

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1893.

VOLUME XX. NO 11

HOME RULE.

Discussion of Gladstone's Bill Continued in the House of Commons—Animated Debate.

The Editor of the London Times Denounced by the Irish Party.

For Publishing and Commenting on a Remark Made by Viscount Wolmer.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Thomas Edmond called attention to a speech made by Viscount Wolmer, in which he declared that the Irish members of Parliament abstained on constitutional grounds from supporting the Gladstone bill. Sir Thomas objected to such a statement being made.

Viscount Wolmer admitted he had gone too far in his speech, but believed he was justified in saying that such an association furthering Irish Home Rule supported the needy Irish members of the House.

Mr. Thomas Sexton (anti-Parnellite) member for North Kerry, characterized Viscount Wolmer's statement as made in his speech as an invention, and demanded that the Viscount offer an apology.

The Speaker (Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel) said that he was unable to interfere in the matter as the statement which Viscount Wolmer had made had been made outside of the House.

Mr. Sexton then stated that the Times had used the assertions of Viscount Wolmer as facts and had printed them in the leading columns of the Irish members. The Speaker suggested to Viscount Wolmer that, unless he was prepared with the proof of his statement, he should apologize.

Viscount Wolmer acted on the suggestion and curtly expressed regret for making the statement and tendered his apology therefor.

Mr. Sexton declared that the editor of the Times should be compelled to apologize at the bar of the House. At this point Sir Hon. Mr. Gladstone rose and said he sympathized with the feelings of the Irish members. The publication of the article in question by the Times, in which Viscount Wolmer's statement was published, constituted a breach of privilege.

Mr. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Opposition leader in the House, also took part in the discussion of the article in question by the Times, in which Viscount Wolmer's statement was published. He advised the House to avoid a conflict with the Press. The article in question, which was published in the Times, was a full and complete statement of the facts, and the result of the Irish members being a party might lead to introduce further corruption.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

The Cape Breton Coal Field Strongly Opposed to by an Influential Delegation.

A Protest Will Probably Be Sent to the Government of Nova Scotia.

Dominion Artillery Association Annual Meeting—Gen. Herbert Recommends Stronger Batteries.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—Mr. Mars will ask for the appointment of a committee between the Federal and British Columbia Governments relative to the boundaries of the railway belt.

The bill reserved by Governor Carvell last year, abolishing the Prince Edward Island Legislative Council, was returned by the Governor-General unapproved, and consequently the measure becomes defunct.

A deputation of sixty Conservative members waited upon the Government this morning with reference to the recent Nova Scotia legislation by which the control of the Cape Breton coal mines is given to the Whitney syndicate. The deputation based its objection to the legislation chiefly on the ground that there was no provision against this new company increasing the price of coal unduly, thus playing into the hands of American capitalists.

It urged that the Government either to amend the bill or to withdraw it. The Government refused to do either, and the deputation will probably be asked to sign a protest against the bill.

Mr. John Thompson, Minister of the Interior, is expected to visit the Cape Breton coal mines, and will probably be asked to sign a protest against the bill.

The Dominion Artillery Association held their annual meeting to-day. Lord Stanley was present and presided. General Herbert, who was elected vice-president, recommended that the artillery be placed on a footing of parity with the infantry.

Public opinion will not be paid a paper allowance when travelling on Government business, but their actual travelling and living expenses only.

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SPECIAL ASSIZES.

True Bills Found Against the Bawdy House Raiders Arraigned Before Judge Cress.

They All Plead "Not Guilty"—Trial To-day—Other Cases Taken Up.

(Special to the Colonist.) NANTUO, Feb. 16.—The special Assize court opened this afternoon, Justice Cress and Judge Harrison presiding. The court house was crowded, the kidnaping case creating great interest. A crowd of Indians were also present to listen to the trial of Louis Underwood. The Attorney-General and his deputy were present to conduct the prosecution.

His Lordship's (Mr. Justice Cress) address to the Grand Jury was comparatively brief, and dwelt on the kidnaping case with great severity, pointing out that it was the first case of the kind to be tried since the court of Criminal Jurisdiction had been held in the Province. It was a most outrageous proceeding. He instructed the grand jury to discard all considerations of rank or position and deal with the matter as a breach of the plain law of Canada. He briefly referred to the two other cases, one of unnatural conduct against Ah Gang a Chinaman, the other of murder against Louis Underwood. The grand jury brought in a true bill against all the prisoners in the Bawdy house case.

The Attorney-General asked that the prisoners be arraigned and that the case be adjourned until to-morrow. Before the indictments were read, the Attorney-General asked the grand jury to add the names of Joransen and Holt to the second count.

On Wilson, counsel for the defence, objected, and to obviate objections the Attorney-General asked that the names of Joransen and Holt be added to the second count. The grand jury later in the afternoon returned a true bill against Ah Gang. His offence was committed at Shawnigan Lake. The Deputy Attorney-General presided. The jury, after hearing the evidence, retired at 6 p.m. to consider the verdict, and subsequently returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence was reserved till the close of the assizes.

The Grand Jury is out considering the evidence in the case of Louis Underwood, charged with murder.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.) TORONTO, Feb. 16.—Daniel W. Kleasner, shoemaker, attempted to board a Yonge street trolley electric car this morning, but missed his footing and fell. Another trolley which was following struck him a terrible blow on the head, which fractured his skull, causing death a few hours later.

QUEBEC, Feb. 16.—Tart's election in L'Islet is to be contested on the ground of illegal corruption. Eugene Pelletier, of St. Roch-de-Abitibi, will be the petitioner.

TORONTO, Feb. 6.—The liabilities of Nathaniel Davis, dry goods dealer, who assigned recently, are \$30,000, with assets about equal.

HALIFAX, Feb. 16.—The schooner Unsettled, Brinkman, master, which left here on January 10, bound for Jamaica with a cargo of dry and pickled fish, has been lost at sea, and a cable received here to-day states that part of the crew, including the captain, were saved and landed at Bremerhaven. The vessel was of 117 tons, and was owned by her commander. She was insured in the Boston Marine for \$3,500, and her cargo for \$6,000 in the Nova Scotia Marine and assigned in this city. The oil tank steamer Chester, twenty days from Rotterdam for New York, put in to-day with her propeller broken.

THE SHINGLE COMBINE. SEATTLE, Feb. 15.—The Shingle Manufacturers and Dealers' Association, at their monthly meeting, adopted a new price list, but abandoned it in panic after a hot debate. Prices remain unchanged. The combine's most important sign is the shingle. The principal question agitating the association is the discontent of Eastern wholesalers dealers because the trade discount on large orders was abolished.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Frank Childs, the Los Angeles coldest heavy-weight, defeated Billy Smith, of Australia, at the California athletic clubrooms last night for a purse of \$1,250. The fighting was very even up to the sixth round. Childs scoring the first knockdown in the second and first blood in the fifth, being knocked down himself in

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1893.

MR. BEAVER'S BY-LAW.

The by-law introduced by Mayor Beaver to limit the number of liquor licenses is not a law to lessen either the sale or the consumption of intoxicating drinks. It is not in the direction of prohibition, neither is it really in the direction of restriction. Under it every man in the city who uses alcoholic liquors will get all he wants without the least inconvenience. The saloons, hotels and restaurants of all classes in which liquor is now sold will be still open. The by-law places no restrictions on them. It is, in fact, by preventing the License Commissioners giving licenses to better houses and by limiting the number of licenses to twenty-five in the one thousand voters; makes of the existing saloon, restaurant and hotel keepers a kind of close corporation. It may, indeed, be not by any means inappropriately entitled a law for the establishment of a saloon keepers combine, and also a law for making of the License Commissioners nonentities.

The by-law assumes that the city must have places in which liquor is sold, and it claims to be the present places are as good in every respect as are needed. It will act as a discouragement to the establishment of a good class of hotels and restaurants in place of many of the inferior ones that are now in operation. We have just heard of a gentleman who proposes to invest in a building, part of which he intended to use as a hotel, while the other part was drawn, has given up the undertaking on account of the uncertainty of getting a license for the establishment after the building is erected. It is well known that in this country neither a restaurant nor a hotel can expect to succeed unless its proprietor is licensed to sell liquor. It is showing itself again in Hamburg. It is said that the Government in Germany has not allowed the truth with regard to the disease to be made public, and that matters are much more serious in that city than they have been generally believed to be. This is not improbable. The authorities may have considered it best not to create alarm. But the truth cannot be long concealed. When the weather gets warmer the disease wherever it has lingered will be sure to show itself in a way that will make all attempts to hide its ravages futile. It is already breaking out simultaneously in parts of Europe so distant from each other that it leads to the conclusion that when the conditions are more favorable to its spread than they are now it will make its appearance over a very wide area. There are persons whose opinion is worthy of respect, who believe that the ravages of the cholera will in a few months be much greater than they were last summer. They therefore warn the people, both of Europe and America, to be on their guard.

The cholera does not seem to have reappeared on this side of the Atlantic. New York, as far as is known, is altogether free from it, and we have not heard that there have been cases anywhere else on this continent. It is devoutly to be hoped that it will keep away. Every precaution will be used by the United States Government to prevent its introduction, and we trust that the Canadian authorities will be on the watch, and that they will, on the opening of the navigation, have the quarantine arrangements of the Dominion in an effective condition.

