 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 gation and shipping and to the ordinary Bowell and the peculiar political combi-traffic of railways, telegraphs, canals, nation which the Colonist delights to worship. The privilege of conceding or denying the relief for which the Cath- of evcursionists shall be prohibited on the olics ask is all their own-a fact which Lord's Day. Ordinary traffic is exevidently gives them but small satisfac- pressly allowed, and as for section 2 of make. tion. 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 is not desirable that a rule should em- supreme court judge. This with weekly the Liberals. In the meantime, we ad- anate from this house that would fur- visits from a supreme court judge would vise 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 arged Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Fra

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 the hands of private corporations, no allegations contained in the petition matter how the public interests may be were true, but judging from the remarks affected. At their last meeting they of the attorney-general there were two sides to the question. If there was any distrust of the attorney-general he himself was responsible for it. Just compare the action of the attorney-general in connection with Mr. Johnson's case and his inaction in regard to the Chilliune, that whereas a notice of motion has wack ballot box outrage. In Mr. Johnson's case he showed great anxiety that he proposed to amend the Vancouver the law should be carried out, but he remained inactive in the other, a far more important case. The house should not interfere with anything going on in court, but if the attorney-general had been prompted by private motives to take 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.

leod. Mr. Kitchen would be very sorry to struct and maintain the above works 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 ent operating in the city are operating 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 He wished it understood that he endorsed made to defend a lease issued in 1892 when he left the company in 1891, when he knew, had seen it.

the partnership was dissolved. Hon. Mr. Davie explained that the order dissolving the partnership did not pany have a contract at present with deprive Johnson or any other member of the company from his interest in the property

Mr. Williams could not vote for Mr. Helmcken's amendment, as the right to ney-general. 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 besaid did not count for anything. Neither the judge nor the jury who had tried the struck out. eral did not do his duty, as the case was 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 Mr. Sword-I am alone responsible for members of the house with the object of the presentation of the petition. It is

not a party question. The amendment was carried, there being no division, but several dissenting

voices. The house went into committee, Mr. erty, and also deals with other matters

The bill was reported to the house, the

On consideration of the report on the companies act amendment bill, Hon. Mr. Turner moved to add the following as a herein contained, extend the operations of the company to any additional businness of a similar nature to that provid-It is rather pitiful to observe the state ed for in articles of association, if such purpose or object come within any of the classes of subjects in respect of which

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: that the committee rise. "A motion for the second reading of bill (No. 63) intituled an act for the better observance of Sunday, has been objected to by the hou. member for Cassiar, who urges that the bill is ultra vires of this serious matters. house. I do not think that the bill impinges on the powers of the Dominion parliament, in so far as those powers seats. relate to the ordinary business of navi- to pass the bill in opposition to the maetc., nor does it appear to be intended to interfere with trade and commerce, as it is provided that only the carriage 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 the legislatures of other provinces, and other provinces. Chap. 108, consolidat- the jurisdiction of a judge.

D. W. Higgins, speaker."

and placer mining act. reading of the provincial home act am- | where. vested right to admittance to the home, courts were sitting most of the time. while at the same time it does not prohibit others from becoming inmates.

Read a second time. Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second than in Victoria. reading of the land registry act amendment bill, which embodies amendments We have heard before that many of proposed by legal gentlemen. Mr. Dathe writs issued in the supreme court the amendments. There was one very tions and they were issued from the sunecessary clause, however, which provides for the probate of a will previously probated in some foreign country before property can be proved. Read a second

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

The house adjourned at 5.50.

FORTY-SECONL DAY. Tuesday, Jan. 29. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. Mac- lands. o'clock.

Mr. Sword rose to a question of privilege. The Colonist's reporter had evi- settled. If it was better to raise a rev It would appear from the Colonist report that he had not endorsed the petition until after the speaker had passed upon it. the petition before the speaker, as far as

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 attor-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. and city charter, and that question is say that what the attorney-general had The clause allowing companies to cancel a policy by registered letter was also Mr. Helmcken moved to add the fol-

lowing as a new clause, and it was adopted:

"Where the loss (if any) under any policy has, with the consent of the company, be made payable to some person or persons or company 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 nomade payable to a mortgagee or mortgagees, proof of loss under any such policy may be made by such mortgagee or mortgagees."

Hon. Col. Baker moved the second reading of the mineral act amendment bill, which was reported complete. One clause gave owners of claims the option of doing either \$100 assessment work or he has always delighted to pursue, the amend the assessment act. Hon. Mr. paying \$100 to the government. Anoth- the pre-emption claims which have been ish, making good wrappers, and bringing favoring of private speculators at the Turner explained that the bill empowexpense of the community. We notice ered the government to tax mining propwhich there had been much difficulty collecting.

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

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

Mr. Semlin asked if the bill was in order. He contended that the bill imposed a charge on the country, and must therefore be brought down by message. The speaker ruled that the bill must originate from committee of the whole and that course was therefore adopted The bill was reported to the house, read a first and second time, again considered in committee, reported complete and finally passed, thereby passing through all the stages at one sitting.

The house went into committee on the supreme court bill. After several clauses had been passed Dr. Walkem moved

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that there was no reason for the motion. It was a very dogmatic proposition. They were not at child's play, but were considering Certain parts of the have them. All petty jealousies should Dr. Walkem contended that the bill would never have passed a second reading if all the members had been in their If the attorney-general wished

jority, all right, if he was able to do

Mr. Williams said the castigation given Dr. Walkem by the attorney-general was well deserved. The remarks of the attorney-general were the most sensible he had ever heard that hon, gentleman Vancouver required a supreme court judge, and they should be given one, all petty jealousies being put aside. Hon. Mr. Pooley said the object of the bill, to give Vancouver a supreme court judge, was a good one, but it was just re-enacting an act now on the statute similar legislation has been enacted by book, and therefore it was not such a serious matter as the attorney-general have been allowed by the Dominion gov- made out. The matter could be settled ernment. The powers of provincial leg- by appointing a county court judge at islatures are already too limited, and it | Vancouver, with the powers of a local ther curtail priveleges to legislate which | meet all the requirements of Vancouver.

ed statutes, British Columbia, 'an act Mr. Helmcken repeated what he had respecting the observance of Sunday, is said before, namely, that the judicial refurther evidence that this province has quirements of Vancouver were well at with the view of purchasing the comsuccessfully maintained since confederated to. Why was not the act which pany's works. If the city and the comtion the right which it possessed before provided for three judges on the main- pany cannot come to an agreement

there were not enough county court judg- tion Hon. Col. Baker introduced a hill to es, the supreme court judges having to amend the licenses act, the mineral act act in that capacity. A judge should not given, further consideration of the bill be looked upon as an ordinary servant, Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second and told to go here, there and every-A number of judges were reendment bill, which gives old timers a quired here, as the full and divisional

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

Mr. Helmcken-That is an old story. vie explained that he did not favor all at Vancouver should be county court acpreme court just to make a good show-

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

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

Mr. Semlin said it seemed to be a question whether the province should raise a revenue from the lands or have them dently misunderstood what he said yes- enue the bill was a good one, but he did terday respecting the Johnson petition. 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. As man should be allowed to leave his claim without standing a chance of forfeiting

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

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

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

Mr. Kidd moved for a return showing, 1st. The extent and boundaries of all timber leases granted to mill companies tice to the said mortgagee or mortgagees. or other parties between the Secheldt In cases where the loss under any policy and Gower point, Howe sound; the date is, with the consent of the company, 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 appli- from 10 cents to \$2 a pound, and procations, with which plans of survey were submitted, for leases of timber limits, The light or dark clay soil, on which if any, in the said locality, the extent of timber has grown, when well drained and the same and the date of the withdrawal cultivated, produces the finest quality of thereof or the refusal to grant such tobacco. The leaf is larger, darker, thereof or the refusal to grant such tobacco. leases. 3rd, Also a statement showing soft and silky, and rich in gum or finfor and surveyed, and to whom pre-emption records were granted. 4th. Also for all correspondence in respect to or in connection with such leases, 'imper limits and pre-emption claims.

Motion agreed to. the game act.

Read a first time.

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 Sis \$160 per acre. ters' hospital was taxed, but the taxes

were remitted. Hon. Mr. Davie said for many years the taxes had been returned, but last grown at Kelowna that the climate and year the council had refused to remit

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

Mr. Eberts took exception to the amendment, as he said it was doing away

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 defeat-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 have been claimed by and conceded to Besides, he did not believe in limiting a by-law has been passed by the electors and also before commencing the work the city must approach any company car-

confederation to enact a Sunday law. | land enforced? The trouble was that | to price it must be referred to arbitra-

The regular notice not having been was deferred.

The Nanaimo city official map bill passed through the final stages. Mr. Helmcken moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Stave-Power company. The bill allowed the company to use the waters of the riverfor electrical and other purposes and to operate tram lines. One of the purposes was to manufacture paper. The com-

pany would not be able to interfere with.

any tramway company operating within

a radius of fifty miles. Mr. Semlin did not think any onewould 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 exclu-

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

Mr. Helmcken 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 operat-Mr. Sword said he had received per-

mission from the promoters of the bill to insert a clause stating distinctly that no exclusive right was to be enjoyed by the 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 pre-

dertakings. He did not, however, object to the second reading. The bill was read a second time. The house adjourned at 5.30.

venting cities from engaging in such un-

TOBACCO CULTURE.

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

Lewis Holman, in the Midway Advance, advocates the cultivation of tobacco in the Okanagan valley. He

As regards soil, there are two kinds in the valley especially adapted to the growing of tobacco: 1st, sandy loam; 2nd, light or dark clay. The first, which is changed yearly, as new land produces a plant which matures a week or two earlier than on the clay soils; the leaf is apt to be light in color, elastic and silky. and makes very good binders, averaging duces from 900 to 1300 pounds per acre.

There is a prevalent notion among farmers who have never grown tobacco that it very soon ruins soil. This is not so, for with proper fertilization good crops of tobacco can be grown on the same Mr. Eberts introduced a bill to amend | land for fifty years, and the tobacco becomes of a better quality after the first three crops; and the land should be The house went into committee on the changed yearly, as ne wland produces a New Westminster city act amendment leaf with much larger veins than land on which it has been grown the year previ-

Sixty-five dollars is an outside cost per acre from the time of planting until the leaf is packed for market; and taking an average crop of 1500 pounds per acre for good light or dark clay soil, which will bring at least 15 cents per pound, or \$225 per acre, leaves a net profit of

From long experience of tobacco growing in the States, I have come to the conclusion from the samples I have soil of this valley is especially adapted to the growing and successful curing of first quality tobacco; and the fact that I have been offered from 25 cents to 35 cents per pound for all my last year's crop, delivered at the wharf, Kelowna, speaks for itself.

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.

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 Geo. Morrison, druggist.

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



FRUIT GROWERS IN

Annual Convention of th turalists of the Pr Opened To-Da

Most of the Morning S Devoted to Spray Kill Pests.

