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Improved KNITTER
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WINE CO., DUNDAS, ONT.
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S. Y. WOOLTON,
Registry Registrar General
Victoria, 51st Decem-

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION

That is the Programme of the Government, and They Will Push It.

Premier Bower Says the Manitoba Elections Will Make no Difference.

There Will be Opposition for Sir Charles Tupper in Cape Breton.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Premier Blair is going to run for the Dominion House at the next general elections. He will likely contest Queen's. Premier Fielding will be a candidate in Halifax.

Mr. Murray will oppose Sir Charles Tupper in Cape Breton.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—(Press Dispatch)—At yesterday's session of the house, Mr. Powell, of Westmoreland, moved the adoption of the address. In doing so he stated that provincial autonomy is largely imaginary; in reality the provinces are subject to federal domination, the same as England, Ireland and Scotland are to the imperial parliament.

Mr. Powell regretted that Manitoba had acted so obstinately, reply was not in harmony with the constitution of the country, he thought. Manitoba had decided that she would not let the federal flag fly anywhere in the province in respect to school affairs. He argued that federal supremacy breathed the very life into the compact between the provinces, and he unequivocally supported the full measure of remedial legislation. He appealed to Manitobans to abide by the constitution.

Mr. McGillivray, of North Ontario, seconded the motion. Hon. Mr. Laurier ridiculed Mr. Powell's ideas of provincial autonomy. While he sympathized with the Manitoba minority, he thought the real grievance should first be established before remedial legislation was passed.

Mr. Foster criticized Mr. Laurier and said he had no policy whatever. Mr. Dickey followed in a similar strain, and the house adjourned at 10:35.

Premier Bower, in an interview, stated that the result of the Manitoba elections would not have any influence on the Dominion parliament. "When the highest court in the empire says the Roman Catholics of Manitoba are entitled to some remedy at our hands, we are bound to carry out its directions," he said.

Mr. Laurier in the house, referring to the clause in the speech from the throne which speaks of increasing our defenses said the Canadian motto should be defense, not defiance. Mr. Foster said the government would place the militia under the control of Canada in a perfectly secure position.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 17. P. P. Roblin, member-elect for Woodlands, and who is considered as likely to be the leader of the Conservative party in Manitoba, in an interview to-day, says the Conservatives will never again be taken by surprise as they were in the recent elections. A thorough re-organization of the entire party in the province will be commenced immediately so that when the time comes the party may be prepared to meet any and all issues.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—Wm. Mara, a well known wholesale and retail wine and liquor merchant, died suddenly in his sleep last evening of heart disease, aged about 55 years.

DANGER ON BOTH SIDES.

Railroad Employees Come to Grief Walking Through a Tunnel.

New York, Jan. 17.—A light engine ran into a crowd of car cleaners who were walking on the track of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, and killed two women, injured two others, and a man so badly that he will probably die. Three of the injured persons were taken to the Harlem hospital, near where the accident occurred. The road runs through a cut on the west side of which is a high embankment, and on the east side a high stone wall. The cleaners had reached 142nd street when the Chatham express came thundering down. They stepped aside to let it pass and were struck by an engine on the north bound track.

DEATH OF THE POPE'S PROVINCE.

Not Likely That He Will Be Arbitrator in the Venezuelan Matter.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Cardinal Satolli was not tendered the services of Pope Leo as arbitrator of the Venezuelan controversy, nor has the cardinal received up to this time, any intimation that he will be called upon to offer the services of the Pope in that capacity. This announcement was given at the residence of Cardinal Satolli in response to inquiries, as reported in the London Chronicle, that the Pope had taken this step through his American delegate. There has been no communication, officially or otherwise, it is stated, with the Pope on the subject. It was pointed out that Cardinal Satolli's functions are of a clerical character.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this acid and cures rheumatism.

THE WORLD WAITS ANXIOUSLY

To Hear if Ex-President Harrison is Engaged to Mrs. Dimmick.

New York, Jan. 17.—Mr. Tibbets, private secretary of Ex-President Harrison, was asked to-day regarding the rumored engagement of General Harrison to Mrs. Dimmick. In reply, he said: "I can say nothing about the matter at present. This evening, however, I may be in a position to announce something of national interest."

A POOR PLACE SELECTED.

A Man Held Up in Poverty Gulch, But Gives Nothing.

Cripple Creek, Col., Jan. 17.—P. W. Campbell, of Los Angeles, was held up to-day in Poverty Gulch by two men, who robbed him of the hammer from falling by grabbing it. His hand was terribly cut. He was beaten into insensibility, but the robbers fled without getting his money. One was captured and identified. He is Sam Bell, a gambler. The other is a man named Morgan, who volunteered to pilot Campbell about the camp. It is believed that Campbell's skull is slightly fractured, but he will recover.

CAMPOS UNPOPULAR

The People of Cuba Generally Dissatisfied With the Poor Results Achieved.

Constitutional Unionists and Reformists Demand His Recall—Autonomists Sati. Fed.

Madrid, Jan. 17.—Dispatches from Havana say that the Constitutional Unionists and Reformers have cabled the government here demanding the recall of Captain-General Martinez de Campos. The Autonomists, it is added, favor his retaining command of the troops in Cuba. A cabinet council will be held to-night in order to discuss the matter.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that counsel would be employed to watch the trials of the prisoners on behalf of the British government, and those counsel would defend the interests of American and Belgian prisoners as well as those of the British.

Portsmouth, England, Jan. 17.—The flying squadron, consisting of the battleship Revenge, flagship, Rear-Admiral Alfred T. Dale, battleship Royal Oak, the first class cruisers Gibraltar and Thetis, and the second class cruisers Charlybis and Hermione, with six first class torpedo boat destroyers, assembled at Spithead at noon to-day. The reported destination of the squadron is the island of Bermuda.

The Press Association, referring to this report, says: It is stated at Portsmouth, though not officially confirmed, that the destination of the flying squadron, after leaving Bantry Bay, will be Bermuda. The admiralty refuses to give any information on the subject.

London, Jan. 17.—According to a special dispatch from Cape Town, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, former premier of Cape Colony, was interviewed previous to his sailing for England, and said: "I am no coward. I shall not resign my seat in parliament, but shall meet my detractors. I will be satisfied if civil rights are granted to the Uitlanders. I intend to be present at the annual meeting of the Chartered company in London, when I shall address the shareholders on recent events."

Much surprise is expressed here at the fact that the war department or colonial office have received no official information, in confirmation or denial, of the report that the King of Ashanti has accepted the terms of the British, as cabled from Cape Coast Castle.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The cable report to-day from Portsmouth, whence the British flying squadron is about to sail, that its destination may be the Bermudas, cannot be confirmed officially here. The report is, however, taken with considerable allowance, as no information on the subject has come to the departments or to the British embassy.

The British squadron already at and about the Bermudas consists of the ships, viz: Buzzard, Canada, Cordelia, Crescent, Magicienne, Mowhawk, Partiline, Pelican, Tartar, Terror, Tourmaline, Urgent, Acorn, Barracouta, Beagle and Retribution. These are cruisers, some of 7000 tons. Should the Portsmouth report prove true, it would increase this squadron to twenty-two ships, or twenty-three, including six torpedo catchers. It is doubtful that Great Britain would send such a powerful fleet into American waters at this time, when the present force is sufficient to overcome the American north Atlantic squadron. Bermuda, lying between six hundred and seven hundred miles off the American coast would afford an admirable base of operations against any point from Cape Cod down to Key West, and while the islands are a part of the British empire, the assemblage of a powerful fleet there could not be regarded with indifference by the United States government.

New York, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Havana, via Key West, says: Traffic on the Western railway of Cuba was indefinitely suspended yesterday, the machine shops closed and the employees discharged. It is understood that while the war continues no effort will be made to run rest there, as the bridges of importance between this city and Pinar del Rio have been destroyed. The line is owned by British capitalists and until recently yielded a big dividend.

The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.

THE CALM HAS COME

The Tremendous War Ebullition Has Simmered Down to Cooling Point.

And There is no More Tall Talk of Whipping Great Britain into Docility.

Flying Squadron Will Have a Little Trip at British Taxpayers' Expense.

London, Jan. 17.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, received to-day a reply to his dispatch to the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, requesting details concerning the arrest of British subjects and others in the Transvaal as a result of the recent disturbances.