The business of annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States has made rapid progress. The President has recommended it to Congress, and the treaty which has been already drawn up will no doubt receive the sanction of the Senate. It is amusing to see how readily the Great Republic absorbs those islands without paying any attention to the wishes of their inhabitants. The Emperor of Germany or the Czar of Russia could not have treated the poor Kanakas in a more lordly fashion than has the President of the United States. The people of the islands have been treated by him as if they were so many sheep who had neither wills to be consulted nor feelings to be considered. He has assumed that the commissioners sent by the Provisional Government represent the wishes of the people of the Hawaiian Islands. Never was there a more violent assumption. It is well known that the people were not allowed a voice in the deposition of the Queen or in the choice of the Provisional Government, which takes upon itself to hand them over to the United States. For all that President Harrison knows to the contrary the Hawaiian self-constituted Government and its Commissioners may be the most unscrupulous political adventurers that ever gained a temporary advantage over a weak Government. But it is evident that he and his Cabinet were not disposed to inquire closely into the matter that were used to dethrone the Queen of Hawaii. The Provisional Government was in possession, and they acted on the principle that possession is nine points of the law. It may be said that both the United States Government and the Commissioners are doing what is best for the inhabitants of the Islands. That may be. But as rule men who are free believe they have a right to have a hand in shaping their own political destiny. If the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands were Americans they would, few as they might be in numbers, bitterly resent being handed over to a foreign power without their being consulted in the matter.

Reduced to a science. The treatment of disease is now almost reduced to a science. A scientific product of medical skill for the cure of all blood diseases from a common cause, the most serious form of which has had popular notoriety for years, is furnished in a pleasant form, Blood Purifier. Its cures prove its worth.

NOT FORGOTTEN.

British Columbia was, we see, not forgotten when the Supplementary Estimates were drawn up. Appropriations for the amount of \$82,700 were set down for this Province. Provision was made for the building of the William Head Quarantine Station and for the construction of a wharf there to deep water. It is to be hoped that the work will be commenced on them with as little delay as possible. A great deal of time has been lost already, and it is by no means unlikely that the buildings and wharf will be wanted before they are ready. We are glad to notice, too, that the Government has been brought to see that it owes this Province something on account of the expense to which it was put last summer on account of defective quarantine arrangements. Three thousand dollars is not a great deal, but it is better than nothing.

The Times tries to make it appear that Col. Prior thinks that the Colonist has been giving too much credit to the Provincial Premier for what has been done with respect to the quarantine station. It is more than likely that Col. Prior has been misapprehended or misunderstood by our contemporary's correspondent. He certainly had no reason to complain that Mr. Davie or anyone else was "boomed" in the Colonist at his expense, and we are very sure that even if such were the case he has more sense and more self-respect than to complain of it in an Opposition newspaper man.

THE CHOLERA.

It is very evident that the cholera is still alive in Europe. There have been several cases in St. Petersburg. The disease has also made its appearance in Marseilles. It is showing itself again in Hamburg. It is said that the Government in Germany has not allowed the truth with regard to the disease to be made public, and that matters are much more serious in that city than they have been generally believed to be. This is not improbable. The authorities may have considered it best not to create alarm. But the truth cannot be long concealed. When the weather gets warmer the disease wherever it has lingered will be sure to show itself in a way that will make all attempts to hide its ravages futile. It is already breaking out simultaneously in parts of Europe so distant from each other that it leads to the conclusion that when the conditions are more favorable to its spread than they are now it will make its appearance over a very wide area. There are persons whose opinion is worthy of respect, who believe that the ravages of the cholera will in a few months be much greater than they were last summer. They therefore warn the people, both of Europe and America, to be on their guard.

SOME COMPARISONS.

It is quite common for the advocates of annexation, avowed and unavowed, when speaking of any Canadian drawback or inconvenience to say: "If we were joined to the United States we would not have that to complain of." Most of these people very likely believe what they say, but in nearly every case a little inquiry would show that they were entirely mistaken.

We hear loud and repeated lamentations about the exodus. It is said that the young people are leaving Canada, and that in some parts of its population is nearly at a standstill. Well, in many parts of the United States the very same complaint is made. There are whole counties in New England and other Eastern States that are almost depopulated. There are towns in Rhode Island that have actually decreased in population of late years. One, West Greenwich, has not one-half the inhabitants it had one hundred years ago. There are abandoned farms in all parts of the State. The people who leave the farms do not go to a foreign country, but the migration has precisely the same effect where it takes place as the exodus has in Canada. The stream of migration from the Eastern States to the West and from the rural districts to the cities, is from all accounts much greater than the exodus in the Dominion, and is almost as bitterly deplored.

Then we hear a good deal in Canada about the depreciation that has taken place in the price of farm lands. The very same complaint, and with greater reason, is heard in many states of the Union. In some states farms even with buildings on them cannot be sold at any price. The depreciation is not in the East alone, where so many farms are abandoned by their owners; it is complained of in the Western prairie states, the fertility of whose soil was supposed a few years ago to be literally inexhaustible.

Discontented Canadians speak in doleful terms of the extent to which farms are mortgaged. But this is one of the standing grievances of the United States farmers North, South, East and West. Indeed, so heavy the burden of mortgage indebtedness felt in some of what were not very long ago considered the best and most fertile states of the Union, that the farmers have entered into a combination to find some way of getting rid of it or of making it easier to bear. The evils that mortgaging farms and chattels have brought on the farming community form the burden of the lamentation of the Jeremiah of the Farmers' Alliance and the Populist agitators. All sorts of schemes have been devised to assist the farmers in bearing their load of debt and to enable them to get rid of it altogether. These complaints and the recent widespread agitation are not without an adequate cause. The farmers of the West and South-West are not the kind of men who cry out before they are hurt. The pain must be excessive, indeed, and well nigh intolerable, to excite such groans from them as have been heard all over the world. Nothing like there has been in this Dominion a movement at all corresponding to that started and kept up by the Farmers' Alliance.

The Canadian annexationist inveighs loudly against the National Policy, and he declares that the only way to get rid of it is to join the United States. In taking this ground he is either very foolish and ignorant or exceedingly cunning and dishonest. He knows, or ought to know, that the Americans have a National Policy much more burdensome than that of the Dominion of Canada. So heavy are the protectionist taxes of the United States that a majority of the people have determined to pay them no longer. It was to put down and to keep down the high and wholly unnecessary protectionist taxes that the people of the United States placed Mr. Cleveland in the President's chair. There has been no revolt against the National Policy in Canada. On the contrary, as often as it has been made an issue at the polls the people have expressed themselves satisfied with it, and have decided that it should be continued.

CO-OPERATION.

There are people who believe that the solution of the great labor difficulty will be found in co-operation—not in the co-operation of Capital and Labor, but in the co-operation of the workmen themselves with, of course, some assistance from capitalists. Co-operation has been successful in the work of distribution. There are great co-operative concerns in England, France, Germany, the United States and other countries, which have been found to be very useful but they have been chiefly in buying and selling, rather than in producing. The co-operative associations sometimes manufacture for themselves, but purely productive co-operative establishments have only in a few instances been successful. Yet success is by no means impossible. On the eastern side of this continent there has been a primitive kind of co-operation which has lived long and has done much good. The fishing industry of the Eastern States has been almost wholly co-operative. The fishermen worked on the shores. The boat or vessel got its share, the captain his share and the hands their share. If the voyage was successful they all did well, and if the luck was bad they all felt its effects. The crews of the whaling ships worked on the same "lay." The better the vessel did the more fortunate was every hand in her work and she has continued to this day. In the division of the catch, the captain, who was required to have special qualifications and who had sole command, received more than a common fisherman.

M. E. E. Hale, writing about co-operation in the Cosmopolitan, attributes the success of the co-operative fishing associations to the fact that each of them was under the direction of one man who understood the business and whose commands were obeyed. The reason why other co-operative associations have not succeeded is, he believes, because they were managed by a "caucus." There was no directing mind, no single central authority. Those who form the caucus "do not," the author says, "know how to adjust themselves to the conditions of the market. They do not know how to borrow money or how to spend it; they do not know how to place their goods on the market." The captain of the association, if he were the right kind of man and fit for his place, would be in a very different position. In the words of Mr. Hale, "He is able to persuade the capitalist that he can use his money to advantage. He is able to take in hand the product of labor and place it where the margin of profit will be largest. So far from pushing this man out of sight, we should realize that he is the most important factor in the enterprise."

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LETTER FROM TORONTO.

Interesting Gossip From Ontario's Capital About the Doings of Society.

The Annual Legal Society's Ball a More Prominent Success Than Ever.

(Special Correspondence of the Colonist.)

Toronto, Feb. 9.—This has been a bitterly cold winter, but notwithstanding that, Toronto has been gay, oh, so gay. Perhaps the severe weather has had something to do with making the inside pleasures more attractive, but it cannot have had all to do with it, for skating and snowshoeing and sleighing parties have been very numerous. Not only have the rinks been patronized as never before, but there has been such a rendezvous on Toronto Bay as even the oldest inhabitant says surpasses all his knowledge and understanding. There has been plenty of snow but it has not interfered with the sports, and fortunately there have been few accidents, in fact none very serious.