From Tuesday's D The annual convention ers opened at the board of this morning with a very ance, the majority of thos ing from Victoria and the general assembly room wa arranged. About the head were potted plants and th quite an exhibition of fru those who showed sample fruit were Thomas G. Ea C. Stickney of Wharnock, Okanagan Mission, N. But Wells of Chilliwack. a gruesome exhibit from t is committee, and a very hibition of the product of ris Fruit Preserving Con Among those present were Macgowan of Vancouver. ridge of Hall's Prairie, H Chilliwack, Thomas G. C. New Westminster, Col. E. P., Thomas Kidd, M. P. P M P. P., Thomas G. Earl, Wells of Chilliwack, E. Palmer, J. R. Anderson, D ell, C. E. Renouf, Major I P., J. Hadwen of Dunca Ohlson, Major Nicholles, W M. Okell, Mr. Erb, Georg of Somenos, Mr. Todd Rev. Mr. Bryant, Saanich J. R. Anderson called t

order in the absence of Pa land and Vice-President said he had not prepared for the kind. He said that i gretted that there was no tendance, particularly fro land. He read a letter fi Sargeant, secretary of the board of horticulture, dea meetings of that body and Fruit Growers' Association which have already been chairman also read a lett J. Fletcher, entomologist ment at Ottawa, enclosin "Entomology, and promisi province in June of this y sor Fletcher added that I service of the people of th British Columbia and tnat be able to make many obs experiments while here. H a request for information connected with his depar chairman announced that I the paper enclosed later i The chairman also read J. Craig, horticulturist, or closing a lot of data secur tion with a series of obse Secretary Macgowan pres

nual report and with it financial statement: CREDIT. Nov. 30.—By balance forward Government grant.
Membership fees

DEBIT.

To printing, advertisements Paid stenographer Paid Exhibition committee Paid for cuts. Paid postage cards, etc Paid secretary's salary, A committee was appoin

the accounts and report a sion of the present conve G. W. Henry of Hatzic following report on exhib I was called upon by the autumn to visit the following for the purpose of naming the leties of fruit and also to act ity of judge thereon: Language tober 3rd; Mission City, Oc. rey, October 5th; Westminst to 12th; Chilliwack, October The work of assisting at taken up by this associatio resulted in more direct beneers and fruit growers gener vince than any other branctions. It has been our en tions. It has been our en one or more of our best inf in attendance at all the each year, and the inform to the farmers there seems to the farmers there seems more effectual than at any o season especially have I four results very marked.

There is no time of the y attention will be given to than just at the time when handled, and especially at exthe different exhibitors are excel each other and have to only the finest in appearant.

only the finest in appearan show the improvement the ers in regard to naming the tering it correctly, I think I where I found this year no ten but what were correct or five years ago I did not that was named correctly. When a person brings a p apples or other fruit to the instead of seeing the experput thereon finds a card s put thereon finds a card has been ruled out for b tered, such person marked name which was put on the year, finds this fruit ent There was some dissatisfa at this course at first, but only effectual way of getting remember the names; as low were given to fruits enter long was there no impl

Another improvement is n better class of fruits we fit tables. It used to be only apples, regardless of qua that found their way to that found their way Gloria Mundi was king the chassification as made sociation, calls forth the me lettes, and as the prizes those fruits which are neather kind, instead of overg a much more desirable exhi I am glad to say nearly a stors of fruit seemed pleas an attendant at the exhib advantage of the opportun posted in the different var matters effecting fruit cu sometimes, when two or t at one in different direction a liftle confusing still we he a little confusing, still we he all the assistance in our po never spent two busier day

notice not having been onsideration of the bill

ity official map bill pass-

nal stages. moved the second readincorporate the Stave The bill allowed the the waters of the river other purposes and to acture paper. The com-

One of the purposbe able to interfere with. npany operating within id not think any one the construction of a they asked for more. supply power within a

To judge from ainst the bill, it would mpanies now operating privilege. The comng for incorporation think that they also privilege. He objected having such an exclu-

er said it would be out to give the company an

said the company did lusive privilege. moved the adjournment

ie said a clause had been oill to safeguard the incompanies now operat-

id he had received perpromoters of the bill to tating distinctly that no vas to be enjoyed by the

adjourn the debate was said the bill did not ask

vileges, but when cities ruct similar works the inserted a clause preom engaging in such undid not, however, object

ead a second time. ourned at 5.30.

CO CULTURE. Farmer Advocates the

of the "Weed."

n, in the Midway Adthe cultivation of to-Okanagan valley.

l, there are two kinds in ally adapted to the grow-1st, sandy loam; 2nd, ay. The first, which is as new land produces a atures a week or two the clay soils; the leaf is color, elastic and silky, good binders, averaging to \$2 a pound, and pro to 1300 pounds per acre. ark clay soil, on which , when well drained and ces the finest quality of leaf is larger, darker, and rich in gum or finwrappers, and bringing \$10 a pound, and proto 1800 pounds per

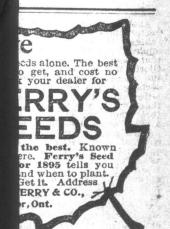
valent notion among farnever grown tobacco that This is not so, fertilization good crops e grown on the same ars, and the tobacco beer quality after the first nd the land should be as ne wland produces a larger veins than land on en grown the year previ-

ars is an outside cost per me of planting until the or market; and taking an f 1500 pounds per acre or dark clay soil, which east 15 cents per pound, re, leaves a net profit of

perience of tobacco growtes. I have come to the the samples I have na that the climate and ley is especially adapted and successful curing of nacco; and the fact that ered from 25 cents to 35 for all my last year's at the wharf, Kelowna,

red in a Day.—South Amcc Cure, for Rheumatism adically cures in 1 to 3 upon the system is resterious. It removes at the disease immediately

k. we gave her Castoria ild, she cried for Castoria. fiss, she clung to Castoria. iren, she gave them Castoria



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 this morning with a very fair attendance, the majority of those present being from Victoria and the Island. The general assembly room was very nicely arranged. About the head of the room were potted plants and there was also quite an exhibition of fruits. Among those who showed samples of green fruit were Thomas G. Earl, of Lytton; C. Stickney of Wharnock, R. Morrison of Okanagan Mission, N. Butchart, and H. Wells of Chilliwack. There was also a gruesome exhibit from the tuberculoss committee, and a very attractive exhibition of the product of the Okell-Morris Fruit Preserving Company's plant. Among those present were: A. H. B. Macgowan of Vancouver, W. J. Moggridge of Hall's Prairie, Henry Kipp of Chilliwack, Thomas G. Cunningham of New Westminster, Col. E. G. Prior, M. P., Thomas Kidd, M. P. P., J. P. Booth, M P. P., Thomas G. Earl, Lytton, E. A. Wells of Chilliwack, E. Mills, R. M. Palmer, J. R. Anderson, Dr. I. W. Powell, C. E. Renouf, Major Mutter, M. P. P., J. Hadwen of Duncan's, Andrew Ohlson, Major Nicholles, W. H. Price, S. M. Okell, Mr. Erb, George T. Corfield of Somenos, Mr. Todd of Cedar Hill, Rev. Mr. Bryant, Saanich and J. Sere.

order in the absence of President Kirkland and Vice-President Knight. He lumbia. said he had not prepared for anything of the kind. He said that it was to be regretted that there was not a larger attendance, particularly from the Mainland. He read a letter from George 1. Sargeant, secretary of the Oregon State board of horticulture, dealing with the meetings of that body and the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association, the facts of which have already been printed. The chairman also read a letter from Prof. J. Fletcher, entomologist of the department at Ottawa, enclosing a paper on "Entomology, and promising to visit the province in June of this year. Professor Fletcher added that he was at the service of the people of the province of British Columbia and that he hoped to be able to make many observations and experiments while here. He closed with a request for information on any subject connected with his department. The chairman announced that he would read the paper enclosed later in the session. The chairman also read a letter from

J. Craig, horticulturist, of Ottawa, enclosing a lot of data secured in connection with a series of observations. Secretary Macgowan presented his annual report and with it the following financial statement:

Nov. 30.—By balance forward... \$\$ 154 86 Government grant...... 1,000 00 Membership fees 44 00

DEBIT. To printing, advertisements, etc. \$ 417 00 her Paid for cuts.... Paid expenses Spokane committee. Paid Canadian Horticulturist 32 00 360 00 240 36 Paid postage cards, etc Paid secretary's salary,

\$1,198 86 A committee was appointed to audit the accounts and report at the next session of the present convention.

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

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: Langley Prairie, October 3rd; Mission City, October 4th; Surrey, October 5th; Westminster, October 9th to 12th; Chilliwack, October 17th.

The work of assisting at exhibitions as taken up by this association has perhaps resulted in more direct benefit to the farmers and fruit growers generally in the province than any other branch of its operations. It has been our endeavor to have one or more of our best informed members in attendance at all the different shows each year, and the information imparted to the farmers there seems to have been more effectual than at any other time. This season especially have I found the beneficial results very marked.

There is no time of the year when more attention will be given to fruit matters than just at the time when fruit is being

attention will be given to fruit matters than just at the time when fruit is being handled, and especially at exhibitions, when the different exhibitors are all anxious to the different exhibitors are all anxious to excel each other and have their display not only the finest in appearance but made up of the best varieties correctly named. To show the improvement there is in the farmers in regard to naming their fruit and entering it correctly. I think I may safely say where I found this year not one variety in ten but what were correctly named four or five years ago I did not find one in ten that was named correctly.

When a person brings a plate of very fine apples or other fruit to the exhibition, and instead of seeing the expected red ticket put thereon finds a card stating the fruit has been ruled out for being wrongly entered, such person marked very closely the name which was put on the cards the next year, finds this fruit entered correctly. There was some dissatisfaction expressed at this course at first, but we found it the only effectual way of getting the growers to

only effectual way of getting the growers to remember the names; as long as the prizes were given to fruits entered wrongly, so was there no improvement in the

Another improvement is noticeable in the better class of futts we find on the show tables. It used to be only the great large apples, regardless of quality or variety, that found their way to the show. Now, the chasilloation as made out by the association, as made, out by the association, as made, out by the association, as made out by the association as made out by the association as made out by the association for the most valuable with the first way and as the prizes are granted to those fruits which are nearest berfect in their kind, instead of overgrown spectments, a much more desirable exhibit is presented to not an attendant at the exhibitions of fruit seemed pleased to find a more desirable exhibit is presented by comparatively poor. The trees did well where others would not, and fertile land an attendant at the exhibitions of fruit seemed pleased to find a more desirable exhibit is presented by comparatively poor. The trees did well where others would not, and fertile land an attendant at the exhibitions of fruit seemed pleased to find a more desirable exhibit is presented by conting the proper p

minster fair last fall, but the pleasing sight of those many tables laden down with the finest apples ever produced in any country was enough to make the most arduous task a pleasant one.