The governor cabled: Replying to your request for details of the arrests, between fifty and sixty persons have been arrested on a charge of treason, by inviting the co-operation and entrance of an armed force. The proceedings are based, I understand, on sworn information and the trials will occur in the high court. The accused are well treated, and will be defended by able counsel. It is alleged that the government has documentary evidence of a widespread conspiracy to usurp the government of the country, and use the wealth of the country to rehabilitate the finances of the Chartered Company. I understand that the government has decided to employ to watch the trials of the prisoners on behalf of the British government, and those counsel would defend the interests of American and Belgian prisoners as well as those of the British.

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The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.

THE THAW SPOILED THINGS

California's Great Ice Carnival is Likely to be a Failure.

Truckee, Cal., Jan. 17.—It has rained furiously and continuously for twenty-four hours. The ice carnival company has telegraphed the railroad officials to postpone all excursions for one week. The snow is soft and slushy and skating is temporarily ruined. The south wall of the ice palace is badly damaged, but one cold night will restore it to a better condition than ever. The principal merit of the method of spraying the ice palace instead of building it with blocks of ice, is that one or two cold nights permits the rebuilding of the entire structure.

HARD TIMES IN TAOCMA.

Proposal to Pledge the Tax Roll Now Being Considered.

Taocma, Jan. 17.—The finance committee, Mayor Orr, Controller Benham and City Attorney Wickersham, held a secret meeting to-day to discuss ways and means of relieving the city from the present financial extremity. Two local representatives of eastern bond houses were closeted with the committee, and a proposition was discussed by which money could be supplied for conducting the city government for two years. By this arrangement the council would have to pledge the tax roll for that period. Nothing definite was done.

HE PARTED WITH HIS BABY.

Gave It To a Woman He Didn't Know—She Wanted It.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 17.—John Aldridge, aged 50, who has been at the poor farm, last night gave his baby away to a woman, whose name and residence he did not inquire. He came to the Union depot alone, carrying the baby, which was crying lustily. An elderly woman asked the man about the child and learned that its mother had been urged upon him and that he had no one to help him to care for it. He was on his way north and went to the train shed gate and, seeing the father and child in a car window, said to the depot policeman, "I wish I had taken that child; that man cannot take care of it."

"You shall have it, madam," said the policeman, and hurrying into the car, the father was told of the opportunity to place his offspring in good hands, and readily gave the baby to the policeman, who took it to the waiting woman outside the gates.

The woman who took the child is Mrs. T. R. Hanks of Farrell, Ill.

HELLO THERE, CENTRAL.

You've Got to Learn Telegraphy Now, or Will Very Soon.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.—The "Hello girls" must learn telegraphy. The order has gone forth, and it will not be many months before the telephone wires throughout the entire state will be carrying telegraphic messages ticked off by the girls, who, heretofore, have only been used to say, "What number, sir?" Six times there you are.

The lines will still be used to talk over, but a telephone wire has what is known as a telegraph side, that is to say, a message can be ticked off while a conversation is being held on the same wire. Besides the development of her army, which it is her imperial duty to maintain the height of efficiency for the protection of the independence of the fatherland, her administrative bodies, had been solicitous of the welfare of the people.

The Emperor then appealed to all sections to sink party difference and support him in promoting the greatness and prosperity of the beloved fatherland. He added: "We shall then be able to oppose unitedly and solidly any attack upon our independence, and devote ourselves undisturbed to the cultivation of our interests."

But the German empire is far from being in danger from other states. Always enjoying the respect and confidence of nations, she will continue in the future, as in the past, a strong pillar of peace.

Emperor William has sent an autograph letter to Prince Bismarck expressing gratitude for the latter's service in the re-establishment of the German empire, and intimating His Majesty's intention of having a life-sized, full length portrait of the prince painted, as a lasting souvenir of his memorable efforts on behalf of both the Emperor and empire, and assign the picture a place of honor in the imperial chancellery.

His Majesty presented Baron von Mittenhet, president of the council of ministers, with a bust of his grandfather, Emperor William I, and to Dr. Stephen a bust of himself.

An extra edition of the Reichsanzeiger to-day publishes in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the re-establishment of the German empire an imperial decree, which was forestalled yesterday by the socialist organ, Vorwaerts. The decree grants an amnesty to offenders whose sentences do not exceed six weeks' imprisonment or fifteen marks fine. Those only are executed who are guilty of insulting their superiors, ill-treating their inferiors, or desertion. The rescript begins with the remark that the Emperor intends also to pardon all military offenders, and it is thereby presumed that the imperial pardon will be extended to civil offenses and cases of conviction of his majesty.

The imperial decree further announces the foundation of a new Prussian order, the William order, which will be conferred upon men and women who render prominent services in advancing the welfare and culture of the people, in accord-

GRAND EVENT IN GERMANY

Celebration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Union in Fatherland.

Occasion is Brilliantly Observed by King, Princes and Plenipotentiaries.

Expressions of Peace, Good Will and Affection—Amnesty Granted to Prisoners.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—Throughout the German empire to-day the 25th anniversary of the crowning at Versailles of King William of Prussia, grandfather of the present Emperor, as Emperor of Germany, and the consequent re-establishment of the German empire, was celebrated in some form or other. The great event was observed here by a gathering in the White Hall of the castle, where the Emperor, surrounded by the ministers of state, generals of the army, and admirals of the navy, members of the diplomatic corps, kings and princes, all in glittering uniforms, made a speech from the throne.

His Majesty said: "Twenty-five years having elapsed since the day when his majesty our grandfather answered the appeal of the German princes the free towns and the desire of the nation, assumed the dignity of Emperor, we have gathered to celebrate the memory of this remarkable event which brought the final brilliant fulfillment of the aspirations to which the German people have entertained so long, which restored the empire to the position to which she was entitled among the nations of the world. For this purpose, we have summoned the plenipotentiaries of our mighty allies, and the representatives of the people; also those men who at that great epoch prominently contributed to the work of the nation, the German people, surrounded by flags and standards, glorious regiments, witnesses of the death-defying courage of armies, which erected the first Emperor of that date, we will recall to memory that picture which the fatherland in the union of its might and nation has presented."

His Majesty then thanked Providence for having in the past twenty-five years bestowed its blessing upon the empire and declared his grandfather's vow to protect the rights of the empire and to preserve peace, and so far, with God's help, has been fulfilled. The Emperor's speech also alluded to the work achieved by the German nation for the past twenty-five years under the direction of its great Emperor and the advice of its tried statesmen, and more particularly that of his chancellor, Prince Bismarck, conscious of the fact that while favoring no one, or yet injuring no one, the empire had been called upon to raise its voice before nations in favor of peace, to devote itself undisturbed to internal development. Besides the development of her army, which it is her imperial duty to maintain the height of efficiency for the protection of the independence of the fatherland, her administrative bodies, had been solicitous of the welfare of the people.

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TWICE-A-WEEK.

ance with the recommendation contained in the message of Emperor William I. The first recipients of the new order are the Empress ex-Empress Frederica, Grand Duchess of Baden and Saxe-Weimer, Prince Bismarck, Dr. Miguel, minister of finance, and Baron von Bielewick, minister of commerce.

THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

Will Take Place in May—All the Russias Must Attend.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—An imperial decree has been issued announcing that the coronation of the Czar will take place at Moscow in May next, and ordering all the municipal and representative bodies of the Russian empire to attend.

BURNING BIBLES IN PERU.

Not The First Time This Piece of Persecution Has Been Done.

New York, Jan. 18.—William Blake, treasurer of the American Bible Society, in reference to the dispatch from Lima, Peru, about the burning of all the Bibles belonging to the American Bible society, says:

"Our Bibles have been burned before in Peru. Fanaticism is the cause of it. The natives are opposed to the distribution of our Protestant Bibles and every now and then they seize our stock and destroy it. What will be done? Nothing. What can be done? They have destroyed the Bibles before; they destroy them now and will probably destroy them again. But just the same, we shall continue to send our Bibles there. Rev. Penzotti is our agent in Peru. Only two years ago he was imprisoned there for no reason other than that he was distributing our Bibles. He was kept in jail for five or six months and was only released then through the interposition of the state department in Washington."

A special to the Herald from Lima, Peru, says: The mayor of San Miguel seized and caused to be burned in the public square of the city all the Bibles and stock of the local agent of the American Bible society.

BANCROFT LIBRARY FOR SALE.

The Price Asked is \$300,000.—To Be Sold to New York.

New York, Jan. 17.—The Bancroft library, of San Francisco, of which much has been written during the last few years, has been offered for sale to the New York public library corporation. Although estimated to be worth \$500,000 by its owner, Hubert Bancroft, the price asked for it is \$300,000.

