

Victoria Weekly Times.

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1895.

PART 1.

**Making
Powder
PURE**

Davies, Warden; G. T. Fox, W. H. Huxtable, O. G. R. G.; W. G. Baird, R. S. N. Lakey, L. S. N. G.; J. H. Col. W. G. A. Edwards, L. S. W. R. S. S.; S. Sen, Jr., L. S. Hall, chaplain.

LOCAL OBSERVANCE.

Late Premier's Burial Marked by Impressive Ceremonies.

A pontifical requiem mass was said for the soul of the late Sir John Thompson, celebrated as the Roman Catholic cathedral, was not well attended, storm keeping people away. The church was heavily black, relieved here and there by festoons of white. The walls were decorated with garlands of flowers, extending from the rail around back of the altar and on the other side, were almost all drapings of black. The altar, the bishop's throne and pulpit were all draped with black. The altar was decorated with flowers in front of the altar rail and of the main aisle stood a catafalque, in the middle of which was placed a large silver crucifix. The side of the catafalque were decorated with flowers.

Members officiated, assisted by Messrs. Nicolay, Laternier, in Goethem and Michael. The dead was rendered by Mr. A. Lombard, the organ by Miss Goddyn, Frank Mr. Lombard himself, was organist. At the conclusion of the mass Bishop Lemmens, standing at the head of the catafalque, said a prayer, intoned the prayer for the dead, and the services were concluded.

The officials who attended were: Premier Davie, Chief Justice George B. Martin, Hon. Charles E. P. P. Prior, M. P., Lieut. Colonel R. M. A., R. P. R. R. and Magistrate Farquhar. The offices were closed to-day until 1 p.m., the hours of the day at Halifax. The offices were closed to-day until 1 p.m., the hours of the day at Halifax. The offices were closed to-day until 1 p.m., the hours of the day at Halifax.

AFFAIR DOMESTIC.

Wedding Event in Which Love and Are Intermingled.

Bells which sounded an alarm at Spring Ridge at one o'clock, gave the first public notice of an interesting tale dealing with domestic. James K. Smith and who was formerly Mrs. Hunter, married on New Year's eve, Madson, who the police suspected in the affections of the Smith, is locked up in the station charged with arson. It states that he and Mrs. Hunter, married on New Year's eve, Madson, who the police suspected in the affections of the Smith, is locked up in the station charged with arson. It states that he and Mrs. Hunter, married on New Year's eve, Madson, who the police suspected in the affections of the Smith, is locked up in the station charged with arson.

Very few personal effects were saved by the Smiths, who were to stand by and see everything. The fire department was very little, as there were no water. The fire department was very little, as there were no water. The fire department was very little, as there were no water.

Those who went to the fire were Levin and Hawton, to Mr. Smith told his story. He said that he was in the house at the time of the fire, and that he was in the house at the time of the fire, and that he was in the house at the time of the fire.

Sannderson was to-day committed to the woman who was found with a gun on Holland Park road on November 25th. Sannderson, a nephew of Col. Sanderson, was an Orange leader in parliament.

WHY HE FAVORED PROTECTION

Sir John Macdonald's Conversion to Protection Explained by Goldwin Smith.

His Arguments Against It Previous to the General Election of 1878.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Goldwin Smith has a letter in the Globe on "Sir John Macdonald and Protection," in which he says: John Macdonald was in my house a few days before the election of 1878. He was talking of his prospects and said that he had up to that time, and continued until after the election, kept protection at arm's length. He declared only for a readjustment. I called attention to the fact that some of his supporters were using protectionist language and ventured to point out that while the States, with vast and varied resources of production and immense home market, might not suffer so much from protection, but the system would never do for Canada. "No," was Sir John's reply, "and you need not fear that I am going to get into that hole." When he ultimately declared for protection, I could not help rallying him on his conversion. His answer was: "Protection has done so much for me that I had to do something for protection." It is curious that in his conversation with me before the election he seemed not to refer to the national policy for turning the day in his favor. His chief reliance seemed to be on the Irish Catholic vote, which he expected, by reason of the friendly influences then at work to make the vote solid in his favor.

Quebec, Jan. 5.—Hon. Mr. Starnes, member of the legislative council, has just been stricken with paralysis while addressing the house and is now dying. He is a Montrealer. According to a local paper, about five months ago, Sir John Thompson was told by a well known Montreal physician that he had only four months to live. The premier being here and not feeling well, a doctor of the staff of a leading hospital, at Thompson's request, examined him and told him the worst. On being pressed for definite information, the doctor said that his heart was in a very feeble condition. "Then I might die at any time?" asked Thompson. "I would not say at any time," returned the physician. Thompson returned cordially, "How long would you give me to live, calculating as precisely as you can?" The physician looked over the notes he had made and replied, "If you do not give up the excitement of public life completely and at once, I cannot think you will live more than four months."

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Eben Williams, for twelve years a clerk in the educational department, has been suspended and an investigation into a charge of purchasing private letters and documents for the purpose of making photographic copies of them for political purposes. The minister of education asserts that he not only has Williams' admission that he took private letters, but claims that certain members of the P. P. A. induced Williams to get possession of them, and in short there was a conspiracy for that purpose. It is said that arrests may be made in a few days.

CHANGES HER FLAG.

Bill Passed to Allow the Archer to Become an American Vessel.

Port Townsend, Jan. 5.—Captain Rufus Calhoun, who some time ago purchased the wreck of the British bark Archer, which was caught in a storm last winter, dismantled and afterwards abandoned off Cape Flattery, to-day received notification from Washington that a special bill introduced for the purpose of permitting him to take out an American registry, has passed both of the houses and was in the President's hands for signature. After purchasing the wreck of the Archer, Mr. Calhoun brought her here and remodelled her into a barkentine. Then a difficulty arose about registering a British bottom under the American customs regulations. As soon as President Cleveland signs the bill the fact will be a survey held, to be followed by registration. The Archer is under charter to load coal at Nanaimo for Honolulu.

NEW ARMOR PLATE

To Be Tested by the U. S. Navy Department in His Week.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Much interest is manifested about the navy department regarding the official tests of the new armor plate invented by Paul DeF. D'Immy, which will take place some time this week. The peculiarity of the new invention is that it is a composite of steel bolted together, so as to render it instead of solid, being made of slabs of steel bolted together, so as to render it like a sandwich. Another feature is the manner in which these plates will be fastened to the sides of the ship. Between them and the wood is a series of metal pipes, which are intended to break the shock of a blow. The bolts which bind the plates to a ship are so placed as to allow the yielding without any injury to the structure. The cost of the coming test will not be less than \$120,000, and the expense will be borne by a syndicate interested in the invention. Three trial plates have been made, each of which is twelve feet square. They are of different thicknesses and will be tested

with ordinance of different calibres. One target is eighteen inches thick, and will be tested first with a ten inch gun, and if this does not destroy it a twelve inch gun will be used. The second target is fourteen inches and the third ten inches. The distance in all cases will be 300 yards.

FIENDISH ASSAULT.

A Priest Beaten into Insensibility in His Own House 'Frisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—Rev. Father Peter D. Brady, rector of the parish of St. Mary's college, was the victim of a fiendish assault in his own house last night by a well dressed man who asked to see the priest on business. He demanded money. "I have no money for you," answered Father Brady. With oaths and vile names the stranger sprang upon the priest with an open knife, stabbed him above the left eye, turning the blade and making a triangular cut. Father Brady tried to push his assailant away, and his right hand, touching the stranger's face, the villain caught the priest's finger in his mouth, biting through the bone. He still gripped the finger with his teeth, meanwhile stabbing Brady through the nostrils, on the cheek and cutting his mouth so it was a inch larger. Then he beat the priest into insensibility with his fists, and quietly left the house. Father Brady was discovered by the housekeeper. It is believed he will recover.

REGARDED WITH MUCH FAVOR

The Peking Officials Are Pleased With the Choice of Ex-Secretary Smith.

Li Hung Chang Still Holds Some Power Regarding Puntlands.

London, Jan. 5.—Peking dispatches say the Emperor and high officials of the government regard the choice of ex-Secretary Foster as mediator between China and Japan as the best possible selection and are rejoiced at the news of his selection.

An edict has been issued upon the order of Li Hung Chang commanding the discovery, arrest, and punishment of the Chinese agents and Wei in Chang. A Peking dispatch says the families of these agents and Wei have fled to the Japanese.

A dispatch to the Times from Tientsin says that letters received there from Newchwang state that the fighting on December 12 about the village of Kaung-lan lasted six hours. General Sung then retired west of Tien-chang and the Japanese returned to Hien-chang, which they fortified. Gen. Sun, on being pursued, marched back on December 25 toward Newchwang, which appears to be still in the hands of the Japanese. Port Wingtsu is now said to be threatened.

The Chinese state that the Japanese are suffering greatly from the advance of the foe. Gen. Sun's forces, profiting by experience, are improving in military tactics and seem to be gaining confidence. The general's troops have made some creditable marches during the last two months.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Austria Don't Like it and Threatens to Retaliate.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—The tariff war between the United States and Europe reached an acute phase yesterday. As foreboded last week, the first official act of Mr. Hengemuller, the new Austrian minister, was the lodgement of a complaint against that paragraph of the sugar schedule act which imposes an additional duty of 10 of a cent per pound on sugar coming to the United States from countries that pay an export bounty on it. This action was taken yesterday, and the ground taken by the minister was similar to that which formed the basis of the protest of Germany, that the additional duty discriminates against Austria, and is consequently a violation of the treaty of commerce with that nation. No threat of retaliation accompanied the protest, but Mr. Hengemuller is following the example set by the German minister, and the next step he will undoubtedly take will be in the same direction, namely, the imposition of some restrictions upon American products that are imported in quantities into Austria.

The four great sources of our sugar supply, outside of the small proportion contributed by Louisiana, are Cuba, Germany, France and Austria. With three of these countries we are already at odds over the sugar duty, and in the case of France there are already indications of the adoption of a retaliatory policy, in the imposition of restrictions upon our meat trade and the importation of American wheat and corn.

This whole subject was under discussion by the cabinet, and, as far as can be gathered, the outcome, if congress fails to come to the relief of the executive by the removal of the duty which is supposed to cause the trouble, will be a resort to retaliation which will either open European countries to our exports or close our own ports to all European products.

**For Horses and Cattle
Use Dick's Blood Purifier**

REPORTS WERE EXAGGERATED

Japs Did Not Massacre Women and Children After Capturing Port Arthur.

Chinese Army to be Reorganized and Commanded by Col. Von Hanakken.

Tokio, Dec. 21.—(Correspondence) via steamer China to San Francisco, Jan. 7.)—Further investigations go to show that considerable modifications must be applied to the first reports circulated as to the needless ferocity on the part of a section of the Japanese troops and land transport corps engaged in the capture of Port Arthur. Two circumstances did unquestionably impart an exceptional quality to the fighting of the Japanese. One was the ruthless murder of their wounded and horrible mutilation of their dead in the days immediately preceding the final assault. The other was the fact that the Chinese soldiers used the town of Port Arthur as a refuge after the fall of the forts and that many of the citizens had been armed by order of the Tao Tai. The defeated braves, escaping into houses in the town, threw civilians coats over their uniforms, and resisted so stoutly that the fighting at one stage assumed the character of a street fight in which civilians also took part. The result was inevitable under such circumstances, and when heightened by the pitchy darkness of a stormy November night, the Japanese caused some rather wild use of swords and first the arithmetic of casualties show that there was little margin for these alleged excesses. The total number of Chinese killed at Port Arthur is officially returned at 2000.

