

\$1.50 PER ANNUM \$1.50

VOL. 17.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1899.

NO. 47.

ORDERS FOR DEWEY

A Gunboat Bearing Instructions for American Commanders in the Philippines is Now Steaming for Manila.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10.—The gunboat, Yorktown sailed today for Manila under the command of Admiral Dewey.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—Premier Senor Sagasta had an hour's audience with the king.

Replying to a despatch from Gen. Rios, the commander of the Spanish forces in the Philippine Islands.

Spanish Political Situation. Madrid, Jan. 10.—Premier Senor Sagasta had an hour's audience with the king.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The French chamber of deputies resumed today.

FROM VANCOUVER. Vancouver, Jan. 10.—North Vancouver council has been re-elected.

Adrian Fowler, a well known cyclist of Vancouver, is missing.

THE OVERDUE ST. PAUL. New York, Jan. 10.—Three transatlantic steamers, namely, the Werra from Bremen, Pomerania from Glasgow, and Boston City from Bristol.

CORDIALLY RECEIVED. London, Jan. 10.—The ceremony with which the Associated Press learned that the Filipino junta at Paris has received a telegram from a Filipino agent at Hongkong.

DIED ON THE VOYAGE. Barcelona, Jan. 9.—The Spanish transport Notre Dame de Salut, which sailed from Havana on December 19 for this port.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. Vernon, Jan. 11.—Wood has been justly re-elected here that a man named Jos. Huntley has been accidentally killed.

FIGHTING UNAVOIDABLE. London, Jan. 9.—The representative of the Associated Press learns that the Filipino junta at Paris has received a telegram from a Filipino agent at Hongkong.

IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE.

Action Arising Out of the Collision Between the Cromartyshire and La Bourgogne.

London, Jan. 11.—The suit of the owners of the British ship Cromartyshire to recover damages from La Compagnie Transatlantique on the ground that the latter's steamer La Bourgogne was responsible for the collision on July 4 last.

NEW YORK FOR FITZSIMMONS. The Champion Says He is Ready to Meet Sharkey at Any Time and Thinks He Can Easily Defeat Him.

Just How McCoy Failed to Get Beyond the Tenth—Sharkey's Boxing Did It—Interviews.

New York, Jan. 10.—Tom Sharkey and Kid McCoy met here last night, and in the evening the betting was 100 to 90 on McCoy.

Round 1.—McCoy tried a left for the wind but missed and Tom swung a punch over the kid's head.

Round 2.—McCoy side-stepped to the left for a half circle of the ring, and let his left go, landing lightly on the face.

Round 3.—Tom tried to force McCoy and in close quarters sent his left to the ear and ducked a left swing.

Round 4.—McCoy's foot-work was marvellous. He dodged a right from Sharkey and sent a left to the kid's head.

Round 5.—McCoy rushed across the ring and the men clinched in Sharkey's corner.

Round 6.—Sharkey on the aggressive. Tom ducked a right from McCoy and sent a left to the kid's head.

Round 7.—Both blocked for a half minute. Tom swinging his left for the head.

Round 8.—They rushed to clinch with nothing doing. McCoy sent a left swing to the head.

Round 9.—McCoy sent a left swing to the head.

Round 10.—McCoy sent a left swing to the head.

Round 11.—McCoy sent a left swing to the head.

Round 12.—McCoy sent a left swing to the head.

Round 13.—McCoy sent a left swing to the head.

Round 14.—McCoy sent a left swing to the head.

Round 15.—McCoy sent a left swing to the head.

AMERICANS CANNOT LAND

The Troubles of United States Troops in the Philippine Islands Are Only Now Commencing.

Madrid, Jan. 11.—General Rios, the Spanish commander, cables from Manila that he regards the situation in the Philippine Islands as most grave.

General Rios alleged that the rebels attacked the Americans before reinforcements arrive.

Two more contingents will be opened by the action of Richard Tisdall, M. P. for Victoria city and Chas. E. Tisdall, M. P. for Vancouver city.

Two more contingents will be opened by the action of Richard Tisdall, M. P. for Victoria city and Chas. E. Tisdall, M. P. for Vancouver city.

Four persons killed. Run Down by a Train on the Railway.

Pittsburg, Jan. 11.—Four persons were run down and instantly killed last night by a train near the Leaning Tower station on the Pennsylvania road.

When the result was announced Sharkey's brother who was his special referee, jumped into the ring and kissed him affectionately.

There was no enthusiasm at the finish; almost absolute silence reigned in the house.

When the result was announced Sharkey's brother who was his special referee, jumped into the ring and kissed him affectionately.

There was no enthusiasm at the finish; almost absolute silence reigned in the house.

When the result was announced Sharkey's brother who was his special referee, jumped into the ring and kissed him affectionately.

There was no enthusiasm at the finish; almost absolute silence reigned in the house.

When the result was announced Sharkey's brother who was his special referee, jumped into the ring and kissed him affectionately.

There was no enthusiasm at the finish; almost absolute silence reigned in the house.

When the result was announced Sharkey's brother who was his special referee, jumped into the ring and kissed him affectionately.

There was no enthusiasm at the finish; almost absolute silence reigned in the house.

When the result was announced Sharkey's brother who was his special referee, jumped into the ring and kissed him affectionately.

There was no enthusiasm at the finish; almost absolute silence reigned in the house.

When the result was announced Sharkey's brother who was his special referee, jumped into the ring and kissed him affectionately.

There was no enthusiasm at the finish; almost absolute silence reigned in the house.

THE SOUDAN QUESTION.

The Kaiser Thinks Britain's Action Has Made the Dispute Critical.

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

London, Jan. 10.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor Wilhelm, while conversing recently with the president of the Reichstag, told him that the concentration of Russian troops was merely to prevent smuggling."

CONDENSED CABLES.

London, Jan. 11.—The London Daily Mail, referring this morning to "Mr. Fisher's assessment of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

London, Jan. 11.—Among the records of the evidence of Canada's prosperity in 1898 the statement of the total bank clearances in different cities, show prominently, the clearances in all Canada for the year reached the enormous total of \$1,590,010,944, against \$1,174,710,345 in 1897, an increase of two hundred and fifteen millions, by far the largest clearances in the history of the country."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure. Made from pure grape cream of tartar.

TIDBALL'S RESIGNATION. Prompt Action of Vancouver's "Top Liner"—Sale of a Box of Cartridges by an Employee Caused It.

Will Stand Again, an Unswerving Supporter of the Government, and is Sure of Re-Election.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 11.—Chas. D. Tidball has resigned his seat in the local legislature, but will immediately offer himself for re-election.

The circumstances may best be told in Mr. Tidball's own words. When seen this morning he said:

"In spite of instructions to the contrary that no goods were to be supplied to the provincial government or its officers for the government's use, on December 22nd one of my employees sold a box of cartridges to the collector of the provincial police office. The box cost seventy cents and a voucher was made out and signed. This voucher was forwarded to Victoria by the constable on January 5th. The first intimation I had of the transaction was when, with Mr. Robert Macpherson, M. L. A., I waited upon the Hon. Jos. Martin, attorney-general, on Monday last, to urge the necessity of a government assay office being opened at Vancouver; I was shown the voucher by the attorney-general, and accordingly decided to resign as a member of the legislature."

"I shall offer myself for re-election in favor of the measures mentioned in the speech from the throne and also the elections bill. The government has my unswerving support, notwithstanding any rumors to the contrary. Personally I consider my position very hard."

Mr. Tidball was returned at the head of the poll in the election for the provincial election, having a majority of 700 over the next highest candidate. It is very improbable that he will be opposed, as he has the confidence of the electors. Colin Campbell, the provincial officer, said: "I bought the cartridges in a most careful way. The government has my unswerving support, notwithstanding any rumors to the contrary. Personally I consider my position very hard."

THE LEHIGH DISASTER. Death Roll Increased to Sixteen—Condition of Injured.

New York, Jan. 10.—As far as could be ascertained this morning the total number of victims of the Lehigh valley collision at West Danville, N. J., yesterday is 16. Three persons died and the condition of the unidentified men and a woman; one of Josephs from Shamokin, Pa., is reported to be recovering.

At Muhlenberg hospital, Philadelphia, it was said today that all the 17 injured had passed a fairly good night. Engineer Rick Moore, New Brunswick, is having the shuntokin train in doing well. He frequently says that it is his duty to ascertain their condition or even their burial.

The bodies of the dead in several cases are so disfigured that identification is a very difficult matter. By working all night the wrecking crews have cleared away the debris and this morning traffic on Lehigh valley was resumed. Besides the investigation made by the officials of the road, the authorities of Middlesex county, where the accident occurred, are making an independent attempt to fix the responsibility. Coroner Moore, New Brunswick, is having the preliminary inquests. It is reported that the Lehigh valley operator at Pottsville, Pa., who let the coal train proceed to Round Brook, has been suspended.

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. Canada Allotted Thirty-one Thousand Square Feet.

According to advices from Ottawa it is stated that the space allotted to Canada at the Paris exposition has been increased by two thousand square feet, giving the Dominion an area of 31,000 feet to display her resources in 1899. Canada's original allowance was 12,000 feet. The minister of agriculture, Mr. Fisher, whilst in Ottawa, got 8,000 feet of area allotted for an imperial classified exhibit. Three thousand feet additional have been added since to this imperial classified exhibit, and six thousand to the colonial, which with the two thousand previously mentioned will make 31,000 in all. The display in the colonial building will be national in its character and will not be limited to a particular classification, as will Canada's contribution to the imperial classified exhibit.

ANOTHER NEW YORK MYSTERY. New York, Jan. 10.—Another attempt at murder by sending poison through the mail has been made in this city, the intended victim being Miss Mabel Appel. The postman brought her a box which contained two pounds of candy, a favor note in return and a new year's card. Miss Appel says she ate some of the candy and in an hour she was violently sick that a physician was called, and an antidote administered. She is now recovering and recovered. A chemical analysis of the candy developed the fact that each piece contained arsenic. The police are making investigations.

ARE YOU DOWN ON YOUR LUCK? Some people are born lucky. Others have to keep it all the time for fear they will miss the lucky turn. Luck comes to everybody at some time. Send a post card to The Canadian Royal Artillery, 288 and 240 St. James street, Montreal, and you will hear of something that may bring you luck.

Advertisement for a product, possibly a book or a service, with a small illustration.

Advertisement for a product, possibly a book or a service, with a small illustration.

Advertisement for a product, possibly a book or a service, with a small illustration.

Advertisement for a product, possibly a book or a service, with a small illustration.

Advertisement for a product, possibly a book or a service, with a small illustration.

Advertisement for a product, possibly a book or a service, with a small illustration.

Advertisement for a product, possibly a book or a service, with a small illustration.