The offer is represented by R. Mansfield, of Chicago, now at the Hotel Kensington. Mr. Mansfield made his offer to the New York library trustees through Andrew H. Green, and the matter was referred to the library committee, of which Alexander Maitland is chairman.

Mr. Maitland said that no extraordinary expenditure would probably be made at present, pending the completion of arrangements for the proposed public library building. "The fact that the offer has been referred to the library committee," said he, "may be regarded as a mere matter of form."

The Bancroft library contains about 60,000 volumes and manuscripts, all relating to the Pacific coast region from Alaska to Panama.

THE BROWN INVESTIGATION.

A Committee of His Church Has Commenced a Secret Enquiry.

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—The board of investigation which will inquire into the moral character and ministerial fitness of Rev. C. O. Brown met last night. At the request of the reverend gentleman himself, and with the emphatic condition that he shall not be placed on trial, the standing committee of his church will act as investigators, in conjunction with the three Congressional ministers chosen by the Bay association.

In making the request for an investigation Rev. Dr. Brown declares that he is fully cognizant of his rights under Congressional church law, and feeling that it would be cruel to place him on trial at the very time that he has placed on trial a woman who ought to suffer for her sins, he will resist any attempt to make an investigation of the charges against him or a trial of himself as pastor of the First Congregational church.

Rev. Dr. Brown also insists that the investigation must be behind closed doors, at a time when passion and ill-feeling have subsided. The standing committee of the First Congregational church has accepted the conditions, and at the conclusion of the prayer meeting last night held its first secret session. Each member took a solemn obligation not to divulge what had occurred at this preliminary meeting.

A LITTLE SQUABBLE SETTLED.

And the Now Famous Ashanti Plenie Comes to an End.

Accra, Gold Coast, Jan. 18.—The Ashanti war is ended. Sir Francis Scott, commander of the British expeditionary force, has occupied Coomassie, the capital, without opposition. King Prempeh accepts all the British demands, Prince Henry of Battenberg and half of the white troops have returned to the coast for embarkation. There is general rejoicing among the natives at the bloodless British victory and the prospects of a return of trade and prosperity.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The return of Mr. Beaven to the mayor's chair was generally looked upon as a certainty, and excepting that the spirited contest by Mr. John Robertson's friends during the last day or two may have created a doubt in some minds, there never was the slightest hope that either of the other candidates would be successful.

The re-election of Ald. Macmillan is a matter for congratulation. He was about the only candidate seeking election against whom a "dead-set" was made. He has triumphed because his record for honesty, independence and ability was unassailable.

NICE THING FOR TUPPER.

From Ottawa the announcement is made that "there will be no appointment to the office of high commissioner, but as in 1887-88, when he returned to Canada and became minister of finance, Sir Charles Tupper will for the present administer the office from Ottawa in addition to his new duties as secretary of state."

WAVING AGAIN.

The public will greet with mingled amusement and contempt the renewed waving of the old flag to which the Tories at Ottawa have resorted in their dire despair. To a party in extremis an intelligence in absurd devices is all that is available, and nobody need begrudge what small satisfaction this very stale "old flag" device may afford the dying combination at Ottawa.

MANITOBA'S VOTE.

The Colonist enters into an elaborate analysis of the Manitoba election returns for the purpose of showing that the electorate of the province did not support the Greenway government's school policy so strongly as the political complexion of the new house would indicate.

toration of separate schools. The fact is that the overwhelming majority of the electors in Manitoba pronounced for the continuance of the school system as it is, and any person who argues otherwise displays either a vast amount of ignorance of the temper of Manitobans or a vast amount of assurance in assuming that a foundationless statement will be accepted in the place of the truth.

"LOYALTY."

From an examination of the trade statistics of last year the Montreal Star comes to a conclusion that can hardly be comforting to the wavers of the old flag. The Star says: "As compared with the previous year, the trade with Britain fell off \$14,300,000, while the trade with the United States increased by over \$7,000,000. Nor can we flatter ourselves that this was wholly due to variations in the laws of supply and demand."

GRAND MASTER HUGHES.

James L. Hughes, grand master of the Orangemen of Ontario West, has sent forth what the Colonist calls an "astute and patriotic letter" bearing on the Manitoba school question. The following sample paragraph is quoted: "Remember that the demagogues cry 'Hands off Manitoba!' or 'Let Manitoba manage her own affairs,' or 'The people of Manitoba understand their own business,' would be just as logical and as constitutional if applied to Quebec as to Manitoba."

"THE CONSTITUTION" AGAIN.

Says the Colonist: "If one province considers itself justified in repudiating its constitutional obligations so can another. And if the provinces are permitted to disregard or violate the terms of confederation what is to hinder the federal government disregarding its part of the agreement?"

MANITOBA CANDIDATES.

At a meeting in North Winnipeg, just before the Manitoba elections were held, Mr. Taylor, the opposition candidate, said: "I claim I am a strong advocate, a stronger advocate of public schools than the Greenway government."

separate schools and to interference from Ottawa. He held that the legislation was perfectly constitutional; that the province had a right to pass such legislation; but he held that the action taken was very harsh, and that no so much policy was used as should have been."

Mr. Macdonald has been generally looked upon as an intelligent gentleman, but evidently the public's opinion of him will have to be revised to square with the Colonist's dictum, and he will have to be regarded as a man who does not know what he is talking about.

The flying squadron so rapidly and smoothly put into commission demonstrates to a nicety the prodigious naval power of England. No naval demonstration equally imposing has ever been made within the history of nations, and its effect may safely be stated to have awed the whole civilized world.

While Mr. Kenny, of Halifax, and other members of his party are frantically waving the old flag they should not lose sight of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's historic speech. Here is his opinion of the mother country: "What is the whole policy of the mother-land to-day? Driven from the civilized markets of the world, steadily and every year finding their output to those markets decreasing, they spend millions on their navy and millions on their army to force their wares and their goods and their merchandise into the uncivilized markets of the world, which are endeavoring to occupy, to settle and control, driven there by the deadly effect upon them of the tremendous competition coming from the protectionist nations in the rest of the world."

The Colonist comes forward with a whole column of remarks on the Manitoba case, but it most carefully avoids the point of real importance. Did the judgment of the privy council order the restoration of the separate school system in Manitoba? It certainly did not, and therefore the Dominion government in proposing to force that restoration in defiance of the province's wish is acting on its own initiative.

Mr. Davies, of Alberta, wants the customs duty on butter increased, so that the farmers of the Northwest may be able to compete with the Australia butter-makers in the markets of British Columbia.

"It is to be observed that the Liberal party, even while the government was weakened by internal dissensions, have not gained strength in the country," quoth the Colonist. The Liberals have within the last two years taken five seats from the government, while the government has taken none from the Liberals. The Colonist is not quite right in his head.

The Rossland Prospector asks: "If the customs are abolished, how is Mr. Laurier to obtain his revenue for carrying on the revenue of the country?" Our John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson, and the Liberals propose to continue raising a revenue for some time to come from customs duties, but their policy is to use the duties for revenue-raising purposes alone, and not as a means of allowing one section of the community to prey on all the rest.

Premier Bowell said of the statement of his bolting colleague, Mr. Foster: "He states there that there has been no difference of opinion between us. That being the case, can any of you conceive why, after parliament has met, after the address has been promulgated not only to parliament, but to the whole country, that you should find seven of the cabinet coming to parliament and sending in their resignations, simply because they did not like the gentleman with whom they had been associating, some of them for eight or ten years, and whose ability or character they knew just as well as they do to-day?"

prejudices of one party or another, to endeavor to carry out the policy of the government, and put it in force." The "bolters" must have enjoyed this little "roast" most keenly.

Speaking of the cabinet trouble at Ottawa the Conservative Toronto World says: "Next to the remarkable reasons for the crisis and the method followed in bringing it on, is the remarkable way in which it has been settled. The Conservative party has seen many adventures in its day, but none to equal this last, and it is an open question whether it can stand this last, unless some radical re-organization takes place."

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Mr. Davies, of Alberta, wants the customs duty on butter increased, so that the farmers of the Northwest may be able to compete with the Australia butter-makers in the markets of British Columbia. Other Conservative politicians and various newspapers have told our farmers that Australian competition does not affect them. Who is right?

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IN THE TORY CAMP

How the Trouble Arose Which Resulted in the Late Crisis at Ottawa.