There seems to be little doubt that the emperor has conferred upon Von Hanakken a commission such as no foreigner has ever received. He is said to have been placed in such a position as will give him direct access to the throne, with power to raise and equip an army, and to defend the empire and fill its upper ranks with European officers. The rumor alleges that he is engaged in securing several hundreds of his own patriots from Germany, and that the emperor should will be found.

Victory Li recently submitted to the throne a more imposing statement of the military works surrounding the pending throne. It appears that His Majesty Kwang Su, rendered solicitous for the safety of his capital, by constantly arriving reports of Japanese victories, asked the great earl what final measures had been adopted to check the advance of the foe. Earl Li replied that he had a quarter of a million of men at the northern approach to the capital, fifty thousand at the eastern, a hundred thousand at the southern and an undetermined number of thousands at Tientsin at the headquarters of the victor himself and a big Tartar army in Pekin. In short, Li's report shows half a million of men under arms to protect the capital. Nevertheless Kwan Su has packed up his trunks and is ready to fly at a moment's notice.

What is known as the strong foreign policy in Japan commands a minority of votes in the lower house of the diet, and are government opponents. These men stand in the way of a settlement of the quarrel between their country and China. Their organs advocate nothing less than the absorption of Manchuria and the Li Tung peninsula and Pormosa into the Japanese empire and the imposition of a heavy indemnity upon China. They talk largely of Japan rising to the level of her destiny, of her responsibility to build some new edifice of administration on the ruins of the dynasty she is about to pull down, and the folly of abandoning to western aggression the fruits of her hardly won successes. It is scarcely possible that any terms of peace acceptable by China will pacify these politicians, but the government will not be guided by them. It will make such a compromise as will vindicate Japan's moderation without sacrificing her titles.

On the 16th of November Major-General Oseko, who had been ordered to move from Taku Shan to the assault of Sui Yen, reached the latter place at the head of two battalions. In co-operation with him was another column that had marched from Feng Hwan to take the enemy in the rear, and so accurately timed were the movements of the two forces that the enemy, finding himself assailed from two sides, retreated without offering any effective resistance, but in good order, in the direction of Hai Cheng. The Japanese on their side, having placed their garrison in Sui Yen, withdrew their battalions to take Taku Shan and Feng Hwan, their intention being to postpone any further advance westward until the successful operations of the second army against Talien and Port Arthur should set it free to march north and co-operate with the second army. That involved a delay of about three weeks. In the beginning of December the westward march was resumed. It had been ascertained that Tomu Cheng, a town eighteen miles southeast of Hai Cheng, was occupied by the ene-

my in considerable strength. Tomu Cheng lies at the junction of two roads, one coming from Feng Hwan, seventy miles distant, the other from Sui Yen, forty-nine miles distant. The main body of the Japanese division moved by the latter road, and two battalions under Major-General Oseko, striking northward from Sui Yen, entered and marched by the Feng Hwan route. The most advanced post on the Sui Yen road was reached. His force, consisting of 3000 and 400 cavalry, with eight guns, was driven back after a brief resistance. Next day another body 4500 strong, with six guns, was dislodged from a position three miles farther on, and the Japanese, following up their advantage, took possession of Tomu Cheng the same afternoon.

Meanwhile Major-General Oseko had defeated the enemy three miles from Tomu, and the two wings entered Tomu almost simultaneously, having had only seven men wounded in three days' operations, against 104 killed on the side of the enemy. They advanced together on the following day and at 11 a.m. Hai Cheng was in their possession. Its garrison was the strongest of only fifteen hundred men, who after a show of resistance retired in the direction of Lao Yeng. There were no casualties on the Japanese side in this capture and the enemy's loss is not yet ascertained. The occupation of Hai Cheng is of considerable strategic importance. It places the Japanese on the high road from New Chwang to Monkden. It falls within the range of possibilities that Moukden may be captured within the next three weeks. On December 10th Major-General Tahimi, who has commanded the van of the Japanese right wing since the invasion of Manchuria, and whose skill and daring indicate military capacity of a high order, launched a battalion at night, consisting of three thousand men, and by consecutive onslaughts cut the army in two and parted his forces. The fight was brief and the casualties did not reach large figures, one hundred Chinese and thirty Japanese being killed. Two days later a reconnaissance was sent eastward from Feng Hwan, and the following morning the battalion moved out to attack him. But it having been found that he mustered fully six thousand and that advancing along two roads (forming a loop with their points of convergence a few miles outside Feng Hwan) his front extended over a distance of some six hundred metres, the Japanese plan was modified so as to deliver an assault against his left wing, which was also forwarded to Tachina, operating north of Feng Hwan, to move south with the object of taking his right wing in the rear. December 14th saw an attack on the Tartar general's left wing. It was completely broken and broken, the Japanese pursuing its remnants far into the mountains. The Chinese lost 150 killed and sixteen prisoners. They abandoned their Krupp guns, a number of horses and a quantity of war material. The Tartar general was wounded and 63 wounded. It is right wing made no attempt to hold their ground after the defeat of the left. It retired in a northerly direction (toward Sai Matsuy). Its defeat was converted into a rout by collisions with the Japanese pursuing column sent out from Tachina.

It is not probable that the remnants can be re-united in sufficient strength to be a menace.

BANK STATEMENT.

Changes in the Finances of the Banks During the Week.

New York, Jan. 5.—The weekly statement of associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve increase, \$24,200; loans increase, \$743,000; specie increase, \$2,100,000; legal tenders decrease, \$624,100; deposits increase, \$3,556,400; circulation increase, \$110,400. The banks now hold \$33,827,000 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

SUGAR FIRM FAILS.

One of the Largest Refiners in the South Forced to the Wall.

New Orleans, Jan. 7.—David Ferris has failed in business. He is one of the largest sugar refiners in the state. The failure has been pending for about six months and was precipitated by the abolition of duty on sugar. The liabilities and assets are not known as yet, but the former are said to largely exceed the latter. It is feared that the Ferris failure is but the forerunner of others engaged in raising sugar.

SCHAEFFER'S PROGRAMME.

He Will Probably Have Another Match With Ives.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Schaeffer said last night that he does not consider Fournell in his class and would not play a game of billiards for so small a stake as \$1000. He has exhibition engagements that will keep him busy for the next three months, at the end of which time he proposes to again tackle Ives.

"Baker must be a great lover of reading. He tells me that he often stays in his library all night."
"Yes, that's so. But did he tell you that the only library he had is a folding bed box up to look like a book case?"
"Why-er-no."—Indianapolis Journal.

At the meeting of the Single Tax club next Wednesday night the social schemes of General Booth will be discussed.

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

Harcourt's Resigned Resignation is Subsequently Denied—America Cup.

Her Majesty's Private Secretary Stricken With Paralysis To-Day.

London, Jan. 7.—The Royal Yacht Squadron has decided to give a receipt for the America cup in accordance with the terms of the new deed of gift. This will prevent the withdrawal of the cup as an international trophy should England win it, which was permissible under the old deed of gift.

The following cablegrams were sent to Commodore Smith, chairman of the cup committee, New York: "Having regard to the construction placed upon the deed of gift of 1887 by the New York yacht club, the Royal Yacht Squadron are willing to give a receipt on the terms contained in the deed of gift. (Signed) Grant, Cowes." "We cable you to-day the result of a special meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and conclude that the challenge is definitely settled. (Signed) Grant." Lord Dunraven was seen after the meeting. He said he would not discuss the plans for building a yacht until after everything was settled.

New York, Jan. 7.—The action of the Royal Yacht Squadron agreeing to give receipt for America's cup under the terms deed of 1887, was pleasant news for American yachtsmen. Ex-Commodore Smith said the race was now assured and the first of the races will probably be held on Sept. 7th. Commodore Smith said he would call a meeting of the America's cup committee for tomorrow or the next day.

The Pall Mall Gazette has received a report from Monte Carlo, at which place several of the members of the English cabinet are sojourning, that Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, has resigned from the ministry. The report also has it that a meeting of the cabinet has been called for Thursday next and that a dissolution is imminent. The report is discredited, as it seems to have had its origin in the fact that the ministers are returning to London to resume their councils preparatory to the opening of the next session of parliament, which occurs on February 5th.

The Pall Mall Gazette's Monte Carlo story about Harcourt and the impending dissolution of parliament is officially denied.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived this morning on their way to Cannes. Herbert Gladstone says his father's health has improved to an extent which enables him to resume his favorite pastime of chopping down trees.

The ship Alameda, from New York for Fortuque, Ore., put into Rio de Janeiro with her rudder head sprung.

Harcourt denies that he has resigned or is about to resign.

The grand jury to-day ignored the bill for mandamus found against the Australian (Dumery) Winters in the contest on the night of December 7th, when Smith received injuries from which he died.

Fossonby, private secretary to Her Majesty, was stricken with paralysis to-day.

A Peking dispatch says Chang Vin Moon, the Chinese peace envoy, started for Tokio to-day.

Admiral Loring, of the British fleet, died at Exeter on Friday.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—Captains Burke and Ritterl, of the German army, fought a duel with pistols at Geestemunde to-day. Ritterl was killed.

Antwerp, Jan. 7.—The trial of Madame Joniaux, charged with having murdered her brother, her sister and her uncle in order to get life insurance, began to-day.

Vienna, Jan. 7.—Advices from Constantinople say that some Turkish soldiers recently fired upon some escaping Armenian prisoners at Shabbara, killing five and wounding several.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Lord Aberdeen Withdraws His Patronage from the Carnival.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—Premier Bowell arrived here this afternoon. He is in good health apart from a sore throat. He will require to keep his room for a couple of weeks.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—Lord Aberdeen has withdrawn his patronage from the carnival. This is owing to the refusal of the committee to postpone the date of the opening.

HEAVY WEATHER.

Experienced by the Bark Don Carlos Across the Pacific.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—The Nicaraguan bark Don Carlos from Newcastle, N. S. W., reports that on Dec. 24 a strong northwest gale was encountered. Sea ran high and the vessel was tossed about like a cork. The bulwarks on both sides of the vessel were stove in and the whole deck was swept of everything movable. The doors and windows of the forward house and the donkey engine room were broken in and flooded. The galley was completely gutted and the cooking utensils were washed away.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.**

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, January 11

THE NEW LOAN.