Advertisement for a product, possibly a book or a service, with a small illustration.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

Want of knowledge of the specific subject in hand was clearly the difficulty under which the majority of the speakers at last night's meeting in the city hall were laboring. Scarcely a man of them could have told why the bill was "iniquitous" or "obnoxious" or what ever else they chose to call it. The meeting was called by persons who either did not understand the bill, or who understood it perfectly well deliberately attempted to play upon the ignorance of the public in the matter, and make a point against the government. In all the speeches made last night by the opponents of the bill there was not one valid argument which should not have been introduced, or which it should not pass. Not one of the speakers appeared to be aware of the facts relating to the bill or the cases which caused the bill to be drawn up; and had any one so informed questioned the speakers as to their knowledge and demanded their grounds for objecting not one of them would have escaped making a very ridiculous spectacle of himself. Fortunately for the opponents of the bill no person so qualified to cross-examine them seems to have taken the matter in anything more serious than it really was, namely, a rather disorderly meeting of the Turner party's Victoria committee.

We think the conduct of Mayor Redfern in connection with this affair was most reprehensible. In his public announcement calling the meeting he used his mayoral power to insult the provincial government by making what will yet appear, perfectly unwarrantable statements. He ascended the platform last night in his capacity as mayor and expressed himself as a bitter partisan, and opposed to the present provincial administration; a thing which he had no right to do, and which was a flagrant violation of the dignity of chief magistrate of this city. Mayor Redfern should not have forgotten that as mayor of Victoria he has no right to publish in newspapers or declare from public platforms his party views; nothing was due from him in regard to this meeting but a formal call, covering the meeting, and on the platform a formal announcement of the object thereof.

The resolutions offered at that meeting were like the meeting itself—farical and non-effective through sheer want of information. They were drawn up in ignorance of the law, and nothing further is required to show the nonsensical character of that meeting than the ludicrous attempt of the party agitators to lay the matter before the house. Why, not a man among them seems to have known what was the proper course to pursue, until Mr. Speaker Forster quashed the whole absurd affair by pointing out that any resolutions to be laid before the legislature must be presented through the medium of a member, and that that meeting and its resolutions were attempts to coerce the legislature. The instigators of that meeting must feel very foolish to-day.

Mr. Forster's remarks were very strong language, but right to the people who composed that meeting. This is how the incident occurred. Mr. Lugin had just declared that "British Columbia was not going to submit to the domination of Mr. Joseph Martin's party," followed by a man at the back of the hall shouting in stentorian tones: "Three cheers for Joseph Martin." In spite of an attempt at a counter-demonstration three tremendous rings of cheers were given for Mr. Martin, apparently by the vast majority of those present. Hisses, howls and groans followed from the neighborhood of the platform and front benches, but an insignificant sound compared with the deafening cheers of the minute but strong man, and shaking his fist at the audience, as well as could be heard in the room:

"Listen to them—hear that; it's a disgrace!" Did you ever read Uncle Tom's Cabin? Well, you know that the poor negroes of the south were cheering for their drivers when they were against them."

The comparison was not relished by the audience and there was a demonstration of disapproval from all parts of the hall. It was rather a bold thing to compare free-born, white, British subjects with the negro slaves of the Southern States; in any other community, the experiment might have been attended with very deplorable consequences. Mr. Lugin also showed intense annoyance at the remark of a person who was standing at his left. Mr. Lugin had been stating the legal procedure in election petition cases and made "one of those fatal pauses" which this person seized upon to interrupt the query, in a voice audible in every part of the hall:

"Is that American law?" After the convulsions of laughter into which this question threw the whole audience, and the subsidence of the hurrahs and cheers, Mr. Lugin turned upon his tormentor and among other things declared that he (Mr. Lugin) "knew nothing about American law." To this another tormentor shouted: "And you an American lawyer!" a remark which again convulsed the audience.

We merely quote those instances, as nearly verbatim as circumstances would permit, to show the mixed character of the audience, and the somewhat more than mixed ideas of the principal speakers at this very much-mixed meeting.

Last night's meeting will disgrace Victoria in the minds of the people of this province; the feeling on the Mainland against Victoria is strong enough already, as we all know. This is the capital city, and what Victoria does is subjected to far more severe criticism than would be the case with Vancouver, Westminister or Rossland. Last night's meeting was a base political dodge, a cheat—the public device of the enemies of the present government; it was a miserable farce and deserved to be. It was attended by the public through thick and thin, and the comment taking your medicine at the expense of the Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy of the Doctor's Common Sense Medical Adviser—Cloth binding 50 cents. A whole medical library in one 1000-page volume.

fullest, blow ever struck at our free parliament emanated from the hand of political schemers in Victoria. In the Turner interest, and that they were successful in making a mayor forget his duty, passed absurd resolutions in the name of the citizens of Victoria in public meetings, and behaved themselves in so indecently disorderly a manner as to call forth the sharp reproof of Mr. Speaker, and the threat that a repetition would be answered by calling in force to clear those maligners.

To the people of British Columbia the Victoria Times earnestly says: It was not the citizens of Victoria who committed this outrage, it was not the citizens of Victoria who attempted to coerce our legislature; the citizens of Victoria had no hand in that disorderly, rebellious and unconstitutional work of a mere political clique in Victoria, and our city repudiates their mutinous and stupid conduct.

THE ELECTION PETITIONS. It is expedient that the truth respecting the cases of Messrs. Deane and Prentice should be laid before the public, that they may form their own opinions from the facts, and not imbibe views which are being disseminated with the deliberate purpose of misleading the public. The history of the Deane case will suffice for both, as they are practically identical in their general character.

The provincial elections were held on July 9th, 1898; the return being made on July 12th. By the law all the petitions except those of Martin v. Deane, Stoddart v. Prentice, and Dowling v. Booth were set down for trial on November 16th. The rule about setting petitions down for trial is that the judges on the rota fix the time and place of trial of each petition and set them down on the list for trial, to be tried alternately by each judge. In the case of the Deane case, no such thing was done by the petitioner to have this particular petition set down for trial with the rest; or at all events it was not so set down. It was not until the respondent's (Mr. Deane) solicitor and counsel actually went to the Minister (the registrar of the supreme court), appointed under the provisions of the Election Act, and enquired into the matter with a view of having the trial set down before the opening of the legislature. At their request the Minister interviewed Mr. Justice Walkem, who said that before he set down for trial he would prefer to have the counsel on both sides present. Accordingly, as soon as counsel for the petitioner could be induced to attend, the matter was again brought up before Mr. Justice Walkem, in presence of all parties. The arrangement then made was that the trial should be set down for the opening of the legislature, and that then the court was to adjourn immediately to Kamloops, or just as soon as the judge and counsel could get there.

This was in accordance with the well-known law and procedure that an election petition cannot be tried piecemeal and must be got on with from day to day until completed, and it was decided by the court that the petitioner had no power to state only one part of the case. The reasons for this are quite obvious. The change of venue to Kamloops was agreed to by all parties because all the witnesses were in that district.

By rule 6 of the Election Petition Rules, where charges of corruption are made by the petitioner, he must, on the application of the other side and by order of the judge, deliver particulars (specifying the acts of corruption) at a sufficient time before the trial to enable the respondent to get together his evidence to meet these charges. In a small riding it is the practice in England that these particulars should be delivered seven days before trial, but where the constituency is large ten days is the usual time. Most people know that North Yale is an exceptionally large constituency. A summons returnable on November 30th, for the purpose of getting particulars, was accordingly taken out by the respondent, and was adjourned on that day by the Chief Justice.

Now—a days nearly every woman rides a horse, and it is not surprising that some of these who do not, have failed to comprehend the necessities of the case because of nervousness. Many women, when taking unnecessary lessons, and trying vainly to conquer the horse, have finally given it up as a hopeless task for this one reason. In nearly every instance severe nervousness in women may be traced to weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs distinctly feminine. No other class of disorders so torture a woman's nerves or break them down so quickly and effectually. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure, speedy and permanent cure for all troubles of this description. It acts directly on the sensitive organs concerned, making them strong, healthy, vigorous and elastic. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain, and builds up the nerves. It stops exhausting drains, it restores the indispensable precursors of maternity, and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It assures the little new-comer's health and an uninterrupted nursing. It transforms weak, nervous invalids into strong, healthy, nervous women. Thousands have testified to its marvelous merits. An honest dealer will not offer a substitute.

"My wife is troubled with female weakness for several years," writes James Caswell, Esq., of Ochelton, Johnson Co., Kans. (P. O. Box 201). "She complains of nervous pain in back. Her periods were irregular, she was thin and pale, and her health was poor. By the time my wife had taken four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' she was completely cured. No more pain. Her monthly periods are regular, she is stout and healthy, and she has gained 125 pounds—now she weighs 160 pounds."

Send for one-cent stamps, to cover cost of Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy of the Doctor's Common Sense Medical Adviser—Cloth binding 50 cents. A whole medical library in one 1000-page volume.

the, owing to there being no judge available in Victoria except Hon. Mr. Justice Martin, and he intimated that he did not wish to have anything to do with these matters. There was no further notice that the application would be brought out till Saturday, December 17th, when notice was given to the petitioner's agent that it would be brought on Monday. He, being indisposed on Monday, it was, at the request of his clerk, adjourned till the next day, and finally an order was made by Mr. Justice Walkem on the 20th, for the delivery of particulars by the 25th of December, with liberty to apply to enlarge the time. On the 25th the petitioner did apply by short summons, returnable less than five days, and it was taken out by special leave. An order was then made that he should have till the 3rd of January to deliver particulars, and that the trial should be postponed till the 15th of the same month. On that application a postponement over the session, but the judge, though expressing himself unfavorable to the trial taking place during the session of the house, said that he would not grant the application.

So, it will be seen that from the beginning to the end of the matter, the matter to trial lies solely at the petitioner's door, and that for reasons best known to himself he allowed his petition to drag on until by his own efforts he was successful in getting it set down for trial during the session. The matter, of course, the trial took place on the 18th inst. at Kamloops, would necessitate Mr. Deane's absence from the house during the greater and most important part of the session; during which his constituency would be without representation, as to the circumstances which led up to the setting down of the trial as already stated they will be corroborated by the Master. The petitioner had nearly six months in which to proceed, and while all the other petitions were duly set down and were proceeded with and disposed of, his and the Lillooet one were allowed to drag.

There is no reason at all for that delay in these cases except to bring them on now so that they should necessitate the absence from the house of these two members, and so reduce the government's majority. This is the secret of the whole affair, and the public may be assured that no plain statement of fact, we can only ask the public to contrast that statement, which can be proved by reference to the official records, with the statement in the Colonist this morning, as follows:

"The case of Mr. Deane is bad enough. If it were not for the fact that the case of an adjournment of the case, made in Mr. Deane's interest, to attempt to legislate the matter, the matter would have then and there been disposed of."

We have nothing to say regarding the foregoing, except this: It is quite evident the writer was ignorant of the history of this case, and without even knowing the facts, which are set out here, set them down. The remarks are the same paper regarding Mr. Soles are answered in another article; the Colonist writer was evidently in ignorance of the facts there also.