"Better late than never" is an old saw, and pleading as an excuse, I am going to tell you briefly about two of the most brilliant entertainments Toronto has had for a long time. The first one was in January last, and the second one was at St. George's hall, and the colors, "pink and white," suggested a novelty. In compliance with the invitations, all the ladies except one wore pink and white, or dainty white with only touches of pink, and some of the gentlemen went so far as to add a suspicion of color to the regulation blacking" costume. Without suggesting what the result was, there was one dandy with an ocean of pink and white, another with large bows of pink ribbon on his shoes, and a third with facings of delicate pink on his coat. But the main portion of the guests eschewed all of these, and who can wonder? It takes ever more to make these society butterflies have, to make an innovation. The decorations were charming. All lights were shaded and softened by mellow pink, and roses and softness were there in profusion. Those who came with their friends in a party of four or five remained to the end and then they lined for a last look, for they were loath to leave the fairy bowers. The pretty hostess added one more to her list of social successes. She is one of the most popular entertainers we have.

Event No. 2—so far as this letter goes—was one which the night avian who wrote weeks preceding Lent almost too much enjoyment. But it was an "annual" and had to take its place even if it did swell the list of parties which should crowd months and months of the year. The rules of the game and State had to be crowded into a few weeks. It was the Osprey Hall "At Home," given by the members of the legal society. For the most part the room of Justice, that stately young woman whose eternal duty is to deal out justice in the halls, laid aside her balanced scales and removing the blindfold from her eyes, joined in the happy throng. There was a lady with her less sedate sisters. Grave benches, wise judges and dignified members of the bar were in the long procession which swept across the hall. The guests included the leaders of social life not only of Toronto but also of the Province. The invitation cards were quaint and unique. They bore the following quotation from Milton's "Allergo":

"Haste thee, dear, and bring with thee
Mirth and youthful jollity,
Wine and merriment, and soft music,
Nods and bows, and wreathed smiles."

There were over 1,000 guests, but in the hall which was so skillfully handled that there was no confusion. Printed cards, with directions for the guidance of all were to be seen everywhere. At convenient points in the building there were numbers indicating where the ladies would be required. For instance, 1 and 2 were in the rotunda, 5 in the lobby, 15-16 in the Bechers' room, and so on, so that no one lost a party. The storm continued for three days at the end of which time they all wished themselves at home, especially the dog. The military author proved a failure as a "shot" and his comrades wondered if his experience as a purchasing agent was acquired during his military career. He endeavored to make bannocks, but he never seen any but had read about them in the history of the Northwest rebellion, and in appearance they turned out a success, but not having a sharp axe among their outfit they were unable to cut them into sufficient small pieces for use. Their diet therefore consisted of hot water and sugar, with the square bottle accompaniment, until the fourth day when their supplies were exhausted and starvation stared them in the face.

SALMON COMBINE.

ASTORIA, Feb. 18.—The Columbia river salmon cannerymen, who have been in session for the last two days, have come to the conclusion and arranged a combination satisfactory to all parties. The following packing companies have joined the combine: Eureka Packing Company, A. P. Good & Co., F. M. Warren, D. Morgan, M. G. Maple & Co., Pillar Rock Packing Company, F. J. McGowan & Sons, Aberdeen Packing Company, Columbia River Packing Company, Samuel Elmore, Astoria Packing Company, Al. Booth Packing Company, George & Barker, J. O. Hawthorn & Co., Fishermen's Packing Company and J. W. & V. Cook. The North Shore Packing Company is the only one of importance not in the combination. Several of the stockholders reside in the East and will have to be communicated with. The only cannery on the lower river represented is that of William Hume, near Eagle Cliff, a packing house for private buyers.

The main objects of the combination are to govern the selling price of fish and to prevent the Indian sale of fish under contract to outside canneries and buyers. Heretofore the canneries have been in the habit of advancing to fishermen during the winter months a satisfactory price for the fish caught, whether large or small, to the canneries at a fixed price, but agents for Port-

HARRISON'S ULTIMATUM.

The Hawaiian Islands Must Make An Unconditional Surrender to the U. S.

"None of the Other Great Powers" Will Be Allowed to Secure Them.

(Special Correspondence of the Colonist.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Hawaiian treaty, the correspondence and the message of President Harrison, transmitting to the Senate the treaty of annexation with Hawaii, the letter of Secretary of State Foster to the President, and the treaty itself are published. The message of the President to the Senate is as follows:

"I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratification, a treaty of annexation concluded on the 14th of February, 1893, by John W. Foster, secretary of State, who was duly empowered to act in that behalf on the part of the United States. The commissioners representing the Hawaiian Government have consented to leave to the future, and to the just and benevolent purpose of the United States, the settlement of such questions as I do not deem it necessary to discuss at any length the conditions which have resulted in this decisive action. It has been the policy of the administration to not only respect but to encourage the continuance of an independent government in the Hawaiian Islands, so long as it afforded suitable guarantees for the protection of life and property and maintained the stability and strength of the Hawaiian Islands. The overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way prompted by this Government, but had its origin in what seems to me to be a reactionary and revolutionary policy on the part of Queen Liliuokalani, which put in serious peril not only the large preponderating interests of the United States in the Islands, but all foreign affairs, and indeed the decent administration of civil affairs, and the peace of the islands.

THREE ARDENT SPORTS.

An Epigrammatic Story of the Adventures, Hardships, Woes and Escapes of a Hunting Party.

How They Were Forsaken by a Dog and Ran Short of Supplies, Both Food and Drink.

(Special Correspondence of the Colonist.)

About the middle of January a party composed of a Victorian of military and literary experience a general rancher, and an English gentleman of leisure, left the comfort of their respective homes and, in company with two canines, started on a hunting expedition to the uninhabited portion of the Island north of Comox. The military author, who had charge of the commissariat, had laid in a supply of flour, sugar, matches, and something in three square black bottles put down upon the list as "coal oil." They left Victoria by the R. & N. railway, and after a short voyage of a few days they were at Nanaimo, from which they set sail in the comfortable steamer Joan. At this stage of the journey their first trouble occurred, one of the dogs being killed by the military author from a friend evidently preferring to choose his company, and possibly scenting danger ahead, parted his cable during the night, when the military author made ready to return to the party arrived just at the seat of war, Departure Bay, where they had been informed they would find a fairly comfortable and hospitable reception. Their feelings were better imagined than described when they found that the only accommodation consisted of a log hut with no window and with only a partition of the room containing and not a living soul but themselves for many miles. Being "sportsmen" they made the best of a bad bargain and prepared to spend the night in the log hut, and by night were fairly comfortable. Their supper on the first day was "light," but the military author having assured the party that the log hut was a regular hotel, they looked forward to more sumptuous board on the morrow, and with their boots for pillows passed the first night dreaming of the onslaught which was to commence next day. During the night snow fell heavily and the weather becoming intensely cold, and having no dry wood, they were compelled to slip shivers off the walls of their house to keep themselves warm. The storm continued for three days at the end of which time they all wished themselves at home, especially the dog. The military author proved a failure as a "shot" and his comrades wondered if his experience as a purchasing agent was acquired during his military career. He endeavored to make bannocks, but he never seen any but had read about them in the history of the Northwest rebellion, and in appearance they turned out a success, but not having a sharp axe among their outfit they were unable to cut them into sufficient small pieces for use. Their diet therefore consisted of hot water and sugar, with the square bottle accompaniment, until the fourth day when their supplies were exhausted and starvation stared them in the face.

HEADACHE.

Usually results from a deranged stomach or a sluggish

ULTIMATUM.

Must Make An Surrender to U. S.

Great Powers" ver to Secure em.

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HOME RULE.

Mr. Gladstone's Bill Read a First Time

After Some Vigorous Debating.

The Second Reading Fixed for the Nineteenth of March.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the debate on the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons

to-day, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain de-

clared that the bill would be the seeds of

future discontent and paved the way to de-

mands that would be certain to be urged

when England's emergency became Ir-

land's opportunity. It was recommended

as a final settlement, yet it deprived the

Irish Parliament of all control of trade and

commerce. The speaker reminded the

House that Mr. Parnell insisted that no

finality was possible until Ireland had

the power to impose retaliatory duties.

Instead of guaranteeing Imperial unity

seared to go in search of reinforcements.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—John McCulloch,

of the Winnipeg Hockey team, met Morden,

the amateur skating champion, in the

Crestal rink in a three-mile race. The

rink was ten laps a mile. The race was

started from the start. The race was

seventh lap, when he spurred. In the

last three laps McCulloch spurred, drawing

away from his opponent a full half lap

and winning the race easily. As a result of

his victory, he has entered for the chief

championship skating races here on Satur-

day.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—D. White, who

CAPITAL NOTES.

Lively Debate on a High Constitutional

Question—His Excellency and His Advisers.

The Budget Debate—B. C. Supplement-

ary Estimates—Customs Out-

ports in the Province.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—A lively debate in the

House of Commons was initiated by Hon.

David Mills respecting the right of Con-

servative members to communicate infor-

mation to the Governor-General on the

subject of the Nova Scotia coal combine.