The provincial government has now brought down its expected loan bill, which may with certainty be expected to go through the house as it is submitted. The amount to be borrowed is two million dollars. Of this sum, as is well known, a large portion is already hypothecated on account of the shortages for the past, current and proximate years. From Minister Turner's figures these shortages total something over a million dollars, and it seems safe to assume that the two millions to be borrowed not more than \$750,000 will be left at the end of the next financial year. This is a very liberal estimate, indeed, and the people need feel no surprise if they find there is not a cent of the loan left by the end of June, 1896. The government, it will be noted, is asking— and will no doubt be given—power to issue the stock at 3 1/2 per cent, instead of 3 per cent, notwithstanding all the tall talk about the high price at which the former 3 per cent stock is maintained. This circumstance means, of course, that the government is afraid the new stock would not bring anything near par if issued at 3 per cent, and does not care to risk the net proceeds being brought down far below the face value of two million dollars. Every cent that can be obtained will be needed. Of the two millions of stock the yearly interest will be \$70,000. Adding that to \$130,000 called for by the public debt at present, gives a total of \$200,000 per year in interest alone, and the sinking fund will in addition call for about \$80,000 more. Other incidental payments will bring the total interest and sinking fund up to nearly \$300,000—a pretty large sum for this province to pay out yearly on its debt. Borrowing so frequently means harder terms for the borrower, and if the people are wise they will insist on the process being stopped, along with the extravagance which caused its adoption.

A QUEER REMEDY.

Premier Davie has succeeded in pushing his municipal commissioners bill through its second reading; it may be expected to pass the final stages and become law without any serious amendment. The people of the cities will therefore have to be on their guard against attempts to subvert their rights of self-government, for such attempts will surely be made. It will not be hard to find in any one of the cities fifty government creatures ready to play the premier's game and petition to have the city placed in the premier's hands. The limitation of the right of voting to the property owners will have a tendency to foist the scheme upon the whole people. It must also be remembered that those interested in effecting the change will bring a positive force, and most likely a close organization, to bear on the question, while the negative side will be as usual more or less left to chance. Let nobody be led astray by what the apologists for the bill say about its optional character; the men who conceived the measure in their own interest will endeavor to have it worked also in their interest. The danger will be direct and pressing. There are few who will seriously and honestly contend that any one of the cities would have a prospect of better government if placed in the hands of Premier Davie's nominees. Let the man who thinks about the matter turn his attention for a moment to the awful mess into which the provincial affairs have been thrown by the men now in power and he may have some idea of what would become of the city's interests if entrusted to the same hands. Much more reasonable would it be to propose that the province be ruled by commissioners, say, appointed by the Dominion government. There is not a city in the province so needful of outside interference and direction as is the province itself in the condition to which persistent misgovernment has reduced it. In view of his own wretched failure, Premier Davie's offer to place the government of cities in the hands of commissioners nominated by him is the height of impudence.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

It is simply incredible that men of standing, of more than average intelligence, and of undoubted progressiveness, should lend their support to a measure the adoption of which would be a stigma upon the province, as it would be, a reflection upon the ability of the people for self-government. Mr. Davie we believe to be equal to the task of attempting any political absurdity; of Mr. Rithet and Mr. Helmcken we thought better. Mr. Davie is just as likely to take the back track, to retrograde, if it suited his spleen or ambition, as he is to go ahead or to do right. Mr. Rithet and Mr. Helmcken we honestly believed, were cast in a different mould. If it would advance Mr. Davie's "cause," or contribute to his vanity, to withdraw the privileges possessed by the people to gov-

ern themselves, there is no man in public life who could more easily stifle his convictions and perpetrate the outrage. Of Mr. Rithet and Mr. Helmcken we entertained—we still entertain—a higher opinion. Mr. Braden has seen the error into which he was about to be drawn and has manfully retreated. We give Mr. Braden credit for his courage, but surely Mr. Braden is not going to stand alone, among the representatives of this city, in defending the rights of the majority to govern themselves? Will Mr. Rithet and Mr. Helmcken, in their party fealty, commit the criminal folly from which Mr. Braden has so courageously extricated himself?

It is not the honest opinion of the majority of the legislature that the cities should be governed by commissioners—mere creatures of the existing government. The members, no doubt, voted for the second reading of the municipalities bill for various reasons, and some, like Mr. Rithet, were influenced by the fact that no general protest had been made against the measure. They "went it blind," as they frequently do, and the result is that the entire government party—without a solitary exception—stands committed to the worst piece of legislation ever attempted in British Columbia.

It is beside the question to say that the acceptance of the law by the cities will be optional—that it cannot be enforced unless a majority vote is recorded in its favor. A similar optional statute, enfranchising women, or prohibiting the sale of liquor, or enforcing the single tax, might with much greater reason be placed on the statute book, but not to be law until a plebiscite of the people had so proclaimed it. The legislature has no right to place this power to commit suicide in the hands of a few soreheads who may be tired of municipal life. It is its duty rather to guard municipal institutions, to popularize them, to reform them, and so strengthen and maintain the blessings of government of the people by the people. It will be most unfortunate if this bill should become law. To place it on the statute book would be a disgrace to the house and an everlasting shame to the men who voted for it.

ENLIST THE ARMY.

Growing out of the meeting at the city hall, which was addressed by Commandant Booth, on the methods of the Salvation Army in caring for the poor and distressed, a subscription list in the hands of Mr. William Wilson has already swelled to respectable proportions and promises to be very liberally augmented. The contributors endorse the work of the Army in this line, promise their assistance, ask the council to give them a portion of the unused market building for the purpose and to help the scheme financially. We are just now having a Booth boom, and are rather glad of it. The system of relief that makes the work precede the breakfast cannot be far out. It is common sense, and it will appeal to the spark of manhood latent somewhere in every tramp. The Salvation Army in Victoria have demonstrated their ability to do the work; and everybody admits their sympathy for the poor. Properly launched, the institution will be self-sustaining, or nearly so; but even if it should show a small loss, it will on the whole be found more economical and more effective than the present slipshod method of distributing municipal alms. With the Army in charge, sustained in their noble work by the moral and financial support of the city, there will be no need for coffee rooms, and an immense amount of good will be accomplished.

MR. MCCARTHY'S LATEST.

Liberal journalists are compelled by their sense of justice and their interest in the country's welfare to find fault with the erroneous policy under which the country now suffers, but it is ridiculous untrue to say that they hold Minister Foster responsible for any failure of the natural products. Such a childish absurd statement could have emanated only from a jaundiced imagination. Liberals are not alone in charging the fiscal policy of the present government with having wrought ill to the country. They have an eminent ally in Dalton McCarthy, M. P., who was once a firm believer in the "national" policy and was one of its staunchest supporters. In that gentleman's latest speech, delivered at Picton, Ont., a week ago, he presented a strong indictment against the restriction policy. As a criticism from a former friend, Mr. McCarthy's remarks are peculiarly instructive. He is thus reported by the Mail:

Referring to the state of trade, he advocated getting as near free trade as possible. The exodus, which they all retreated, was not, he thought, to be attributed to the National Policy, but he was bound to say that if it had not driven people out of the country it had not kept them in the country. (Applause.) They prided themselves greatly since Mr. Mackenzie's time that the period of deficits was passed, but what were the facts? The first five months of this year showed a deficit of \$2,000,000, and if this rate was maintained for the year they would have a deficit for the year of \$4,500,000, which, with the \$1,

250,000 before, would make as great a deficit as there was during Mr. Mackenzie's entire administration. Continuing, he dealt with the census returns, showing that of the total number of persons set forth as being engaged in manufacturing, but 8 per cent, were really manufacturers, and for this small proportion the remaining 92 per cent, were made to contribute. Yet if any person told them that this was actually the case they would scarcely believe it. (A Voice—"It's wrong.") Of course it was wrong, but if they were good Tories they would say it was all right. (Laughter.) He thought the 8 per cent, should look after themselves. (Applause.)

Then dealing with cotton goods manufactured in Canada, they were told that these goods were better than any other cotton goods made. If so, why protect them, when they were so well able to take care of themselves? (Applause.) What was the duty for? Certainly not to raise revenue; it was necessary prohibitive. The situation was this: Between the duty and the freight they had to pay \$14 for \$10 worth of cotton, and so the protected cotton manufacturer, seeing his golden opportunity, said: "Oh, I will give you the same cotton goods for \$13.75." (Laughter.) The Canadian manufacturers were charging them the full limit that the tariff enabled them to do. They all knew that this was the case. (Hear, hear.) The same was the case with all other classes of home manufactured goods. They paid their taxes into the pocket of the manufacturer. (Applause.) For every man, woman and child in the Dominion a tax of \$5 was imposed, so that a man with a wife and family of five children paid annually \$25, roughly speaking. The man often did not know it, or did not seem to know it, but it was extracted from him just the same. In the cotton combine they found that the kings who controlled it had got a dividend of 15 per cent, and before that their dividend was so large that they had watered the stock. But it had been pointed out that some of the manufacturers did not make the whole 35 per cent, that the consumer paid. What did it matter who got it as long as they had to pay it. (Hear, hear.) Comparing the prices of cotton at Canadian and English mills, he showed that Oxford shirting at the Canadian mills costs 7 1/4 cents and at the Scotch and English mills 5 cents, a difference of 2 1/4 per cent; prints 6 3/4 cents at the Canadian mills and 6 cents at the English mills, a difference of 3/4 per cent; another kind of print, 8 1/4 cents at the Canadian mills and 6 cents at the English mills, a difference of 2 1/4 cents; flannels, 3 cents at the Canadian mills and 2 1/2 cents at the English mills, a difference of 1/2 per cent.

A Voice—We don't raise cotton in Canada.

Mr. McCarthy—No, but I think we raise cotton-heads. (Loud laughter.) A comparison between the price of Canadian and English woolen goods was also instituted, showing the difference to be 32 per cent, on the average in favor of the latter goods. He had proved to them that in order to support the sheep, they had to pay from 30 to 40 per cent, more for the products than they cost in the open market.

A Voice—How about the quality. The ladies will tell you that the Canadian cotton is the best.

Mr. McCarthy said he would swear to anything the ladies said, but he wondered they could not all be trusted to find it out. Proceeding, he read letters from prominent dealers in cotton goods in Toronto to show that the cry about adulterated cottons in England was a farce. He trusted they would see how the high tariff was responsible for this state of things.

A Voice—What did the people of the United States do?

Mr. McCarthy hoped the people of the United States were not as foolish as they appeared to be. President Cleveland's policy had never been carried out, but was blocked by four or five men in the senate, and a compromise bill was effected, which only went into force in July, and upon the effect of which he thought the people of the United States were scarcely able to judge yet. (Loud laughter.) He thought the hard times were responsible for the destruction of the free trade party in the United States. What was the silver crisis but a form of protection? (Hear, hear.)—and which had produced the depression that they had all experienced?

Every writer on political economy but one with whom he was acquainted advocated free trade as the proper policy. If they had free trade in Canada they would only buy and sell where it was most profitable for them to do so. They were not compelled to buy from the Americans. For his part he would hesitate to reduce the Canadian tariff until the Americans reduced theirs. (Applause.) But in Great Britain they had free trade, and why should Canada discriminate against that country? (Applause.) His own conviction after examining the matter was that England was the only nation that pursued a right policy. Why should not Canada even pay a direct tax rather than submit to the present inequitable and burdensome system? (Hear, hear.)

A Voice—You have made a study of the question for a purpose.