THE LILLOOET "OUTRAGE." In the house on Friday afternoon Mr. Eberts made the extraordinary statement, considering the evidence upon which he was talking, that the bill to enable Mr. Prentice to take his seat was a political trick, and that the bill would have come off on January 4th if an important witness, Mr. Soles, a civil servant, had not been prevented from attending by an order from the attorney-general. Any man making a statement of that kind, and then going on to say that he had no sense to find it was somewhere near the truth. To those assertions Hon. Joseph Martin said:

"That statement is absolutely untrue." To this Mr. Eberts replied: "It is possibly incorrect in word, but not in fact." "It is untrue in word and fact," rejoined the attorney-general.

In desperation the ex-attorney-general snatched at the lesser charge in the indictment and said: "He asked leave to be excused from the trial, and Mr. Martin promptly returned: 'That is not true.' Eberts at this point became aware that he was talking on a subject upon which he was not well informed. "Well, it's a matter of credibility, between you and me, you know that I ventured the ex-attorney-general. But Hon. Mr. Martin put the finishing touch upon my statement. 'No, it's not; Mr. Soles never said so.'"

Reduced to the last stage of desperation the attorney-general proceeded to quote his authority for the statements he had made. And what was that authority? Will it be believed?—a letter which was written by the late Hon. Mr. Eberts to the Hon. Mr. C. P. R. O'Brien, in which he had held to do one thing at least; he and Col. Baker have made it utterly impossible for any intelligent person to take the opposition seriously.

THE PUBLIC MEETING. To the Editor: I happened to be in Victoria last night and through a feeling of curiosity, went up to the meeting in the City Hall. I must say that the speech made by the speaker in his concluding remarks, and in condemning the government, that I thought I had run foul of some government-making machine. This, coupled with a poor humbug remark, so much that I am afraid I may have talked myself into a bad cold. You kindly put me right? From what I gathered from the speech, it was the government that had discovered that the year had fitted a new wheel into the mill, and that the government was not only leaving constituents, thereby sent, but, if not checked, could defer any government report of public meetings, in order to check the lawyers from going to the house of the Victoria. I would like to ask you another question, how it was fixed, Mr. Perry Mills, judge of the court, decided that the bill should be governed by the Toronto railway assessment case (34 O. L. 759). The bill, in fact, is a piece of machinery, etc., physically or constructively affixed to the land and united with the buildings or the machinery of the said company in their buildings, should be considered as "one indivisible whole,"

A MISSIONARY MURDERED

Particulars of How Mr. Fleming, a British Missionary, Met His Death at the Hands of Chinese.

Officials Connived at the Murder—A Native Evangelist Also Murdered—Britain to Seek a Reprisal.

Particulars of the murder of Mr. Fleming, the British missionary of the China Inland Mission at Kueiyang in Kuechow province, by a native evangelist were brought by R. M. S. Empress of Japan. The Chungking correspondent of the North China Daily News describes the tragedy as follows: That a deliberate and brutal assault, committed at the hands of a native evangelist, was made upon them there can be no doubt whatever. Murders of foreigners by frenzied mobs we are, if I may say so, used to, but it is something new in the case of the murder of Mr. Fleming. The case of the murder was outside a village called Tsunguangchang, forty li from Panghai, on the road to Kueiyang. The missionary left Kueiyang on the 6th of September to go on a preaching tour, but meeting a messenger with a note from Mr. Botton of the same mission, who was in Panghai—a place consisting of two villages divided by a river and occupied by Chinese and aborigines, respectively—he went to that place instead and relieved Mr. Botton, who returned to Kueiyang. There Mr. Fleming stayed until the 13th of October, when he left for a trip to Tsunguang, returning again to Panghai on the 27th of October. But before returning he heard that the Chinese village had been burned by robbers, which proved to be quite correct, while up to this time he had noticed no hostility towards himself. On the 28th of October the missionary, accompanied by a Chinese official named Liu arrived and a few days later told one of the local (runners) to tell Mr. Fleming he wished to see him. This the missionary refused to do, sending another man without the official's card in this place Mr. Fleming, thinking the official would not send a man without his card, did not go. Liu almost immediately left Panghai, and on the 30th of October, a military official, also named Liu, arrived in Panghai with a number of soldiers, who surrounded the mission and broke the gates of the village. The missionary, accompanied by several soldiers then went to the house, banged at the door and demanded admittance on the pretence that Mr. Fleming had some firearms secreted there for which he wished to search. To this Mr. Fleming naturally objected, but upon being urged by Mr. Liu, the schoolmaster, he opened the door and let them in. The search was made without success and the intruders went away.

Seeing the turn affairs had taken, Mr. Fleming deemed it advisable to see the military official, who told him that the official would not see him. The attitude of the official and the threatening conduct of the soldiers made Mr. Fleming afraid, and he decided to leave with the evangelist and the schoolmaster. They started in good time and reached Tsunguangchang about 12 o'clock. They rested an hour and had lunch. The evangelist and schoolmaster then went to Kueiyang, but no sooner got out of the village than they were surrounded by a number of men, the foremost being armed with a big cavalry sword. They were told to get up and put on their hats, and the missionary was told to get up and put on his hat. The missionary, who was riding on a mule, at once dismounted and went to his assistance, but the murderer turned on him, calling at the same time on his companions, who were shouting with their knives. Mr. Fleming closed with his assailant and this was the last that was seen of him. He was found for his life and managed to escape, arriving in Kueiyang on the 11th of November. The missionary's story, which is that the military official Liu offered Mr. Fleming his escort, which was refused, and that the missionary proposed never salmon fishing regulations recently issued by the Dominion government were discussed at length, after which Mr. S. Leiser: "That this board view with great regret the proposed new salmon fishing regulations adopted by the Dominion government as being both unworkable and prejudicial to the interests of the province by making it impossible for British Columbia to compete successfully with the American canneries." The resolution carried.

Mr. Ward spoke on the subject of United States vessels being allowed to take from British Columbia ports north Canadian goods, bonded for the north-west and Altim, while the Americans refuse to allow British vessels to carry American goods to Skagway and Alaska ports. It was decided to look to the matter and if possible find a remedy. Mr. Ward thought the Dominion government should bonus the building of Canadian vessels, if Canada was to keep her share of the Pacific trade on this coast.

This will be investigated by the board. It was resolved that the meeting, endorsed a resolution passed by the board, a resolution of trade which regretted that the provincial government had declined to make a grant to a provincial mining exhibit at the Earl's Court mining exhibition, and urging that the government reconsider its decision. The quarterly meeting will be held at the board's rooms on Friday afternoon next.

PROBABLE RATE WAR. Montreal, Jan. 10.—The C. P. R. officials here confirm the report that there is likelihood of the rate war being renewed. It is claimed that the Great Northern has broken away from the rate pool, and is likely to offer a rate of 27 cents. The rate pool may be a renewal of the state of affairs which existed previous to November 27.

HEAD AND LIMBS. All Covered With Eruptions—Could Not Work, the Suffering Was So Great—Hood's Has Cured. "I was all run down with complaints peculiar to my sex, and I broke out in sores on my body, head, limbs and hands, and the doctor's treatment was without benefit. They called my trouble eczema. Finally I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after I had used three or four bottles I found I was improving. I kept on until I had taken several more bottles and the sores and itching have disappeared and my hair has grown out."

Head and Limbs. "I was all run down and had no appetite. I had a tired feeling all the time. I was drowsy to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it."

Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I was all run down and had no appetite. I had a tired feeling all the time. I was drowsy to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it."

Hood's Pills. "I was all run down and had no appetite. I had a tired feeling all the time. I was drowsy to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it."

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Da. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES HITCHCOCK APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Capt. Johnson, of Sidney, Rescues Two Men in a Critical Condition. Capt. Johnson, of Sidney, this morning added another to the long list of intrepid rescues which he has effected on the Sidney coast during the last few years. It appears that two men, one of whom was named Hamilton and the other was named Deighton, were crossing in a small boat from Sidney island, when the craft began to take water. The water steadily came in upon them, and at a point about two miles from the shore the efforts of the men had to be directed entirely to keeping the little vessel afloat. Their precarious condition was at last noticed from the land, and Capt. Johnson at once put out to the rescue. It was a long pull to the point where the two men, now completely exhausted, were expending feeble efforts to keep afloat, but the captain managed to reach it before the boat went under. Deighton and Hamilton were pulled aboard and conveyed back to Sidney.

Although the two navigators escaped from a watery grave, yet they received such a drenching in the icy water that it is considered very doubtful whether they will be able to recover. They were in the water for three-quarters of an hour. This is the sixth feat of rescuing from drowning which Captain Johnson has performed since coming to Sidney, and had it not been for his promptitude the occupants of the boat would undoubtedly have perished.

LANGUID WOMEN.

Take the Help that South American Nerine Vine Offers and be Well, Strong and Happy. Miss Lucinda Butcher, of Teeswater, Ont., had a very severe attack of neuralgia, fever, etc., which was attended by a very nervous prostration. South American Nerine was recommended to her and she tried it. After taking a few doses she felt great benefit. She continued taking it until six bottles were used, when, to use her own words, "I was completely restored to health." I can recommend it as a great remedy.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Meeting to Discuss the New Salmon Fishery Regulations—Correspondence. The council of the above board met at their rooms yesterday afternoon, President Kirk in the chair. The new salmon fishing regulations recently issued by the Dominion government were discussed at length, after which Mr. S. Leiser: "That this board view with great regret the proposed new salmon fishing regulations adopted by the Dominion government as being both unworkable and prejudicial to the interests of the province by making it impossible for British Columbia to compete successfully with the American canneries." The resolution carried.

PROBABLE RATE WAR.

Montreal, Jan. 10.—The C. P. R. officials here confirm the report that there is likelihood of the rate war being renewed. It is claimed that the Great Northern has broken away from the rate pool, and is likely to offer a rate of 27 cents. The rate pool may be a renewal of the state of affairs which existed previous to November 27.

PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT ACT.

The court of revision and appeal was sitting until 11 o'clock last evening. The most important case was that of the B. C. Electric Railway Co. as to whether the company's property was real or personal. Mr. McLean, deputy attorney-general, appeared for the assessor and Mr. A. E. McPhillips for the company. It was conceded by counsel that the railway, pipes and wires, etc., of the electric railway company, used by them in operating their electric railway, and laid and erected upon the public highway, were subject to assessment as real property. (Re Toronto railway assessment, 25 O. R. 132.) A discussion then arose regarding the electrical machinery, manufactures, etc., as to whether they are real or personal property, and as to what such results as I expected—spilled my material. When I use dyes I want pure dyes, quite free from grease. Let me suggest the use of the Diamond Dyes; they are safe and sure, and your colors will be just right. Send to the drug store for them and I will assist you in your work. The Diamond Dyes were procured, and part of an afternoon was spent by Lillian and niece in making the old things look like new creations. All were delighted with the magnificent results, and Lillian was particularly proud of the achievements of her friends the Diamond Dyes. At the tea table that evening the aunt said: "Lillian, your experience in dyeing certainly saved us from trouble, loss and disappointment."

LILLIAN'S EXPERIENCE.