Mr. Mills claimed the constitution had been

violated, the Government alone possessing

the right to tender advice to His Excel-

lency.

Mr. Weldon, who headed the deputa-

tion, said that no advice had been tendered.

HAWAIIAN CRISIS.

The American Government Censures

Minister Stevens and Repudi-

ates His Protectorate.

LILUOKALANI'S DISPATCH TO THE PRES-

IDENT SETTING FORTH HER SIDE OF THE CONTROVERSY.

(WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 17.—The cor-

respondence sent into the Senate by the

President to accompany the Hawaiian

treaty contains the text of Secretary

Foster's dispatch of February 11, an abstract

of which went out by the last mail to

Honolulu, disavowing Mr. Stevens' pro-

tection. This important dispatch recites

that dispatches were received from Min-

ister Stevens, and says:

"The phraseology of your proclamation

in announcing your action in the assump-

AMERICAN NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The steamer

Belgic arrived from Hong Kong and Yok-

ohama, Feb. 17.—In the House, on

motion of Mr. Blount, the Senate bill

was passed, extending to the North Pacific

ocean the provisions of the statutes for the

protection of the fur seal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Advices from

Samoa by the Monoval state that there was

considerable excitement recently in Apia,

specially at Mullulu. For two or three

days there had been rumors circulated

that the Mall malcontents contemplated a de-

sertion on Mullulu. It was stated that

a large party of Mataafa's followers were

preparing to invade the long island

GERMAN EVENTS.

Count Caprivi on the Situation—The

Army Bill—Loyalty of the

Farmers.

Relative Strength of Chancellor Von

Caprivi and the Agrar-

ians.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The action of the

Army Bill committee on Thursday in re-

jecting the two year service clause has by

no means finally settled the question at

issue. The committee had on successive

days rejected Von Benningsen's compro-

mise proposals, the motions of Herren Rich-

ard and Bebel and a new clause list of the

bill, yet Chancellor Von Caprivi privately

declares that the committee's action will

not prejudice the decision of the Reich-

IRISH MANIFESTO.

Justin McCarthy and Associates Issue

a Sympathetic and Congratu-

atory Circular.

They Ask For Help To Give Them

Over Till Day-
break.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The following address

has been issued by Justin McCarthy, Tim-

othy Healy, and other Irish Nationalist

leaders:

"To our kinsmen and to all friends of

Ireland in the United States, Canada

and Australia.

Mr. We have reached the most critical

moment in the history of Ireland's long

struggle for her rights and liberties.

The Premier of England, the leader of the

Government and of the party ruling

Advertisement for 'Dache' medicine, describing its benefits for various ailments like stomach issues, headaches, and general weakness.

Advertisement for 'Pills' by Lowell, Mass., Effective, describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'Cure Fits!' by W. G. Root, M. C., 180 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, describing its benefits for various ailments.

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The Colonist.

FEBRUARY 17, 1896.

BURNING QUESTION.

The Hon. Mr. Foster, Dominion Finance Minister, is "strongly in favor of preferential trade between the Empire and Canada, and has pledged himself to do his utmost to effect that object."

A NECESSARY MEASURE.

The division on the Public Health Bill shows how clearly the intelligent men of the Province see the necessity of having the preservation of the public health placed under the care of a central authority.

At the first the machinery which it is the object of the Public Health Bill to create and maintain was in existence and in working order there would not, in all probability, have been a crisis at all.

The attention of the public was by last summer's visitation directed to this matter of the preservation of the public health, and this is why the Government's Health Bill has met with so little opposition in the Legislative Assembly.

A FALSE ASSERTION.

The assertion that the Government interfered to save the citizens of Victoria from the dreadful effects of the smallpox visitation from political motives is so completely and so impudently untrue that we wonder that anyone has the effrontery to make it.

NOT A FARTHER.

A Burdock Blood Bitters is that it does not contain one particle of arsenic, mercury, or any other poisonous substance.

WATERS—RIVERS.

I don't know anything about English currency. How must I go to work to turn pounds into dollars?

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Prospective Rush to the Slooan and Lardian Districts—Latest Mining Developments.

D. W. Gordon, M. P., at Death's Door—Committed for Robbing a Constable.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Zippers' monthly dinner, the songstress from the States, will make her debut at St. Andrew's Church entertainment on March 2.

ACTING SHERIFF ARMSTRONG DISMISSED.

Acting Sheriff Armstrong dismissed Bailiff Patterson for alleged misconduct, when the latter brought a ticket for Chicago and is supposed to be still here.

GENERAL-MANAGER BREZZO, OF THE CONFEDERATION LIFE, WENT TO VICTORIA-TODAY.

J. T. Brown has been elected president, and C. A. Soboley, treasurer, of the Vancouver Children's Association.

No. 1 Express jumped the track near Harrison at 3 o'clock this morning, owing to several bondholders having rolled down the mountain.

The C. P. R. desired Cordova street cut to accommodate the prospective general offices. The city granted their request, but owing to the B. I. and F. V. Railway by-law passing and the necessarily hostile attitude of the latter company towards the C. P. R. the construction of the general offices was stopped and the C. P. R. wrote the Council that they would pay them for cutting down the street.

There was a quiet meeting of sports in one of the streets last night. John Britton posted \$100 forfeit to fight any man in British Columbia, Queensbury rules, for \$300 a side, neither contestant to weigh more than 125 lbs.

Steamer Comox arrived yesterday and leaves for Ft. Neville this morning.

The Boston Concert Company gave an exceptionally good performance last evening at the Imperial Opera House to-night for the benefit of the needy poor.

A smoking concert was given by the St. George's and St. Andrew's Society at the Imperial Opera House to-night for the benefit of the needy poor.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 16.—An immense quantity of potatoes have been damaged beyond use by frost in all parts of the district.

Orders for hay continue to be received from the upper country, and twelve cars are on order now.

The fishing companies are preparing to tackle the spring salmon as soon as the ice moves out.

Justice McCreeff has changed his mind and gone to Florida. He will go to Europe later.

The ice bridge between Hope and the Mission has broken up, and is expected to break up opposite the city within 24 hours.

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Grants lodge K. of P. was instituted here to-night with 70 members, the biggest start ever made in the Province.

Chilliwack merchants are experiencing great trouble in replenishing their nearly exhausted stock of provisions. Goods have

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E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton. ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE.

1 1/2 Miles from Vernon, Okanagan Country, 960 ACRES, adjoining the estates of LORD ABERDEEN and the BARNARD BROTHERS. 640 acres ploughable prairie; 320 acres grazing; 400 acres under cultivation. Dwelling House, Frame Granary and Stable. 23 Cows, 12 Horses, Reaper and Binder, Plough Harrows, Sulky Ploughs, etc., etc. Creek of water on the land. First-rate black soil. \$25 PER ACRE, INCLUDING EVERYTHING.

SHEEP FARM. 2,500 acres, more or less 30 acres; 1,000 acres grazing, 3 houses, barns, Orchard of 360 trees, piggery, poultry houses, 100 sheep (about), £1 2 0, per acre, including everything; over 3-5 of purchase money can be left on the property for 4 years at 7 per cent per annum.

80 acres, Alberni, 2 1/2 miles from the townsite. \$20 per acre. 40 acres, Alberni, 2 1/2 miles from the townsite. \$15 per acre. 40 acres, Lake District. \$10 per acre.

2 Building Lots, Rihet street, each \$1000. 166 acres, Comox, convenient to steamer, post office, church, school, sawmill, Union Mines, etc., good hunting and fishing, 70 acres cleared and fenced, orchard, well, springs, \$9000 with coal right.

3388 acres, Sheep Ranch, \$2.25 per acre. 533 acres, sheep grazing land, Vesuvius Bay, 50 ewes, long sea frontage, \$1,400. 107 acres, Ladner's Landing, all fenced and ditched; 70 acres timothy pasture; 7-room frame house, barn, water tank, 1 acre fruit, 3 horses, 7 pedigree Jersey cows, 1 bull, farming implements; a first-class farm. \$10,700. 150-1 Lots 23 and 24, Block I, and Lots 5 and 8, Block H, being subdivision of Block VI, and a portion of Block VIII, Viewfield Farm, Esquimalt District. \$2,000 or offer.

410 acres (more or less), Comox District; 100 acres ploughed and fenced, 3-room frame house, barn 60 x 30 and sheds, stable 30 x 29 and shed, 1/2 acre orchard, springs and creek through property; reserve coal; valuable farm. \$10,500. 90 acres, Boundary Bay District; 25 acres ploughed, 5 acres cleared, 6-room frame house, barn 32 x 60, chicken house, 1/2 acre orchard, bearing trees, well and spring, \$3,200.

132 acres, Alberni, \$15 per acre. 25 acres, Cowichan District, Macpherson station; 7-room house, barn 24 x 24, chicken house, 24 x 24, 1 acre close fence, boundaries fenced, 1/2 mile from station. \$2,500 or offer. 5-Room House, bath, chicken house and woodshed, Third street, \$2,500. 183-9 Lots 1 and 2, Block 17, New Westminster District. Lot 540, Vancouver City. A bargain. For the two lots, \$250.