Sir Charles Tupper's Innocent Visit, and Its Peculiar Consequences.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—There is nothing certain here but uncertainty. No one knows what will happen next. The only thing that is at all certain is that the government is doomed, and indeed before this letter reaches its destination the administration may be at an end.

A brief narrative of how the whole thing happened may be interesting. Until such time as the electors of Montreal Centre and Jacques Cartier had decided against the policy of coercion the members of the government were reported to be a happy family. The ministers in their speeches in Western Ontario spoke long and loudly of how United the Government was in all public questions and how untrusting were the newspaper correspondents who said the elections in Montreal Centre and Jacques Cartier.

On the day of the opening of the house a small caucus of the Ontario members, comprising Bennett, of Simcoe; Ferguson, of Leeds and Grenville; and Taylor, government whip, met with some of the kicking members in Dr. Montague's office. That was the time when it was decided to strike the blow. As soon as the meeting was over Messrs. Hargart and Montague left to meet Bowell and tell him that at a caucus of the party it was decided that he should resign. The old man, who had no love for either of the gentlemen, gave them a rather hot reception. He sprang upon Dr. Montague the charge that he was accused of writing the anonymous letters respecting Sir Adolphe Caron and the connection of the latter with the railway in Montreal.

This was on Thursday. The matter was talked over on Friday among the "bolters." On Saturday it was arranged that Sir Charles Tupper, sr., should have an interview with the premier in the afternoon. The high commissioner met Sir Charles at about five o'clock and waited with him until seven o'clock. During the interview a document arrived bearing the signatures of the seven ministers who have now become notorious in politics. Sir Mackenzie Bowell read it and the subject was then talked over and the plot and how it was arranged, dawned upon Sir Mackenzie like a flash. He saw how he had been fooled and duped by his colleagues, and after thinking over he had decided to accept the resignations and give the facts to the press. This was done.

A NEW CLUB.

To the Editor: There is a scheme on foot to organize a Conservative Club in Victoria, to be conducted on the usual club lines. The only distinction that will be made between candidates for admission will be political; their social standing, wealth or private character will not, as in ordinary clubs, be taken into account.

THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY'S PEARLS.

The latest pearl story hails from America, and the heroine of it, or at least the owner of the pearls, is the Empress of Germany. She possesses a necklace of very great value, the pearls being not only large and having been of great purity of color, but all of various well-matched sizes. The Empress, however, has so many jewels that this special necklace has not been lately worn. What was worse, still, is that it has not been aired, pearls kept too long in their cases without exposure to the air get sick, their brightness fades, and they take gradually a yellowish tinge. This jaundice of the Empress' necklace was a very serious matter, and the court jeweler was called in. He ordered not merely fresh but sea-bathing for his patients, and made arrangements that his prescriptions should be followed. Under his directions, a glass case was constructed for the necklace—transparent of course, and so made that the pearls, while being secured and yet plenty of space around them; and a hole in the side of the case admitted the salt water. The case was next plunged deep down into the North sea, not far out from a spot chosen on the shore, and the pearls are still in their native element. It is said that sentries are posted day and night opposite the well-chosen bathing place.

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he was willing to meet his political death rather than go back on his pledge to parliament. It was not merely a pledge to the minority, but a pledge to parliament, which he was going to stand by. Some time before this change in the leadership was contemplated by the members of the cabinet, Mr. Foster wanted to be leader from the beginning, but he could not get it. He had no following to fight for him. Because Tupper the Younger had pledged to stand by, the high commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, the high commissioner coming over to take charge. As soon as these arrangements were made Sir Mackenzie Bowell received a cable from the high commissioner asking leave to come to Canada in connection with the fast Atlantic and Pacific cable scheme. It took over two weeks later on the part of the arch-conservator and those who were in league with him on the side to get the consent of the premier to allow Sir Charles Tupper to come to Canada. There was no necessity for his presence here, and no need of him regarding the schemes mentioned. At last Sir Mackenzie did call the high commissioner to come here. He had not brought the news that he was to be premier. Sir Mackenzie on different occasions told me that this visit had not the remotest connection with politics. As soon as the high commissioner reached Ottawa he made it his business to persuade the premier that the report about his going into politics were all newspaper talk. The oily tongue of the "great stretcher" succeeded.

So that matters lay in this way until the elections in Montreal Centre and Jacques Cartier. The bolters decided that something would have to be done and done quickly, to counteract the remedial order. Bowell was, of course, obdurate. Meetings were being held regularly in the office of the minister of finance to discuss what was to be done, so as to remove Bowell and place the old man Tupper in his place. Parliament met and no practical step had been taken to annihilate the premier.

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RIVERS ARE RISING.

Those in California and Dan... San Francisco, Jan. States weather bureau following bulletin rivers: The Sacramento gauge reads 13.4 ft. At Red Bluff there is danger point. At 25.1, or at the dam stage will be main danger. It is probable that the Sacramento stage is 17.2 feet. The American river ten feet in twenty-four hours longer. At 8.5 is 19.0 feet. It should heavy rain will probably only flood the lowland. The Sacramento valley.

SALVATION.

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GEN. CA... COM...

Martinez Has Not... Removed Thro... Press

He Thinks the Gov... Keeps Only L... try Into

Suspicious Robber... and Military St... Destin

New York, Jan. 20... Havana, Cuba, to... General Martinez de... General Martinez... ing indignat statu... correspondent. The... bids its transmission... by messages to... speak because I am... zon, not governor-g... I have not resigned... feel great resentment... the political parties... exercise their sover... ways, but the head... The principle of a... superior to all oth... opposed because, wh... I never bend. I h... petition of the sad... war. This has been... mob. The situation... a province distant... country, where the... the attitude they... shape the policy of... not this idea, I cou... the necessities of... they know they w... way if they should... students. (An allu... of students in this... cause of this know... behind may be the... truth of the saying... the Americas becau... themselves. This i... keepers who want... who are swooping... Chittanooga, Ten... Madrid, Jan. 20... organ at Havana s... assertion of Marsh... pos that he is the... time will tell if... to his failure as a... political pressure... Reinforcements o... of troops, under G... Ahumada, will be... C. Naderwell, a pr... just arrived from... the gun stores are... of that place were... several hundred... and much ammunition... on a strange ste... says another simi... arranged.

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Nervous Prostration

It is now a well established fact in medical science that nervousness is due to impure blood. Therefore the true way to cure nervousness is by purifying and enriching the blood. The great blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this letter: "For the last two years I have been a great sufferer with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart. I was weak in my limbs and had smothered sensations. At last my physician advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did, and I am happy to say that I am now strong and well. I am still using Hood's Sarsaparilla and would not be without it. I recommend it to all who are suffering with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart." MRS. DALTON, 55 Alice St., Toronto, Ontario. Get Hood's, because

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ARE FACING THE MUSIC

The Cabinet at Work on the Remedial Bill—Ewart's Measure to be the Basis.

Writ for Northumberland is out and Another Government Seat is in Danger.

A Three Cornered Contest for the Local Legislature is on at Hamilton.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—The writ for the election in Northumberland, N.B., rendered necessary by the elevation of Mr. Adams to the senate, was issued today. Nomination is fixed for January 28th, and polling a week later.

A new postoffice has been opened at Epworth, Westminister district.

The appointment of Mr. Bain, M.P. as postoffice inspector, was gazetted today. The Quebec members will banquet him.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—(Press Dispatch.)—The debate on the address in the house yesterday developed nothing of particular interest; in fact the speakers devoted themselves in the main to making charges and counter-charges of a personal nature, and some lively passages and bandying of words occurred. The speakers were Messrs. McCullen, Welton, Tupper, Keopay, Davies, Sutherland, McNeill, Borden and Casey. Mr. Masson moved the adjournment.

The sub-committee of the cabinet have no difficulty in framing the remedial measure, but there is great difficulty facing them to provide the machinery rendering the bill workable, and this they will apply themselves to during the next few days. It is not proposed to cease the province in the matter of a pecuniary grant, but to provide that Catholics, where a separate school exists, shall be exempt from payment of public school taxes, and that these schools may receive provincial aid.

The sub-committee met yesterday and resumed consideration of the measure where it was left off two weeks ago. A proposition has been made to take the Ontario School Act as a basis of the proposed measure, but this is not found to be practicable, and one Mr. Ewart's bill will be taken up, and it is decided to make it the basis of the government measure.