Mr. McCarthy repudiated the charge. He had no purpose to serve or benefit to gain except such as would indirectly be reflected by benefiting the whole country. He spoke because he had investigated the matter. "I dare say," he concluded, "that I would have been premier of Canada had I remained in the Conservative ranks—(applause)—but now I suppose I never will be premier and may never hold office." (Cheers.) Mr. McCarthy did not content himself with an attack on the government's fiscal policy; he criticized some of its administrative acts as well. In referring to the Patron movement and his own relations to the Patron order, he said: "He need that the Patrons were interested in comparatively trivial matters,

Pin Your Faith to E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES TELEGRAPH TELEPHONE TIGER PARLOR

SALE OF LITTLE ARTHUR. Indians Tell of the Purchase from Bellinger of the Child.

Peter Bellinger, charged with selling the child Arthur into slavery, was up again in the provincial police court this morning. George E. Powell, the lawyer, represented him, and Bellinger was given a seat beside his attorney. Chief Toutanose, of the Chuchleat Indians, gave evidence, his statements being interpreted by the Rev. Father Nicolay. The chief said that he first saw Bellinger two months ago; he came to the Indian reservation in a schooner called the Nootka, owned by an Indian, Toquut, of the Kyquots. Arthur was with Bellinger. Bellinger and the child stayed with Toquut several weeks. They were present at a potluch one of the chiefs gave, and at which were the Kyquots. The day the Kyquots returned to their home Bellinger came to the hut of Chief Toutanose and offered to sell the child for \$100. The chief had not \$100, but offered Bellinger \$90. Bellinger replied, "That's all right; only hurry up." The money was counted and the bargain settled. Bellinger went to Kyquut with the child Wakent, kiootchman of Chief Toutanose, and Johnnie, an Indian, were present. Makunt corroborated the story of her liege lord regarding the arrival of Bellinger and the boy Arthur on the schooner Nootka and the selling of the boy into captivity. Bellinger used to go about from Indian hut to hut for food and to purchase the best of the furs. The chief in buying the child said they had better take him, as Bellinger was treating him badly. The child began to cry when Bellinger told him he was to stay, and Bellinger spoke harshly to him. She took the child on her knee and pacified him. In cross-examination by Mr. Powell she said that only herself and her husband heard what was said, but Johnnie was there when the money was counted.

The case is in progress.

"I did hope for an artistic career," said the disappointed looking man, "but I met with difficulties I couldn't conquer. What I needed was atmosphere."

"Neither, I was learning to play the trombone, but I was naturally short of breath."—Washington Star.

REPORTERS NOT WANTED. "That the press be admitted to all meetings of the board of trade and council, except where they are excluded by resolution."

The above resolution, moved at the quarterly meeting of the board of trade yesterday by Mr. Scalfie, was defeated by a vote of something like 15 to 10. The board of trade, very unwisely, we think, has placed itself on record as opposed to full and free discussion, and has plainly affirmed that only such reports as the presiding officer, or the majority of the council for the time being, may deem it expedient to give to the public, shall be published. The practice recently has been to exclude reporters from the meetings of council; that practice has now been endorsed, and in future, it is to be supposed, only "official reports" will be given to the public. This action of the board will not, we feel convinced, meet with the approval of the members, a considerable majority of whom were absent from the meeting that thus put a premium upon cooked reports, and in effect told the public "it is none of your business anyway."

THE MISSING COLLIERIES. Search Steamers Unable to Find the Slightest Vestige of Them.

A Neah Bay dispatch of Wednesday says: "The United States revenue cutter Grant arrived here last night after a cruise of 1216 miles in search of the overdue vessels. The search extended as far north as Cape Scott, on Vancouver Island, and thence to the Columbia river. From this point she started north again to Cape Cook. No trace of any of the missing vessels was found. Signal guns and lights were made use of in the hope of attracting the attention of any castaways, but no signs of life were observed on barren shores."

The Costa Rica, Captain McIntyre, arrived at Departure Bay on Tuesday from San Francisco. The Costa Rica kept well to the westward on the voyage up in the hope of seeing something of either the Montserrat or Keweenaw, but nothing was seen. She passed the steamer Bennington, which was also on the lookout for the missing steamers. The Costa Rica made a splendid trip up being only 60 hours from wharf to wharf.



FRANK LEAKE Oshawa, Ont.

Pains in the Joints

Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." Mrs. G. A. LAKE, Oshawa, Ontario. N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

WASHINGTON

Representative Sp... Walker's Cor... Cur... on Ha...

Senator Lodge R... Walker's Cor... on Ha...

Washington, D. C. reserve has been re...

In the senate a r... the secretary of the senate why all ships withdrawn from the was laid before the addressed the senate Lodge reviewed the reports regarding H... been submitted to the session in ac... (Lodge's) resolution, dwelt upon the fact... ish minister. (Ho... the American war... the orders of the B... were looked to sail b... were changed. He... our government inste... son, who was earnest... American interest... to retain and upho... for his devotion to...

The debate on the... was kept up until ne... Palmer took the floor... the resolution shou... tomorrow, as he desir... The request was su... who said he also des... remarks. The v... whether there was a... to the request, and... objected, and so at... expiration of the me... solution went to the... aragan canal bill v... and Morgan (Demo... continued his speech... At the close of Mo... ell, Oregon, took the aragan bill, and... without action. T... adjourn from to-day... military accident... then taken up and... minor amendments.

The resignation... Paynter of the ninth... will be submitted to... on Monday next. C... called for reports... the house proceed... of the currency bill... the whole agreed to... (Penn.) resumed the... Hendricks was the... opposed the bill, an... eluded his remarks... had read a substitue... currency bill.

Sperry's substitue... currency bill shou... per cent, bonds to... years to an amount... aggregate of all the... outstanding, and w... from the sale of the... the United States...

NEWS FROM... Premier Bowell Ha... Ottawa...

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—... Halifax for Ottawa... day, improved in be... Dr. A. F. Rogers... physician here. H... pondent to-day that... here he was suffering... and irritation in th... against his wishes t... left. He was so n... funeral of his late... not be persuaded to... says that he appreh... suits from his going... which was taken in... here, as the climat... favorable to him. Halifax for Ottawa... improved in health.

CABLE... The London Athletic... Yorker's...

London, Jan. 4.—... Clyde steamer Inist... overdue, before she... men, has been lost. A dispatch from C... the report that the... has been assassinate... The London Athle... the challenge of the... ject to arrangement... Berlin, Jan. 4.—Y... at a ministerial cou... the purpose of cou... ment legislative pro... session of the... London, Jan. 4.—... 200 fishermen belo... Grimby were drov... cent gales.

CIVIC CO... All Departments in... vest...

New York, Jan. 4... poses to make a t... into the affairs of... parments. It is i... diting of the book... of an investigation... mittee made of th... The commissioners... find, among other... parments men pu... made up their ou... upon the people w... with. Mayor Stro... "The commission... I have appointed... ing committee, not...

WASHINGTON WIRINGS.

Representative Sperry's Substitute for Secretary Carlisle's Currency Bill.

Senator Lodge Reviews Admiral Walker's Correspondence on Hawaii.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—The gold reserve has been reduced to eighty-one millions.

In the senate a resolution calling on the secretary of the navy to inform the senate why all ships of war have been withdrawn from the Hawaiian islands was laid before the senate, and Lodge addressed the senate thereon.

Lodge reviewed the correspondence and reports regarding Hawaii, which had been submitted to the senate earlier in the session in accordance with his (Lodge's) resolution. He particularly dwelt upon the fact that when the English minister at Honolulu learned that the American war vessel was to sail the orders of the British vessel, which was booked to sail before the American, were changed. He declared that while our government hesitated to recall Stevenson, who was earnest in the promotion of American interests, England took pains to retain and uphold her representative for his devotion to her interests.

The debate on the Hawaiian resolution was kept up until nearly 2 o'clock, when Palmer took the floor and suggested that the resolution should go over until tomorrow, as he desired to speak on it. The request was supported by Allison, who said he also desired to submit some remarks. The vice-president asked whether there was a unanimous consent to the request, and George (Democrat) objected, and so at 2 o'clock, on the expiration of the morning hour, the resolution went to the calendar. The Nicaragua canal bill was then taken up, and Morgan (Democrat, Alabama) continued his speech in advocacy of it.

At the close of Morgan's speech, Mitchell, Oregon, took the floor on the Nicaragua bill, and the bill went over without action. The senate voted to adjourn from to-day until Monday. The military academy appropriation bill was then taken up and passed with a few minor amendments. The resignation of Representative Paynter of the ninth district of Kentucky will be submitted to the court of appeals on Monday next. Committees have been called for reports. Springer moved that the house proceed to the consideration of the currency bill. The committee of the whole agreed to this, and Richardson (Tenn.) resumed the chair.

Hendricks was the first speaker. He opposed the bill, and when he had concluded his remarks Sperry presented and had read a substitute for the pending currency bill.

Sperry's substitute for the Carlisle currency bill authorizes the issue of three per cent. bonds to run ten and thirty years to an amount not exceeding the aggregate of all the United States notes outstanding, and with the gold obtained from the sale of the bonds to withdraw the United States notes.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Premier Bowell Has Left Halifax for Ottawa.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—Premier Bowell left Halifax for Ottawa at one o'clock to-day, improved in health.

Dr. A. E. Rogers is Premier Bowell's physician here. He told your correspondent to-day that when Bowell left here he was suffering from a severe cold and irritation in the throat. It was against his wishes that the premier had left. He was so anxious to attend the funeral of his late chief that he could not be persuaded to stay. Dr. Rogers says that he apprehended no serious results from his going, with the great care which was taken in bringing him back here, as the climate at Halifax is not favorable to him. Premier Bowell left Halifax for Ottawa at 1 o'clock to-day, improved in health.

CABLE NEWS.

The London Athletic Club Accepts New Yorker's Challenge.

London, Jan. 4.—The owners of the Clyde steamer Inistrahull, now 9 days overdue, believe she, with a crew of 21 men, has been lost.

A dispatch from Constantinople denies the reports that the governor of Bitlis has been assassinated.

The London Athletic club has accepted the challenge of the New York Athletic club for a general athletic contest subject to arrangements to be made later. Berlin, Jan. 4.—The Emperor presided at a ministerial council to-day called for the purpose of considering the government legislative programme for the present session of the reichstag.

London, Jan. 4.—It is estimated that 200 fishermen belonging to Hull and Grimsby were drowned during the recent gales.

CIVIC CORRUPTION.

All Departments in New York to be Investigated.

New York, Jan. 4.—Mayor Strong proposes to make a thorough investigation into the affairs of the various city departments. It is not to be a mere sifting of the books, but the same sort of an investigation as the Lexow committee made of the police department. The commissioners of accounts are to find, among other things, if in other departments men paid for promotion and made up their outlay by assessments upon the people whom they did business with. Mayor Strong said to a reporter: "The commissioners of accounts whom I have appointed will be an investigating committee, not a mere auditing com-

mittee. They will investigate everything in the departments, or there will be a commissioner that will. It makes no difference if the legislature sends down a dozen commissions, we shall carry on our own investigation. "The commissioners of accounts have all the power that can be given to a legislative commission, and they will use it. More than that, they will be supported to the full extent of the statutory limitation of their powers."