6-Room House and Lot, 44x120, more or less, on Pandora street, \$4,500. 151-2 Corner lot on Tranway line, Victoria West, \$1,200. 133-1 98 acres, 30 cropped, 25 chopped, log house, 2 barns, stable and outbuildings, half mile from school, near railway, \$3,500. 128-4 House and 2 lots, Pembroke st., easy terms, \$1,000. 110-1 7-room house, conservatory, out-houses, modern conveniences, etc., 1/2 acre of land; facing the sea; beautiful view of Straits and Olympians, \$6,000—terms. 137-1 6-room house, bath, etc.; corner lot, Henry and Turner streets, \$3,500. 136-4 320 acres, Alberni; 100 cleared; house, barn, ditching, etc. Cheap, \$6,500, on terms. 144-3 97 acres, South Saanich; dwelling, barns, stable, out-houses, etc. \$4,200. 142-3 40 acres, South Saanich, \$1,400. 142-4 Building lot, 60 feet by 132 feet, Chatham street, near Blanchard. \$1,650. 141-2 7-Room House and double lot; a bargain. \$1,400. 139-1 237 acres, Soanemo Lake. 138-6 120 acres Farming Land, Alberni, within 2 miles steambot landing, about 6 acres cleared and fenced, log cabin, sheep pen and shed, water power from creek, first class fruit ranch, \$1,200. 152-1 88 acres first class Farming Land, close to steambot landing, main road to Nanaimo runs through the property. Good water power, \$1,200. 153-1 320 acres Okanagan District, can be ploughed in an unbroken body, foundation of a fine house, large log house, 12x24, and other buildings, 1 mile from Larkin, S. & O., \$15 an acre. A great bargain. 155-2 160 acres, Valdez Island, about 90 acres swamp grass land, easily drained; remaining open timber; creek runs through property; improvements recorded at \$495; half mile from harbour. Price \$600. 163 160 acres, Galiano Island, frame house, 14x24; 2 acres fenced; 5 acres slashed and burnt; half mile sea frontage; 2 miles from Point Comfort. Price \$960. 164-4 2-story house and lot, Oliverdale Estate; 6 rooms, bath and woodshed, etc. A bargain; price \$2000. 164-3 162 acres, Lake District, on terms. \$3240. 164-1 14-room house (new) and lot; hot and cold water; bathrooms, inside closets, electric bells, etc; central location. Price \$3500. 164

TO LET. 1-Room, Government street, office, \$7.50 per month. 16 4-Room House, 3 Edmonton street, \$5 per month. 17 7-Room House, Oak Bay avenue, bath, etc., \$15 per month. 18 5-Room House, 66 Pembroke street, \$10 per month. 19 10-Room House, Garbally Road, hot and cold water, \$25 per month. 20 Cottages, Spring Ridge, \$10 and \$12 per month. 21 6-Room House, 181 Pandora street, \$12 per month. 22 4-Room House, 295 Johnson street, \$7 per month. 23 4-Room House, 226 Cook street, bath, etc., \$10 per month. 24 5-Room House, Jackson street, \$15 per month. 25 7-Room House, 38 Mason street, \$10 per month. 26 7-Room House, 6 Humboldt street, \$18 per month.

P. O. BOX 188. TELEPHONE NO. 74.

Charles Wilson, of New Westminster, and H. A. Simpson appear for the defence. J. R. Burton, of Vancouver, is here in the capacity of court stenographer. D. W. Gordon is very low to-night, and not expected to hold out much longer.

A public meeting has endorsed the recommendation of the committee appointed to look into the matter, that applications should be made for the incorporation of the town of Nelson as a city. The assessed value of property within the limits is \$254,819. A committee was appointed to derive means for the immediate construction of a wagon road from Slooan crossing up Slooan river to Slooan lake.

A public meeting was held on Monday, 30th ult., under the presidency of R. E. Lemon, president of the Board of Trade, to consider the best means of keeping communication open with the lake port. Mr. Christie said, on behalf of the C. & K. S. N. Co., that he could not take chances in running the Nelson to keep the route open. The boat was wanted on the lake and he would not run the risk of having her frozen in or injured. Mr. C. E. Perry gave it as his opinion that the Kaalo could break four or five inches of ice if she were plied and stern protected. It was eventually agreed to make every effort to break a channel by means of the Kaalo, and a large sum was raised on the spot to help out the experiment. Meanwhile Jack Frost was laying his plans outside, and they came in to decided conflict with those of the meeting. The thermometer went down during Monday night and Tuesday morning to twenty-one degrees below zero, the most severe frost ever experienced in West Kootenay, at least since thermometers were imported.

The contract for the construction of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad bridge across the Pend d'Oreille river, in British Columbia, has been awarded to the San Francisco Bridge Company. The bridge will be 610 feet in length, of a cantilever pattern, and will comprise three spans. It will be twenty-five bridge companies doing business in the United States bid for the work. The contract was awarded for about \$400,000, while the bids of most of the companies ranged between \$50,000 and \$80,000. With the exception of the San Francisco Bridge Company, all the bidders included in their bid about \$9,000 for duty on the material which could not be got into the country in the United States bid for the contract except by shipping the same to Spokane and north over the line of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad. The San

Francisco Bridge Company devised a scheme for avoiding the payment of duty on the material, which enabled them to underbid their competitors. An arrangement was effected between the company and the Dominion Bridge Company, of Toronto, whereby the latter is to get out in Canada the material for the bridge, which is to be shipped in bond over the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern to Spokane, and thence north to Pend d'Oreille.

Last year the receipts from the sale of miners' licenses in Nelson, Alinworth, Slooan, Trail Creek and Goat River mining divisions aggregated over \$9,000; this year, it is safe to say they will be \$25,000, for where there was a newcomer in 1895, there will be five in 1896. Wholly unutilized many other newly discovered mining regions, that of the Slooan has proved one of the best, and to-day no district in North America presents a better field for the prospector, miner, speculator and investor. That district, and the new district of Ladner, have the call, and the early spring will witness an influx of the likes of which was never before seen in British Columbia—excepting, of course, that to Cariboo. Of the 1,500 pilgrims that landed in West Kootenay in 1892, fully 75 per cent. of them were miners' licenses. Of the 9,000 that will land this year, it is safe to estimate that 50 per cent. of them will contribute \$5 each for the right to own mineral claims.

R. F. Green and G. O. Buchanan leave Kaalo for Victoria next week to lay the claims of their town before the Legislative Assembly, chief of title for a— and a just one—an appropriation for the Kaalo wagon road.

W. A. Crane and Joe Mellor have been awarded a contract to get out 10,000 ties for the projected Kaalo-Slooan railway, the ties to be cut on the townsite of Kaalo. The same parties have the contract for clearing the site of the townsite on which the ties will be cut. The price paid for the ties will be 19 cents each, the clearing to be done for \$40 an acre.

The two Jacks, Whittier and Thompson, found the Blue Bird mine at a time when ten men were going out of the Slooan to one that was going to "Bob" Jackson was the Kaalo preparing to look for a bonanza on Judge Bond, of Seattle, and his retinue of experts and relatives were condemning the Blue Bird as a hidden treasure unearthed after the outward stampede was in progress. To-day the Blue Bird is fast becoming a mine, an extension to it has been bonded for \$15,000, and the Northern Belle is reckoned a

figure close on to a quarter of a million. Jack Whittier, Jack Thompson and Tom Norquay have bonded the Stranger, the northern extension of the Blue Bird mine, Slooan district, to a Mr. Montgomery of New York, for \$15,000. The deal was made by Thompson and Whittier in Spokane. Although the Stranger is but a prospect, yet it has the earmarks of developing into a fine mine.

DUNGAN'S, Feb. 16.—Mr. A. C. Fraser went through from Duncan's to Cowichan Lake with a four-horse team and sleigh on Saturday and returned Monday. The Cowichan Lake settlers had not been heard from for several days previous, the road being blocked with the heavy fall of snow. News has been received here that Dr. L. F. Dickson, of Quanaichan Lake, has had the misfortune to accidentally break an arm in London, while on a visit to the Old Country.

W. Dwyer is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatic fever. C. E. Dickie has returned from New Westminster and Victoria.

A sleighing party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. D. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Jaynes and Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Eaton, went to the Lakeland Hotel, Cowichan Lake, on Tuesday.

The witnesses from Cowichan in the cases of Louie Underwood, for murder, and Ah Gang, for an unnatural offence, left here for Nanaimo to-day, to give evidence at the Assizes. Government Agent H. O. Well-toe—Constantine Maitland-Douglass also went to Nanaimo by this morning's train to attend the Assizes.

The members of Cowichan Pleasant Evening Society will debate at the Agricultural Hall to-night, on the following subject: "Are love marriages the best or marriages of convenience?" A large surprise party visited Mrs. Dickie at the Lakeland Hotel last night, and kept it dancing until 6 a.m.

Blather—Engaged to a widow with six children, are you? Dear fellow, I congratulate you. You are not to be envied!

Skyte—After the holidays, old boy. After the holidays.

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REFLECTIONS

We admire the great And the swiftness Of your frosty duster; And we look with In the gorgeous Of fantastic mounds when rest is for

But to properly do We require a few A cozy chair and slippers And when from us We make our obeisance We acknowledge the love you quite

But our admiration Goes to pieces, like our trousers, when with most one case, and you get it. When a gentleman Little bill for cleaning is welcome we

Nor do we praise As we spruce from Where we tumble with us, and we might And with hate we are expelling from the streets. For the streets.