The report was by a unanimous vote received and filed. On behalf of the spraying committee, Mr. Henry said he was not in a position to report, as his experiments had not been full or extended. He was going to take the subject up fully next year. Henry Kipp read a paper on the subject in which he said that almost everything depended upon the time and method of spraying. Mr. Ohlson said that it was hardly time to report on the experiments made. He said a solution of whale oil soap and lye he had found made an excellent spray. Mr. Todd of Cedar Hill said he had used the Bordeaux mixture with good effect on fungus affected pears and submitted some

excellent samples. Mr. Palmer said he was very glad to hear that, as in British Columbia pears were more troubled with fungus than

insects. Major Mutter wanted some information on the matter of scraping trunks of

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 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 had J. R. Anderson called the meeting to been his experience in connection with the official formulas here in British Co-

Mr. Cunningham said that they were getting very close to the danger line, and should guard that they did not destrey buds. 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 regarded bi-chloride of mercury as rather dangerous. He believed the effect of spray on bark depended a great deal on the condition of

the bark. 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

Mr. Kipp submitted a series of formulas for the destruction of insects such as the twig-borer, woolly aphis, green aphis, 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 boxcase existed here, and he did not believe the inspectors should be hard on it. 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: Hazelmere, B. C,. January 24th, 1895. A. H. T. McGowan, Esq., Secretary Fruit Growers' Association, Vancouver, 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

meeting at victoria, much as I should like to be with you.

In re a report on spraying, I am sorry to say through being away from home so much last spring and summer in my capacity of collector of voters and returning officer for the Delta riding, 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 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 experiments could not be carried on (for reasone given above) all the fruit was more or less damaged by fungus growths, 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, Western Beauty. I observe that a great many of th orchards around will soon become useless unless the trees are thoroughly attendof th orchards around will soon become use-less unless the trees are thoroughly attend-ed 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 in-spected and disinfected. The people, be-cause 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, respectto the future results.

fully yours, HENRY T. THRIFT.

needed. Mr. Cunningham said many varities of

variety and a good shipper, as was the river by the destruction of growing crops, them he carefully burned every twig Royal Anne. He blamed the frost for fruit trees, fences, buildings and bridges, gumming. They could hardly grow a and could here on the Island on account of impossible for the farmers so affected to diseases. The soil did not need much

cultivation. Mr. Cunningham said he had not sent knot. The Royal Anne and Black Rehad sent them to Nova Scotia with suc-

Messrs. Layritz and Ohlson opposed too much pruning and the former be-lieved 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. The latter then met and elected the following

officers 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. The appointment of and importance of the matter will not committees was then proceeded with. and Mr. Henry, E. Hutcherson, J. A. Sharpe, T. G. Cunningham and R. M.

the committee on the annual report. that it should.

Mr. Ohlson agreed with him, as did Mr. Earl. Barker were added to the committee, to the government.

and it was decided to pay the expenses of the members while engaged in such Price Ellison, Andrew Ohlson, M. Ba-

Thomas G. Earl, E. Hutcherson, A. H. assist at exhibitions.

On the matter of a transportation committee Mr. Earl said he wanted to be a member of it, and wanted to go with it to interview the rallway company. The the amount of slope. province bought most of its food from the American side simply because transportation from the interior of the province was too high. The country had been simply drained for years, and the read by Secretary Macgowan. speaker believed it was time to act.

Mr. Cunningham denounced the policy the interior, but on account of the excessive freight rates they were simply left to rot on the trees. He believed that the C. P. R. was at present reaping its reward. He had sent some fruit to Winnipeg and got a return of 2 1-4c., and the freight charges were \$6.75 per Unless the interior were dehundred. veloped it simply meant bankruptcy for

Mr. Okell said he had by hard work managed to get the excessive rates reduced slightly, and could compete in Winnipeg, but he could do nauch better if the railway company would only give a fair rate. Mr. Henry said that year after year

doing fairly well. Mr. Baker believed they could do better by catering to the home market. Mr. Earl stated that he could not realize the freight on water melons shipped here. The charge was \$14 per ton for a

haul of 165 miles. The committee named was as follows: Messrs, Earl, Cunnigham, Baker, Mogridge, Hutcherson, Okell and Renouf. The following were named on the comfruit best suited for British Columbia:

Messrs. Henry, Palmer, Harris, Sharpe, Earl and Ohlson. The committee on spraying named was as follows: Messrs. Hutcherson, Sherdall, Henry, Knight, Wilson, Todd, La-

tham, Melhuish and Mogridge. The directors then adjourned and the general meeting was convened.

Mr. Price, of the Okell Morris Co., then read a very interesting paper on fruit preserving and hints on the subject

to growers. in the highest praise of J. H. Turner, president of the company, and argued against the admission of impure jams, which contained but a small percentage each member's fruit. of fruit. He believed the fruit growers should act in the matter. He closed by inviting the delegates to visit his fac-

Mr. Cunningham said there were hundreds of farmers on the Fraser river themselves who did not have the necesits sympathy and to aid in petitioning them. the provincial government for assistance Mr. Kipp-That is a rule that only Mr. Cunningham said many varieties of either in granting money or in supplying works one way.

cherries thrived here and what soil was seed. The advances of either could be Mr. Anderson presented a very entercherries had been sold here that would had been all over the ground, and could interesting and attractive occupation. It never bear, and he would advise that in assure his hearers that the situation was greatly added to the appearance of any

cherry tree too low up country, but "Whereas the said freshet rendered it

spring planting now at hand; and "Whereas the present business depression, which has been intensified by the for the Windsor on account of the black | before mentioned destruction of property, makes it practically impossible for said publican shipped very well indeed. He farmers to provide the seed necessary for planting land already prepared and financial assistance, be it therefore

"Resolved: That we respectfully but urgently request his honor the lieut.-govfavorable consideration by taking the could form a sub-organization. necessary steps to provide suitable seed furnish the same to all who need and out of respect for the rights and interwill contract to plant such seed on such ests of the small growers. terms as may secure the government against loss and yet render possible a bountiful harvest, on which the safety and welfare of this province so much

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to wait on the government and had official right to send a delegate, secpresent the foregoing resolution at the onded the motion. Mr. Hutcherson said earliest possible moment, as the urgency

admit of delay." Mr. Renouf said that the government did give away large quantities of seed Palmer were suggested as members of last year, but much of it was cut green and some of it was put in the ground. Mr. Cunningham said that he wanted too late. There was no doubt that the to understand fully what it was propos- farmers needed assistance very badly, ed to do. The present report was sim- and the government did not need to lose ply a reproduction of the minutes, and a cent. He heartily re-echoed the sentidid not contain the valuable information ments of Mr. Cunningham as to the secret

of depressed times. The chair named Messrs. Cunningham, Renouf, Macgowan, Kipp and Henry on The names of George Hodman and Mr. the committee to present the resolution

Mr. Ohlson then read his paper on drainage. Mr. Cunningham, the chairman, and Mr. Deans complimented Mr. Ohlson ker, George Hodman, Peter Latham, upon his paper, and in the general discussion which followed there were some who B. Macgowan, T. A. Sharpe and G. W. disagreed with him in the assertion that Henry were named as the committee to a drain run straight down hill took off less water than a drain run diagonally. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Partridge held that drains should be run straight. Mr.

> Mr. Deans favored the straight drain. The matter was not voted on. I. E. Haun's paper on the "Uses and abuses of irrigation in Okanagan" was

> Palmer believed that all depended on

Advice in the paper to frequently turn up the soil on the surface to preserve of the C. P. R. as short-sighted. The the moisture was supported by Messrs. best fruits and vegetables were grown in Henry and Cunningham. The latter said he was a firm believer in the process, which made moisture ascend and in

surface irrigation. Mr. Earl said that all depended on the character of the land, and there was a general discussion on the benefits of tilizers. The first two were pronounced good, and it was agreed that as to the latter barnyard manure was the best of all. Mr. Cunningham said that clover would be found a great fertilizer. At 6 o'clock the convention adjourned

for an hour and a half for dinner.

he had succeeded in getting express rates es of apples affected with codlin moth to the Northwest cut down, and was reading by Mr. Renouf of a paper on and fruit-growing should go together insect pests, prepared by J. Fletcher, and that if the latter failed through the very interesting and was followed by could fall back on the farmer. He askthe microscopic examination of specimens ed that the resolution of censure be reof the woolly aphis and black knot. The cinded. latter is frequently found on wild shrubs Mr. Hutcherson held that it should in British Columbia and rarely attacks stand as Mr. Cunningham still held to cultivated trees.

Mr. Palmer prefaced his paper on shipmittee for recommending varieties of sertion that Victoria and the other cities Mr. Cunningham's explanation on the could take all the fruit that could be minutes. produced in the next year. 'He believed | The chairman was thanked for his effithat the outside trade should be built ciency and the convention adjourned at up first and that the price locally would 11 p.m. thereby be fixed.

Mr. Henry did not agree fully with Mr. Palmer in the matter of co-operation with the growers across the line, as he did not see how they could give up any of their snipping rights. He then read his paper, which was entitled "Our plum market in the Northwest and Co-operation of fruit growers."

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

tion of fruit growers." Mr. Okell said in three years their factory had paid out \$9000 for fruit, \$8000 said they shipped together, but the fruit in salaries and \$6000 for sugar, but they was marked by the individual owner, had not yet made a cent. They were who got whatever the fruit brought. not losing faith, however, and had the They would not lose a single dollar. Mr. highest hopes for the future. He spoke Kirkland was the heaviest shipper of plums and Mr. Bulwer the second largest. The organization purchased a car

load of baskets and charged them against Mr. Palmer said that the Winnipeg dealers seemed to prefer boxes, and the Oregon growers appear to have done

better with them last year. In answer to a question Mr. Henry said that ten tons of fruit made a car who needed food for their cattle and load. If one only put nine tons or less in a car they would have to pay for ten apply sary seed with which to plant their land. tons any how, but if they put in eleven He wanted this body to place on record or twelve they would have to pay for

returned in due time, but there was a taining paper on "Floral Culture." He great necessity for immediate action. He advised that it would be found a very

Mr. Renouf believed people should do more cultivating and use less water. To the uninitiated the paper read by the moisture, which developed fungus plant and mature sufficient seed for the Mr. Palmer on the insects which destroy pests was perhaps the most interesting. The matter of sending a delegate to the Portland convention was brought up,

and Mr. Wells moved, seconded by Mr. Ohlson, that Mr. Cunningham be made the delegate. Mr. Hutcherson objected to the idea now in process of preparation without of sending a delegate officially to the meeting, which was one of a co-operative society, with which they had no connection as an organization. Any one in the

ernor in council to take this matter into industry could go, or any set of men here Mr. Palmer said he believed they in such quantities as may be desired, and should send a delegate to the convention

> Mr. Kipp held that it would be a very good thing to have a delegate there, for he could get much valuable information. Mr. Hutcherson moved that they send no delegate, and Mr. Renouf, who subscribed to the principle that this society

he proposed to go himself. Mr. Renouf claimed the original motion was out of order, but the chairman de-

clined to so rule. Mr. Henry said the society could send a man to Portland if it saw fit. Mr. Cunnigham said beyond fighting pests they had nothing in common with the fruit growers of the United States. He believed with Mr. Palmer that they should be protected in their markets, however. He believed the objection was: to him and not the principle involved, and would decline to accept the place. Mr. Renouf denied that it was the

man who was objected to. . Mr. Wells withdrew the original motion and the whole matter was dropped. The auditing committee reported that the accounts of the secretary-treasurer

were correct. It was decided to hold the next quarterly meeting in May at Mission City and to call a special meeting for Mr. Fletcher's visit, perhaps at Agassiz. A resolution thanking the following for assistance in the way of exhibits of fruit and the loan of flowers: C. Stickney, Thos. G. Earle, R. Morrison, N. Butchart, H. Kipp, J. McCutcheon, J. Ogle, Okell & Morris, W. H. Collinson, Department of Agriculture, A. S. Vedder, E. A. Wells, T. C. Higginson, W. Branchflower, Wm. Fisher, James Tod,

Mrs. McTavish, and P. T. Johnson. There was a warm and at times rather warm discussion on the resolution of censure passed on Mr. Cunningham last . year for his opinion on British Columbia weather. It was brought up by Mr. Cunningham who claimed that he had been very unjustly dealt with. He had written a private letter, which, when explained was perfectly justified and it was given out for publication and a resmulching, frequent cultivation and fer- olution of censure placed on the records of the society and sent out broadcast in the annual report. It was done too at a time when he was very ill and he was given no chance to explain. Mr. Hutcherson himself had gone even further than he had when he said in a paper that he had lost 1,000 trees by frost. The speaker had also been charged with speaking to decry fruit growing, yet he showed EVENING SESSION.