Truesdell, Spreter & Co., dry goods dealers, assigned to-day. The liabilities are one hundred thousand dollars.

DEATH BY DYNAMITE.

The Body of an Employee Scattered in Fragments.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Carrying over his shoulder a gunny sack containing ten cartridges filled with dynamite and weighing 35 pounds, James George, an employee at a stone quarry in the western suburbs of this city, stumbled and fell last night. A frightful explosion followed. The shock was felt half a mile away in either direction, and the unfortunate man was horribly mangled and torn. He was hurled thirty feet through the air. Only fragments of his body were recovered.

FALSE SWEARING.

Chinamen Arrested for Perjury and Conspiracy.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—For several days two Chinamen, Hong Sling and Ah Sany, have been on trial before Judge Tuley charged with arson. They were accused of burning their store for the purpose of getting \$8000 insurance, which they carried on the stock. Last night Judge Tuley took the case from the jury, directed it to return a verdict of not guilty and then ordered the arrest of Ah Lee and Hong Wah, the two witnesses for the state, for perjury. He also ordered the arrest of F. O. Cowie, who claimed to be a fire inspector, for perjury and conspiracy in procuring the indictment of the two Chinamen. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Chin Tin and Ching Linn, who are charged with swearing falsely before the grand jury.

OBSTRUCTION IN OREGON.

Southern Pacific Express Delayed—Trains Blocked.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 4.—If it were not for the Postal Telegraph Company, Portland would be shut off from the outer world. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions owing to the rain and thaw which came on this morning. The Southern Pacific express dies here this morning, and the trains are late. The O. R. & N. train due here is blocked somewhere along the line and as wires are all down, there is no telling where it is. Street railway traffic in the city has been resumed, but suburban lines are tied up.

THE PAPAL DEGREE.

Will Be Rigidly Enforced by the Bishop of Jacksonville, Fla.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 4.—The Right Rev. John Moore of the St. Augustine cathedral and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Florida, speaking of the recent papal decree from Rome against secret societies says the order will be enforced to the letter in this diocese, and adds: "The time has come when Catholics must give up either their membership in secret orders or their right of absolution by the church. These organizations may be benevolent in their character, no doubt, done much good among men, but their secrecy is inconsistent with the confessional and, therefore, antagonistic to the church of Rome. The papal decree has already reached me in the original Latin, direct from Rome. As soon as the Archbishop of Baltimore distributes the official English translation, I shall have a copy sent to every priest in Florida and they will be read publicly from the pulpits. No other course will be open to good Catholics but to obey."

It is said here that the young Catholics in the Oddfellows and the Knights of Pythias will renounce the church rather than give up their membership in the orders.

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION.

Defence Contends Indictments Should be Quashed.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The motion to quash the indictments for conspiracy against Debs and other directors of the American Railway Union and sixty others came up before Judge Grosscup yesterday. There are twenty indictments. The lawyers were informed that they must elect on what indictments to argue the case on. The omnibus indictment, which includes all of the defendants, and which is for interfering with mails only, and another indictment covering the crippling of interstate commerce, were chosen. On a motion by the prosecuting attorney indictments against several of the men were quashed. The lawyer for the defence contended in his opening speech that all indictments should be quashed because the word " feloniously " did not appear in any of them, because they had the right to combine, and because it was not specific enough.

The Eastern War.

London, Jan. 4.—A Peking dispatch says Liu Kun Yi, successor to Li Hung Chang, is trying to shirk the carrying out of plans for further prosecution of the war and is scheming to perfect arrangements whereby he may be enabled to accompany Chang Ying Huan as the peace commissioner to Japan.

Paris, Jan. 4.—A Tokio dispatch says: Foreign Minister Muramatsu, in a recent interview, maintained that the conquered nation alone can make proposals for peace. Japan, he says, will know how to deal with China without advice from any foreign country.

THE GOLDEN STATE.

The So-Called Coxy Industrial Army to Vigorously Beat With.

An Attack May be Made Upon the County Jail in Sacramento.

Sacramento, Jan. 4.—The greatest quiet prevailed throughout the city after midnight, and so far as can be learned no attempts at robbery or acts of violence have been reported. Every block in the city was carefully patrolled and all men found on the streets after midnight were taken to the city prison and locked up. Members of the so-called industrial army are holding meetings in a basement room on K street and have been warned to leave. They declare that they will not do so, and it is expected that they will be arrested to-day. Their meeting place is used as sleeping quarters at night, and nearly two hundred men apply there every night for accommodation. Many of these are known thieves and the people of this city are determined that the army must go. A secret organization calling itself the commission of safety will meet in the old pavilion this afternoon and form a close order, the object of which can only be surmised. It is said that these men are not satisfied with what has been done, but believe in more forcible measures and in making a few examples to be remembered. There have been no arrests arising out of the numerous crimes committed during the past week.

The testimony introduced in the Appleman trial was mainly to establish the good character of the defendant and to impeach several witnesses who have testified for the prosecution. Appleman himself has been on the stand for the past five hours. His testimony was corroborative in every respect of the testimony given by a number of witnesses for the defence. He is still on the stand and will probably not get through before late this evening.

There is a great deal of uneasiness on the part of criminals now in the county jail in this city. H. J. Palmer, who was convicted of murder three years ago, and was in jail awaiting the result of a motion for a new trial, at his own request was taken to San Quentin. The reason for this was that his friends told him he had better lose no time in going, as an attack on the jail might be made at any time. The two Strype brothers, who were sentenced to thirty years for the robbery and murder of an old man two years ago, are now in jail here. They were brought back from the penitentiary and given a new trial, which resulted in their receiving a sentence of five years. They are now in jail here to be taken out of the city immediately. There are also many other minor criminals in the jail who are greatly frightened.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—Louis Doble, a young grocery clerk, while delivering groceries on Telegraph hill last night, was precipitated down a thirty or forty feet embankment, over the edge of which he had backed his wagon. He received fatal injuries.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Insane Asylum Destroyed—Loss About \$100,000.

Anna, Ill., Jan. 4.—A fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning in the roof of the building of the group of three great buildings of the insane asylum at this city and spread with great rapidity. At 2:30 the fire was beyond control and the loss is estimated at \$100,000. An hour later, at 3:30 a.m., all three buildings were ablaze, the central building being gutted. At 4 a.m., the north wing was in great danger. In this building were huddled 500 gibbering lunatics who were with great difficulty restrained from breaking out. Three fire engines and crews arrived from Cairo at this juncture and stopped the spread of the fire and saved several smaller buildings adjacent which were blazing furiously. It is thought all the unfortunate people were removed in safety though nothing definite can be ascertained until a roll call can be made.

GREATER NEW YORK.

A Competent Council to Take Charge of Civic Matters.

New York, Jan. 5.—Mayor Strong had another busy day yesterday. During the afternoon Supt. Byrnes, ex-Mayor Gilroy and Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn called to see him. Superintendent Byrnes entered the city hall by the basement floor and reached the mayor's private office by the unfrequented used private staircase. He was conducted to the private office where the mayor joined him. They were in consultation for half an hour. The impression at first prevailed that Mayor Strong had accepted the resignation of Supt. Byrnes. This meant that the mayor had forwarded the resignation to the police board with the request that it be accepted. Mayor Strong afterwards denied that the subject of Byrnes' resignation had been touched upon. "I sent for Supt. Byrnes in reference to some complaints I had received about two policemen. We did not talk of his letter of resignation. Mayor Schieren called on me with reference to opposing the Greater New York bill pending in the legislature. He is opposed to hasty action and I agree with him. I believe in Governor Morton's recommendation in favor of a new commission consisting of three members appointed by the governor, three by each of the two mayors, and the two mayors as ex-officio members, the commission to draft a charter to be presented to the next legislature."

At their meeting last evening the City Club committee on legislation discussed the advisability of establishing a competent city council to take charge of all municipal administration, through a standing committee. That system was used in London. A committee was also appointed to prepare a bill for the separation of the bureau of elections from the police department. It was decided to appoint a sub-committee of three to consider proposed legislation on the subject of Greater New York. The committee approved the mayor's power of removal bill proposed by the committee of 70. The committee on legislation discussed several other questions which the members declined to make public for the present.

Mr. Herley, son of the proprietor of the Delevan House, which was burned recently in Albany, said yesterday that the Bradley-articles, who were guests of the house at the time, lost \$50,000 worth of jewelry instead of \$5000 as at first stated.

Wall street stock market opened irregular and changes were insignificant. Wall Street ticks closed 14 to 15 1/2 per cent. lower, Missouri Pacific leading.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—Mowbray, the English anarchist, was placed on trial yesterday. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of making seditious speeches.

New York, Jan. 4.—The executive council of the national federation of labor spent yesterday morning in receiving delegations from the various trades unions. It is understood that the delegations pointed out the needs of their particular trades in the way of legislation.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—A City of Mexico special says the Guatemalan minister to Mexico denies that he is about to leave that country because of a difference regarding boundaries. Mexico has made a formal demand for an indemnity of nearly two millions for the invasion of its territory by Guatemalan troops.

Montreal, Jan. 4.—Alphonse Laurodeau, the human brute who assaulted his own little daughter, received twenty-five lashes on his bare back in the Montreal jail this morning. The lashes were administered by a guard, who was forced to lighten his strokes because of the man's ill health. Laurodeau will receive twenty-five more lashes, the minimum allowance, when he leaves the jail six months hence.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 4.—The local Y. M. C. A. to-day received a gift of a deed of trust from George W. Gibbs, California, a native and former resident of Newport, of two bonds for one thousand dollars each, with interest, to be held until the association shall accumulate a fund of twenty-five thousand for

the purchase of a site for the erection of a building for its permanent use.

Boston, Jan. 4.—W. K. Vanderbilt has been awarded \$225,000 for the sinking of his yacht Alva by the steamer Dimock.

Homestead, Pa., Jan. 4.—There was not the slightest sign of trouble in the vicinity of the Carnegie steel works to-day. This morning a conference was held between the manager and the striking shearmen, and a settlement was reached, and the likelihood now of any strike of large proportions is removed. At Bradock everything was quiet. The strikers have called a meeting for next Monday, when action will be taken on the ultimatum of Carnegie & Co. The latter have engaged men to take the place of the strikers and a number of colored men were at work this morning in the ore yards, which the strikers have deserted. About two hundred foundry men were thrown out to-day on account of lack of materials.

CONSERVATIVES NOMINATE.

King, Port Arthur, Declines—Wood, Rat Portage, Accepts.

Port Arthur, Ont., Jan. 4.—The West Algona Conservatives held a convention at Port Arthur yesterday. There were representatives from all over the district. After routine business nominations were made. Several prominent representatives were nominated, including Messrs. King of Port Arthur and Wood of Rat Portage. Mr. King got the nomination on the first ballot. He, however, declined and Mr. Wood was then nominated by acclamation.

A SAD ENDING.

A Descendant of Royalty Dies in Abject Poverty.