If you admiration, I should be wiser to The fact that distance chatters are And you'll get it. If your decorative are expelling from the streets. For the streets.

From the DAILY TELEGRAPH

The Indian regulations for examination for the 6th August, 1896, can be the Provincial Secretary.

Galena, N. A mistake in name in yesterday's Colonist. The annual general meeting (Helm) Trading Co.

The quickly constructed known as the Central near completion, by Monday, March 1st, a new school, irretrievably will be formally opened.

M. E. H. Fisher, formerly of the Victoria, deserted the late Wednesday, when Seattle, also at or Victoria. Mrs. Fisher Harman, of this city.

The funeral of the died alone in his cabin a few nights ago, to afternoon, a few old days rest in the cemetery. Rev. Dr. officiating clergyman.

Victoria West Lodge night, when the lodge being over, the lodge. A suitable bag of soap, irremediably provided, after which served by the ladies in

The annual meeting of the Upper Columbian Tramway Co., Ltd., on Monday, March 6th, general meeting of the Fraser Valley Railway held at Vancouver on

At the last regular meeting, held at the office with an attendance of nine, read an interesting question for Architects, solved and without well in accord with the present. An inspection of prominent evening.

Yesterdays received for the Nelson & Fort Sheppard to run from Nelson Fort Sheppard, 1000 feet, 150,000 feet of logs rock, 750,000 yards of gravel, 2,000,000 feet of timber, large amount of lumber will not be awarded for

The congregation of have decided to expend and beautifying of the corner of Pandora and the street work will soon as the weather permits the synagogue, whose of the successful "evening" has been held for officers for the current Leiser, president; Mrs. vice-president; Mrs. and Mrs. I. Braverman

The directors of the Board of Trade Building the first meeting in the building will not a portion of several minutes. The arrangement of T. B. Hall regard portion of the office was announced by the oral mode applications rooted and would be present indications of the placing the available city.

A private letter just "knew" and which by mail was held for amounting contradiction and his friends are good laugh. The letter in January, when he it is usual practice and tropical birds per tropical trees or flutes etc. Then the writer of all classes, it is a strong evidence that the remedy has great merit and does what it claims to do. Such a remedy is Burdock Blood Bitters, its wonderful success as a cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, and blood.

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REFLECTIONS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

We admire the graceful curvings,
And the swiftness and the playings,
Of your frothy and airy curls,
As they flutter to the ground.

THE CITY.

The Indian Civil Service.

The regulations for the open competition examination for the civil service of India, August, 1893, can be seen at the office of the Provincial Secretary.

Galena, Not Helena.

A mistake in name caused an item appearing in yesterday's Colonist to be certainly unrecognizable.

The Central Branch School.

The quickly constructed buildings to be known as the Central Branch School, are nearing completion, and will be ready for use by Monday morning next.

Fisher-Willey.

M. E. H. Fisher, architect of Seattle, formerly of the Victoria firm of Fisher & Wilson, deserted the ranks of bachelorhood last Wednesday.

The East Chapter.

The funeral of the late John Bog, who died alone in his cabin on the Soanich road a few nights ago, took place yesterday afternoon.

Officers Entertained.

Victoria West Lodge, I.O.G.T., met last night, when the important business of the lodge being over, the officers entertained.

Annual Meetings.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Upper Columbia Navigation and Transportation Co., Ltd., was held at Golden on Monday, March 13.

Education of Architects.

At the last regular meeting of local architects, held at the office of Mr. John Teague, with an attendance of nine, Mr. M. J. Hayden read an interesting paper upon "Education for Architects."

Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway.

Yesterday was the last on which tenders were received for the construction of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, which is to run from Nelson to a point at or near Fort Sheppard.

Improvement of the Synagogue.

The congregation of the temple Emanu-El have decided to expend \$600 in the repair and beautifying of the synagogue at the corner of Pandora and Blenheim streets.

In the New Buildings.

The directors of the British Columbia Board of Trade Building Association held the first meeting in the new building yesterday.

The Letter and the Postscript.

A private letter just received from Hongkong, and which by the way missed one mail, and was held for the next, presents an amusing contradiction over which the recipient and his friends just present have good laugh.

LEADERS.

led by ministers, and leading men, evidence that that does what is well known to

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

DEAR SIR:—I have used your Hayward's Yellow Oil for many years, and have found it unequalled for burns, skin, cuts,

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Sixth Parliament.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. J. E. Coombes.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows: By Mr. HORN: From T. Dunn, H. T. Ceperley and others, to incorporate the Vancouver Smelter Co.

Home News From Abroad.

A Toronto dispatch reads as follows: "Victoria, B.C., is about to take over the Electric Light and Street Railway Company's business, and has written to ask on what terms Toronto dealt with the matter."

Hebrew Ladies' Society.

At the annual meeting of the Hebrew Ladies' Society yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. S. Leiser; vice-president, Mrs. G. Leiser; secretary, Mrs. H. E. Levy; treasurer, Mrs. I. Braverman.

Not Discouraged.

Mary E. Bellinger, who lately claimed \$100,000 damages from James Crowell for failure to wed, is now figuring as one of the applicants for a license to marry with A. E. Stone, of this city.

Cost at Alberni.

Some excellent samples of quartz have been brought down from Alberni, causing a great deal of excitement. It is claimed that rich gold fields have been discovered in the vicinity of Chama creek.

Licentiate of Pharmacists.

The list of regularly licensed licentiate of pharmacy, under the Pharmacy Act of 1891, is published in the Gazette of yesterday for general information.

More Excitement.

A largely attended meeting was held last evening in the offices of Messrs. Yakes & Day, the object being to form a sinking fund for the purpose of purchasing the franchise of the proposed railway.

Adjourning.

HON. MR. VERNON suggested that the House should adjourn, in the absence of the hon. Attorney-General, it would sit tomorrow (Friday).

AMERICAN COAL #11.

Speaking to a Colonist reporter yesterday on the subject of coal, Collector Milne said he could not understand what was meant by the striking off of transportation charges.

Coal in San Francisco.

J. W. Harison writes as follows with reference to the present condition of the San Francisco coal market: "During the week there have been arrivals from the coast of about aggregating 8,818 tons, and foreign sources 11,913 tons."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

MR. MARTIN, from the Private Bills committee, reported that the rules had been complied with in the case of the following petitions: To incorporate a ship canal from Burrard Inlet to Pitt river; to incorporate Whelan College; to incorporate the B.C. College; to incorporate the Y.M.C.A.; to extend the time for the construction of the Burrard Inlet railway.

CHIEF MINISTER.

MR. KEITH moved, seconded by Dr. Milne, "Whereas the 'Chinese Immigration Act of Canada' has proven in a measure beneficial, but in some respects defective, more especially as the fifth section permits vessels to carry over Chinese immigrants to any part of Canada for every fifty tons of tonnage; but we are of opinion that a much larger restriction should be imposed, and fewer Chinese carried on each vessel or their importation prohibited; and whereas the eighth section imposes only an entrance duty of fifty dollars on every person of Chinese origin entering Canada, when five hundred dollars is, in our opinion, the lowest entrance duty that should be charged if Chinese are allowed to enter Canada at all; and whereas the fourth sub-section of the eighth section provides that entrance duty of fifty dollars shall not apply to any Chinese person who resided or was within Canada on first January, 1880; and whereas, under the provisions of chapter 25, 55-56 Victoria (1892), intitled 'An Act to amend the 'Chinese Immigration Act,' chapter 67 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, enables a Chinese to leave and return to his native country, and to re-enter Canada; Be it therefore resolved, that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to move the Dominion Government to cause the 'Chinese Immigration Act of Canada' to be made more restrictive in the manner indicated."

MR. KEITH QUOTED STATISTICS TO PROVE THE CONTENTION SET FORWARD THAT THE CHINESE WERE SPREADING ALL OVER THE WORLD, AND ARGUED THAT IF THERE WERE NOT GREATER RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON THE CHINESE ENTERING COLUMBIA THE COUNTRY WOULD SOON BE OVERRUN WITH THEM. HE CLAIMED THAT

LIQUOR LICENCES.

The By-Law to Limit the Number of Saloon Licenses Again Shelved.

Alderman Belyea's Attempt to Further Expedite the Business of the Council.

The committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again for the purpose of advancing several by-laws and disposing of accumulated business. The Mayor presided, and there was a full attendance of aldermen.

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LIQUOR LICENCES.

The By-Law to Limit the Number of Saloon Licenses Again Shelved.

Alderman Belyea's Attempt to Further Expedite the Business of the Council.

The committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again for the purpose of advancing several by-laws and disposing of accumulated business. The Mayor presided, and there was a full attendance of aldermen.

MR. BEAVEN'S BY-LAW.

The Mayor's Proposal to Limit the Number of Liquor Licenses in Victoria.

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M. QUAD'S HUMOR.

The False Philosophy of the Rabbit's Foot and Wishbone—Foot Niggers Sternly Rebuked.

A Subscriber Lost—William Waiting For the Editor—The Diagram Man's Latest.