How She Kept Trouble, Loss and Disappointment From a City Home. Lillian, the bright daughter of a farmer living some eighty miles from Toronto, was visiting her aunt in the Queen City during Fair time. The little country girl, only in her eighteenth year, was a model in all that pertained to housework; she excelled in butter-making, cooking, sewing, crocheting, and understood the art of making old things look like new—home dyeing with Diamond Dyes. During the second week of Lillian's visit her aunt intimated one day that she had made a careful selection of some clean but faded skirts and a suit of boy's clothing, which she thought were good enough for another season's wear if they could be properly re-colored. Lillian's aunt acknowledged that she had never before attempted home dyeing, but said she was encouraged by the statements made in some of the newspapers that Dyes would work wonders for her. At once Lillian came to her rescue and said: "Auntie, for goodness sake do not dye your good garments with these common dyes; they are quite useless. I tried a package some time ago in order to satisfy my curiosity, and they gave just such results as I expected—spilled my material. When I use dyes I want pure dyes, quite free from grease. Let me suggest the use of the Diamond Dyes; they are safe and sure, and your colors will be just right. Send to the drug store for them and I will assist you in your work. The Diamond Dyes were procured, and part of an afternoon was spent by Lillian and niece in making the old things look like new creations. All were delighted with the magnificent results, and Lillian was particularly proud of the achievements of her friends the Diamond Dyes. At the tea table that evening the aunt said: "Lillian, your experience in dyeing certainly saved us from trouble, loss and disappointment."

Commissary-General Egan, Savagely Attacks Com.

Extraordinary Language Egan in Denunciation of the Commissariat Department. Washington, Jan. 12.—A sensational testimonial for the war investigators by Commissary who appeared unexpectedly at the hearing of the House of Representatives on the subject of the Extraordinary Language Egan in Denunciation of the Commissariat Department. The Sons of Ishmael in the Ottoman Empire. Constantinople, Jan. 11.—The son has been fought in the land of Arabia. The former and captured a station at Sharh on November 10th insurgents and 2,000 men. London, Jan. 12.—A Constantinople on Dec 25 was reported that they were said to have suffered from the cholera. The members of the Constantinople committee. THE SITUATION. General Office Reports. Quiet and Business. Washington, D.C., Jan. 12.—The receipt of the telegram from the committee on the Behring Sea. THE SITUATION. General Office Reports. Quiet and Business. Washington, D.C., Jan. 12.—The receipt of the telegram from the committee on the Behring Sea. THE SITUATION. General Office Reports. Quiet and Business. Washington, D.C., Jan. 12.—The receipt of the telegram from the committee on the Behring Sea.

FATHER CHINI.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 11.—The Catholic church, who is the Dominion, is lying in wait for the city. He was a few days ago by the grippe, and covered he has since recovered. He is nearly 90 years of age. GALES IN BRITAIN. London, Jan. 12.—The communication was interrupted when the cables to the United Kingdom last were delayed and the deferred from the storm. DOME OUTRAGE. Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The house, it struck windows, and the explosion two blocks away. QUEBEC LEGIS. Opened To-day—The Throne. Quebec, Jan. 12.—The error in his speech for the opening of the legislative session. The Hon. Gentlemen of the Council of Ministers of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec. Many events have occurred of Lord Aberdeen's visit to the province of Quebec. The memory of a satisfied people to the inhabitants at the same time a tribute to the province of the confederate of great importance will be done by this session. You will be to improve the condition of the province. To call your very part that which relates to the system, this legislation without in any way improvement of primary decision rendered by a minister of the province. Without in any way you without delay. No extreme difficulties may succeed, if not

FIGHTING IN THE OSMAINI IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The receipt of the telegram from the committee on the Behring Sea. THE SITUATION. General Office Reports. Quiet and Business. Washington, D.C., Jan. 12.—The receipt of the telegram from the committee on the Behring Sea. THE SITUATION. General Office Reports. Quiet and Business. Washington, D.C., Jan. 12.—The receipt of the telegram from the committee on the Behring Sea.

THE SITUATION.

General Office Reports. Quiet and Business. Washington, D.C., Jan. 12.—The receipt of the telegram from the committee on the Behring Sea. THE SITUATION. General Office Reports. Quiet and Business. Washington, D.C., Jan. 12.—The receipt of the telegram from the committee on the Behring Sea.

QUEBEC LEGIS.

Opened To-day—The Throne. Quebec, Jan. 12.—The error in his speech for the opening of the legislative session. The Hon. Gentlemen of the Council of Ministers of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec. Many events have occurred of Lord Aberdeen's visit to the province of Quebec. The memory of a satisfied people to the inhabitants at the same time a tribute to the province of the confederate of great importance will be done by this session. You will be to improve the condition of the province. To call your very part that which relates to the system, this legislation without in any way improvement of primary decision rendered by a minister of the province. Without in any way you without delay. No extreme difficulties may succeed, if not

THE SITUATION.

General Office Reports. Quiet and Business. Washington, D.C., Jan. 12.—The receipt of the telegram from the committee on the Behring Sea. THE SITUATION. General Office Reports. Quiet and Business. Washington, D.C., Jan. 12.—The receipt of the telegram from the committee on the Behring Sea.

THE CHAIRMAN REMEMBERED

Mr. Chas. Hayward Presented With a Check by the School Board.

The regular monthly meeting of the school board was held at the trustees' office yesterday afternoon.

The principal item of business in addition to the passing of some accounts was the receipt of the report of the pupil teachers' examination, held by the board to determine which of them should receive appointments as substitute teachers for the present term.

That the two pupil teachers who during their first term of service and in special competing tests for this year should be appointed as substitutes under the foregoing provisions shall be paid a salary of \$10 a month for such service.

The report of the examiners, the city superintendent, Principal Paul of the High School, and Principal Miss Williams of the Girls' Central school, was read and the report was approved.

It was moved by Trustee Belyea and seconded by Trustee Hall and carried, that Miss Marchant be appointed substitute teacher at \$10 a month. In consequence of this equality of standing as reported by the examiners, both Miss Fleming and Miss Brown, the only other candidates offered were elected.

At the conclusion of the business Trustee Dr. Hall announced that he had a pleasant duty to perform before adjournment, and proceeded to read an address to Chairman Hayward, after fifteen years of consecutive service. The address was accompanied by the presentation of a handsome clock, the gift of Chairman Hayward's fellow trustees.

The address was as follows: Chairman Hayward, Mayor of Victoria: Dear Sir, It is a privilege to stand before you on the board of school trustees, take this opportunity to express my appreciation for your retirement from the position you have held for so long and for the fact that you have been able to gain and retain the office of trustee until your recent departure from the city.

In order that you may hereafter be hourly reminded of our high appreciation of the course you have followed, which you have invariably manifested in your relations to the school, I have associated on the board, and particularly in the discharge of the sometimes difficult and always responsible duties of an officer and administrative head, we beg to present to you a clock, which we trust will be a constant reminder of our best wishes for you, alike in private and in public life.

Mr. Hayward in reply expressed his great gratification at this unexpected mark of the school board's appreciation and his hope that the harmony which had characterized the deliberations of the board might continue in the future.

The retirement of Trustee Mrs. Jenkins was also referred to by various members of the board, and a resolution of deep personal regret on their part and of serious loss to the interests of education.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. McGillivray vs. Helman was the first appeal this morning. It was a judgment of \$1000 with a return of costs. The appeal was taken by the defendant, who would not allow the plaintiff to continue a full cross-examination. On this ground alone the court allowed the appeal, saying that such a ruling was extraordinary and unjust. The plaintiff may have a new trial on paying costs of trial, and the defendant may have a new trial on paying costs of trial, and the defendant may have a new trial on paying costs of trial.

The Full Court then heard appeals in the case of E. & N. Railway Co. vs. Vancouver Coal & Ice Co. The appeal was on technical points in reference to the findings in the action as regards particulars of damages. The appeal was allowed. The defendants' appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Irving was argued and judgment was reserved.

This afternoon an appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Drake in Rex Mining Co. vs. British Columbia was argued. The appeal was on the ground that the order was made in violation of the provisions of the act. The appeal was allowed. The order was set aside and a new order was made.

The Full Court then heard appeals in the case of E. & N. Railway Co. vs. Vancouver Coal & Ice Co. The appeal was on technical points in reference to the findings in the action as regards particulars of damages. The appeal was allowed. The defendants' appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Irving was argued and judgment was reserved.

The Full Court then heard appeals in the case of E. & N. Railway Co. vs. Vancouver Coal & Ice Co. The appeal was on technical points in reference to the findings in the action as regards particulars of damages. The appeal was allowed. The defendants' appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Irving was argued and judgment was reserved.

The Full Court then heard appeals in the case of E. & N. Railway Co. vs. Vancouver Coal & Ice Co. The appeal was on technical points in reference to the findings in the action as regards particulars of damages. The appeal was allowed. The defendants' appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Irving was argued and judgment was reserved.

THE ELECTIONS BILL

British Columbia Congratulated For Having Followed the Dominion Precedents in Trial of Petitions.

A Crown Minister Considers It a Move in the Right Direction, as It Prevents Minority Rule.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The British Columbia government is being congratulated here on following the same course in regard to the trial of election petitions as is pursued by the Dominion.

A prominent minister of the crown said that if this was not the case it might be possible for the minority to rule.

SUPPLIES REACH DAWSON. Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The story sent out from Ottawa that the military supplies sent by St. Michael last summer had not reached Dawson is untrue.

ATLANTIC FISHERIES QUESTION. Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The Atlantic and Gulf fishing question is up at Washington. D. R. Wakeham was summoned there yesterday.

CANADIAN BREVITIES. Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 10.—At Wakefield today MacLaren's general store was burned to the ground.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 10.—The western coast wave has arrived in the east. It was 20 degrees below zero this morning.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION. Sub-Committee on Bonding and Behring Sea Question Held at Work.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The secretary of the Canadian joint high commission to-day, but the sub-committee on the Behring Sea question held a long session, followed by a meeting of the committee on the Behring Sea question.

THE SITUATION AT MANILA. General Otis Reports That the City is Quiet and Business Active.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 12.—The secretary of war was much gratified this morning by the report of the following cablegram from General Otis at Manila: "The conditions are apparently improving, and the natives are more secure. Many of the natives are returning. The city is quiet and business active."

GALES IN BRITAIN. London, Jan. 12.—Telegraphic communication was interrupted almost everywhere by severe gales sweeping over the United Kingdom last night.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN BUFFALO. Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 12.—An attempt was made last night to blow up the residence of Paul Brown, the murderer, at 1100 Broadway.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE. Opened To-day.—The Speech From the Throne.

Quebec, Jan. 12.—The lieutenant-governor in his speech from the throne at the opening of the legislature to-day said: "High Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly. Now have come to resume your legislative labors after a year's interruption. Many events have occurred. The departure of Lord Aberdeen is still fresh in the memory of all. We saw with regret this popular governor-general depart from our midst."