Hamilton, Jan. 18.—A surprise was sprung on the politicians of South Wentworth at the nominations yesterday. Until a few days ago the Liberal candidate, Dickinson, expected to be the only candidate. Yesterday it was announced that W. W. Buchanan, editor of The Templar, would run as a prohibitionist, and at the last moment A. J. Buckley came forward as an independent Liberal. Buchanan would have no chance against Dickinson alone, but there is a good deal of uncertainty how the three-cornered contest will turn out, though the seat is usually safe for the Liberals.

Guelph, Jan. 18.—John Paterson, Liberal, and J. Tucker, Patron, were nominated yesterday to contest the vacancy in the legislature, caused by the resignation and disqualification of William Tucker, the former Patron member, and brother of the present Patron nominee.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—A large firm here, dealing in nickel, has received a cablegram from the German government asking for quotations on 200 tons of this material, half each low and high grades. There is only one nickel mine in operation in this country and it would require four months to mine and burn the quantity mentioned if there is none on hand.

M. FLOQUET DIED TO-DAY.

Was at One Time a Prominent Figure in the French Republic.

Paris, Jan. 18.—M. Floquet, one time president of the council of ministers and also minister of the interior, is dead.

Charles Thomas Floquet was born at Saint Jean-de-Luz, Oct. 5th, 1828, studied at the College St. Louis. Called to the Bar in 1851, he was engaged in a growing number of political cases. When Prince Pierre Bonaparte was tried at Tours for the murder of Victor Noir, M. Floquet pleaded successfully for damages on behalf of the family of the victim; and he was also successful in obtaining the acquittal of M. Courant, who was tried at Blois in 1870 for participation in a plot against the government. In February 1871, M. Floquet was elected representative of the Seine in the National Assembly, but soon resigned his seat, the reactionary press accusing him of having relations with the Commune, and of being its agent in the provinces during the second siege, a charge which was formally contradicted by him in the Gaulois. The government, however, arrested him at Biarritz, and he was confined at Pau until the end of June, 1871. In April of the following year he was elected to the Municipal council and again in 1874. In the senatorial elections of January 1876, he was an unsuccessful candidate, but obtained a seat in the second chamber in February. After the Act of the 16th of May, 1877, he was one of the 363 deputies who refused a vote of confidence in the ministry of M. de Broglie, and re-elected in the October following. M. Floquet, who possessed great talent as an orator, took a prominent part in the debates of the new session. At a public meeting held in Havre in 1880, M. Floquet made an energetic speech in favor of the separation of the Church and State, and also for the suppression of the senate. In 1881 he was elected Vice-President of the Chamber. On his nomination as President of the Seine in 1882, he was obliged to resign his seat, but shortly re-

THE PACIFIC PEARL

Another Northern Traveller Takes a Peep at the Home of the Kanaka.

First of a Series of Letters on the Hawaiian Islands by John R. Musick.

(Copyright, 1896, by Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.)

Everybody on board the Australia was awake early, eager to catch the first glimpse of land. Our voyage though short, owing to unfavorable weather seemed long. We were assured it was the worst voyage the Australia had made for years.

It was the tramping of sailors and the creaking of rigging about the deck, the ever dark water, and the sea was almost smooth, and a gentle breeze wafted us toward land. Groping my way to the bench just forward of the main sky-light, I seated myself and looked over the dark water. Early as it was, I was not the first on deck. The priest, Father Pamphile, on his way to give his life to the lepers of Molokai, had preceded me. This venerable man had spent nearly the entire voyage on deck. The water was dark and the waves never rolled too high for him and some of his followers to be on the upper deck.

Day dawned slowly, and the dark outlines of the silent priest became more and more distinct. The muzzles of rifles arose from the passengers below, who were tumbling out of their berths, and hurriedly dressing. I had been sitting watching Father Pamphile but a short time when two bells struck. Just then a pale light came over the water, and the darkness the captain had put about and stood out to sea, instead of going in at once.

In a little while it was light enough for us to see Molokai lying like a cloud of mist on our left. It was difficult at first to distinguish between the dimly outlined mountain range and the clouds. In a few moments Oahu could be seen ahead of us. First we discerned the long needle-like point of land called Kunaloa Point, and the Mokuapeia, between which and Koko Head lies the valley in which is the Waimanalo Plantation. An approaching steamer is first seen from this plantation, and its arrival telephoned to Honolulu.

So we skirted on over the summer sea, a hundred pairs of anxious eyes drinking in the beautiful scene. Some one softly hummed:

"Landed ahead, its fruits are waving,
O'er the hills of fadeless green."
The outlines of high mountain peaks and low lying beach again which the restless surf eternally dashes, at first seemed a dream, but soon a dawning reality. Nearer and nearer we glided. The high rocky promontory, cloud-capped and sky-piercing, became boldly outlined. A pale light came over the hills and in the valley, giving them a softness which no painter's skill can approximate. As we drew nearer those hills changed from blue mist to red, and then along their sides appeared a delicate green when the sun shined on them, by the aid of our glasses we could see that they were clothed with verdure to their very summits.

When we came nearer still, we could see the green fields of a sugar plantation within the valley. This mountain our distance did not seem over a hundred square rods in area, though it really covers several thousand acres. Like specks of snow the houses could be seen nestled in orange groves among waving palms and other tropical trees, the tall cocoanuts fairly towering into the sky.

A school of dolphins soon attracted our attention. They were shooting all about the ship, and could be seen skimming through the water, and in all leading entirely out of it, and then plunging head first back again. A cloud of small flying fish next appeared trying to escape from the vessel, or perhaps from the sharks, which abound in these waters.

Rabbit Island next came into view near the shore, looking from the ship like a long barren rock. This island is historically interesting as being the place where the arms were landed in January, 1805, which were used to attempt to overthrow the young republic, Koko Head, an extinct volcano, was passed and, beyond, Diamond Head lay in plain view. We were told that when we had passed that we would be able to see the Bay of Honolulu.

Diamond Head is also an extinct volcano. It has a crater or hollow basin and projects out to sea in a way that makes it a valuable point to fortify. Properly entrenched, this mountain also has historic interest. In January, 1805, the rebels, having been driven from the valley below, took a position in this stronghold, which they held until forced out by the soldiers of the republic. From there they fled to the mountains.

At last our vessel glided around Diamond Head, and the Pearl of the Pacific burst on our eyes—Honolulu, the capital of the Hawaiian Islands. What Hawaii is to the West Indies, Honolulu is to the United States, Honolulu is to the little republic of the Pacific.

In this city of which I had read so much, but never seen save in my foot of wondrously picturesque hills, which rise abruptly into a continuous range of dark blue background, lapped by the waves of a perpetual summer sea, the scene, as seen from outside the reef, is very beautiful. In its setting, Diamond Head or Leahi seems like some mighty sphinx or lion couchant, guarding in grim silence the approach to an earthly paradise. The balmy air, the dark conical hills, the abundant vegetation, the emerald green at the harbor's edge, the softness and depth of the blue skies, and the grotesque sunshine bath-

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In this city of which I had read so much, but never seen save in my foot of wondrously picturesque hills, which rise abruptly into a continuous range of dark blue background, lapped by the waves of a perpetual summer sea, the scene, as seen from outside the reef, is very beautiful. In its setting, Diamond Head or Leahi seems like some mighty sphinx or lion couchant, guarding in grim silence the approach to an earthly paradise. The balmy air, the dark conical hills, the abundant vegetation, the emerald green at the harbor's edge, the softness and depth of the blue skies, and the grotesque sunshine bath-

THE PACIFIC PEARL

Another Northern Traveller Takes a Peep at the Home of the Kanaka.

First of a Series of Letters on the Hawaiian Islands by John R. Musick.

(Copyright, 1896, by Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.)

Everybody on board the Australia was awake early, eager to catch the first glimpse of land. Our voyage though short, owing to unfavorable weather seemed long. We were assured it was the worst voyage the Australia had made for years.

It was the tramping of sailors and the creaking of rigging about the deck, the ever dark water, and the sea was almost smooth, and a gentle breeze wafted us toward land. Groping my way to the bench just forward of the main sky-light, I seated myself and looked over the dark water. Early as it was, I was not the first on deck. The priest, Father Pamphile, on his way to give his life to the lepers of Molokai, had preceded me. This venerable man had spent nearly the entire voyage on deck. The water was dark and the waves never rolled too high for him and some of his followers to be on the upper deck.

Day dawned slowly, and the dark outlines of the silent priest became more and more distinct. The muzzles of rifles arose from the passengers below, who were tumbling out of their berths, and hurriedly dressing. I had been sitting watching Father Pamphile but a short time when two bells struck. Just then a pale light came over the water, and the darkness the captain had put about and stood out to sea, instead of going in at once.