When the secretary announced there was no further business on the regular programme, Brother Gardner arose and inquired if Shindig Watkins was in the hall. Shindig was there and was invited to step up to the front. He went up to the side carrying a rabbit's foot in one hand and a wishbone in the other, and the president looked him all over and observed:

"Brother Watkins, it has come to my knowledge that you are a guided good deal in your daily life by sartan signs. I am also told that you believe in the hoodoo. Likewise that you believe in the power of spirit of your grandfather on several occasions. Am I right?"

Brother Watkins was very much embarrassed and neither affirmed nor denied the charges.

"I have a few notes to say to you on an odder members on this subject o' signs," continued the old man, "an I've gwine to speak powerful plain. In this day and age nobody can't get out too fast. I've knowed a good many men who was guided by signs, an I never knowed any good of 'em. I've watcht 'em purty close, an I cum to the conclusion:

"Dat seem to be de conclusion: I've shoulder signifies dat yo' orter to be ashamed of yo'-self fur loatin' around de streets.

"Dat hearin a dog howl at midnight signifies de fact dat de money yo' lost at craps orter bin spent fur mead an' beer.

"Dat seem a ring around de moon through a broken pane of glass signifies dat de butcher won't trust yo' no mo' till yo' pay up dem seben dollars.

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never having seen it. The Kicker he thought we were besting our subscribers. We offered to compromise by publishing an account of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorkton, but he went away mad and wouldn't be found dead with a copy of our paper in his pocket.

We didn't expect to see everybody's taste when we opened shop here. We purpose to run things after our own policy, and those who don't like it must stand from under. Every week we present a combination of murder, love, elopement, robbery, assassination, religion, politics, poetry, executions, scandals, science and agriculture, and the critic who obstinately insists that there is a vacuum somewhere doesn't know the difference between wolf meat and porthouse steak.

WILLIAM IS WAITING.—About two months ago an individual who called himself "Wild Bill" started in business at the Grand Canyon crossing as a road agent. He made a botch of it from the start, and the Kicker came out and said that he hadn't hand enough to pay a mule on the kicking side. The other day we received a letter from William in which he made all sorts of declarations as to what he would do in case he got us under the nose in our mind's eye. We have got a picture in our mind's eye. In this day and age nobody can't get out too fast. I've knowed a good many men who was guided by signs, an I never knowed any good of 'em. I've watcht 'em purty close, an I cum to the conclusion:

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was coming, but it was her business to start and appear to be shy.

"Ebe was poor. She was a vestmaker for a clothing house. By working 22 hours per day she could only make 40 cents per week. Baconom was rich—so rich that if he lost a collar button on the hand he did not have to get down on his hands and knees to look for it.

"Will you be my wife?" "Bizarre!" replied Helena. "What does that mean?" "Chacon tire de son coté." "Helena," he said, as he seized her thumb, "I love you as no man ever loved a woman before!"

"Chose qui plat est a demi vendue," she carelessly responded. "And I have asked you to be my wife."

"Do not fort a fable!" she murmured. "Girl! What are you giving me?" exclaimed Baconom as he sprang to his feet with a terrified expression in his eyes.

"Don't you speak French?" she queried. "Can't you findre un cheveu en la main?" "I cannot!" "Have you never been in Paris?" "Never!"

"Then, fleur de terre! I am poor, but I can never marry an ignoramus, no matter how rich. Les bras creuses! We must have! N'importe! Par ci par la! Skip!"

"One moment, Helena. Have you a Webster's unabridged?" "Nul besoin sans peine," she haughtily replied. "And did you learn your French from the back pages?"

"Sir! A la mode! A deux mains! Farewell forever! I will keep my poverty you may keep your wealth. Je maintiendrai le droit!"

And she turned forward. She entered her father's house laissez nous faire while he crept away into the still night in a critique est aisee et l'art est difficile—b'gosh!" M. QUAD.

M. QUAD'S SKETCHES. Donald Cameron, Banker—The Guns at Gettysburg.

Copyright, 1893, by Charles H. Lewis. "Cameron's bank," as it was known to the commercial world, was a private institution, owned and managed by Donald Cameron, who appeared to be about 50 years old when I entered his employ, and who didn't look a day older 10 years later when the tragedy of which I am about to write took place.

"As good as Cameron's bank" was a popular saying. "As honest as Donald Cameron" was another. "As hard-headed and as stiff as Cameron" was a third. He was known as a matter of fact, a shrewd, level-headed Scotchman, as honest as you ever phase and as conscientious as you ever were in business or out of it. He wanted all that was due him and nothing more.

There were four employees in the bank, and Cameron himself did not miss a day for 20 years. He was his own cashier, while I had the place of teller. I don't think there was ever an opportunity to put my hands on over \$10,000 had I desired to rob the bank, but before I secured the place he made himself safe to the amount of \$25,000. Even the janitor was paid in a bond, although there was no north by Michigan and Lake Erie, on the north by Pennsylvania, on the south by West Virginia and Kentucky, and on the west by Indiana, but how such an editor as that is bounded we shall not attempt to figure. By working a potato in the hole during his off days and on Sundays, and by making his wife go barefoot through the winter and cut her own corns in the summer, he may manage to keep his head above water in Ohio, but he must not let the western fever get hold of him. He couldn't exist for two weeks out here, even when roses are in season and at their cheapest. Years ago when our eyebrows were silk and our feet tender, we had a half formed idea that it was the duty of an editor to boost everybody else in public view and remain in the background himself, and even decided that a railroad pass, good from San Francisco to New York, might be his opinion of roadbeds, locomotives and editorial career by refusing to pay a pro-bate judge a bribe of \$50 to get \$500 worth of fat advertising. It is needless to remark that we no longer resemble the jack rabbit in appearance, nor do we do business on the Ohio principle. We take nothing in the shape of a bribe, and we miss no occasion to make a public speech. We ache for office and get it three or four of them. If there is any head to the table at a banquet, we are there. We boost our own first and the public afterward. If we were offered the place of minister to England to-morrow, we'd take it quicker'n hot. In our opinion there's nothing too good for an editor, and we frankly admit that when we hear of a case like that in Ohio we feel like writing to the onery galoot and asking what excuse he has for being outside of an idiot asylum.

THE DIAGRAM MAN. "I love you, Helena!" "It was the melodious voice of Baconom Farrington as he knelt at the feet of Helena Rockaway. It was not in her father's house, but in Lover's lane. It was evening, and they had been to the theatre to witness the performance of a drama entitled "Love Versus Gold; or, Who Blew Up the Saw-mill." It had affected him deeply. He had realized that he loved Helena for the last three days, but he had concealed his true feelings by a mighty effort. He had fully intended to wait a week or so longer, but a dozen things had conspired to hasten his declaration:

One day in a lady's strange lady called and had a long interview with Mr. Cameron in his private office. It was only at rare intervals that a strange lady entered our place. This one was about 25 years of age, richly dressed and as handsome a woman as you would find in a week's travel. We learned after a bit that she was a Scotch-American who had returned to the mother country to assert her claim to a large estate. I suppose the object of her call was purely business,

but it had a queer effect on Donald Cameron. You'll think it funny that a man like him and at that date July 20 years ago should be upset all of a sudden by a woman, but such were the facts in the case. When the hour's interview was over, he was a changed man. He was actually trying to smile. When he attempted to pick up the routine business, he was nervous and uneasy, and when he put on his hat and went out upon the street without saying when he would return we looked at each other with something like consternation.

Well, we had queer times in the Cameron bank for the next few months, and the public didn't do a good deal of gossiping about the banker's case. When the hour's interview was over, he was a changed man. He was actually trying to smile. When he attempted to pick up the routine business, he was nervous and uneasy, and when he put on his hat and went out upon the street without saying when he would return we looked at each other with something like consternation.

as I announced the figures on the above, I couldn't help but notice how nervous he was, but his face brightened up when I announced the figures.

"We will now overhaul the safe deposit vault," he said as he lighted the way.

We were a safe deposit company or institution as well as a bank. Being the only one for a long distance around, we had many customers. Many had private boxes and carried their own keys, but we had as many as 150 packages, for he read off the names from our books. I made an investigation to see if the box or parcel was all right. Nothing whatever was missing or mislaid.

"Now, Andrew, figure up the rents due to this date," said Mr. Cameron as we returned to the office. "In about fifteen minutes I gave him the sum in gross.

"Now, how much do we owe depositors?" was his next question. "Not over \$200,000, sir."

"Be exact, Andrew. I must know to a penny. Give exact figures."

"Well, then, it is \$1,800,106.74."

"An! That is better. What should you say land, building and belongings are worth?"

"About \$1,000."

"A good guess, my lad. That will be about the true value under the hammer, for we have the best location in town. Now, there's my land on the hill."

"That's a good lot for \$200,000."

"And my half of the woolen mill."

"That ought to bring up the balance."

"So it will, and my watch will make another \$50. The hands are all paid up, and I owe nothing for either pen rent or my board. He is your salary for next week, Andrew."

"But—but what are you going to do, sir?" I stammered.

"Going away, my lad."

"But three or four of that, and you can pay dollar for dollar, even if the new dot that we are shaly and brings run. And why should the new dot get? It is known only to you and me. You have the confidence of hundreds of good men and can raise all the money you want to go ahead on."