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

THE ELECTIONS BILL

British Columbia Congratulated For Having Followed the Dominion Precedents in Trial of Petitions.

A Crown Minister Considers It a Move in the Right Direction, as It Prevents Minority Rule.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The British Columbia government is being congratulated here on following the same course in regard to the trial of election petitions as is pursued by the Dominion.

A prominent minister of the crown said that if this was not the case it might be possible for the minority to rule.

SUPPLIES REACH DAWSON. Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The story sent out from Ottawa that the military supplies sent by St. Michael last summer had not reached Dawson is untrue.

ATLANTIC FISHERIES QUESTION. Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The Atlantic and Gulf fishing question is up at Washington. D. R. Wakeham was summoned there yesterday.

CANADIAN BREVITIES. Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 10.—At Wakefield today MacLaren's general store was burned to the ground.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 10.—The western coast wave has arrived in the east. It was 20 degrees below zero this morning.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION. Sub-Committee on Bonding and Behring Sea Question Held at Work.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The secretary of the Canadian joint high commission to-day, but the sub-committee on the Behring Sea question held a long session, followed by a meeting of the committee on the Behring Sea question.

THE SITUATION AT MANILA. General Otis Reports That the City is Quiet and Business Active.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 12.—The secretary of war was much gratified this morning by the report of the following cablegram from General Otis at Manila: "The conditions are apparently improving, and the natives are more secure. Many of the natives are returning. The city is quiet and business active."

GALES IN BRITAIN. London, Jan. 12.—Telegraphic communication was interrupted almost everywhere by severe gales sweeping over the United Kingdom last night.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN BUFFALO. Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 12.—An attempt was made last night to blow up the residence of Paul Brown, the murderer, at 1100 Broadway.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE. Opened To-day.—The Speech From the Throne.

Quebec, Jan. 12.—The lieutenant-governor in his speech from the throne at the opening of the legislature to-day said: "High Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly. Now have come to resume your legislative labors after a year's interruption. Many events have occurred. The departure of Lord Aberdeen is still fresh in the memory of all. We saw with regret this popular governor-general depart from our midst."

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

THE ELECTIONS BILL

British Columbia Congratulated For Having Followed the Dominion Precedents in Trial of Petitions.

A Crown Minister Considers It a Move in the Right Direction, as It Prevents Minority Rule.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The British Columbia government is being congratulated here on following the same course in regard to the trial of election petitions as is pursued by the Dominion.

A prominent minister of the crown said that if this was not the case it might be possible for the minority to rule.

SUPPLIES REACH DAWSON. Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The story sent out from Ottawa that the military supplies sent by St. Michael last summer had not reached Dawson is untrue.

ATLANTIC FISHERIES QUESTION. Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The Atlantic and Gulf fishing question is up at Washington. D. R. Wakeham was summoned there yesterday.

CANADIAN BREVITIES. Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 10.—At Wakefield today MacLaren's general store was burned to the ground.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 10.—The western coast wave has arrived in the east. It was 20 degrees below zero this morning.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION. Sub-Committee on Bonding and Behring Sea Question Held at Work.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The secretary of the Canadian joint high commission to-day, but the sub-committee on the Behring Sea question held a long session, followed by a meeting of the committee on the Behring Sea question.

THE SITUATION AT MANILA. General Otis Reports That the City is Quiet and Business Active.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 12.—The secretary of war was much gratified this morning by the report of the following cablegram from General Otis at Manila: "The conditions are apparently improving, and the natives are more secure. Many of the natives are returning. The city is quiet and business active."

GALES IN BRITAIN. London, Jan. 12.—Telegraphic communication was interrupted almost everywhere by severe gales sweeping over the United Kingdom last night.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN BUFFALO. Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 12.—An attempt was made last night to blow up the residence of Paul Brown, the murderer, at 1100 Broadway.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE. Opened To-day.—The Speech From the Throne.

Quebec, Jan. 12.—The lieutenant-governor in his speech from the throne at the opening of the legislature to-day said: "High Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly. Now have come to resume your legislative labors after a year's interruption. Many events have occurred. The departure of Lord Aberdeen is still fresh in the memory of all. We saw with regret this popular governor-general depart from our midst."

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg grain exchange to-day Joseph Harris, formerly of Toronto and now president of a Dominion congress of Baptists will be held in Winnipeg early in September, 1899.

COTTAGE CITY IN PORT

She Brings News of a Tragedy on the White Pass—Gold Found Near Two Alaskan Cities.

Prisoners Brought Down From Juneau—Major Bliss Coming on the Amur—Destination at Dawson.

Steamer Cottage City reached the outer wharf at noon with a large number of passengers, miners and others from the southeastern coast. There were very few from Dawson, but four or five. Among these was Constable Dunn, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who brought out the documents and evidence lost by Constable Richardson near Big Salmon.

He also brought out a prisoner, a miner, who in the pellucid atmosphere of the snow-capped fields had lost his reason. He became insane at Tagish and imagines that everyone is trying to rob him. He was fortunate, but he placed the most implicit faith in the constable. He was turned over to the authorities here. There were also four prisoners from Juneau in charge of a United States marshal. They were four of those convicted at the government assizes for the murder of Skagway. These were George W. Willard and Turner Jackson, who were accused of assisting with a dangerous weapon on the day Soapy Smith was killed, and Ed. Fay, the murderer of Marshal Bowyer and O. Grath, of the Soapy Smith gang, who were accused of robbing the Klondiker, Stewart, of \$2,700. They were sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the jail at Skagway. They were considered by the court as being very dangerous.

They were quite exciting and there might have been some trouble had it not been for the presence of the constable. The three men were charged with being accessories to the murder of Soapy Smith. They were brought in by the constable and the jury brought in verdicts with less than five minutes' consideration.

The Silver Top Mining Company, Ltd., Non-Personal Liability, has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$100,000, and head offices at Rossland.

The Victoria City Constituency To Be Re-elected Before the Close of the Month of January.

A Number of Appointments Announced in To-Night's Issue of the British Columbia Gazette.

During the opening weeks of the year the Official Gazette does not usually contain many of the writs of election. There has been no exception to the rule, and the issue of the Gazette this evening has been accordingly very interesting.

The Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to approve the appointment of Dr. Alex. S. Munro, of Vancouver, as medical health officer for Atlin Lake mining division.

The Lieut.-Governor makes proclamation of the issue of the writ of election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Edward Tisdall, representative of Vancouver city. A return of the result is to be made to the assizes court before January 25th.

The Inspector of dykes asks for sealed tenders for the execution of certain work on the Matsqui dyke. Plans may be seen at his office or at that of the government agent at New Westminster. A deposit of \$500 must accompany each tender.

The Silver Top Mining Company, Ltd., Non-Personal Liability, has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$100,000, and head offices at Rossland.

The Victoria City Constituency To Be Re-elected Before the Close of the Month of January.

A Number of Appointments Announced in To-Night's Issue of the British Columbia Gazette.

During the opening weeks of the year the Official Gazette does not usually contain many of the writs of election. There has been no exception to the rule, and the issue of the Gazette this evening has been accordingly very interesting.

The Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to approve the appointment of Dr. Alex. S. Munro, of Vancouver, as medical health officer for Atlin Lake mining division.

The Lieut.-Governor makes proclamation of the issue of the writ of election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Edward Tisdall, representative of Vancouver city. A return of the result is to be made to the assizes court before January 25th.

The Inspector of dykes asks for sealed tenders for the execution of certain work on the Matsqui dyke. Plans may be seen at his office or at that of the government agent at New Westminster. A deposit of \$500 must accompany each tender.

The Silver Top Mining Company, Ltd., Non-Personal Liability, has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$100,000, and head offices at Rossland.

The Victoria City Constituency To Be Re-elected Before the Close of the Month of January.

A Number of Appointments Announced in To-Night's Issue of the British Columbia Gazette.

During the opening weeks of the year the Official Gazette does not usually contain many of the writs of election. There has been no exception to the rule, and the issue of the Gazette this evening has been accordingly very interesting.

The Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to approve the appointment of Dr. Alex. S. Munro, of Vancouver, as medical health officer for Atlin Lake mining division.

The Lieut.-Governor makes proclamation of the issue of the writ of election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Edward Tisdall, representative of Vancouver city. A return of the result is to be made to the assizes court before January 25th.

The Inspector of dykes asks for sealed tenders for the execution of certain work on the Matsqui dyke. Plans may be seen at his office or at that of the government agent at New Westminster. A deposit of \$500 must accompany each tender.

The Silver Top Mining Company, Ltd., Non-Personal Liability, has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$100,000, and head offices at Rossland.

The Victoria City Constituency To Be Re-elected Before the Close of the Month of January.

A Number of Appointments Announced in To-Night's Issue of the British Columbia Gazette.

During the opening weeks of the year the Official Gazette does not usually contain many of the writs of election. There has been no exception to the rule, and the issue of the Gazette this evening has been accordingly very interesting.

COTTAGE CITY IN PORT

She Brings News of a Tragedy on the White Pass—Gold Found Near Two Alaskan Cities.

Prisoners Brought Down From Juneau—Major Bliss Coming on the Amur—Destination at Dawson.

Steamer Cottage City reached the outer wharf at noon with a large number of passengers, miners and others from the southeastern coast. There were very few from Dawson, but four or five. Among these was Constable Dunn, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who brought out the documents and evidence lost by Constable Richardson near Big Salmon.

He also brought out a prisoner, a miner, who in the pellucid atmosphere of the snow-capped fields had lost his reason. He became insane at Tagish and imagines that everyone is trying to rob him. He was fortunate, but he placed the most implicit faith in the constable. He was turned over to the authorities here. There were also four prisoners from Juneau in charge of a United States marshal. They were four of those convicted at the government assizes for the murder of Skagway. These were George W. Willard and Turner Jackson, who were accused of assisting with a dangerous weapon on the day Soapy Smith was killed, and Ed. Fay, the murderer of Marshal Bowyer and O. Grath, of the Soapy Smith gang, who were accused of robbing the Klondiker, Stewart, of \$2,700. They were sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the jail at Skagway. They were considered by the court as being very dangerous.

They were quite exciting and there might have been some trouble had it not been for the presence of the constable. The three men were charged with being accessories to the murder of Soapy Smith. They were brought in by the constable and the jury brought in verdicts with less than five minutes' consideration.

The Silver Top Mining Company, Ltd., Non-Personal Liability, has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$100,000, and head offices at Rossland.

The Victoria City Constituency To Be Re-elected Before the Close of the Month of January.

A Number of Appointments Announced in To-Night's Issue of the British Columbia Gazette.

During the opening weeks of the year the Official Gazette does not usually contain many of the writs of election. There has been no exception to the rule, and the issue of the Gazette this evening has been accordingly very interesting.

The Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to approve the appointment of Dr. Alex. S. Munro, of Vancouver, as medical health officer for Atlin Lake mining division.

The Lieut.-Governor makes proclamation of the issue of the writ of election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Edward Tisdall, representative of Vancouver city. A return of the result is to be made to the assizes court before January 25th.