In a little while it was light enough for us to see Molokai lying like a cloud of mist on our left. It was difficult at first to distinguish between the dimly outlined mountain range and the clouds. In a few moments Oahu could be seen ahead of us. First we discerned the long needle-like point of land called Kunaloa Point, and the Mokuapeia, between which and Koko Head lies the valley in which is the Waimanalo Plantation. An approaching steamer is first seen from this plantation, and its arrival telephoned to Honolulu.

So we skirted on over the summer sea, a hundred pairs of anxious eyes drinking in the beautiful scene. Some one softly hummed:

"Landed ahead, its fruits are waving,
O'er the hills of fadeless green."
The outlines of high mountain peaks and low lying beach again which the restless surf eternally dashes, at first seemed a dream, but soon a dawning reality. Nearer and nearer we glided. The high rocky promontory, cloud-capped and sky-piercing, became boldly outlined. A pale light came over the hills and in the valley, giving them a softness which no painter's skill can approximate. As we drew nearer those hills changed from blue mist to red, and then along their sides appeared a delicate green when the sun shined on them, by the aid of our glasses we could see that they were clothed with verdure to their very summits.

When we came nearer still, we could see the green fields of a sugar plantation within the valley. This mountain our distance did not seem over a hundred square rods in area, though it really covers several thousand acres. Like specks of snow the houses could be seen nestled in orange groves among waving palms and other tropical trees, the tall cocoanuts fairly towering into the sky.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

bottom of the shaft and the face of the drift are in solid high grade ore. The January thaw with which Rossland has been afflicted for the past week has practically put a stop to the movement of ore again.

Electric lights were turned on for the first time on Tuesday night in Rossland. One or two of the smaller furnaces of the Trail smelter will be blown in next week. Work is progressing very fast under the direction of the owners of the plant and they expect to have everything complete and in running order in a couple of weeks more.

J. F. Ritchie received a dispatch on Thursday from J. F. Elliott, the Nelson attorney, saying no adverse claim had been filed on the Buckeye. This clears the title to the general land known throughout the camp as the Colonna, on which a certificate of improvements will now issue.

The annual capacity of the three smelters already erected in West Kootenay is given as 164,250 tons. Of this quantity 91,250 tons are credited to Trail. The Rossland mines produced the same value of ore last year that the Butte mines did in 1880, and started that then young city on a series of years of prosperity and growth that has seldom been equalled.

The main pipes for the water works and for a considerable distance on Columbia avenue, both east and west of Spokane street. Connections with several houses along the route is being made. It has been much more expensive digging the trench now than it would have been at any other time of year, as the frost is in the ground, and fires have to be kept burning all night along the line marked out for the excavations.

state that the Provincial Government could learn some useful lessons in economy. The high water in the Cowichan river has done a considerable amount of damage. A portion of the wagon road bridge near Duncan's is washed away and the main span is in great danger, and a number of wharves and smaller bridges in different parts of the district. Mr. G. A. Huff, our lately elected M. P. E., is paying a visit before the house meets, finding out the wants, which I suppose are numerous. Both our members were supposed to meet the electors at Cobble Hill on Saturday at 1 o'clock to discuss political matters.

A meeting of the Cowichan Creamery association will be held at the Agricultural Hall, Duncan's, to-day (Monday), for the election of directors and other business. The first installment on shares was paid into the treasurer about a week ago. I believe mostly all the shareholders responded to the call, and it looks as though we mean business. One of our most respected pioneers, Mrs. Skinner, was buried a few days ago. She was one of the first white women that came to the province with Hudson Bay men, and was for years a resident of Craigflower, near Esquimalt. She leaves behind her a numerous family of grown up sons and daughters. I believe she was about 80 years of age.

The people of Duncan's were disappointed on Saturday, as we supposed that Judge Harrison was to try the case of the Cheminans saw mill company. It appears that the company won't pay the taxes on the timber limits. They have, I believe, got out of it on some little technicality that they have not formally taken possession of the land from the railroad company, or something of the kind. It is to be hoped the attorney-general will push the case for all it is worth, as they certainly should pay their taxes like any struggling settler, and especially as they own such valuable property. The people of Cowichan will look forward with eagerness to the result of the trial which will take place at Nanaimo shortly.

The section foreman at Koofer's, west of Lytton, was found dead in his bed this morning. Mining in the vicinity of Lytton for the past year has been very favorable. The amount of gold bought by the merchants of Lytton for the year 1895 amounted to \$17,000, and no doubt a great deal was taken from the bars which was not sold at Lytton. One of the yearly events in Kamloops looked forward to before it happens and remembered for many days after it is past is the dinner of the Mainland Pioneer and Benevolent society. This year the banquet was held in the Cosmopolitan hotel. Previous to it the annual meeting was held, when the officers of the previous year were all re-elected as follows: Jas. McIntosh, president; M. Sullivan, vice-president; J. O'Brien, treasurer; J. Ratchford, secretary. Directors: S. Moore, Nicola; Jas. Ross, Shuswap; J. T. Edwards, North Thompson; J. R. Hull, Kamloops; W. Fortme, Trail. The financial statement was found satisfactory.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian church was held on Friday last. The financial condition of the church is all that could be desired.

ALASKA WHISKEY TRADE. The Officers in That Country Are Kept Busy by Smugglers. Edwin Hofstad, customs inspector on the coast of the Alaska route, speaking to a Seattle Times reporter, says: "Many people seem to think that the officers could stop the Alaska whiskey smuggling, but those are people who have never visited the country. The territory is a wide one. Sloops can go in at any time with little danger of being run down by not being too bold, because the remote inlets are so numerous. The force of officers is entirely inadequate to cover the country, but if there were a greater number of steam launches, to cruise about, the seizures would increase enormously. It is simply out of the question to prevent the small sloops from smuggling under present circumstances. They do great harm to the Indians after reaching land, whiskey being the real cause of all the murders.

Smuggling on board the steamers is not so easy. On every trip there are women that come to the coast. The inspectors I captured two cases of whiskey and some wines. That is not remarkable, however, as about as much as that is seized on about every trip. The quantity of the devices for small smuggling is remarkable. This whiskey will go in the covers of umbrellas, which respectable ladies carry; some makes the journey in hats and rubber boots. A short time since, when an arrest was made, the smuggler was discovered by a larger rubber case in his Mackintosh. Whiskey goes there under every imaginable name, and in all sorts of packages. The deputy marshals and customs officers have plenty to do."

WELLINGTON. From our own correspondent. Captain Dillon is making an effort to form a company of the B. C. B. A. in our town. He has already collected about half the number required, and hopes to complete the list and get everything into working order shortly. The Wellington football team went to Victoria on Saturday to play the first of the series of games to be played for the championship of British Columbia. We are sorry to state that our team lost against Victoria, but the team has still a chance of getting the championship. At a meeting of the council held last Thursday, Robert Mercer was appointed clerk at a small salary. Mr. Ramsay, of the Enterprise, who is now in the east spending some time with his relatives, has been married to Miss Botsford, of Campbelltown, N. B. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay are expected here shortly. The annual meeting of the Presbyterian church was held on Friday last. The financial condition of the church is all that could be desired.

VERNON. The Kalamoka hotel has changed hands, Mrs. Menkin having given up the lease, and sold out to Messrs. Padmore & Peers, recently of Calgary. Mr. Forbes M. Kerby is back from an extended trip to Camp Hewitt and Okanagan Mission. He reports work as progressing on some of the claims at Hewitt in a satisfactory manner, and by spring a good deal will have been accomplished towards opening up some of the claims in the camp. The proprietors of the Panorama, Little Duncan and Blindman mineral claims at Camp Hewitt have completed their assessment work, and have every reason to feel encouraged with the appearance of these three properties. They are owned by Messrs. Webster and Walker, who besides working themselves for some time on the development of the claims, have had a couple of men employed. Miss Agnes Locke and Mr. Wm. B. Fleming were married on Tuesday afternoon.