"That woman!" he whispered as he dropped his chin into his hands and sat thinking for a long time. "Give me authority to go to the police, and I'll advise the bank to close and the return of the money." He shook his head in a sad way and did not speak for five minutes. Then he said:

"Come as you can go now. I'll think it over. Come as the usual hour Monday morning."

I left him sitting in his chair, but as I paused for a moment outside I heard him lock the door behind me. I was about a good deal on Sunday, but there was no gossip. No one knew what happened. I did not see the banker nor hear of his being seen, though he had a man who never missed his church. At 8 o'clock Monday morning we had to summon the police to break open the door of the bank, having first a bullet into his head with his own hand. There were some written instructions to me, by following which every depositor would be paid in full, and besides them a notice to be posted on the front door that Monday morning. It read, "This bank closed for two days—after which all depositors will be paid in full."

On the morning of the 3d of July a hundred thousand men on the field of Gettysburg knew that Lee would attack that day. By 10 o'clock in the forenoon every one knew where the blow would fall. It fell in full, and the cavalry on the bloody struggle of their wings, the movement of troops and batteries—there were a dozen signs to indicate what was coming.

From daylight to 9 o'clock there was a spatter of musketry along the front as the sharpshooters and skirmishers fired at long range. From 9 to 10 the cavalry on the wings had the fight all to themselves. From 10 to 11 a gun here and there shell-died in full, and the Confederates over our heads and exploded 200 feet in rear. That was the signal, for the men of men had pocket telescopes. These were passed from hand to hand, and every gun on the Confederate side was located.

"They are going to batter us with shot and shell and then charge. Lie close to the ground. The shot will fall short or go over us."

So came the word along the lines. It was a wise precaution. But for the caution no one could tell what would have happened. From half past 12 to 1 o'clock seemed an age. At 1 o'clock sharp the boom of a single gun echoed over the battlefield, and a shell came screaming over our heads and exploded 200 feet in rear. That was the signal, for the men of men had pocket telescopes. These were passed from hand to hand, and every gun on the Confederate side was located.

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has ever heard. In two minutes the earth was trembling. The stones in the wall in front of us gritted together. Mud had been used as plaster, and pieces of it fell out with chinking. One would have said that nothing could add to that awful roar, but the Federal guns opened in reply, and then men lying down gasped as they breathed and drenched so or stone as if perched on some dizzy height and afraid of falling.

For the first five minutes the roar shut out all sounds—swallowed them up as a great ocean would closer their eyes and clinched their teeth. Officers who had been standing up disappeared to hug the earth. Now the roar in split and slashed and penetrated by the missiles from the Confederate guns. They are throwing round shot, steel bolts, fuse shell, percussion—every form of missile which portable guns can take in and belch out again. They shriek and scream and whiff. They come from in front and from the right and left. Some fall short, and exploding in the dry soil throw a cloud of dust heavenward to sift down on our backs. Others sail high above us and carry death into the ranks of the reserve, while now and then one bursts just right to wound or kill in our own ranks.

No living man will ever hearken to a more terrific cannonade. Not battlefield of the future will hold men for two long hours under such a crossfire. The smoke rose up and hung a dead cloud in the air. I don't think that night was coming down. Fiery serpents darted in every direction. Exploding shells created sudden great flames, as if kelp of powder had been tossed up to destroy the heavens. There was no lull—no interval. Only those who became unmoved sat up to look around them. Here and there one rose up and ran away. He was not a coward—he was simply unmoved by the situation. Sometimes he came crouching back, white faced and weeping, and sometimes he was struck down as he groped about in the semidarkness to find shelter from the rain of death.

Two hours, they afterward said. We were lying there made of the passage of time. It was a nightmare, and yet we did not sleep. Death rode all along our front—he leaped over us—he roared his species and along the fences and high walls and fields far in our rear. The cannonade died away slowly. The few men seemed to give up grudgingly. The very last sent a screaming shell which fell among the wounded and stopped the groans and cries of five or six forever.

"Up, men! They are coming! Fall in—fall in!"

Yes, they were coming, with Pickett's Virginians in the van and breaking along like a huge wave. It was a relief to know they were coming. It was grim satisfaction to watch the advance. Men shouted in exultation as they came nearer and the musketry opened. It was the reaction of the death to come from those advancing columns. M. QUAD.

ORIENTAL TRADE. SEATTLE, Feb. 16.—E. Springer, of Vancouver, who is at the Arlington, speaking of the Oriental trade said: "It is growing larger every year, especially with Japan. While we import a great deal of fancy articles and bric-a-brac from the Orient, the bulk of our importations consists of teas and silks. We see come mostly from China and the silks from Japan. The Japanese are the Yankees of Asia and are very clever in catering to the tastes and business of the west of the world. While the Japanese manufacture many fine goods and are steadily improving the quality of their products, the Chinese make the best fabrics. We are also in the exporting trade, and in return send them flour, hardware, lumber, machinery, tinne goods, such as butter, meats and vegetables, which are mostly bought for the foreigners living in these countries. The natives are not consumers of foreign goods, because they are too poor. They raise or make all that they require to live, and the wealthy classes, especially in China, are very conservative about adopting foreign manufactures. The fabrics of those countries are woven by hand, and yet they successfully compete with the looms of Europe and America. We even send them handkerchiefs, which they afterwards return to us mixed with silk. No variety will wear away the conservatism of the Oriental races and we will, at very long intervals, be sending those countries a great deal of our manufactures such as machinery of all kinds, railway and electrical appliances, etc. When that time arrives the iron industries of the Pacific coast will rival those of the Atlantic coast."

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More Sailing Stealers. SEATTLE, Feb. 16.—Some sailors went to Port Blakeley on Tuesday night and stole the non-union crew out of the barkentine Quikstep. Seven men were taken over the bow against their will, brought to this city and landed alongside the schooner Fred E.

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A CONSISTENT REPUBLICAN.

It is evidently the determination in the United States to annex the Hawaiian Islands...

But it is not clear that the people of Hawaii are unanimous in their desire for annexation...

But this is precisely what the President of the United States is asking the Senate to make...

Why not leave them alone, then? They do not want to be annexed, even if they were admitted to the full rights of citizenship...

One of the beauties of the United States form of Government is seen in the contests that have been going on in several State Legislatures for United States Senators...

A QUEER STATE OF THINGS.

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question which is discussed quite warmly in the newspapers. It is this: If the Legislature fails to elect a Senator during the session...

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VICTORIA MARKETS.

Trade Dull With Prospects of a Revival Encouraging—Flour Stiffening in Price. The market has been dull during the past week, but weather having much to do with the depression...

WANT A WAGON ROAD. Messrs. G. O. Buchanan and R. E. Gross, who possess extensive interests in the Victoria road, arrived from that region yesterday...

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

The following is the part of the Toronto Empire's article on the Budget Speech which defines the position of the Government with respect to tariff revision:

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24 1893.

THE CITY.

Columbia's New Bishop. The consecration of Rev. W. V. Parrin as Bishop of Columbia has been postponed until the 25th March...

THE READING COMPANY.

New York, Feb. 21.—The rise and fall of the most extensive and ambitious railroad combinations ever attempted are embraced in the comparatively brief period of one year and a fortnight...

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The City Sewerage System Again Under Discussion—Surface Drains Advocated. The Board of Aldermen met last night they found their seats in the old semi-circular sty, and had some difficulty in locating their desks...

A Public Morgue—Quarantine Regulations—How to Elect Licensing Commissioners.

When the Board of Aldermen met last night they found their seats in the old semi-circular sty, and had some difficulty in locating their desks...

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LANDS AND WORKS.

Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner Presented by Him to the Legislature. The annual report of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the year ending December 31, 1892, was presented to the Legislature yesterday...

The Proposed New Public Buildings—Increased Work of the Department Since 1882.

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Home Rule Prayer North of Ireland Keeps Coz. Paris, Feb. 22.—The home of the Senate is a candidate for the Senate vacant by the resignation of Jules M. Ferry was elected 87 votes, M. Magnin 53 votes, and M. Jules Simon 1 vote...

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robbery in July, 1889, House." He said he understood the claims for this reason... He had no objection to making an investigation...

LICENSE LIMITATIONS. The By-Law to Limit Liquor Licenses Laid Low by the Council. Disatisfied Contractors—Formalities Which Were Not Complied With—A Lesson.

License fee was \$200 half yearly—\$400 per annum. AID. BELTRA was asked if he was prepared to go on with his Public Health by-law...

THE SMALLPOX OUTBREAK. Report of Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Introduction and Spread of the Disease. Unqualified Approval of the Act of the Government in Assuming Command.

From the DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 22. THE CITY. The Healthy Mails. Mails for Kaslo, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and Balfour...

Wholesale Massacre. The Story of the Indian Butchery told by the Bella Bella, as by Stanley Smith. Tribal Feud Leads to the Annihilation of an Otter Hunting Party.

Board of Trade Council. Resolution Adopted Approving the Move to Have Taxes on Mortgages Taken Off. The Victoria Members to Be Requested to Support the Fast Atlantic Steamship Service.

Births, Deaths and Marriages. Annual Report Abstract for 1891—A General Increase All Round. The nineteenth annual report of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages...