The evening session opened with the What he had said was that dairying Dominion entomologist. The paper was weather which was treacherous they

his statements.

There was some wrangling between ping to the Northwest by saying that he the two and after several motions and and not agree with Mr. Baker in his as- amendments it was decided to spread

EDUCATIONAL.

VICTORIA COLLEGE. BEAGON HILL PARK.

(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE. The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional Commercial and Modern Courses. Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

fel3 s,m,t&w ly] REOPENING MONDAY, JANUARY 7th.



Carriage Maker BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street. Between Johnson and Pandors

TO DAIRYMEN—The B.C. Creamery Coare now ready to make contracts for milk.
Call and see us at No. 82 Douglas street.
Peebles & Glover. 128-31-3t-w

. 0

A SPLENDID TRIUMPH.

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 goshow to preach it; and the one element on their recent pilgrimages. To begin eity of the hall, it might have been largthought dictated the locking of the doors when the seats had been filled. Those enjoying the right of private entry were eral party stood also for a more liberal in place, for the most part before the distribution of the produce of the land, doors were opened to the general public. That interesting function was performed man to reap the fruits of his labor and entrance was enormous. All the seats boring men were starving. The present that remained in the body of the hall tariff made a few men kings and a nathe 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 : hose who had the luck to find a place inside where to enjoy themselves. The gallery, which had been reserved for dalies 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

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 beseiged. 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, wellbehaved, good-natured crowd, evidently Conservative Protectionist city of Cancomposed 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 known to be neither a Conservative or 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. Then 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 flit from one group to the other was to hear a short and succinct resume of the situation. Many men put the evening in 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 aston soment 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 to all of us that within a very short time evident desire to endorse it if possible. after the death of Lord Palmerston, the It is said that Mr. Richard Crocker pre- government of which he had been the dicted the defeat of Tammany six head, and the policy of which he had months before it occurred, simply listen- been the expression, were crumbling to I spoke a moment ago. The resolution who has always stood up in the cause ing to the drift of popular opinion, as pieces. Now, let me tell you this. I reads as follows evidenced by the conversation of the would not break the heart of any Concrowd in public places. A man of far servative present, I would not be offensless political astuteness could have emu- ive to those unbending Tories who imag lated his example had he gone from ine that they have been appointed by Digroup to group in the Windsor last night. | vine right to govern this, and, perhaps,

Liberal Club, in opening the meeting ada. It is only three years since we laid said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I desire Sir John Macdonald in his grave, and althat the first word which falls from my ready what do we see? Perhaps I may lips this evening should be one of grati- be justified in saying-though I will not tude to this vast assembly, and for the use such a crushing expression-that the evation that has been given to the dis- policy of Sir John Macdonald is passing tinguished gentleman who has come all away; but I submit to friends and foe the way from Ontario, and the chief of that already there is a marked falling off the Liberal party. (Applause). As pres- in the ranks of the Conservative party. ident of the Liberal Chib of Montreal it I submit that you can hear and see the

read the handwriting on the walls.

sess words which I cannot command. wealth and natural resources only limithorizon of their purpose. The Liberal der the folds of the Union Jack which brought her success. (Cheers.) The Libso that it would be easier for the poor at a quarter past seven o'clock; with harder for the rich man to hide behind some difficulty, as the crowd about the the walls of his monopoly, while the lawere filled within five minutes. Then tion 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 apearance 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 ada? Why, sir, well might I put the Fourth, economy in the administration 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 | ance in office. of the greeting extended to one who is a Protectionist, I might well imagine that I was now standing, not in the city of Montreal, but in old Scotland-in Lib eral 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 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 ripe for discussion, would have to be KEPT IN ABEYANCE.

And it is a matter of familiar history It would not have taken spectacles to all countries. But, I submit to the judg ment of friends and foe that English G. W. Stephens, Jr., president of the history is to-day being repeated in Can-

dislocation of the heterogeneous elements which the dexterous hand of the 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 emiis my privilege to state in opening this nent statesman. How is it with this The Great Liberal Meeting in meeting as briefly as the circumstances audience, I want to know. You are not demand the causes which promoted its all Liberals, I am sure. I cannot exrealization, and its purpose. The time is | pect that all the faces I see before me fast approaching when the electorate of are the faces of Liberals. I see many the Dominion will be called upon to Liberals, for though I do not know them pause and consider whether the promises I could point them out. I could point out made to the people of Canada by the pre- | men who have been Conservatives for a sent administration have been faithfully long time, perhaps for the last eighteen kept, to pause and consider into whose years, and why I know they are Conhands the mandate of the people should servatives is because their faces do not be intrusted, by casting their votes for bear the joyful expression that they did the party in whose pledges are the sin- in the time of Sir John Macdonald. There cerity of men who have the best inter-vare Conservatives in this audience, there ests of the country at heart. My posi- | are Ministerjalists; there are Conservation as a young man in the community | tives who perhaps are no longer Minisforbids that I should attempt to advise terialists. There may be some present these who by years of experience pos- who adhere at the outset to the policy of protection, but who remember that in To the young men of to-day, and the the opinion, nay, in the very language of States. treal last night by those men who know young women also, who take a greater those who preached that policy, it was part in history than we are inclined to to be temporary, and not permanent, and give them credit for, I may say that if who believe it has passed its appointed which was lacking in the great company that heard the message was that frost highest good they should recognize and the message was that frost highest good they should recognize and the message was that frost highest good they should recognize and the message was that frost highest good they should recognize and the message was that frost highest good they should recognize and the message was that frost highest good they should recognize and the message was that frost highest good they should recognize and the message was that frost highest good they should recognize and the message was that frost highest good they should recognize and the message was that frost highest good they should recognize and the message was that frost highest good they should recognize and the message was that frost highest good they should recognize and the message was that frost highest good they should recognize and the message was that frost highest good they should recognize and the message was that frost highest good they should recognize and the message was the message was the message which was lacking in the great company the message was the message was the message which in the light of experience, is now prewhich, if there is any skill in correspond- honor the birthright of Canadians. (Ap- were believers at the outset, but have ents left, has attended Cabinet Ministers | plause.) We have a country of great | had their faith rudely shaken by experience. There may be some, believers ed by the measure of its development by then, and who are believers yet, but with, the meeting was a large one. The us. They should take care not to allow who, shocked and alarmed by the revelaaudience was limited only by the capa- bigotry and race prejudice to darken the tions of corruption and malfeasance in office, which are constantly coming to and now profess their willingness to system of protection from 1881 to 1891 er than it was had not a wise fore- party stood for the unification of all unthem in the dark, and remembering also such changes must be based only on the per cent. More than that, the records had floated over Great Britain and the promises which were held out by the men in power that all wrongs would be redressed, that all offenders would be have been violated as often as made, have now come to the conclusion that prompt and salutary justice should be their promises, have left offenders un-

> folly to expect the REDRESS 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 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 unfailing 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. been declared in the solemn convention which sat in Ottawa in June, 1893, and which was called to determine that policy. 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 book I have before me. That policy comprehends the following subjects: First, condemnation of the fiscal pol-

icy of the Conservative government together with their declaration of the polwas 17 per cent. I would ask any man What was the population of Montreal in icy of the Liberal policy on the same subject. Second, reciprocity of trade with our

neighbors. Third, repression of corruption and malfeasance in office.

of public affairs Fifth, the right and duty of parliament to investigate all corruption and malfeas-

Sixth, the selling of public lands to actual settlers and not to speculators. Seventh, the franchise—the equitable distribution of parliamentary representa-

Eighth. temperance. This is the whole programme of the Liberal party. It would be impossible, in the short 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. Up- as well. In the face of such a result, manufacturing establishments which on that question, I need not tell you that to pretend that it would be for the bene- were treated and maintained by prowe stand at the very antipodes of the fit of Montreal to keep the policy of pro-Conservative party. The Conservative tection, which has had the effect of de- borne out by the facts. It would be the people of Montreal may perhaps party believe in protection. The Liberal creasing the rate of increase in the countrue if the population of workingmen in party believe in free trade on broad lines | try at large, would be simply to repeat | Montreal employed in manufactures had such as exist in Great Britain, and their the operation of the old woman who had progressed in the same proportion as the immediate object is a revenue tariff-a | a hen which laid a golden egg every total population of the city itself. But tariff to be derived from customs, but morning, but who killed the hen and so such is not the case. And perhaps I which will levy no duties, except for the lost everything. There is only one may astonish a good many here when I purposes of revenue; a tariff which will sound, profitable, desirable, patriotic systell them that the development of the neither hurt nor favor any class to the tem-it is that which can be conducive working population has not been in the prejudice or favor of anybody; a tariff to the prosperity—not of one class or sec- same ratio as the development of the whose aim and purpose will be to derive tion, not only of the cities-but of all whole city. Here are the figures, and the maximum benefit from the minimum classes, of the cities and the country at those figures I find in a very good book, taxation. Now, I have spoken frankly. large; and, judged by that test, the pol- the report of the Montreal board of As I told you a moment ago, I do not forget that I am speaking here in Mon- ed. treal. I do not forget that Montreal has been a protectionist city, but I would not be worthy the position I occupy in | treal is the great commercial metropolis | it a certificate of orthodoxy in the hands in England that so long as "Old Pam." the ranks of the Liberal party if I were as he was called, would live, so long in the city of Montreal to hold any lan- and I am glad to see here, in this great selves. The figures are to be found in a would his policy remain and so those questions of reform, which were then guage different to that which I have metropolis, so many of our friends from table inserted at page 91. In 1871 parts of our community. (Applause). As and foremost, my old friend, Sir Oliver Montreal, and in these factories work-I stood among the farmers and settlers of Manitoba, so I stand to-day upon the platform of the Liberal party, so I against monopolies, trusts and combines. was the number of men employed in stand here upon the platform which was I am glad to see here also my friend, Mr. 1871 in the manufactories of Montreal? recorded upon that very question, and which is plainly set forth in the resolu- the most eloquent of men. (Cheers.) I creased to 33,355, an increase of 11,538, tion adopted by the convention of which am glad to see my friend, Mr. Edgar, or 53 per cent. That was

> convention assembled, declare: "That the custom's tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service: "That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency, wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations.