The Inspector of dykes asks for sealed tenders for the execution of certain work on the Matsqui dyke. Plans may be seen at his office or at that of the government agent at New Westminster. A deposit of \$500 must accompany each tender.

The Silver Top Mining Company, Ltd., Non-Personal Liability, has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$100,000, and head offices at Rossland.

The Victoria City Constituency To Be Re-elected Before the Close of the Month of January.

A Number of Appointments Announced in To-Night's Issue of the British Columbia Gazette.

During the opening weeks of the year the Official Gazette does not usually contain many of the writs of election. There has been no exception to the rule, and the issue of the Gazette this evening has been accordingly very interesting.

The Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to approve the appointment of Dr. Alex. S. Munro, of Vancouver, as medical health officer for Atlin Lake mining division.

The Lieut.-Governor makes proclamation of the issue of the writ of election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Edward Tisdall, representative of Vancouver city. A return of the result is to be made to the assizes court before January 25th.

The Inspector of dykes asks for sealed tenders for the execution of certain work on the Matsqui dyke. Plans may be seen at his office or at that of the government agent at New Westminster. A deposit of \$500 must accompany each tender.

The Silver Top Mining Company, Ltd., Non-Personal Liability, has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$100,000, and head offices at Rossland.

The Victoria City Constituency To Be Re-elected Before the Close of the Month of January.

A Number of Appointments Announced in To-Night's Issue of the British Columbia Gazette.

During the opening weeks of the year the Official Gazette does not usually contain many of the writs of election. There has been no exception to the rule, and the issue of the Gazette this evening has been accordingly very interesting.

The Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to approve the appointment of Dr. Alex. S. Munro, of Vancouver, as medical health officer for Atlin Lake mining division.

The Lieut.-Governor makes proclamation of the issue of the writ of election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Edward Tisdall, representative of Vancouver city. A return of the result is to be made to the assizes court before January 25th.

The Inspector of dykes asks for sealed tenders for the execution of certain work on the Matsqui dyke. Plans may be seen at his office or at that of the government agent at New Westminster. A deposit of \$500 must accompany each tender.

The Silver Top Mining Company, Ltd., Non-Personal Liability, has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$100,000, and head offices at Rossland.

The Victoria City Constituency To Be Re-elected Before the Close of the Month of January.

A Number of Appointments Announced in To-Night's Issue of the British Columbia Gazette.

During the opening weeks of the year the Official Gazette does not usually contain many of the writs of election. There has been no exception to the rule, and the issue of the Gazette this evening has been accordingly very interesting.

COTTAGE CITY IN PORT

She Brings News of a Tragedy on the White Pass—Gold Found Near Two Alaskan Cities.

Prisoners Brought Down From Juneau—Major Bliss Coming on the Amur—Destination at Dawson.

Steamer Cottage City reached the outer wharf at noon with a large number of passengers, miners and others from the southeastern coast. There were very few from Dawson, but four or five. Among these was Constable Dunn, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who brought out the documents and evidence lost by Constable Richardson near Big Salmon.

He also brought out a prisoner, a miner, who in the pellucid atmosphere of the snow-capped fields had lost his reason. He became insane at Tagish and imagines that everyone is trying to rob him. He was fortunate, but he placed the most implicit faith in the constable. He was turned over to the authorities here. There were also four prisoners from Juneau in charge of a United States marshal. They were four of those convicted at the government assizes for the murder of Skagway. These were George W. Willard and Turner Jackson, who were accused of assisting with a dangerous weapon on the day Soapy Smith was killed, and Ed. Fay, the murderer of Marshal Bowyer and O. Grath, of the Soapy Smith gang, who were accused of robbing the Klondiker, Stewart, of \$2,700. They were sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the jail at Skagway. They were considered by the court as being very dangerous.

They were quite exciting and there might have been some trouble had it not been for the presence of the constable. The three men were charged with being accessories to the murder of Soapy Smith. They were brought in by the constable and the jury brought in verdicts with less than five minutes' consideration.

The Silver Top Mining Company, Ltd., Non-Personal Liability, has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$100,000, and head offices at Rossland.

The Victoria City Constituency To Be Re-elected Before the Close of the Month of January.

A Number of Appointments Announced in To-Night's Issue of the British Columbia Gazette.

During the opening weeks of the year the Official Gazette does not usually contain many of the writs of election. There has been no exception to the rule, and the issue of the Gazette this evening has been accordingly very interesting.

The Lieut.-Governor has been pleased to approve the appointment of Dr. Alex. S. Munro, of Vancouver, as medical health officer for Atlin Lake mining division.

The Lieut.-Governor makes proclamation of the issue of the writ of election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Edward Tisdall, representative of Vancouver city. A return of the result is to be made to the assizes court before January 25th.

The Inspector of dykes asks for sealed tenders for the execution of certain work on the Matsqui dyke. Plans may be seen at his

OBSTRUCTIONISTS DEFEATED

After Sitting For Twenty Hours the Provincial Legislature Adopts the Election Petitions Bill Without Amendment.

Disgraceful Scenes in the House During the Night - Flagrant Disregard of the Rules and Amenities of Debate.

The Government Forces Retain Their Position and Utterly Rout the Opposition in the Divisions.

Monday, Jan. 9, 1899.

The house assembled at 2 o'clock, and Mr. Speaker Forster took the chair. Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

PEITITIONS.

Mr. Kelle: For the consideration of certain railways in East Kootenay.

Mr. Henderson: On behalf of MacKenzie, Mann & Hoar, provincial directors of the North Star & Arrow Lake, asking an extension of time for the payment of security under the charter of the company.

Mr. Green: On behalf of A. St. G. Hamersley and others, for the incorporation of the South Kootenay railway company.

Mr. Macpherson: From the Vancouver, Northern & Yukon Railway Company, seeking a bill of incorporation.

The petition of H. E. Gray and others for incorporation of a railway was read and on the motion of Mr. Helmecken was received.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON SPEECH.

Hon. C. A. Semlin, the premier, was received with a burst of applause when he rose to continue the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and although he occupied but a short time was repeatedly interrupted by hearty cheers.

Complimenting the mover and seconder of the address upon the eloquence which was a source of congratulation to all the members of the house as being something which the premier turned his attention to the member for Southeast Kootenay (Col. Baker), who he said, was the only member of the opposition who had occupied the speech from the throne, and although it was far from his (the premier's) desire to treat the remarks of the opposition leader with levity, but it did seem as though that gentleman had an agreement with his followers...

As to the intention to remit the tax on miners working for wages, the hon. acting leader of the opposition had said, and although he had intended to do that, the hon. ex-president of the council stated during last session that the tax would remain during the present session, and the tax was not removed. The subject was taken up during the elections, and the hon. member for the country interested in the efforts of the miners to have the tax removed. We are only carrying out the promise which was made in the late session of the house to make good. They promised and did not perform; we promised and are attending to it this morning. It is to be noted that the hon. member for Southeast Kootenay had also said that the announcement of the hon. member for the country protection of coal miners and of the remission of taxation upon miners working for wages were only "election cries," and that he was speaking in a joking manner. It means that we are taking a course which will strengthen us in the favor of the people of this province. It is to be noted that we are carrying out the wishes of the people. If they desire it, we will do it. It is to be noted that the hon. member for the country is the logical result of our position as a government.

The hon. premier concluded by saying he had intended to reply to a few of the remarks made by the hon. member for Southeast Kootenay. If nothing had happened in the opposition, the adoption of the address had been said by him, the government could well have done so. It is to be noted that the hon. member for Southeast Kootenay had made the motion that the government occupied their position by tyranny and despotism. A few months ago that hon. gentleman in his opinion the best government in the world is a despotism, so that the hon. member for the country who argued that this is the best government in the world.

But, continued the speaker, we are not despotism. The law exists and is carried out until it is amended, and the law was carried out. How is the hon. gentleman going to conduct the business of this country of the truth of his assertion? The definition of an usurper is "one who takes power from another who is entitled to it." The hon. gentleman, gentlemen to convince the members of this house and the people of British Columbia that the government is not a despotism, and that outside of the Cassiar district the majority given the government was roughly speaking 1,000. Taking the average of the number of voters represented by each member of the house at about 475, it was clear that the government were entitled to six more seats than were the opposition. The first result of the election demonstrated the authority of the members on this side of the house to represent the majority of the country. Therefore we were not carrying out the law. We were not entitled to his honor the lieutenant-governor was a little clearer sighted than were the members of the opposition. The majority of the majority of the electors of the country.

The hon. gentleman made the remarks he did without having come to any proper conclusion about the meaning of the remarks he had made. We were duly called upon to take up the burden of government, and the hon. gentleman was wrong in the conclusions he arrived at. We do not hold that a despotism is the best form of government. We only wish to hold power by the voice of the majority of the electors of this province, and if we were to appeal to-day to the country, the majority would substantiate the expression they gave last summer and this will be found to be so by the opposition if it be necessary to appeal at any time in the immediate future.

The hon. gentleman also said that we were turning out officials to put others in; another statement which cannot be made good. Whenever a new government takes office there are a certain number of changes which must take place, and if it were true that this had been done, the government would not have been following the example set by the government represented by the gentleman who made the statement. I would remind the members of the opposition of the action of the present government in discharging the then superintendent of education, Colin C. McKenzie, of Nanaimo, and the hon. gentleman appointed one of their own friends.

Hon. Mr. Turner denied the statement, which called forth from the premier the remark that the hon. gentleman had not done the leader of the opposition any good. It was quite true that such discharge was made for the purpose mentioned.

Mr. Turner: "Fifteen years ago Mr. Semlin: The hon. gentleman has been the man on the bench. The government have had no opportunity for fifteen years to show what they would do if they had that opportunity. The government did it when the change was made, and the government was that represented by the present opposition. They were doing what they accuse us of having done we would only be following out what they did.

Col. Baker interrupted with the assertion that the late government had not done the leader of the opposition any good. It was quite true that such discharge was made for the purpose mentioned.

tion that the late government had not done the leader of the opposition any good. It was quite true that such discharge was made for the purpose mentioned.

Hon. Mr. Semlin repeated the statement that the government represented by the gentleman who made the statement was not the only public servant who was qualified by the government represented by the present opposition; the superintendent of provincial police, Mr. Todd, was another; he was dismissed and a friend and supporter of the government was put in his place.

I don't say this to excite anything we have done. We have found it necessary when we found some officials were not satisfactory to dismiss them in the interests of the general public, but there is no truth in the statement that some have been dismissed to make room for government supporters.

The hon. gentleman had made an allusion to the hon. member for New Westminster, to which I would like to make a reference, although I do not think it is necessary to make any allusion to that gentleman. I am not aware that the opposition have any claim upon the allegiance of the member for New Westminster. The hon. member for the province, who he was speaking of, from the throne to the Royal City were quite unknown to the hon. member for New Westminster until he had read the address in the house. The hon. member for New Westminster never made use of any expression signifying that he intended to support the present government, so that the allusion made by the ex-provincial secretary was most unfortunate.