New York, Jan. 4.—Marquise E. Mathilde Greville, widow of General de Greville, who as a member of the staff was killed in Mexico during the Franco-Mexican war, died in abject poverty in her apartments on Franklin avenue on Sunday and was buried yesterday at St. Raymond's cemetery at West Chester. The expense of her funeral was borne by Miss Julia Cooper, niece of the late Peter Cooper. Mme. de Greville has been more or less dependent for five years upon Miss Cooper and her friends. The mother of the deceased woman was a direct descendant of Louis XVI, and her father was descended from a royal Belgian family, one of the sons of which was at one time the chief adviser of the King of Belgium.

Mme. de Greville was born in London 44 years ago, and when 14 was placed at the French court, where she met her husband. After the death of her husband, who was decorated for bravery on the field by Napoleon III, Mme. de Greville settled in Cuba, where she lived on the little money left her by her husband. Fifteen years ago she came to this city and for years she and her daughter, who is 45 years of age, have endeavored to support themselves by curling feathers, but the mother's failing health made it impossible. The daughter has among a number of relics of Napoleon III, a piece of his court coat. These she will dispose of to keep the wolf from the door.

AT OTTAWA.

Ex-Warden Fitzsimmons on Westminster Penitentiary.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—McIsaac, M. P. F., has been selected by the Liberals to contest Antigonish.

James Fitzsimmons, discharged ex-warden of New Westminster penitentiary, is here to-day and had a long interview with Inspector Moylan, who is to be superannuated. Fitzsimmons says that British Columbia members of parliament will not stand the appointment of Foster as warden of New Westminster penitentiary.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—The official train which took the ministers, members of parliament and others to attend Sir John Thompson's funeral at Halifax, returned to Ottawa this morning, reaching here at 7 o'clock. All the ministers except Tupper, Daly, Dickey and Bowell were on board. Tupper arrives this afternoon and Daly will reach here to-morrow evening. Premier Bowell is on the way and Dickey will not return until after his election in Cumberland.

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.

Cheaper Than Electricity and no More Dangerous.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 4.—A syndicate composed principally of New York and Chicago capitalists is building a railroad between Crispfield and Tangier Sound, the motive power of which is to be furnished by gas generated from gasoline. The system has been successfully used in Germany, but this will be the first experiment in this country. It is claimed to be much cheaper than electricity, just as effective and no more dangerous. Cars thus equipped can be run for a dollar a day. The engine tanks for the road are now being built in New York and will be completed at an early date. The engines are to be placed under the body or seats of the car. A train is to consist of a passenger and freight car.

THE SULTAN WAS TO BLAME

He Gave the Orders That Caused the Massacre of Armenians Last Year.

Hardly a Man Left in Sassoun the Seat of the Atrocities—All Suffered Alike.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 5.—A letter from Athens, dated December 10th, from an Armenian native of Sassoun, the seat of the recent massacre, says that everybody knows that the orders for the recent massacre of Armenians were given by the direct councillors of the sultan. The letter, continuing, says: "There is hardly a man alive in Sassoun. Men, women and children have been sacrificed by the Turkish soldiers. Of the 325 houses which made up the village of Vartenis only 35 are left standing. In the village of Semal many inhabitants were put to death. The minister of that village, with the sacred chalice in his hands, was bound to a donkey and he and the animal shot to death. The greatest horror was in the village of Gely Guse, which was fired, totalling destroying it, while the inhabitants were asleep, all perishing. The village of Shemal suffered a similar fate. The Turkish soldiers invaded the village of Konk, gathered all the women in the church and defiled and slew them."

DEGRADATION OF DREYFUS

Was Attended by Very Elaborate Military Ceremonies.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The formal degradation of Captain Dreyfus, who was sentenced to confinement in a fortress for life for having divulged government secrets, took place to-day in the presence of five thousand troops and was attended by most elaborate ceremonies. The general commanding the troops addressed Dreyfus, saying: "Dreyfus, you are unworthy to carry arms. In the name of the people of France we degrade you."

Dreyfus' sword was then taken from him, broken in two and cast upon the ground. All the insignia of rank was cut from his uniform. Captain Dreyfus at one point in the proceedings shouted "Vive la France," and declared that he was innocent. At the conclusion of the ceremony Dreyfus was turned over to the civil authorities.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS IN EUROPE.

An Aristocratic Marriage at Kensington This Morning.

London, Jan. 5.—Baron Wolvertan was married in St. Mary's church, Kensington, to Lady Ward, the only daughter of the Earl of Dudley. The wedding was a most aristocratic affair, the church being crowded. Royalty, nobility and gentry were present. It was learned yesterday that Mr. Gladstone last week stumbled over an open door, cut his forehead, broke his spectacles and was unable to see for several hours. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will leave England on Monday for Cannes.

Mme. Navarro, formerly Mary Anderson, has communicated to the press her thoughts for the many enquiries as to her condition during her recent illness. She is convalescent.

Terrible snow storms have prevailed in southern Hungary. The small town of Abanja Szant was almost completely buried in snow. Several inhabitants perished.

A dispatch from Rome says it is stated that a warrant will be immediately issued for the arrest of ex-Premier Giolitti.

Gold is quoted to-day at Buenos Ayres at 258; Madrid, 12.00; Lisbon, 23.26; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 106.70.

GRAPH PHONE FOR

OF LITTLE ARTHUR.

Tell of the Purchase from Bellinger of the Child.

Bellinger, charged with selling Arthur into slavery, was up in the provincial police court this

George E. Powell, the lawyer, presented him, and Bellinger was seated beside his attorney. Chief

of the Churchless Indians, witness, his statements being made by the Rev. Father Nicolay, of said that he first saw Bellin-

months ago; he came to the reservation in a schooner called

owned by an Indian, Tuguit, Kyoquots. Arthur was with Bel-

Bellinger and the child stayed quit several weeks. They were

at a potluch one of the chiefs and at which were the Kyoquots.

the Kyoquots returned to their village came to the hut of Chief

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ns in the Joints

ed by Inflammatory Swelling

ect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

nds me much pleasure to recommend sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with

od's Sarsaparilla Cures

about Hood's Sarsaparilla. I detest it, and got a half-dozen bottles, which entirely cured him." Mrs. G. A. shawa, Ontario.

Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. The Pills act easily, yet promptly and on the liver and bowels. 25c.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, January 11

DRUMHEAD LEGISLATION.

The more closely we examine Mr. Davie's outrageous proposition...

THE GENESIS OF PROTECTION.

Goldwin Smith's letter to the Globe in reference to Sir John Macdonald and the policy of protection...

A PUBLIC MEETING.

The suggestion that a public meeting should be held to pronounce upon the bill for the government of cities by commissioners should be acted upon without

any delay. In fact the meeting should have been held some time ago. The bill is not yet passed, however, and the proposal to call a meeting will afford a test of the premier's readiness to be guided by public opinion.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Mr. Braden's Opposition to the Government of Cities Bill.

Mr. Helmecken continues to "jog the memory" of the government in respect to the Songhees Indian reserve, which has been a factor in every election since Victoria West was taken into the city.

Hon. Mr. Davie has given notice of three new bills which he intends to introduce. They are to amend the law relating to bills of sale; to secure, to wives and children the benefit of life insurance, and a bill respecting contracts of life insurance.

The Red Mountain railway bill, as reported by the railway committee, refuses the petition of the company to change the line to a narrow gauge one, but extends the time for commencing work until April 12, 1897, and gives two years in which to complete it.

The bill to amend the fire insurance policies act, ruled out of order yesterday for not being properly drawn, but which will be reintroduced in proper form, makes certain changes for making our policies uniform in all the provinces.

By the bill to amend the Nanaimo water works company's act the company is given power to take water from all portions of Nanaimo river.

Mr. Braden voiced the opinion of a large number of his constituents when he opposed the bill to place the government of cities in the hands of commissioners. He was a little more outspoken than other opponents of the bill, and stated plainly that it would place the cities in the hands of the aristocrats.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL. British Capitalists Will Take Hold of it if Americans Do not.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 7.—Col. S. C. Braid, late consul of the United States to Greytown, said yesterday: I am informed that a syndicate of British capitalists have agreed with Mr. Bartlett, a member of the Nicaragua Canal Company as reorganized, to subscribe a large capital which will enable the company to continue the work of construction in case congress should not pass a resolution to foster the work.

Suppose the United States does nothing towards the assistance of the canal company what will the company do? They will be probably forced at once to take the preferred subscription of the English syndicate and thus Great Britain would get a hold just as she did in the Suez canal.

GIVEN THREE YEARS.

Frederick Stoddard's Sentence—Bellinger to Take Speedy Trial.

Frederick Stoddard came before Mr. Justice Drake this morning to meet his speedy trial. He consented to immediate trial and pleaded guilty to two charges of breaking into a house and stealing, and to four charges of ordinary stealing.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

The suggestion that a public meeting should be held to pronounce upon the bill for the government of cities by commissioners should be acted upon without

THE FRUITS OF SERVILITY.

Ottawa, Insoleunce to British Columbia Caused by Our Subserviency.

The Taskmaster Feels Free to Snub and Neglect the Faithful Slave.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Some of the "copperhead" newspapers of the Pacific Coast are beginning at last to discover that there is little to be had from the Dominion government in response to the political servility which they have extended to their masters. I have for years now been pointing out in this correspondence that the whole reason of the neglect of the administration to give to British Columbia its just dues in the public expenditures and other matters is entirely due to the slavish way in which the representatives of the province have followed and voted for the government, no matter what sort of iniquity they may be called upon to support.

When, for instance, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper went to Moncton, N. B., he took along with him the minister of public works who promised the people a new dry dock there. At Gussboro, N. S., similar promises were made. The same thing is done in other quarters.

Those like myself who are in the habit of reading the organs of the press in the Times, know that the ex-minister of marine and fisheries was not very successful in his brow-beating utterances, nor very convincing in the reading of his numerous extracts from his prodigious speech book.

Legal Intelligence. From Friday's Daily. In the county court this morning before Mr. Justice Drake Architect Thos. C. Sorby's action against the city for \$350 was dismissed with costs.

Hoosfall & Sons v. Barney Phillips and another—Application of defendants for security for costs and proceedings to be stayed until same be furnished. Applications refused with costs.

Wolley v. Lowenberg, Harris & Co.—Application of defendants to stay proceedings pending appeal. Summons dismissed with costs. R. Cassidy for plaintiffs. P. A. E. Irving for defendants.

Mr. Justice Crease gave judgment this morning in the action of the Albion Iron Works company v. the A. O. U. W. Building Association in favor of the defendants.

USE IT QUICKLY CURES MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lamé Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

\$1000 Will be donated to a Charitable Institution if the following statement can be refuted. JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. Contains a doculent material 1 oz. contains more muscular nourishment than 50 of Liebig's Meat Extract or similar clear Beef Tea. The Johnson Fluid Beef Co.

somewhere about ten million dollars, between the island and the mainland. Still the province only gave two members out of the six to the government. Now another general election is to be held. This time the representation of the island will be reduced from six to five members. This is owing to the reduction in population. Still the government has got to do something to capture as many members from the island as it can get.

In view of these facts it is amusing to see some of the organs of the press make a suggestion, after all this display of servility to the late administration, and the haste to declare confidence in the new government, that the claims of British Columbia to representation in the government should be considered.

THE RIMAC'S CARGO. She Sails for London To-morrow with a Valuable List of Freight.