> "It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property: "It has oppressed the masses to

enrichment of a few; "It has checked immigration; "It has caused great loss of popula- In the next place I will assert that, so

"It has impeded commerce; Britain.

ent tariff system remains in force. "That the highest interests of Canada is the test of its prosperity. demand a removal of this obstacle to millions of acres of land, to which we inour country's progress, by the adoption vite the population of the whole world. of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not We have not been satisfied with a nordoing injustice to any class, will promote | mal increase of population, but have

and efficient government.

upon the necessaries of life, and should be arranged so as to promote free trade ket place and fair with books, pamphwith the whole world, more particularly lets and reports showing the advantages with Great Britain and the United of Canada. In 1878 the Conservative protective system have grievously disap- of protection. Upon what ground? Up-

parties upon this question is now clearly from 1871 to 1881, a period of great com-defined. The government themselves mercial depression, our poulation had inadmit the failure of their fiscal policy,

pared to declare for a sound fiscal pol-

principle of protection. "We denounce the system of protection as radically unsound and unjust to punished, and finding that these promises the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afthe duty of the hour demands that ford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors. meted out to the men who, recreant to This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confipunished, and from whom it would be dence the verdict of the

ELECTORS OF CANADA."

treal is not the place to attack protec-Perhaps if there should be here some enthusiastic, over zealous protectionist, the country. Was there ever such a that policy is wellknown, but I am here he may say: Do you not know that pro- record. We read in the Good Book that to defend and advocate the policy of the tection has done wonders for Montreal? the avenging angel was once sent to Do you not know that during the past slay the first born of a wicked people, but decade, from 1881 to 1891, under a pro- our census returns show that the whole tectionist regime, the population of Mon- progeny of our race was slain-that the treal has increased 39 per cent.? Yes, I whole natural increase of the population know that. I read it only the day be- was swept away. Under such circumfore yesterday in the Montreal Gazette. stances is there a man who will not say Dou you not know that the population of that, in a country which has so many Montreal was 150,000 in 1881 and is now advantages to offer to emigrants, pre-Why, the policy of the Liberal party has 215,000, and an increase of 39 per cent.? tection has been a bane and a curse? I I know all that. I do not at all forget will go further. I will take the propoit, but I would like to reply to any one sition and look at it from the point of who uses this language that if that in- view of Montreal alone. I said a mecrease in the population of Montreal is to ment ago that the interests of Montreal be claimed as the benefit of protection, are the interests of Canada. They protection has wrought a very different cannot be set apart. What conduces to result in the country at large. The in- the prosperity of one must conduce to crease of population in the country at the prosperity of another; and if a prolarge has not been 39 per cent., as in tective tariff has not conduced to the Montreal, nor 30 per cent., nor 25, nor prosperity of Canada I have no hesita-20, nor even 15 per cent. The total tion in saying that it cannot contribute increase of population has been only 11 to the development of Montreal. That who claims and honestly believes that it 1881? It was 155,237, and in 1891 it is protection which developed the popula- was 215,650, or an increase of 39 per tion of this city-if you believe that pro- cent. So far so good. I want to distection increased the population of Mon- cuss this question fairly, and in order to treal 39 per cent., you must admit that put it on the other hand it has had the effect of diminishing the rate of increase in the country at large from 17 down to 11 per cent. 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 enrich the cities and at the same time to impoverish the country, that the prosperity of the citizens can be of very long duration? Cities cannot treal was from 107,225 in 1871 to 140,thrive by themselves; cities can thrive

> THE COUNTRY THRIVES. country does not thrive the cities may vindication of our policy-that the greatprosper; but, in the long run, if the coun- er rate of increase was due to the detry does not thrive the cities must decay velopment of commerce, through the large icy of the government stands condemn- trade, published in 1892, the semi-annual

only when

Let me now examine this proposition a little further. We all agree that Mon- Gazette, which, I am sure, ought to give of Canada. No one can dispute that; of sound, orthodox protectionists them-Ontario. I am glad to see here, first there were manufactures in the city of Mowat—the veteran of veterans (loud ingmen were employed. That was ten cheers); one who has fought all his life years before the national policy. What Paterson-a manufacturer, and one of It was 21,877; in 1881 that number inof freedom. (Applause.) And last, What are the figures under protection? We, the Liberal party of Canada in though not least, I am delighted to greet In 1881, just after the inauguration of my friend, Mr. James Sutherland, the the national policy, the number of men 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 assert this, and it is perhaps a staement to which NO ONE WILL TAKE EXCEPTION, tariff. Here is a demonstration as inthat Montreal has no interests which are controvertible as possible that the indistinct and separate from the rest of crease in the population of Montreal is the country. The interests of the coun- not due to the development of manufac-

far as Canada is concerned, leaving aside the city of Montreal—separating, "It has discriminated against Great if it were possibly, Montreal from the rest of the country-the system of pre-"In these and in many other ways it tection has been the bane and curse of has occasioned great public and private Canada. The bane and the curse of injury, all of which evils must continue Canada, I repeat. Now there is an easy to grow in intensity so long as the pres- way to decide this. In a young country like Canada the increase of population domestic and foreign trade and hasten been making efforts to bring population the return of prosperity to our people. from abroad; and for the last twenty "To that end the tariff should be re- years-ever since confederation has existduced to the needs of honest, economical, ed-we have lavished hundreds of thousands of dollars every year in order to "That it should be so adjusted as to bring emigrants in from abroad. We make free, or bear as lightly as possible, have stationed agents in all the great cities of Europe and flooded every marparty, not satisfied with the progress "We believe that the results of the which had been made, adopted the policy pointed thousands of persons who hon- on the ground that it would give labor estly supported it, and that the country, 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 "The issue between the two political was the result? It showed that whereas creased by 17 per cent., yet under the

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 Otatwa, no lesso 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. Now, perhaps I may be told: Oh, Mon- 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 inte

SQUARELY BEFORE YOU, and bring it home to the jude every one, I will give you what the population of Montreal was in 1871 and what it reached in 1881. In 1871 it was 107,225; in 1881 it had increased to a little more than 165,000, but for the purpose of comparison we must deduct 15,000 increase caused by the addition to the boundaries of the city. So that 747 in 1881, or 31 per cent., whereas in the following decade it was 39 per cent. Any protectionist may tell me, "here is I grant you for a time perhaps if the the justification of protection, here is the report; and this report, I may say in passing, was printed in the Montreal

UNDER A REVENUE TAKIFF. employed in the manufactories of Montreal was 33,355, and in 1891 it had increased to 38,562, an increase of 5207, 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 try are the interests of Montreal, and turing establisments in that city. But the interests of Montreal are those of that is not all. Let us look at the inthe country at large. (Renewed ap- vestment of capital. In the year 1871 the amount of capital invested in the

manufactures of Montreal e31; in 1881, after ten years tariff, that amount had in \$32,185,691, an increase of er 190 per cent. under a re What was it under prote 1881 the amount invested v 691; in 1891 it was \$51,212 crease of \$19,000,000, or This shows a decrease in the capital invested in manufa 190 per cent. in the previous 60 per cent. in the decade tion. Now I am told that of the capital subscribed ar in the figures of the board o ing the regime of protection and not solid. But even it tered it does not detract at argument. I believe that said that the investment of 1871 to 1881 was watered. the other period they say it is evident is that the dev manufactures from 1871 to healthy development under a tem, whereas the investment from 1881 to 1891 was unhe an unhealthy system, and s GOOD DEAL OF IT WAS and is lost; and stockholders prevent greater loss, resor bines, restricted production their establishments, reduce ber of hands, and to-day v see in this city? You hav of men clamoring for work hunger in thousands of hom vate charity is unable to sa demands for relief. Public to be organized. And all system which professedly ta ple in order to give work to willing to work. Can ther delusion, such a policy, such And yet, in the face of there are men to-day who that system. This is the s they say has made Montre mercial metropolis of Cana say here, on my reputation man, that the record shows city has developed, it is no which has developed it to su What is the cause which has treal the great metropolis The cause is to be found in ful geographical position. sition of Montreal is unequa world. Go into any one of Europe or America and you w such a city as Montreal whi same time a maritime and city. New York, Boston an are maritime cities, but the time cities according to the fashion. They are on the Montreal is a sea harbor, or miles from the coast, IN THE INTERIOR OF TINENT.

inland navigation formed by lakes which constitute the this continent and the like not to be found in any part of Look at the position of Mon ed at the head of Inland Montreal seems to have been the Creator Himself to be the of wealth between Europe ea, and it is that position made Montreal what it is. that my Tory friends will vinced. I would not wonde Thomas, but to that doubti let me put his finger in the let me give him a page of th Canada. I say that to-day the great commercial metror ada, but it was not always it is within the memory of present generation that Mo not very many years ago, s vincial town. What made I metropolis that she is to-day in former times the river S flowed by its front as it but Montreal was not a sea tween Montreal and the were the shoals of Lake St that was a barrier, because coming from the sea could n the harbor of Montreal. Tw were in Montreal in those whose sagacity, energy and ance Montreal owes much is to-day. Sir, these two n have their statutes in the pr of Montreal. They ought t images and portraits upon of our public buildings. The were Hon. John Young and Allan, and to them it is the owes its present position. the efforts that the Hon. that the shoals of Lake St. taken out; it was owing to agitation that at last in th the first stroke was made to channel and to make Mon harbor, and three years aft

And while Montreal is at

ocean navigation it is at the

at the head of that immens

from Europe and landed its city of Montreal, and from Sir Hugh Allan came with plying between the harbor and Europe, carrying the America to Europe and the Europe to America. From Montreal went forward by bounds. The population in 1850 was just 57,000. In Montreal had become a sea population was 90,000, an 66 per cent., an increase un since or before, an increase ed since that time, but an in approached and to be surp when the channel has been 30 feet, as it will be by when the largest steamer ca the harbor of Montreal and people of Montreal have r great possibilities of their har ken a stand against any ing put upon trade. Then, sir be another increase in the p the city of Montreal. My carry perphaps no conviction give you the opinion of an A thority, Mr. Edward O'Brien commissioner of navigation in can government under the pr Mr. Harrison. Some few w

THE FIRST STEAMER

place I will assert that, so is concerned, leaving of Montreal-separating. ssibly, Montreal from the ountry-the system of preeen the bane and curse of he bane and the curse of eat. Now there is an easy this. In a young country the increase of population We have f its prosperity. res of land, to which we inlation of the whole world been satisfied with a norof population, but have efforts to bring population and for the last twenty ace confederation has existavished hundreds of thousrs every year in order to nts in from abroad. We d agents in all the great ope and flooded every marfair with books, pamphrts showing the advantage In 1878 the Conservative satisfied with the progress Upon what ground? Up-

en made, adopted the policy nd that it would give labor born in Canada and to the o would come in from at was the object. But sus came out in 1891 what ? It showed that whereas 1881, a period of great comssion, our poulation had in per cent., yet under the otection from 1881 to 1891 acrease was reduced to 11 fore than that, the record increase of