In regard to the attack upon the government with reference to the system of dealing with the lands of the province, the hon. member for the country interested in the efforts of the miners to have the tax removed. We are only carrying out the promise which was made in the late session of the house to make good. They promised and did not perform; we promised and are attending to it this morning. It is to be noted that the hon. member for Southeast Kootenay had also said that the announcement of the hon. member for the country protection of coal miners and of the remission of taxation upon miners working for wages were only "election cries," and that he was speaking in a joking manner. It means that we are taking a course which will strengthen us in the favor of the people of this province. It is to be noted that we are carrying out the wishes of the people. If they desire it, we will do it. It is to be noted that the hon. member for the country is the logical result of our position as a government.

The hon. premier concluded by saying he had intended to reply to a few of the remarks made by the hon. member for Southeast Kootenay. If nothing had happened in the opposition, the adoption of the address had been said by him, the government could well have done so. It is to be noted that the hon. member for Southeast Kootenay had made the motion that the government occupied their position by tyranny and despotism. A few months ago that hon. gentleman in his opinion the best government in the world is a despotism, so that the hon. member for the country who argued that this is the best government in the world.

But, continued the speaker, we are not despotism. The law exists and is carried out until it is amended, and the law was carried out. How is the hon. gentleman going to conduct the business of this country of the truth of his assertion? The definition of an usurper is "one who takes power from another who is entitled to it." The hon. gentleman, gentlemen to convince the members of this house and the people of British Columbia that the government is not a despotism, and that outside of the Cassiar district the majority given the government was roughly speaking 1,000. Taking the average of the number of voters represented by each member of the house at about 475, it was clear that the government were entitled to six more seats than were the opposition. The first result of the election demonstrated the authority of the members on this side of the house to represent the majority of the country. Therefore we were not carrying out the law. We were not entitled to his honor the lieutenant-governor was a little clearer sighted than were the members of the opposition. The majority of the majority of the electors of the country.

The hon. gentleman made the remarks he did without having come to any proper conclusion about the meaning of the remarks he had made. We were duly called upon to take up the burden of government, and the hon. gentleman was wrong in the conclusions he arrived at. We do not hold that a despotism is the best form of government. We only wish to hold power by the voice of the majority of the electors of this province, and if we were to appeal to-day to the country, the majority would substantiate the expression they gave last summer and this will be found to be so by the opposition if it be necessary to appeal at any time in the immediate future.

The hon. gentleman also said that we were turning out officials to put others in; another statement which cannot be made good. Whenever a new government takes office there are a certain number of changes which must take place, and if it were true that this had been done, the government would not have been following the example set by the government represented by the gentleman who made the statement. I would remind the members of the opposition of the action of the present government in discharging the then superintendent of education, Colin C. McKenzie, of Nanaimo, and the hon. gentleman appointed one of their own friends.

Hon. Mr. Turner denied the statement, which called forth from the premier the remark that the hon. gentleman had not done the leader of the opposition any good. It was quite true that such discharge was made for the purpose mentioned.

Mr. Turner: "Fifteen years ago Mr. Semlin: The hon. gentleman has been the man on the bench. The government have had no opportunity for fifteen years to show what they would do if they had that opportunity. The government did it when the change was made, and the government was that represented by the present opposition. They were doing what they accuse us of having done we would only be following out what they did.

Col. Baker interrupted with the assertion that the late government had not done the leader of the opposition any good. It was quite true that such discharge was made for the purpose mentioned.

adjustment was made, and was surprised upon re-entering the house to find the government was afraid to debate the question from the throne. That they were afraid to do so, because no member of the government side would speak on behalf of the motion. The "great policy" of the government was centered in the bill to make Mr. J. D. Prentice a member of this house. There was no reason why the debate should be adjourned, because it was expected that when a government, which is composed of men who have been in the cool shades of letters would do would be to enunciate their policy; but instead they adopted a policy without any reference to the House of Commons of England or of the Dominion. The adjournment of the debate was not in order; it had not been the practice of this house to go on in this manner. The speaker hoped that whatever might be in the power they will be able to do so, and to enunciate their policy.

Hon. the Finance Minister—Hear, Mr. Eberts: "I hear 'hear, hear' from the finance minister. All he has done is to say that he will support the bill. We shall hear very little from him on the subject of the speech from the throne. The speaker said that he would not say much in condemnation of the present opposition, but when certain facts are brought to his knowledge will do so gracefully and without any bitterness.

Hon. Mr. Semlin—Then you will support them?—If the government have any policy it is due to the people of British Columbia that they should know what that policy is. The debate on the subject of the speech from the throne until the matter was disposed of, and then what other business the government have, however, had no business to bring up such a bill as has never been brought down. He didn't mind the hon. member for Esquimalt jumping so, but when Mr. Martin tried to do so, he felt he couldn't "swallow" it.

Then came Mr. Bryden, who said he would lead the house in a speech on Thursday. Col. Baker, who said the attorney-general was the obstructionist, which he was called to task for by that gentleman. Not even in the days of the most belligerent Parnellism has its equal been seen, for, as was well said by Hon. Joseph Martin, during the night, the amendment was defeated by 18 to 15, and the original motion carried on a vote of 18 to 15, the division list being as follows:

For the original motion—Martin, Jos. Semlin, C. A. Semlin, Macpherson, Smith, R. M. Deane, J. M. Deane, McKee, Kelle, Kidd, Kinchard, Munro, Green, Nell, Henderson—19.

Against—Pooley, Booth, Dunsuir, Robertson, Ellison, Clifford, McBride, Prentice, Irving, Bryden, Helmecken, McPhillips, Irvine—15.

THE FIRST BILL.

In Committee.

The house then went into committee of the whole of the Election Petitions bill, No. 1, with Mr. Higgins in the chair.

The hon. member proceeded to state that the government feared the action of the bill would be to give the majority and was called down by the attorney-general, who asked him how he agreed it. Mr. Clifford said he agreed with the government, and that the hon. member for the country had 19 votes, which the attorney-general easily showed was impossible.

When the speaker was asked to amend his statement by gracefully withdrawing it.

Mr. Clifford wanted some information, and the attorney-general proceeded to give it to him, saying the object of the bill was to give to the electors the right to elect their own representatives in the house. Mr. Helmecken objected to the attorney-general's statement, and Mr. Clifford retorted that he was not making a speech, but if the members of the opposition had any information he proposed to give it to them.

Mr. Clifford wanted his maiden speech to be given to the house, and he believed that such had been the practice in British Columbia, whatever it might have been in other provinces.

Mr. Higgins (Esquimalt) rose to a point of order, and considerable amusement was caused by the member for Cassiar, who said he would like to see the attorney-general go down to Mr. Clifford's seat and explain to him the position of the bill.

Finally Mr. Higgins was allowed to explain his point of order, which was that hon. members must confine themselves to the subject of the bill.

Mr. Clifford very humbly expressed his desire to do better in future, and concluded by saying that he would like to see the bill passed.

Mr. Higgins again rising to a point of order, and finally, got out of the house, and was going to sit down and let him talk. The hon. member for Cassiar resumed his speech, and the hon. member for the country said that he objected to the adjournment.

Another maiden speech was the brief one of Mr. Price Ellison (South Yale), who said that he regretted his maiden speech was devoted to opposing such a motion. He would like to see the attorney-general go down to Mr. Clifford's seat and explain to him the position of the bill.

Mr. Higgins (Esquimalt) rose to a point of order, and considerable amusement was caused by the member for Cassiar, who said he would like to see the attorney-general go down to Mr. Clifford's seat and explain to him the position of the bill.

Finally Mr. Higgins was allowed to explain his point of order, which was that hon. members must confine themselves to the subject of the bill.

Mr. Clifford very humbly expressed his desire to do better in future, and concluded by saying that he would like to see the bill passed.

Mr. Higgins again rising to a point of order, and finally, got out of the house, and was going to sit down and let him talk. The hon. member for Cassiar resumed his speech, and the hon. member for the country said that he objected to the adjournment.

Another maiden speech was the brief one of Mr. Price Ellison (South Yale), who said that he regretted his maiden speech was devoted to opposing such a motion. He would like to see the attorney-general go down to Mr. Clifford's seat and explain to him the position of the bill.

Mr. Higgins (Esquimalt) rose to a point of order, and considerable amusement was caused by the member for Cassiar, who said he would like to see the attorney-general go down to Mr. Clifford's seat and explain to him the position of the bill.

Finally Mr. Higgins was allowed to explain his point of order, which was that hon. members must confine themselves to the subject of the bill.

Mr. Clifford very humbly expressed his desire to do better in future, and concluded by saying that he would like to see the bill passed.

Mr. Higgins again rising to a point of order, and finally, got out of the house, and was going to sit down and let him talk. The hon. member for Cassiar resumed his speech, and the hon. member for the country said that he objected to the adjournment.

Another maiden speech was the brief one of Mr. Price Ellison (South Yale), who said that he regretted his maiden speech was devoted to opposing such a motion. He would like to see the attorney-general go down to Mr. Clifford's seat and explain to him the position of the bill.

Mr. Higgins (Esquimalt) rose to a point of order, and considerable amusement was caused by the member for Cassiar, who said he would like to see the attorney-general go down to Mr. Clifford's seat and explain to him the position of the bill.

Finally Mr. Higgins was allowed to explain his point of order, which was that hon. members must confine themselves to the subject of the bill.

was trying to do away with the British constitution. "Are we to have the finger of scorn pointed at us," he asked, "as a result of the attempt to flinch away from the rights of the people?"

Shortly afterwards the ex-premier referred to the Election Petitions bill, and he was called to order by the attorney-general. The ex-premier retorted that the government were afraid to have the bill passed.

Hon. the attorney-general said the speaker was palpably discussing the bill, and he was called to order by the attorney-general. The ex-premier retorted that the government were afraid to have the bill passed.

The ex-premier then made the assertion that the province had been "conquered" in the world since June last, and he was called to order by the attorney-general. The ex-premier retorted that the government were afraid to have the bill passed.

The hon. member for the country had spoken except Messrs. Robertson and Dunsuir, and then the wearisome procession began all over again. Mr. Phillips dwelling once more upon the enormity of the proposition to adjourn for the night, the hon. member for the country referred to Col. Baker's speech and said as follows:

Mr. Phillips: "I don't think it is the province that is being conquered, but the people of the province who are being conquered. The government are afraid to have the bill passed."

Mr. Booth followed and then Mr. Helmecken moved an amendment, which had the effect of making the clause read as follows:

No election petition shall be tried during the sitting of the legislative assembly of this province, and all election petitions set down for trial during the sitting of said legislative assembly shall be adjourned until a day at least two weeks after the last named day of the sitting of said legislative assembly; but this act shall not apply to any election petition presented standing for trial.

Mr. Chairman Higgins ordered a recess for fifteen minutes to allow of a consideration of the amendability of the amendment, finally ruling it out of order.