The big iron schooner Rimac, which sails for London to-morrow, will have a cargo valued at \$100,000. It is made up largely of salmon, but includes a shipment of 158 tons of wheat from Tacoma.

American News. Chicago, Jan. 7.—Judge Grosscup announced that he would render his decision in the proceedings to quash the indictments for conspiracy against Debs to-morrow afternoon. He indicated that he would deny motion to quash and told the counsel to be ready to go to trial.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 7.—Attorney Hart ruled to-day in his last opinion in office that there could be no contest for governor. The opinion was finished just five minutes before he surrendered his office.

plaintiffs for \$236.80 and costs. The plaintiffs supplied materials for Eli Beam, the contractor for the Workman building on Yates street, and after Beam gave up the work and failed to pay them they filed a lien against the property. The action was tried in November, and the defence set up and showed that they had paid Beam in full according to the terms of their contract, and also set up several objections to the affidavit. The learned judge held that the affidavit on which the lien is founded is effectual for the purpose for which it is intended and that the lien is now valid and subsisting and is effectual against the building and lot 360, on which it is erected, so far as the estate or interest of the defendants as owners extend therein.

Messrs. Coughlar & Mayo, the sewerage contractors, have commenced an action against the corporation for the price of work done by them. It will be remembered that their claim was recently thrown out by the sewerage commissioners, and the matter will now be ventilated in the courts.

From Monday's Daily. In the supreme court chambers this morning before Mr. Justice Walkem certificate for the plaintiffs in Beaven v. Fell, applied for an affidavit on production by the defendants and also for an order for examination for discovery of Thornton Fell, one of the defendants. Gordon Hunter, for the defendants, contra. Application dismissed.

In Coughlan & Mayo v. Corporation of Victoria, Mr. Bodwell, for the plaintiff, applied for a mandamus compelling the architect of defendants to issue his certificate for the sewerage work done by the plaintiff for the city in accordance with the contract. D. M. Elberts, Q.C., for the defendants, contra. The motion was adjourned until to-morrow. The whole question in dispute is concerning the construction of the contract.

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R. P. Rithet & Co., 2,000 cases, value \$8,000; 839, 823, 340; 1,832, 85,225; 336, 1,176; 1,022 \$5,717. Finley Durham & Brodie, 5,073 cases, value \$23,365; 2116, \$10,035; 491, \$2,455; 4,171, \$20,855; 4,306, \$21,025; 1,054, \$5,270; 2,477, \$12,383; 108, \$540; 67, \$335; 68, \$3,475; 580, \$2,650; 158, \$790; 8, \$28; 80, \$400; 300, \$1,500; 370, \$1,850; 650, \$3,250; 59, \$295; 312, \$1,560; 472, \$2,360; 428, \$2,140; 180, \$900.

R. P. Rithet & Co., 113 cases, value \$508. Anglo B. C. Packing Co., 1,000 cases, value \$15,475, order. The total number of packages from Victoria is 30,052 and the value of the wheat is \$2,302.13.

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A BATTLE

THE RESCUE

Helpless and Bed-ridden Without a Word Looked for as and strength

From the Owen Sound. Last fall when count of the miracle. Liam Belrose through liams' Pink Pills had little idea that upon to write up more remarkable as is that of whose cure has marvellous little. The Times report by Mrs. Monnell, few traces of the derange, moved. With apparently man who had deepest affliction, following accounts of the C. P. R. at some time. In confinement, my what is common set in. When I work I was informed next morning all sician. The time to an enormous means known was inflammation, but ing physicians were satisfaction they the doctors in their utmost. A long line of rubs wound around the water allowed to the piping in the inflammation leg was opened inserted from the hope that it would form. Months I watched while my wife was self in bed. At she was placed in the complications for week there was last the physician the only hope was wife to the hospital. sulation she emptied stating that if she die amongst her ill she could not put Her nominal we when in good health reduced her to a lost 65 pounds in all human intellect case of waiting. This time I had liams' Pink Pills one day I came and determined to two months ago we were moving tion. At this point M story of the mat corroborated what he thinking of as I es I could walk their further uses ches and an new work. The limb and the cords, deal has been for have come back to. And to show by my recovery I have recovered more pounds. Mr. Monnell is staff of clerks at always with to ed. But there are es to the truth of Owen Sound and resided up to two Dr. Williams' with a confidence perfect and unfai nerve restorer, ab trial disease and Sold by all dealers receipt of 50 cents six boxes, by ad liams' Medicine, Ont., or Schenck's imitations and re alleged to be "ju

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A BATTLE FOR LIFE.

THE RESCUE OF A C. P. R. OFFICIAL'S WIFE.

Helpless and Bed-Ridden for Months—2375 spent in medical treatment—Without Avail—Her Early Disease Looked for as Inevitable—But Health and Strength Have Been Restored.

From the Owen Sound Times.

Last fall when the Times gave an account of the miraculous cure of Mr. William Belrose through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, we had little idea that we would be called upon to write up a case which is even more remarkable. The case referred to is that of Mrs. John C. Monnell, whose cure has been effected by these marvellous little messengers of health. The Times reporter was met at the door by Mrs. Monnell, who, though showing a few traces of the suffering she had undergone, moved about very sprightly. With apparently all the gratitude of a man who had been saved out of the deepest affliction, Mr. Monnell gave the following account of his wife's miraculous cure: I have been in the employ of the C. P. R. at Toronto Junction for some time. In August last year, after confinement, my wife took a chill, and what is commonly known as milk leg set in. When I came home from my work I was informed of the fact, and next morning called in the family physician. The limb swelled in a short time to an enormous size. Every means known was used to reduce the inflammation, but without avail. Consulting physicians were called in, but all the satisfaction they could give me was that the doctors in attendance were doing their utmost. A tank was rigged up, a long line of rubber hose attached and wound around the afflicted limb and ice water allowed to trickle down through the piping to relieve the pain and reduce the inflammation above the knee. The leg was opened and perforated, a tube inserted from the thigh to the ankle with the hope that it would carry off the pus which formed. For five long, anxious months I watched the case with despair, while my wife was unable to move herself in bed. At the end of that time she was placed in a chair, where she spent another three months. To add to the complications gangrene set in, and for week there was a fight for life. At last the physicians gave up. They said the only hope was in the removal of my wife to the hospital. After a brief consultation she emphatically refused to go, stating that if she had to die she would die amongst her little ones. At this time she could not put her foot to the ground. Her nominal weight was 135 pounds when in good health, but the affliction reduced her to a living skeleton, for she lost 65 pounds in the five months. To all human intelligence it was simply a case of waiting for the worst. Up to this time I had not thought of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, until one day I came across an advertisement sent me for samples of them. This was two months ago, just about the time we were moving up here from the Junction. At this point Mrs. Monnell took up the story of the marvellous cure, and corroborated what her husband stated. Continuing she said: "After using a few boxes I could walk on crutches, and after their further use I threw away my crutches and am now doing my own household work. The limb is entirely healed up, and the cords which in the terrible ordeal had been forced out of their places, have come back to their natural position. And to show how complete has been my recovery I am pleased to say that I have recovered my lost weight and five pounds more. I now weigh 140 pounds."

"We spent \$275 in doctors' fees and other expenses without avail before beginning the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said Mr. Monnell, "and it seems marvellous that my wife, who a few months ago was considered past human aid, has by this wonderful medicine been restored to health and strength," and the Times concurs in this conclusion. Mr. Monnell is one of the C. P. R. staff of clerks at this port, and he is always willing to tell of the cure effected. But there are hundreds of witnesses to the truth of his statement both at Owen Sound and at Toronto, where he resided up to two months ago. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, and where given a fair trial disease and suffering must vanish. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or \$2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and refuse trashy substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

THE RIMAC'S CARGO.

ails for London To-Morrow with a Valuable List of Freight.

big iron schooner Rimac, which on London to-morrow, will have a valued at \$190,643. It is made largely of salmon, but includes a net of 158 tons of wheat from Tacoma. The salmon manifest is as follows: Rihet & Co., 2,900 cases, value \$5,800; \$22,340; 1,632, \$9,228; 336, \$1,022 \$3,717. 100, \$3,000. Durbam & Brodie, 5,073 cases, \$23,335; 216, \$10,038; 491, \$2,458. \$20,855; 4,206, \$21,025; 1,054, \$5,270; \$12,838; 108, \$500; 64, \$320; 67, \$333. \$475; 530, \$2,650; 158, \$790; 5, \$23; 100, \$1,500; 1,397 cases, value, \$6,829; 30, \$300; 1,500; 472, \$2,380; 428, \$2,800. Rihet & Co., 113 cases, value \$508. B. C. Packing Co., 1,000 cases salmon, 1,080 cases, 15 cases salmon, \$15,475, order. Total number of packages from Victoria, 29,592 and the value of the wheat \$2,13.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Jan. 7.—Judge Gump announced that he would render his decision in the Kings to quash the indictments for jury against Debs and others to-morrow. He indicated that he would not quash and told the counsel ready to go to trial. Several motions for separate trials were all denied. To-morrow Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union, with one exception will go to jail with the balance of the crew. The case will be at once taken to the court. Cal., Jan. 7.—Attorney Hart today in his last opinion in office that would be no contest for governor. The case was finished just five minutes before he surrendered his office.

THE PYKE OPERA COMPANY.

Good Audience at the Victoria Theatre Last Night—This Evening's Bill.

There was no hitch to mar the pleasure of the performance at the Victoria Theatre last evening, the Pyke opera company maintaining their reputation of high class entertainers in the presentation of "The Beggar Student." The house was fairly well filled, the disagreeable weather keeping away some who otherwise would have attended. Miss Laura Millard last evening had a much better opportunity of displaying the power of her sweet voice while she acted the part of Laura, the proud and afterwards humbled daughter of Countess Palmatica, to the satisfaction of the audience. As Symon, Pyke redeemed his reputation which could not but have received a set back in the minds of those who did not know the difficulties under which he was laboring in "A Night in Venice," having taken his part on a few hours notice.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Canadan Pacific Playing the Hog in Regard to the Nelson Water Front.

Rev. W. W. Baer Suing A. H. B. Macgowan for Libel—Vancouver Elections.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Jan. 3.—It is feared that Harry Thames with his wife and family of six children have met a watery grave. Some few days ago Thames left Nanaimo in a canoe because he did not desire to be implicated in the Fusack brawl, and as he has not been heard of since, it is feared the whole family has been drowned. His destination was well known.

A HOLIDAY TALE.

Wm. Stidd Arrested for Robbing a "Towny" of Eighty Dollars.

William Stidd and William Milligan met during the holidays and discovered that they were "townies," both having come from Belfast, Ireland. They were alone as far as relatives were concerned, in the far west and their hearts warmed towards one another. Milligan had nearly \$100, while Stidd was about "broke," so the former provided the sinews for a little celebration. Milligan woke up yesterday morning with a decorated New Year's card face and found himself "broke." Stidd, who was still with him, owned up to taking \$10. Officer Cameron was looked up and the two were out to have the police locate the man who got the money. The constable followed up their haunts during the celebration and discovered that Stidd had made a display of considerable money at several places and as a result he was arrested this morning for the larceny of \$80. The information was sworn to by Milligan.