ATION IN CANADA olf a million souls, and yet ten years, from 1881 to brought into the country. the records of the departculture at Otatwa, no less emigrants, who had landed ad Montreal to settle upon nds. The census return our population had not ine extent of that 800,000. tle over half a million. se lost the whole natural innada, besides 200,000 or gers we had brought inte Was there ever such a read in the Good Book that angel was once sent to orn of a wicked people, but turns show that the whole ir race was slain-that the increase of the population way. Under such circumre a man who will not sa untry which has so many offer to emigrants, proeen a bane and a curse? I er. I will take the propook at it from the point of t the interests of Montreal rests of Canada. The apart. What conduces to of one must conduce to of another; and if a prohas not conduced to the Canada I have no hesitathat it cannot contribute ment of Montreal. That well borne out by the facts. population of Montreal in as 155,237, and in 1891 it or an increase of 39 per so good. I want to distion fairly, and in order to

ome to the judgment of will give you what the popontreal was in 1871 and ned in 1881. In 1871 it in 1881 it had increased to than 165,000, but for the mparison we must deduct e caused by the addition ries of the city. So that n the population of Mon-107,225 in 1871 to 140,r 31 per cent., whereas in decade it was 39 per cent. aist may tell me, "here is n of protection, here is the our policy-that the greatrease was due to the deommerce, through the large establishments which and maintained by proat reason, however, is not the facts. It would be pulation of workingmen in loyed in manufactures had the same proportion as the on of the city itself. But he case. And perhaps I good many here when I the development of the lation has not been in the the development of the Here are the figures, and find in a very good book, the Montreal board of d 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 odox protectionists themgures are to be found in a at page 91. In 1871 inufactures in the city of in these factories work-

in 1881 that number in-55, an increase of 11,538. That was REVENUE TAKIFF. figures under protection? after the inauguration of olicy, the number of men manufactories of Mon-5, and in 1891 it had in-562, an increase of 5207, of 16 per cent. Thus n there was an increase as compared with an iner cent. under a revenue s a demonstration as inas possible that the inopulation of Montreal is development of manufacnents in that city. But Let us look at the inpital. In the year 1871 capital invested in the

employed. That was ten

he national policy. What

per of men employed in

anufactories of Montreal?

manufactures of Montreal was \$11,101,- published an interview in the New York it back towards Europe, and the centre | Canadian protectionist. Germany for servatives will do. The Conservative 631: in 1881, after ten years of revenue Times reviewing the whole question of of the continent. Now, it seems to me, the Germans is the motto there, and you tariff, that amount had increased to transportation between America and that for all these reasons you can ap-\$32,185,691, an increase of \$21,000,000, Europe, and in this interview he speaks preciate that the policy of the city of or 190 per cent. under a revenue tariff. of your city and harbor of Montreal. I Montreal should not lie in the way of What was it under protection? In invite the closest attention of you to all the restriction of trade, but in the way 1881 the amount invested was \$32,185,- this. The facts which I give you are of the expansion of that trade. The 691; in 1891 it was \$51,212,133, an in- not new I am sure, but they are present | policy of the city of Montreal should not crease of \$19,000,000, or 60 per cent. ed in a condensed form. The facts are be in the way of contraction of trade. This shows a decrease in the amount of not new, but in war it requires one but in freedom of trade. That is what capital invested in manufactures from thousand bullets to kill a man, and it I am here to argue, and that is what I 190 per cent. in the previous decade to may require a thousand repetitions of am here to propose to you to-night. 60 per cent. in the decade under protect the same argument in order to destroy Before we go further I would like to of the capital subscribed and appearing | Mr. O'Brien speaks as follows: in the figures of the board of trade dur- "From Liverpool to New York is 3040 tory, a page of a very recent history, a ing the regime of protection was watered miles. From Liverpool to Montreal is page with reference to the introduction and not solid. But even if it was wa- 2790 miles. From New York to Duluth of tered it does not detract at all from the (via railroad to Buffalo) is 1437 miles, argument. I believe that nobody ever and via the Erie canal, 1517 miles. From said that the investment of capital from Montreal to Duluth via the St. Law-1871 to 1881 was watered, whereas in rence is 1354. From Liverpool to Du- Is it not a fact that when protection the other period they say it was. What luth via Montreal and the St. Lawrence is evident is that the development of is 4144 miles, which will shortly be unmanufactures from 1871 to 1881 was a broken deep water navigation. From healthy development under a healthy sys- Liverpool to Duluth via New York, is tem, whereas the investment of capital 4477 miles, or 4577 miles, according as from 1881 to 1891 was unhealthy, under the route be via the New York Central 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 eity has developed, it is not protection which has developed it to such a degree. authority to whom I alluded a moment 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 maritime cities according to the orthodox most entirely upon foreign ships. Since fashion. They are on the coast. But Montreal is a sea harbor, one thousand miles from the coast,

IN THE INTERIOR OF THE CON-TINENT. And while Montreal is at the end of ocean navigation it is at the same time at the head of that immense system of inland navigation formed by the great figures. I have given you the result of 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, seat-ed at the head of Inland navigation. Montreal seems to have been intended by the Creator Himself to be the distributor pared: "Fifty years ago England conof wealth between Europe and Amerilet me put his finger in the wounds, and Canada. I say that to-day Montreal is past ten years, or from 5.3 in 1882 to the great commercial metropolis of Can- 56.6 in 1892." ada, but it was not always so. Why, it is within the memory of men of the present generation that Montreal was, how best will Montreal take advantage not very many years ago, simply a provincial town. What made her the great | she is, at the end of ocean navigation metropolis that she is to-day? Why, sir, and at the head of inland navigation, in former times the river St. Lawrence | how best will she take advantage of her flowed by its front as it flows to-lay. but Montreal was not a sea harbor. Between Montreal and the ocean there kill her maritime trade, or will she not were the shoals of Lake St. Peter, and best take advantage of it by 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, to whose sagacity, energy and perseverance Montreal owes much of what she is to-day. Sir. these two men ought to have their statutes 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 to the efforts that the Hon. John Young that the shoals of Lake St. Peter were the greatness of the city of Montreal 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

THE FIRST STEAMER CAME from Europe and landed its cargo in the city of Montreal. He went in search of city of Montreal, and from that moment | that river. His surmises were not Sir Hugh Allan came with his steamers | found correct; the river did not open inplying between the harbor of Montreal to the Pacific Ocean, but into the Gulf and Europe, carrying the products of of Mexico. However he found an im-America to Europe and the products of mense territory of land of the most fer-Montreal went forward by leaps and showed that land inhabited by teeming bounds. The population of Montreal millions, and the commerce of that tern 1850 was just 57,000. In 1861, after ritory much greater than the commerce Montreal had become a sea harbor, the of the Orient. And if he were to come population was 90,000, an increase of back again to life he would find to-day 66 per cent., an increase unprecedented or one side of the lakes the province of since or before, an increase unapproach- Ontario, the Province of Manitoba, the ed since that time, but an increase to be Northwest Territories, and on the other approached and to be surpassed even | side the state of New York, the state of when the channel has been deepened to Ohio, the state of Illinois, the state of 30 feet, as it will be by and by, and Wisconsin, the state of Michigan, the when the largest steamer can come into state of Minnesota and the state of Dathe harbor of Montreal and when the kota. And in these states and territorpeople of Montreal have realized the less he would see millions of men of the ken a stand against any shackles be- race of the world; he would see a trade ing put upon trade. Then, sir, there will larger than the trade of the Orient, and be another increase in the population of he would find these stretches which he the city of Montreal. My words may traveled in a birch bark canoe now tracarry perphaps no conviction, but let me | versed by all the facilities which modern give you the opinion of an American au- science can give. But he would find thority, Mr. Edward O'Brien, who was against all this, that while trade is comcommissioner of navigation in the Ameri | ing naturally through this great water-

railroad or the Erie canal to Buffalo. Montreal is 250 miles nearer Liverpool than New York is, and 83 or 163 miles nearer Duluth. From Liverpool to Duluth the route, via Montreal is 333 or that protection was simply intended to In 1880 Prince Bismarck undertook to 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 will realize on the completion of the great eighty-three and a half million dollar water route from the great lakes to the | United States, in any other protectionist | ers of German sugars enormous bounseaboard."

That is the advantage of Montreal. Now perhaps someone may tell me: Oh, 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 proven by the experience of all nations. Let me again quote the 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 ves-But our shipping has dwindled both actually and relatively compared to other nations until we now depend al-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 fivesixths." 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 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 pretrolled one-third of the carrying trade of There may be some doubting from 3,310,000 tons in 1840 to 10,230,-

That is the result, sir, of a different system. Now, I ask every man here of its situation? Montreal, situated as situation? Will she best take advantage

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 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 bring the trade of the Orient by the Europe to America. From that day tile nature under the sun, and his vision reat possibilities of their harbor and ta- Anglo-Saxon race, the great commercial can government under the presidency of way, the people of Montreal are putting

Now I am told that a good deal some fallacy commercial or otherwise. place under the gaze of the Conservatives present a page of their own his-

THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION into this country. Now I appeal to them in the opinion, nay in the very language protection should be a permanent institection was only to be a temporary measure in this country, and to use the language which was then made use of, policy; we must levy a little extra taxapoint to me any person in France, in me any protected industry which was 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 stand is that those who introduce a pro-They are just like the man who comhis health. So it is with

TURERS.