ROSSLAND. (Rossland Special.) The reliable old War Eagle mine is producing at present at the rate of 50 tons a day. From seventy to seventy-five men are employed and two more are to be employed. The mine is being developed in development work, and a good deal of high grade ore is being got out in the process. The shaft 200 feet from the War Eagle end is now down to 100 feet and is being sunk in on a level. What is thought to be the Mask shaft has been uncovered on the Virginia right across the gulch from the War Eagle tunnel, and the Virginia company has a tunnel run in on this shaft to a depth of 150 feet. The shaft is in ore all the way and shows the ore body to be about four feet wide. The assays from this ore have been very encouraging, many of them running as high as \$100 and over in gold per ton. Five men are employed. There are 85 men now working in the mine of the Le Roi, and 100 tons of ore is being hoisted to the surface, exclusive of all waste. Shipments since the first of the fall has averaged 150 tons per day, and the reserve of ore in the mine has now been reduced to about 2500 tons. These eight hour shifts, constituting a force of twelve men, are working on the face of the mine in the Josie, which is now in 380 feet. The mine has been opened from one end to the other by means of surface cuts and has been sunk on the ledge. The ore body is from three and a half to seven and a half feet, and the ore averages from \$25 to \$40 a ton. Superintendent Phil Hickey is pushing the work on the Crown Point with sixteen men. He is seriously handicapped in his operations by lack of capital, as 700 tons of shipping orders have accumulated on his hands, all of which has been taken out in the process of opening up the property and without receiving \$50 and \$55 a ton and will be shipped as soon as the tramway is completed with the mine, which the company hopes to do in six weeks or two months at the latest. At the Nickel Plate a force of ten men is employed running the crosscut from the 100-foot level to the north side of the claim. The Centre Star has twenty men at work and is at present using two machines while a third will be put in operation in a few days. Crosscuts are being run both ways from the tunnel for 64 feet of ledge matter has been secured through without any sign of the water table of the ledge. The Homestake has ten men at work on the No. 2 shaft and drifting from the No. 1 shaft. Both the

NORTHWEST CIRCUIT. Victoria to Have a Whole Week of Racing at the End of July - Other Dates. Wanders Win the First Match for the B. C. Challenge Cup on Saturday. A large and enthusiastic meeting of representative horsemen from the Northwest racing circuit was held at the Portland hotel, Portland, Ore., and the following dates were given to the different cities for this season's racing: Central Point, Ore., May 13 to 16. Eugene, Ore., May 21 to 23. Albany, Ore., May 27 to 30. Independence, Ore., June 3 to 6. Salem, Ore., June 9 to 13. Portland, Ore., June 18 to 27. Hillsboro, Ore., July 2 to 4. Spokane, Wash., July 11 to 18. Victoria, B.C., July 27 to Aug 1. Vancouver, B.C., Aug 5 to 8. Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 14 to 19. North Yakima, Wash., Sept. 28 to Oct. 3. Le Grande, Ore., Sept. 28 to Oct. 3. Salem, Ore., (State Fair), Oct. 7 to 13. Dallas, Ore., Oct. 19 to 24. Elgin, Ore., Oct. 28 to 31. Entries to close at Central Point, Eugene, Albany and Independence on May 1st, at Salem, Portland and Hillsboro on June 1st, and at Spokane, Victoria and Vancouver on June 20th. In order to protect small associations who are not members of either the American or National associations, it was ordered that no horse be allowed to start in any race on the circuit, until all subsequent entrance money due by any association to the North Pacific Racing circuit had been paid. Victoria for the first time will have one week's continuous racing, and it will in all probability be the best meeting of the circuit, the dates selected for it ensuring the participation of every good horse in Oregon and Washington. The programme of events will be published early in the spring.

YACHTING. New York, Jan. 20.—The World says today: "As was learned last night from a member of the New York Yacht club who was in a position to know that a copy of the report of the committee that has investigated Lord Dunsraven's charges had been placed in the hands of Commodore Brown yesterday. The commodore, it is said, will call a meeting of the club, at which the report will be read to the members. While the decision is adverse to Dunsraven, it censures him only mildly for bringing the charges."

THAT INVESTIGATION. New York, Jan. 20.—The Herald this morning publishes what purports to be the testimony taken before the committee investigating the charges made by Lord Dunsraven against the members of the New York Yacht Club, who are in charge of the yacht Defender. The Herald claims that the evidence vindicates Mr. Iselin, and all connected with the Defender, from the charges. Continuing, the Herald says: "The committee is so overwhelmingly conclusive that it renders superfluous the report of the committee itself. It admits of only one verdict—that the charges were utterly and totally false."

TURNER'S PICTURES: THEIR VALUES. Turner's pictures well maintain their hold on the public, or at least that of which can afford to pay high prices. The most valuable picture in the collection has been experienced, notably in the case of the well-known drawing of Carver Castle, which at the Hough sale, in 1874, brought 1,100 guineas, and declined from 710 guineas in 1886, to 700 guineas in 1891. On the other hand, the interesting little view of Oxford, engraved by Goddall in 1841, was done for a Mr. Ryman of Oxford, in 1830, and Turner received 100 guineas for it; its value has now increased to close on 500 guineas, a pair of little drawings, 11 1/2 by 18 inches, from Mr. Ruskin's collection, a view of the lake and town of Zug, and one of Arona, brought 1,100 guineas and 700 guineas respectively. The principal Turners of the season occurred in the James Price sale; and of these the chief work of this master was "Hilvoetsvlyt," which realized in the Bicknell sale of 1863 what was then regarded the very high amount of 1,600 guineas; in thirty-two years it has advanced to 4,400 guineas. The "Val d'Aosta," which realized 910 guineas at the Monroe sale in 1878, has gone up to be an even better investment than that of "Hilvoetsvlyt." A luminous and beautiful view of the Thames from the garden of a house at Mortlake, brought 5,200 guineas. The well-known pair, "Going to a Ball: San Martino, Venice," and "Returning from the Ball: St. Mark's, Venice," 24 by 36 inches, now realized 5,000 guineas. Then there is the Windsor sail in 1853 the pair fetched 1,120 guineas; nineteen years later, at the Gillet sale, they realized 3,200 guineas.—Nineteenth Century.

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

DEERFOOT IS DEAD. Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Louis Bennett, an Indian known in his tribe as Deerfoot, was buried to-day on the reservation. He was born in 1828, and in 1881 visited England when in the zenith of his power, remaining there two years, winning dozens of medals, during which time he was a guest of the Prince of Wales. He was never beaten in a race, and always finished fresh, owing to a system of training peculiarly his own. Deerfoot lived on his farm near Irving, in comparative obscurity, during the later years of his life.