Then for hours the tide of eloquence flowed on, Messrs. Baker, Eberts, McPhillips, McBride, Booth and Clifford keeping it going until 2 a.m. During all this time the only speakers on the government side were Mr. Helmecken and the hon. attorney-general, the latter named Mr. Helmecken the "obstructionist," pointing out the defect in the law for which the hon. member for the country was responsible. That defect was that it was against public policy for election petitions to be tried during the sitting of the house.

January 10, 1899.

Perhaps never in the history of any legislature has there been a more shameful exhibition of brute and selfish obstruction than has been witnessed in the provincial assembly of British Columbia since two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Not even in the days of the most belligerent Parnellism has its equal been seen, for, as was well said by Hon. Joseph Martin, during the night, the amendment was defeated by 18 to 15, and the original motion carried on a vote of 18 to 15, the division list being as follows:

For the original motion—Martin, Jos. Semlin, C. A. Semlin, Macpherson, Smith, R. M. Deane, J. M. Deane, McKee, Kelle, Kidd, Kinchard, Munro, Green, Nell, Henderson—19.

Against—Pooley, Booth, Dunsuir, Robertson, Ellison, Clifford, McBride, Prentice, Irving, Bryden, Helmecken, McPhillips, Irvine—15.

THE FIRST BILL.

In Committee.

The house then went into committee of the whole of the Election Petitions bill, No. 1, with Mr. Higgins in the chair.

The hon. member proceeded to state that the government feared the action of the bill would be to give the majority and was called down by the attorney-general, who asked him how he agreed it. Mr. Clifford said he agreed with the government, and that the hon. member for the country had 19 votes, which the attorney-general easily showed was impossible.

When the speaker was asked to amend his statement by gracefully withdrawing it.

Mr. Clifford wanted some information, and the attorney-general proceeded to give it to him, saying the object of the bill was to give to the electors the right to elect their own representatives in the house. Mr. Helmecken objected to the attorney-general's statement, and Mr. Clifford retorted that he was not making a speech, but if the members of the opposition had any information he proposed to give it to them.

Mr. Clifford wanted his maiden speech to be given to the house, and he believed that such had been the practice in British Columbia, whatever it might have been in other provinces.

Mr. Higgins (Esquimalt) rose to a point of order, and considerable amusement was caused by the member for Cassiar, who said he would like to see the attorney-general go down to Mr. Clifford's seat and explain to him the position of the bill.

Finally Mr. Higgins was allowed to explain his point of order, which was that hon. members must confine themselves to the subject of the bill.

Mr. Clifford very humbly expressed his desire to do better in future, and concluded by saying that he would like to see the bill passed.

Mr. Higgins again rising to a point of order, and finally, got out of the house, and was going to sit down and let him talk. The hon. member for Cassiar resumed his speech, and the hon. member for the country said that he objected to the adjournment.

Another maiden speech was the brief one of Mr. Price Ellison (South Yale), who said that he regretted his maiden speech was devoted to opposing such a motion. He would like to see the attorney-general go down to Mr. Clifford's seat and explain to him the position of the bill.

Mr. Higgins (Esquimalt) rose to a point of order, and considerable amusement was caused by the member for Cassiar, who said he would like to see the attorney-general go down to Mr. Clifford's seat and explain to him the position of the bill.

Finally Mr. Higgins was allowed to explain his point of order, which was that hon. members must confine themselves to the subject of the bill.

Mr. Clifford very humbly expressed his desire to do better in future, and concluded by saying that he would like to see the bill passed.

Mr. Higgins again rising to a point of order, and finally, got out of the house, and was going to sit down and let him talk. The hon. member for Cassiar resumed his speech, and the hon. member for the country said that he objected to the adjournment.

of the council making his only contribution to the debate by pointing out his opinion that the amendment was not in order. The chairman ruled otherwise, and the debate was opened by the attorney-general. Mr. Prentice was elected by a large majority. It was now claimed he is disqualified; but Mr. Prentice had been a member of the British Columbia for many years, had been a member of the house, and it was absurd to say that if he was elected yesterday he was not today. He had observed the rules of the constitution, and the gentleman on the opposition side talk nonsense when they say the government is trying to break the constitution. Then they say, "Have a new election." They don't think of the inconvenience they would put the people of that district to. In a stock raising country the people could not neglect their business at this time, and the bill is in the interest of the electors of Esquimalt and North Yale, and not in the interest of the members who were objected to by the opposition.

Mr. Booth followed and then Mr. Helmecken moved an amendment, which had the effect of making the clause read as follows:

No election petition shall be tried during the sitting of the legislative assembly of this province, and all election petitions set down for trial during the sitting of said legislative assembly shall be adjourned until a day at least two weeks after the last named day of the sitting of said legislative assembly; but this act shall not apply to any election petition presented standing for trial.

Mr. Chairman Higgins ordered a recess for fifteen minutes to allow of a consideration of the amendability of the amendment, finally ruling it out of order.

Then for hours the tide of eloquence flowed on, Messrs. Baker, Eberts, McPhillips, McBride, Booth and Clifford keeping it going until 2 a.m. During all this time the only speakers on the government side were Mr. Helmecken and the hon. attorney-general, the latter named Mr. Helmecken the "obstructionist," pointing out the defect in the law for which the hon. member for the country was responsible. That defect was that it was against public policy for election petitions to be tried during the sitting of the house.

January 10, 1899.

Perhaps never in the history of any legislature has there been a more shameful exhibition of brute and selfish obstruction than has been witnessed in the provincial assembly of British Columbia since two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Not even in the days of the most belligerent Parnellism has its equal been seen, for, as was well said by Hon. Joseph Martin, during the night, the amendment was defeated by 18 to 15, and the original motion carried on a vote of 18 to 15, the division list being as follows:

For the original motion—Martin, Jos. Semlin, C. A. Semlin, Macpherson, Smith, R. M. Deane, J. M. Deane, McKee, Kelle, Kidd, Kinchard, Munro, Green, Nell, Henderson—19.

Against—Pooley, Booth, Dunsuir, Robertson, Ellison, Clifford, McBride, Prentice, Irving, Bryden, Helmecken, McPhillips, Irvine—15.

THE FIRST BILL.

In Committee.

The house then went into committee of the whole of the Election Petitions bill, No. 1, with Mr. Higgins in the chair.

The hon. member proceeded to state that the government feared the action of the bill would be to give the majority and was called down by the attorney-general, who asked him how he agreed it. Mr. Clifford said he agreed with the government, and that the hon. member for the country had 19 votes, which the attorney-general easily showed was impossible.

When the speaker was asked to amend his statement by gracefully withdrawing it.

Mr. Clifford wanted some information, and the attorney-general proceeded to give it to him, saying the object of the bill was to give to the electors the right to elect their own representatives in the house. Mr. Helmecken objected to the attorney-general's statement, and Mr. Clifford retorted that he was not making a speech, but if the members of the opposition had any information he proposed to give it to them.

Mr. Clifford wanted his maiden speech to be given to the house, and he believed that such had been the practice in British Columbia, whatever it might have been in other provinces.

Mr. Higgins (Esquimalt) rose to a point of order, and considerable amusement was caused by the member for Cassiar, who said he would like to see the attorney-general go down to Mr. Clifford's seat and explain to him the position of the bill.

Finally Mr. Higgins was allowed to explain his point of order, which was that hon. members must confine themselves to the subject of the bill.

Mr. Clifford very humbly expressed his desire to do better in future, and concluded by saying that he would like to see the bill passed.

Mr. Higgins again rising to a point of order, and finally, got out of the house, and was going to sit down and let him talk. The hon. member for Cassiar resumed his speech, and the hon. member for the country said that he objected to the adjournment.

Another maiden speech was the brief one of Mr. Price Ellison (South Yale), who said that he regretted his maiden speech was devoted to opposing such a motion. He would like to see the attorney-general go down to Mr. Clifford's seat and explain to him the position of the bill.

Mr. Higgins (Esquimalt) rose to a point of order, and considerable amusement was caused by the member for Cassiar, who said he would like to see the attorney-general go down to Mr. Clifford's seat and explain to him the position of the bill.

Finally Mr. Higgins was allowed to explain his point of order, which was that hon. members must confine themselves to the subject of the bill.

Mr. Clifford very humbly expressed his desire to do better in future, and concluded by saying that he would like to see the bill passed.

Mr. Higgins again rising to a point of order, and finally, got out of the house, and was going to sit down and let him talk. The hon. member for Cassiar resumed his speech, and the hon. member for the country said that he objected to the adjournment.

Another maiden speech was the brief one of Mr. Price Ellison (South Yale), who said that he regretted his maiden speech was devoted to opposing such a motion. He would like to see the attorney-general go down to Mr. Clifford's seat and explain to him the position of the bill.

Mr. Higgins (Esquimalt) rose to a point of order, and considerable amusement was caused by the member for Cassiar, who said he would like to see the attorney-general go down to Mr. Clifford's seat and explain to him the position of the bill.

Finally Mr. Higgins was allowed to explain his point of order, which was that hon. members must confine themselves to the subject of the bill.

Mr. Clifford very humbly expressed his desire to do better in future, and concluded by saying that he would like to see the bill passed.

Mr. Higgins again rising to a point of order, and finally, got out of the house, and was going to sit down and let him talk. The hon. member for Cassiar resumed his speech, and the hon. member for the country said that he objected to the adjournment.

of the council making his only contribution to the debate by pointing out his opinion that the amendment was not in order. The chairman ruled otherwise, and the debate was opened by the attorney-general. Mr. Prentice was elected by a large majority. It was now claimed he is disqualified; but Mr. Prentice had been a member of the British Columbia for many years, had been a member of the house, and it was absurd to say that if he was elected yesterday he was not today. He had observed the rules of the constitution, and the gentleman on the opposition side talk nonsense when they say the government is trying to break the constitution. Then they say, "Have a new election." They don't think of the inconvenience they would put the people of that district to. In a stock raising country the people could not neglect their business at this time, and the bill is in the interest of the electors of Esquimalt and North Yale, and not in the interest of the members who were objected to by the opposition.

Mr. Booth followed and then Mr. Helmecken moved an amendment, which had the effect of making the clause read as follows:

No election petition shall be tried during the sitting of the legislative assembly of this province, and all election petitions set down for trial during the sitting of said legislative assembly shall be adjourned until a day at least two weeks after the last named day of the sitting of said legislative assembly; but this act shall not apply to any election petition presented standing for trial.

Mr. Chairman Higgins ordered a recess for fifteen minutes to allow of a consideration of the amendability of the amendment, finally ruling it out of order.

Then for hours the tide of eloquence flowed on, Messrs. Baker, Eberts, McPhillips, McBride, Booth and Clifford keeping it going until 2 a.m. During all this time the only speakers on the government side were Mr. Helmecken and the hon. attorney-general, the latter named Mr. Helmecken the "obstructionist," pointing out the defect in the law for which the hon. member for the country was responsible. That defect was that it was against public policy for election petitions to be tried during the sitting of the house.

January 10, 1899.

Perhaps never in the history of any legislature has there been a more shameful exhibition of brute and selfish obstruction than has been witnessed in the provincial assembly of