ca, and it is that position which has the high seas, but now it controls more know, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, who was will tax themselves in order to supply what was to happen to them if we had. made Montreal what it is. It may be than one-half, or literally possesses 55 deep in the councils of his party at that the English consumer with sugar, I think a tariff for revenue purposes only. He that my Tory friends will not be convinced. I would not wonder if it were world. Its tonnage of vessels increased the heir apparent to the old Chieftain, as long, and perhaps longer, than the would have a heavy taxation upon a solong, and perhaps longer, than the would have a heavy taxation upon a solong. has declared over and over again that Thomas, but to that doubting Thomas. 000 in 1892, or 210 per cent. It has in- the leaders of the Conservative party creased steadily with a greater ratio of | never intended to saddle forever the peo- | finers with these remarks. But, sir, belet me give him a page of the history of gain than that of any other country the ple of Canada with a protective tariff. fore I proceed any further, let us change of it by a system of protection which will extent the shackles which are now the poor mechanics of the city of Mont- day is not a tariff for revenue, and I strong for their strength and they had to 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 proptection. (Cheers.) I myself lawyer, and perhaps my advice will not be taken with relish by those who are not of the same mind as myself, and who may say to me: "Oh, it is all very well 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 he imagined, it would be possible to 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 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 tective system. There are certain raw taxing it. Cotton is free also, but is place in England when the sugar refiniron free? Cotton is a raw material, and wool is a raw material for certain The sugar refiners did not pine; they did in passing that it would not break my manufacturers. But there are two ar- not lament; they did not weep. But, as heart at all if we were to make the ticles which are raw materials of every true Britons, they went to work and swells who can afford carriages and manufacturer, and these articles are coal and iron, and are they free? If you have a revenue tariff the object will be to de- jams and preserves and they bought the the country. Now, sir, there is anothvelop the country, and all raw material should be free under such a tariff. I them. They not only bought the cheap think I can give you, gentlemen, a little | German sugars produced at the expense illustration taken from the history of of the German taxpayers but they con- of revenue only. How is this to be efand non-protection. I do not pretend to be a manufacturer myself, as I told you, but I have read something of the recent history of Europe, of England follow? I will tell you what I would far and by those who fear that we will and of Germany, for instance. Ger- do about that, but before I tell you what | not go far enough. We are met by Mr. Harrison. Some few weeks ago he obstacles upon their trade, and sending many is a country after the heart of the I will do, I will tell you what the Con- those who fear we will move too rapidly

power for a great many years,

About the year 1880 Prince Bismarck was in power and they had an infant they say to them: "You are not loyal industry in Germany at that time. In and we are the great loyal party of this 1880 that was not exactly an infant industry in years, for it was already 70 loyalty. But their loyalty is only lip dustry in years, for it was already 70 loyalty. They don't go for their exyears old, but it was still an infant in ample to Great Britain. Oh, no, why dustry. It is a characteristic industry. you know, of all infant industries that example. they never grow and that they always | Charles Hibbert Tupper, told us during remain babes. Beet root sugar was that | last session on the floor of parliament industry in Germany. In 1880 that industry in Germany was seventy years old, because, as you are aware, it arose supremacy as a commercial nation was from the continental policy under Napoleon, when Napoleon was fighting England was driven from all the civilizto speak out their minds on the question. against England and when they closed the ports and harbors of France, of had to place her wares and goods by was introduced to the Canadian people, Italy, of Belgium, of Holland and a part | force of arms upon helpless savages and of Germany against British goods, and poor barbarians. That was the lanof Sir John Macdonald, and of Sir against colonial sugars consequently. gnage of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. Charles Tupper, and of all the authors | Then the French people and the German | of protection, it was never intended that people, who could not longer eat colonial | That is Tory loyalty, but thank heaven sugars, commenced to grow beet roots it is not Liberal loyalty. I do not altution. Did they not tell us that pro- and to make beet root sugar, and after ways proclaim my loyalty, but, sir, alseventy years the German people and the though I am of French origin I am a French people were still protecting beet Liberal and of the English school. The root sugar by enormous protective duties. give a lift to our manufactures in order give still more protection to the refiners to enable them to meet competition from of beet root sugar. He put enormous abroad. Let me ask you is this not a import duties on sugar, but not satisfied fact? Gentlemen, you know that that with that, he placed upon the export of is the case. I defy anyone to point out German sugar to foreign countries enorto me, in France, in Germany, in the mous bounties. He gave to the refincountry where the promoters of a pro- ties on every ton they exported. Thus tectionist tariff came forward with their | protected with an import duty and an policy and at the same time said to the export bounty the refiners of sugar were people that it was to be a permanent in- able to flood the English market with stitution in the country. On the cor-trary, every statesman who brought for-on the counter of the English trader at ward such a policy always said to his a price actually lower than the cost of people, "This is only to be a temporary production. Now, I admit, that this was a very serious matter for the Engtion upon the people in order to give a lish refiners of sugar. There was Gerstart to our manufactures." This was always the first shape of the introduc- and on account of the taxes imposed on tion of a protective tariff. And what the German people it was sold to Engwas the second shape? The second shape | lishmen actually lower than the cost of turned out to be the same in Canada and Production. England is a free trade everywhere else. I defy any man to country, but human nature is everywhere the same, and so the English re Germany, in the United States, in any inners went to the government. The protectionist country, I defy him to show government at that time was in the hands of Lord Salisbury. It was a not introduced as a temporary protective | Conservative government, but, in Engindustry in the first place, and about land, Conservatives and Liberals are which it was not said that after a while all alike, they are all free traders. No one would dare to

> AVOW HIMSELF A PROTECTION-IST

human nature, but what I do not under- in England. The English refiners put their complaint before Lord Salisbury. tective tariff and who introduce it sim- They represented they could not comply for a time, at last get intoxicated pete with the German sugars which you every day in the Montreal Gazette with the poison of their own doctrine, were actually sold to English mechan- and the Empire, and all the Conservaics at a price below the cost of producmences to drink moderately, and who tion. Well, Lord Salisbury said in efbecomes a slave to the habit, and then fect to this deputation of refiners: "Do would fain impress upon himself and his I understand you, gentlemen? You tell friends that liquor is indispensable to me that in consequence of the export duties paid by the German people to the THOSE PROTECTED MANUFAC- refiners of German sugar that this Ger- peregrinations of the ministers before man sugar is sold to-day to the English people at a price lower than the cost of they were visiting the Maritime Prov-Further, I insist that the policy of the production, I do not think the English inces, Sir Charles Hibbert, among other Conservative party was not intended to people have very much to complain of ers, laid before the people of those prebe permanent, and a man who ought to after all. And if the German taxpayers vinces a most doleful picture as to

Germans. Lord Salisbury dismissed the sugar re-I say to the Conservatives who may be the scene of action. Let us suppose that of horror into the souls of his listeners present here that if they want to come this incident had not taken place in Engback to the policy of their party, they land but in Canada. In the city of will have to adopt that policy which was | Montreal there are some sugar refiners. told to them by one of the greatest of and it is supposed rightly or wrongly, their then leaders. But Sir John Mac- perhaps rightly, that the refiners of sudonald has disappeared. Sir Charles gar in Montreal are pretty deep in the Tupper has disappeared also, and the confidence of the government. Now, if men who are now in power made a lame the city of Montreal had been flooded effort last session to remove to a certain with German sugars which were sold to weighing upon the people. They made real at a price actually lower than the could quote to prove this the words of the effort, I say, but the effort was 100 cost of production, I imagine that the Mr. Foster, the finance minister, which sugar refiners of Montreal would have he gave utterance to not later than last 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 the protective tariff by which you sewas the answer of Lord Salisbury to the | lect a certain list of articles and place 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 deam not much of a manufacturer, I am a putation 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 for you to say so, but what do you know 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 RE-FINERS." Let me ask you, gentlemen, which is icy? Is it the policy of Canada which more revenue than you will have under give us anything free and cheap we will Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper that they materials which are free. Wool is free; take it." I think the policy of Engthank heaven they have not thought of | land is the wiser one. But what took ers got this answer from Lord Salisbury? they converted their machinery so as to make it useful for the manufacture of cheap German sugars to manufacture England as to the effect of protection verted them into jams and jellies and preserves and they sent them back to that question goes we are met between Germany at a great profit to themselves. | two extreme sets of men. 'We are met Men of Montreal, what example will you

party are the great loyal party of Canknow Prince Bismarck, who was in ada as you know. Whenever they are driven to the wall and beaten in argu-NEVER DID THINGS BY HALVES. | ment, they have an argument of their own to use upon their opponents and should they go to Great Britain for their One of their ministers, Sir that England was in a state of decadence, and that England's prestige and gone. He told us that the trade of ed ports of the world, and that she That is not Liberal loyalty, of course. 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, gentle men, 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 de not sleep soundly about it, and they ask tive 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?" That is the question which seems to bother the Conservatives very much, and during the the death of Sir John Thompson, while would have a heavy taxation upon man 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 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 REV-

ENUE." The tariff that we have in Canada tesession of parliament. Mr. Foster them said: "The other and third method is 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 vou 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 sim-Mithradites, I am poison proof, having the wiser of the two opinions, that of ply for revenue, and it is quite clear, Lord Salisbury or that of Mr. Foster? | nay, it is as pliain as can be, that with a Which do you suppose is the better pol- lesser amount of duties, you will have taxes her people to give them a dear article of food, or is it the policy of Engraw materials would be free. Raw ma- land, which says: "We are ready to Maritime provinces, I will be able to tell terials are not free to-day under the pro- profit by the whole world, and if they to the audiences that were addressed by need not fear the taxes of their manland of sound government and sound servants, or their carriages, or their guns or their dogs; though I must say man-servants, and gun and dogs, contribute their due share to the revenue of er and a very serious question. told you that our object is to have a customs tariff based upon the principles fected? As far as the settlement of by those who fear that we will go too

and by those who believe we will be overcautious. Those who DREAD THAT WE WILL MOVE too rapidly would simply have us to go skin deep in reform, to stand perfectly immoveable 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 immoveability on one side, and revolution on the other, there is another sound course and that is the true principle of reform; the principle of Brtish reform which moves gradually step by step, and which never flinches until the end has been achieved. I refer to that 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, lution. The fate has been trembling in and by abolishing protection they will the scale. We do not know exactly what create a panic, a certain disturbance of is to take place; but we know this: That values that will bring on a financial cri- the question debated to-day in Ottawa anything it would simply mean this: That reform would be forever impossible, and that if it be the misfortune of a country | er or not it would be to the advantage of to be saddled with a vicious system-I do not care of what kind, economic, po- lution now or to have the elections later litical or any other-then nobody should process of reform would cause some displacement of interests. But, gentlemen, be at a loss to invent a pretense for discers. there is a way, and a way of reform. solving parliament. In 1891 they ob-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 ations for the renewal of the old recihe 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 Blaine that indeed the statement of the ant matter before dairymen at present interests involved are not so great in Canadian government was not true; that was tuberculosis. He had gone careful Canada to-day as they were in England Mr. Blaine had never given such an in- ly into the subject, read many authorithen, and the step was a much longer one vitation. They obtained the dissolution | ties, yet he felt that he was hardly prethan the step would be here. The step in 1891 on a falsehood, but with that pared to express an opinion on the subin England was all the way from protection to free trade, whereas we propose in Canada to go from protection to I think it is an outrage upon our free tee meeting but did not feel like taking a revenue tariff. Under such circumstances the duty is plain for the Liberal I have exposed here exactly principle there can be no compromise. We stand here against protection and in favor of a customs tariff based upon it comes we shall be ready for the fray. the principles of revenue and nothing 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 mer- Sir John Macdonald used to say, as an til the tuberculosis matter was settled. know exactly where they stand and will But all the signs to-day are that the the business was almost entirely broken be in a better position to do business people of Canada are determined to have up. He could not buy a cow or sell one than they are under the shifting process of a protective tariff. The Conservatives | time comes we shall be ready for the | give a certificate. He seemed to have have always another argument against fray and we will accept the verdict of us, and their last and supreme argument | the people of Canada with the confidence is always the loyalty question. I take which was manifested in the resolution the newspapers of the Conservative per- of which I read an extract a moment suasion, and they are full of insinuations ago. Gentlemen of the city of Montreal, In the last century old Dr. Johnson used to say that patriotism was the last refuge It is as plain as it can be. It is a proof a scoundrel. In this century in Can- gramme for a customs tariff upon a baada I have no hesitation in saving that sis of revenue and nothing else. That loyalty is the last refuge-of a Canadian is the issue upon which we intend to Gentlemen, I resent any such fight, and that is the issue upon which I imputation as that. Let my opponents come on with that accusation, and I will whole city of Montreal and the whole be only too glad to face them, but for people of Canada at large. 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 prize animals. Yet many beasts would which excited in turns the admiration, thrive well on buckwheat straw and the love, the pity and the hatred of Eu- what they can pick up in the barn yard, rope, but never its indifference. At the if given Dick's Blood Purifier, because same time I have stated over and over it gives good health, good appetite, good again that though I am of French origin, and though I am proud of my origin, I

perhaps, in the city of Montreal, I love I LOVE BRITISH INSTITUTIONS. And why? Because under British institutions, under the banner of St. George, my fellow-countrymen and myself of 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;