THE USES OF HYPNOTISM. Bernheim defines hypnotism as the induction of a peculiar psychical condition which increases the susceptibility to suggestion. In other words, the mind of the individual accepts as true suggestions which, in his normal condition, his intelligence would instantly repudiate. Thus, it is suggested to a hypnotized person that he is a king or an infant, he immediately obeys the suggestion as if he were, and acts to the best of his ability the part of the king or the infant, as the case may be. The popular impression of hypnotism fostered by the public exhibitions of so-called "mesmerizers" and their hired actors, and by superstitions and tales handed down by generations, differs in many and material points from hypnotism as it really is. It is the popular belief that certain individuals are able to hypnotize others because they possess some subtle and miraculous power which enables them to do so; that the hypnotizing is done by the power of the hypnotizer alone; that he can exert the power on people who are miles distant; and finally that the hypnotized is absolutely and unconditionally under the power of the hypnotizer, and is compelled to perform any act within his capabilities, no matter how abhorrent and evil it may naturally be to him. These views are absolutely erroneous. There is no power inherent in any one to hypnotize another, nor can one be speaking be hypnotized against his will. The fact that a person can be hypnotized depends upon conditions which he entirely within himself; therefore, if he can be hypnotized by one person, he can be hypnotized by any one else who knows how to do it. The views of those who have more recently considered the subject lead to the belief that hypnotism will in future play a very important part in criminal jurisprudence. The opinion is steadily gaining ground that a criminal, when in a hypnotic state on a moral mind cannot commit the commission of any act which is abhorrent to the conscience of a normally firm-rooted convictions of right. A criminal mind acting by hypnotism on another criminal mind might be used to think, compel the commission of a crime, which would not be repugnant to the hypnotized person's moral sense. But in such a case hypnotism would be unnecessary, and a criminal could be as easily influenced to commit the act just as readily by other and simpler means. In time, our courts will probably recognize these facts, and then this method of protecting criminals will have to be abandoned. It has been claimed that surgical operations can be performed under the anaesthesia of the hypnotic state. The individual is not notified, and then it is suggested to him that he will not feel the surgeon's knife. His body does not feel it, and numerous minor operations have been performed in this manner with great success. It possesses no advantage, however, over ordinary anaesthetics, the use of which can be continued until the operation is completed, while the hypnotic subject might be aroused at a very inopportune moment. The use of hypnotism in surgery, where anaesthesia can be obtained, will, therefore, never occupy a prominent position of ever being generally resorted to.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS. West Huron was given a fair show by the various factions that lay claim to the title of the third party—the contest was allowed to be a straight one between the two old parties—and the Liberal won by a good majority, as would have been the case in North Ontario and in Cardwell under similar circumstances. A majority of us who were present at the meeting of the Conservative opponent yesterday, though we are not in a position to say whether the last general election, is quite emphatic enough for a bye-election, and in marked contrast to the majority of its against party at the bye-election of 1892. Taken with the record, so far, of this last batch of bye-elections—namely, four governments defeated out of the six bye-elections held, Carter, Montreal Centre, Victoria and West Huron—it is difficult to see anything but a significant increase in the Liberal party's prestige in general, and that its days are numbered, whether it shall succeed in pulling itself together temporarily to present a united front or not; for all of the defeat except this last one—and one of the worst. North Ontario, another virtual defeat, occurred before the great exposure of the government's internal weakness had been made. Suppressing the government's recovery from the crisis sufficiently to avoid an immediate smash-up, and is able to go on with the session, there are quite a lot of additional seats in parliament that will have to be filled by bye-elections, as soon as possible. The election for Charlevoix, the last of the original batch, is yet to be held. Being a Liberal constituency, the government evidently thought it would do no harm to keep it unrepresented for a while, as the election has not been fixed until the 27th inst., nearly a month after the session was called. But the trouble was only begun with Charlevoix, for the terrible stress of the last few weeks in the government camp has shaken a lot more out of the Liberal party than they had a lively apprehension of the wrath to come they have demanded to be put in safe places without more delay. Thus, we have Adams, of Northumberland, N. B.; Baker, of Mississippi, Que.; Carling, of London, Ont.; and White, of Sherbrooke, N. B., lately appointed to the senate; Bain, of Sonlages, Que., made postoffice inspector in Montreal; and McKay, of Hamilton, Ont., and Boyce, of Monk, Ont., appointed to the civil service. That makes seven more vacant seats, all of them government, of course, that must be filled by bye-elections, unless dissolution and general election should be the upshot of the present crisis. If the government should do any better in this new batch of bye-elections than it has done in the last, it stands a better chance of staying in power. The shuffling majority in the house would be a very slim one, indeed. The shuffling majority was a type, a special dispatch from Ottawa announces that the harrowing crisis of the past week and a day of the Liberal party, by the return of the bolters and the swearing in of a complete cabinet, including as new blood, Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Desjardins, and our own Col. Prior—who has to be satisfied, however, with the humble post of controller, instead of the dazzling office of minister of militia, which it was premature announced would be his.—Columbian.

FOOTBALL. WANDERERS WIN. The first association match for the B. C. challenge cup, took place at the Caldecott grounds on Saturday, the opposing teams being the Wanderers and the Wellington team. The former won by five goals to none. MISCELLANEOUS. CANADIANS ALL RIGHT. Duluth, Minn., Jan. 20.—The big bonspiel of the Northwestern Curling Association, which has been in progress all the week, will be concluded to-night. Eight Canadian rinks competing in six open events for a total of seventeen prizes, will carry off eight or nine trophies. The invincible "Jim" McDiarmid will take home three, Kelly Thompson, of Portage La Prairie, one, and perhaps Huffman, of the Thistles, Winnipeg, one. Then there is the international trophy, which the Canadians won, and will play for on their return here. In addition to the above there is the points competition, in which the Canadians will no doubt distinguish themselves, so that all told, the prizes will be about evenly divided. Great interest was shown in the final game for the Duluth Jobbers' Union prize on Saturday evening, between McDiarmid, of the Winnipeg Granite rink and Chandler, of Portage La Prairie, Wis. It was a keen contest, but the American

ings, before God. "God, As in Eden, answer the seed, David left how escape from God's hand, into heaven, how may bed in hell, beheld the Abel's how the brother, "What do you bring down the ore shutters at the smelter, the day Mines smelter will not be blown in today. However, everything is expected to be in readiness on Monday. Delays are unfavorable for the country, and this country is not an exception. The voters' list for Kaslo city for the coming year, as certified by the mayor, contains the names of 382 electors. The business circles in Kaslo. The blockade of the Kaslo & Slocan railway largely contributed to this result. For an entire week the railway people have been fighting with snow and snowdrifts, and the trains which left after a few hours' delay last week returned after a few hours' delay. The passenger coach and the mail coach were started on their way on Thursday afternoon. A gang of shore-liners has been constantly with the engine, and neither expense nor effort has been spared for traffic. Managing the train, Elliott has been with the engine from the start, and it is doubtful if due to his persistency that the train would have been started at all. During the struggle, the train was in danger that provisions would run short, to prevent which a pack-train was sent out Tuesday morning, leaving supplies at the different stations. The engine returning yesterday brought two cars of ore, one of which was from the Northern Belle, and had been loaded for some time, and was attached to the engine at the request of "Bob" Jackson, the owner, who was present when the train came to Kaslo, and will open up the Cody creek spur before they return. The regular train left on Friday morning, and the passenger coach was being made. It has been much more expensive digging the trench now than it would have been at any other time of year, as the frost is in the ground, and fires have to be kept burning all night along the line marked out for the excavations.

KAMLOOPS. Inland Sentinel. The section foreman at Koofer's, west of Lytton, was found dead in his bed this morning. Mining in the vicinity of Lytton for the past year has been very favorable. The amount of gold bought by the merchants of Lytton for the year 1895 amounted to \$17,000, and no doubt a great deal was taken from the bars which was not sold at Lytton. One of the yearly events in Kamloops looked forward to before it happens and remembered for many days after it is past is the dinner of the Mainland Pioneer and Benevolent society. This year the banquet was held in the Cosmopolitan hotel. Previous to it the annual meeting was held, when the officers of the previous year were all re-elected as follows: Jas. McIntosh, president; M. Sullivan, vice-president; J. O'Brien, treasurer; J. Ratchford, secretary. Directors: S. Moore, Nicola; Jas. Ross, Shuswap; J. T. Edwards, North Thompson; J. R. Hull, Kamloops; W. Fortme, Trail. The financial statement was found satisfactory.

BLUNDERING ECONOMY. The act of the desperado who broke jail at Nelson on Monday, and who should be a lesson to the provincial government. Had the jail lost his life in the discharge of his duty, the government would be wholly blameable. In the first place, the jail is little more than a mere lock-up, and should only be used for the detention of persons charged with minor offenses. In the second place, it is unfair to expect one man to act as jailor, provincial constable, and messenger at so important a place as a county seat, which Nelson is for West Kootenay. Aside from these reasons, there is another one which should influence the government in taking action, that is, economy—a reason that has been repeatedly urged by the press of Kootenay. More money is spent every year in transporting prisoners to and from points in Kootenay and the provincial jail in Kamloops than would pay interest on the cost of a commodious and secure jail, and as much is spent in hiring officials to guard prisoners in taking them back and forth as would be paid a regular constable if it were his duty the year round. The one safeguard that the people of Kootenay have against incursions of desperadoes like the one who broke jail at Nelson on Monday is the knowledge that our laws are strictly enforced against those who commit crimes; but if persons who commit crime cannot be held in custody until trial, how long will criminals be in terror of our laws? A few successful escapes would do more to discredit the province than double the number of miscarriages of justice.—Nelson Miner.

He beats his breast as though hard fate Had crushed his spirit bold; But that is not the case at all— His hands are getting cold. —Detroit News. "Brown is weak financially, isn't he?" "He hasn't much money, but he gives employment to a great many men." "Who are they?" "Other people's bill collectors." —Brooklyn Life. "You, said the disgusted gambler, "don't know enough to come in when it rains." "Perhaps not," said the man who had been there, with a wince, "but I do know enough to stay out on a pat flush." —Cincinnati Enquirer. Uncle Bob—"What are you going to be when you become a man, Tommy?" Tommy—"I'm going to be a soldier, 'cos then I can fight all I want to without being spanked for it.—Harper's Bazar. "You are fagged out; you must give up headwork." "Why, that spells ruin! I'm a hair-dresser.—Le Petit Provincial. "There'll be a big demand for the stuff as soon as the public hears of it," said the hopeful inventor. "But have you got now?" "Fireproof whiskers for Sunday school Santa Claus." Cashier—"Have you heard, sir, that John Jones is bankrupt?" Banker—"Well, that's good news. We'll now get a little better off, as he was, where, as, if he remained in business, we'd never have got a cent."

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