Awarded

love England and I love British institu-

tions. I have stated that over and over

again, and I must repeat it once more,

Highest Honors-World's Fair.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD

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 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 bat tle 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, tht death will come like a thief in the night, and the government at Ottawa represents death in more senses. 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 a dissolution, but they have not the power to do that from mere caprice. They have that power when they show cause Why, sir, it is not for cause adequate. adequate that the Conservative party of late years have ever asked for a 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 disso-Now, sir, if that reasoning means is not whether there is cause adequate or not, to go to the country, but the only thing to-day debated in Ottawa is wheththe Conservative party to have a dissoon. If the Conservative party see that

Lord Stanley by actual

DECEIT AND FALSEHOOD. Yes, deceit and falsehood. They represented to Lord Stanley, the representative of Her Majesty the Queen, that they had obtained from Mr. Blaine, the secretary of state in Mr. Harrison's cabinet, an invitation to reopen negotiprocity treaty of 1854. It was a falsehood, for which they had afterwards to eat humble pie at Washington. Sir Charles Tupper went to Washington a few months later he had to meet Mr. Blaine and he had to admit to Mr. falsehood they snatched a verdict from ject. Mr. McRae and the speaker were the people of Canada. I say this because parliamentary institutions that the peothey are as to whether there is to be a anew. what we want. Upon the question of dissolution of parliament or not. Let 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 boastchants and the shippers of produce will election, a horse race and a cock fight. against the loyalty of the Liberal party. I have now exposed to you what is the

> invite the cordial co-operation of the Buckwheat Straw for Fodder. Not many of our feeders have confidence in buckwheat straw as a food for

> digestion. Try a box on your horse which is not thriving. Brief Locals. -The Salvation Army food depot was

a number of men being cared for. -The revision of the Esquimalt voters' list, known as No. 11, took place on ing barrister, was also present. Several mistakes were found and alterations were made.

number of men playing "Black Jack." plying drinks to the players. The police too early. 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 son 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 South American Kidney Oure." 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 this is your remedy. Sold by Geo. Morrison, druggist.

THE CONVENTIONS ARE OVER

upon that platform-between friend and 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 number of matters of great importance was at all times very interesting. The farmers of British Columbia are an intelligent lot of men, but handicapped by ed to pay the indemnity. He regretted disadvantages of transportation and other difficulties they have a rather uphill fight before them. They are, however, energetic way, and it will not be long before British Columbia consumers will buy the bulk of their flour, butter, cheese, fruit, berries and 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 ten yesterday morning at the board of trade rooms. There was a very good attendance, particularly of local dairydare to touch that system, because the it is for their advantage to go to the men. J. R. Anderson was called to the country immediately, then they will not chair in the absence of any of the offi-

The chair called attention to the fact tained a dissolution from His Excellency 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 assented 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. Hutcherson said that they had beter appoint another committee.

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

Mr. Cunningham said the most importthe only ones who attended the committhe responsibility of reporting. He be ple to-day should be left in the dark as lieved the committee should be formed

A number of letters on the matter of it be known or not whether there is to be a dissolution I care not. Whenever Columbia were read. The department promised to send one this summer and Prof. Robertson promised to come in the

ing. There is nothing so uncertain, as want a travelling dairy brought here un-It would do no good to bring it here as a change at Ottawa. Whenever the even if the government inspector did not been 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 tuberculin as

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 apparent-

ly 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 com pensated for any cattle destroyed. He opened yesterday morning, the wants of closed by urging that a committee be

named. Mr. McRae did not think much of de legations to the local government. He Monday at the office of E. Baynes Reed, | did not care particularly about compen-J. P., at Esquimalt. Archer Martin re- | sation but he did want all farmers treatpresented the Liberals, H. F. Drake the ed alike. Let the Island be quarantin Conservatives and Mr. Wootton, revising barrister, was also present. Several Then they could get a chance to recover. Mr. Booth, M. P. P., said that there

was no exact knowledge on the subject -In the city police court yesterday af- | and advised that they move slowly. ternoon William Jackson of the Del- There was no danger from beef so afmonico, and John Cook of the Bee Hive, feeted when it was cooked. He believwere charged with conducting gambling | ed that requiring bills of health for dairylouses. Jackson's case was proceeded ing cows and animals for breeding with yesterday, Constable Perdue testi- should be required. He did not believe fying that on several occasions when Le | the provincial government could undervisited the Delmonico saloon he saw a take to compensate everybody who lost cattle. He believed there had always There was no "kitty," but the proprie- | been tuberculosis as there had always ters, one of whom he understood to be been diseased pork. Harm had already Jackson, made an indirect profit by sup- been done by going to the government

give judgment in a week in the Jack- same time and the latter had been

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY AND SHOULD SHOULD BE ASSESSED.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U

ABSOLUTELY PURE

the act in practice. There had been a were very successful, and while the at- long delay and it had been agreed that Dairying," and E. A. Wells read a paper tendance was not as large as hoped for, Mr. McRae should be paid for any catit was still very good. There were a tle found healthy after they were destroyed. He felt that it was for the before the two bodies, and the discussion cairymen themselves to say whether the at some place to be designated by the disease should be wiped out. He thought the Dominion government should be ask the case of Mr. McRae very much but some of the cattle were badly diseased. The people could not be blamed for their going about the work in an intelligent, 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 wnet 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 them 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 favoritsm. The inspector also inspected swine.

Dr. Crompton said he was directed by the medical society to look into the subject and examine 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. Sebin said that he had seem 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 gov

ernment 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 rake Major Mutter's advice and make the proper representations. Col. Prior said he did not know whether Mr. Roper was ompetent or not.

Mr. Evans said he did not think much of a man who had to kill a cow to tell what was wrong with her. His criticism of Mr. Roper was stopped by the chair-

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 gramme is worthy of reproduction: Lanwas a great deal in the idea that highfeeding produced the disease.

Mr. Cunningham believed the Dominon government assumed the responsibility when it stopped imported cattle at the boundary line and quarantined them for three 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 overfeeding 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. Sebin 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 carying 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 follow 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 liscussed 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 were arguments that the government exthat 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 commit-

per on "The Advantages of Co-operative on "Dairving." At 5 o'clock the convention adjourned,

to meet on the first Tuesday in August

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 "cosy 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 un 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 arrranged 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 minstre lancers was also good. The entire pro The minstrel cers-Alamo; waltz-Ermine; schottische -The Skirt Dancers; waltz-Santiago; polka-Hornpipe; waltz-The Bowery; schottische-Curly Headed Coons; waltz -Chestnuts: lancers-Loomis College: waltz-Pillingski; schottische-Ward-Temps-Washington Deux leigh; Post; waltz-Molly, I and the Baby; lancers-Echoes of the Minstrels; schottische-Mamie; waltz-Symposia; 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 claret-cup, lemonade, cake and ice cream were served throughout the evening in

a separate apartment. 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. Raymur, Mrs. Bryden, Mrs. Harry Yates. and Mrs. Lowen. From 12 to 2 o'clock to-day lunch was served at the hall.

West Algoma Election. Port Arthur, Jan. 29.-In the West Algoma election for the Ontario legisquarantine should be enforced, and there lature to-day the majority so far for Conmee, Liberal, is 25. The indications clusively should handle tuberculin, and are that Conmee is elected by 75 majority.

RAT PIT AT THE SHOW.

Ratting Exhibition Will Close the Dog Show To-Night .- Performing Dogs.

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 near 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. Davie had also taken it up at Ottawa but the government there finding the disease rather formidable had deferred putting

VOL. 11-NO. 6. WHOLE NUMBER 512.

OF THE ARMENIAN

A Newspaper Correspondent tigates - Reports C to Its Charac

Conspiracies at Root State of Morals A Kurdish From

London, Feb. 3.-A lett ceived here from the spe ent of the Associated sent to Armenia to inve ported Armenian atrocit still in Armenia. For re be readily understood, th correspondent is withhel newspaper man well kno and he was instructed t partial investigation of of Turkish cruelties.

The correspondent spe more in Constantinople for Armenia, during whi vestigated the reports cur then continued his journ letter has just reached l ing been posted by a tru at Tiflis, Russia. It co authentic news from A and says:

"Whatever secrets may snow of the Armenian seems beyond dispute, fro heard from many lips, th ed stories of ferocious bu horror in the Sassoun vi least a reasonable found and that any change auth ther investigation will de numbers than with the

But from what the corre in the latter part of hi are two sides to the A "But no matter what li upon the spasmodic wick Turk, or upon the ingeni the revolutionary conspir that it is still the innoc most. The Turks declar menians have inflicted sl es upon Turkish men what is already known methods, it is quite like sertion is true. For ins ported that as a means Turks to commit outrages down upon them the wra lized world, Armenians them, and that in the ca

known at the embassies ople, and probably they h mitted in reports to the ments." The correspondent also impartial truth of the Sa will probably never be dead tell no tales. A ca all the facts obtainable fr sources in Constantinople

asund, Trebizonde and

that this is what happen

a hole was made just b

of the chest from the inse

ed as a sort of a bomb.

tity of gunpowder, which

"Certain Armenian pe number of several thouse ing their herds and flock mer pastures in the Sas along the borders of Ku were living in mere tem which they inhabited or summer pasture season, homes being far down the were under contract to against the raids of catt Kurdish bandits. A sh the villagers were read their homes with their a band of Kurdish band ly searching for a winter' visions, raided, their stoo gers and their Kurdish I a vigorous defence. er.ded it, but before th over the Turkish government the affair, and then the gan. Some of them tele conspiracy was in progr Armenians in the mounts the order came straight f Tunish the villagers to tremity.'

The palace had not pa into the truth of the run ficers intrusted with the order did not investigate the troops arrived on the Kurdish bandits joined Turkish regulars, and e who had been defending turned traitors and swelle of the government troop Armenian peasants wer the mercy of a force of and two bands of Kurds. began. For Armenians, without hope, but still only men can to defend children from outrage and took refuge in their house ed themselves in, but the mon made short work of t the men in terror ran fro places they were slain man, woman and child. Armenian women and Turks in that part of th coremon a thing, even at lute quiet, that there ca that this massacre was ontrage and atrocity too think of. The Armenia and Constantinople asse lages were destroyed and persons massacred, but and equally informed p number at 25 villages an