EMILE ZOLA.

The Prince of Realistic Fiction.



This looks the master of realism. This is the man who has produced more work, excited more comment, probed more moral anatomy, than any living author. Needing a strengthening stimulant, Zola drinks "Vin Mariani" of which he says that "it is the elixir of life, combating human debility, and giving vigor, health and energy." This is high praise, and it is consistent with what has been said about this great tonic-stimulant, by all the celebrities of the day. "Vin Mariani" is the great tonic. It strengthens the enfeebled constitution, makes the convalescent strong and well; is very palatable, never produces constipation, but rather aids digestion and assimilation. If you send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, you will receive a little album of portraits of celebrated people, and you will thus learn something, not merely of the celebrated coca stimulant, but of the great people who drink it.

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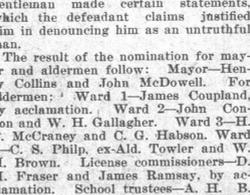
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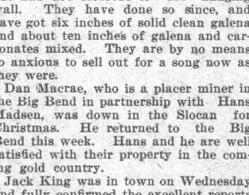
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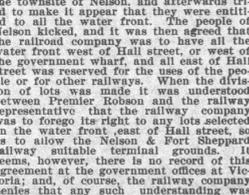
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Advertisement for Beef Co. containing text about donating to a charitable institution and the benefits of beef.

Advertisement for BEEF, containing text about the nutritional value of beef and the Beef Co. logo.

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ment agent, communicated with the attorney-general's department, and got instructions by telegraph to send out a search party at once. Mr. Tunstall engaged three Indians and fitted them out with everything necessary for the long journey, they leaving on Thursday afternoon. Quatski, who has trapped and hunted in that part of the country for years, will be in charge. They go at once to the spot where the body was found and thence on to the cache, looking for McLean and Dillingham on the way. They take horses to the upper reserve and from there will proceed on foot. The prompt action of the attorney-general's department is much commended.

Mr. John A. Fraser, of Six Mile creek, near Grand Prairie, during a few minutes' absence on Christmas eve at a neighbor's, was somewhat surprised when returning home to find that his house was ablaze, and although every effort was made by himself and neighbors to check the flames and save something the fire had got too much headway and we are sorry to say everything was consumed. All that was left of a comfortable home a few minutes before was a few blackened logs.

A lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen was organized in Kamloops on New Year's afternoon by Mr. W. Elson, acting as district deputy grand master. This lodge will include those running between North Bend and Revelstoke, and embraces conductors, brakemen and yardmen.

Another pioneer of 1859 passed away on Sunday, Dec. 30, Mr. Marcellin Pailard, who died at Clemes' hotel, Spence's Bridge. He came to the province in 1858 or 1859 from California during the Fraser River excitement. He was also in the rush to Big Bend and to the Peace river. For many years he has made his home at Spence's bridge with Mr. A. Clemes.

The assessment of the city of Kamloops is finished, but the court of revision may make some small changes. The total has been increased by \$14,270, representing mostly buildings erected during the year.

NELSON.

Nelson Tribune.

The Canadian Pacific people bluffed the provincial government into giving them half the townsite of Nelson, and afterwards endeavored to make it appear that they were entitled to all the water front. The people of Nelson kicked, and it was then agreed that the railroad company was to have all the water front east of Hall street, and west of the government wharf, and all east of Hall street was reserved for the use of the people of Nelson. When the division of lots was made it was understood between Premier Robson and the railway representatives that the railway company was to forego its right to any lots selected on the water front east of Hall street, so as to allow the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway suitable terminal grounds. It is seen however, that in no recent of this agreement at the government offices at Victoria, and, of course, the railway company denies that any such understanding was arrived at. The track of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard is laid to the eastern boundary of the townsite of Nelson, and it can be laid no further until permission is obtained from the Canadian Pacific people, who claim that the track cannot be laid further without trespassing on the right-of-way of the Columbia & Kootenay railway. Well, possibly it might be trespassing; but when did the Canadian Pacific people trespass on the rights of others? The Nelson & Fort Sheppard should lay its tracks up to the government wharf, trespass or no trespass. Give the Canadian Pacific a dose of its own medicine, and don't dilute the dose. The exact value of the minerals mined in West Kootenay during the year 1894 cannot be given, but the following will be found to be nearly correct: Slovan district, silver, \$345,000; lead, \$130,000. Trail Creek district, gold, \$123,000; Nelson district, silver, \$43,000; gold, \$25,000; copper, \$18,000. Altonvale district, silver, \$12,000; lead, \$2,000. Lardeau district, gold, \$1,000. West Kootenay district, gold, \$24,000. Totals, silver, \$400,000; gold, \$175,000; lead, \$152,000; copper, \$18,000.

S. S. Bailey is operating up the Payne creek on the Carpenter creek slope of Payne mountain and finds the vein about the same and carrying as much pay ore as the McGuire creek. He will ship 200 tons this winter, or sufficient to pay expenses of the haul going on. Last winter 100 tons were shipped which yielded 214 ounces silver per ton.

The Briggs Bros. of Kaslo, have commenced the trail from the forks of Kaslo creek up the south fork five miles to the Bee Fur group of claims. They have now a force at work running a tunnel to cut at quite a depth a vein of ore which shows on the surface. This group consists of 13 claims and is located 10 miles from Kaslo, where the majority of the claims are held, which are pronounced first-class appearing properties in silver and lead.

John McEgan, manager of the Noble Five mines, was in Nelson Friday. He reported that the output of ore has been steady at the mines, and that sleighing was never so good in Slovan district.

The Kootenay Telephone Company is putting in lines between New Denver and Three Forks and Sandon. The company will also take over the line between New Denver and Silverton.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

the cream of Cod liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Loss of Flesh, Emaciation, Weak Babies, Growing Children, Poor Mothers' Milk, Scrofula, Anemia;

in fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective nourishment. See our Pamphlet, FREE.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville, All Druggists, 50c. & \$1.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that the Eighth Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street, January the 24th, 1895, at 8 p.m.

WM. DALBY, Manager.

CHRIST AND HIS FOLLOWERS

General Booth lectures in Metropolitan Church to Large Audiences.

He Speaks of the Christ Spirit and Salvation Army Rise and Progress.

General Booth continued his lecture at Metropolitan church yesterday afternoon. He said:

Suppose there came from Mars two inhabitants to Victoria to get a description of Christianity. Some meagre description had reached them there, but they were in doubt of such a great being as Christ. They asked for a concise description of Christianity. What should they do with them? Should they send them to a university? Should they send them to the theological libraries? Should they send them to the homes of those who profess Christianity to see how Christians conduct their business; see them in their shops and workhouses? No, they would not; they would receive too conflicting ideas. He would send them to Jesus, to see His birth at Bethlehem, His preaching in the temple, His agony in the garden and His crucifixion. If they wanted to know what Mohammed was they would go to Mohammed and his Koran. If about Calvin they would go to the works of Calvin and his followers. He would follow out this plan and see what it was to be a Christian; what it was to be a Christian man. If a man or a woman had not the character of Christ he could not see how they could be Christians. He did not wish to place any one in difficulty except with the idea of pulling him out. Professors of religion were only a form, a sham, if a man could only stop to find it out; he pretended to be a Christian, but he was not. A man had only to lift up his hands to Christ and the Son of God would save him. No cloak of religion would do any man any good when he had not the character of Christ. If any man had not the spirit of Christ he was not a Christian. Christ himself had said so. People said that no one could do these works except he be a god. God had said "unless a man be born again of the spirit" and He also said they must become like unto little children. Thousands of people tried a form of religion, but they had not the spirit of Christ; they had not the alleluia feeling, and not having the feeling they could not do alleluia works. A man could tell as well if he felt that he had given himself up to God as he could that he was alive. What a man was in his heart his life was. People acted their nature; all creation did. The bird could not swim in the water and the fish could not sing in the branches of a tree. The man with a sinful nature would be a sinner and the man with a saintly nature would be a saint. Had they the character of saints? Christ was holy, undefiled and without sin. Did they ask themselves that question? Were they walking in the commandments of Christ and doing His will? We would not say that a man not entirely separated from sin was not a Christian. Holiness was the tenor of a saint's life; holiness was the rule and wickedness the exception. Every man had a ruling passion. One man's ruling passion was money and another's pleasure. They had no time for the Saviour. The first has no time, and the pleasure seeker thinks that it would interfere with his pleasure. Poor deluded creature! He never knew what it was to be happy. A woman likes to be the prettiest dressed and thought the finest woman; they would like to be saved, but money, pleasure and pride were the ruling passions that led these people away. Christ came down to combat the ruling passions. If there had never been a passion in the man the God of the universe would never have been a Christ. Christ came to save the people from their passions; to save them from the brothels, the delusion of riches and from other evils that beset mankind. Christ foresaw all His suffering, His treatment by Pilate, His scourging and His agony on the cross. And yet Christians when agonies came shrank from them. People could not go to the slums; if they were Christians they would have to go themselves; it would not do to send any one—they must buckle on the armor and do as Christ did. Were they masters of the body and the mind? Many people belonged to churches, and yet had never been saved. Had they been down on their knees to the Almighty and had their hearts changed to hearts of flesh? He asked them to tear the idols from their hearts and to devote themselves to God, but he warned them against being backsliders.

LAST EVENING'S MEETING.

The Metropolitan church was well filled last evening by an interested audience who listened with deep attention to the veteran and venerable leader of the Salvation Army on the rise and progress of that wonderful movement that has wrought such good, and which the general and his wife commenced 20 years ago. On the platform with the general were the pastor of the church, Rev. S. Cleaver, the general's staff and local officers of the army. The proceedings were opened with hymns which were rendered in the usual hearty manner of the army. Rev. Mr. Cleaver, who addressed the assembly as soldiers of Christ, introduced the general, and, as pastor of the church, as a Canadian minister and as a fellow minister in Christ. He welcomed the great evangelist who had made for himself a monument in history by his efforts to raise fallen humanity. He warmly praised the general's work and expressed the hope that much good would result from his visit here. The general, who was feelingly received, referred to the amount of public speaking he had done lately, averaging

two public meetings a day since his landing. Referring to the religious work of the Salvation Army, he said the social improvement was the beginning of the spiritual elevation of the individual. He would much rather be grappling with the spiritual welfare of the people than treat of this abstract question of the social course might attract to them the sympathy of some people, but would it be so beneficial in its ultimate saving results? Still looking over his own life he had the greatest feelings of encouragement for the leading of souls to salvation by this organization, the Salvation Army, which had been the means of leading tens of thousands of souls to Christ. His little talk to-night might be the means of raising someone to do something in the same line. As to the Salvation Army, he thought it was born in him. He found salvation in the streets of his native town; he did not know how, but felt bound that the Lord would win, and therefore gave in; although he endeavored to effect a compromise by trying to avoid making a profession of faith. He had been tried to convince a comrade that the Gospel was wrong. He eventually made that restitution and immediately had peace, which remained in his heart till the present day. Then came the desire for the salvation of others; the active bringing about of the conversion of others; not the then usual passive way of staying home and sending sympathy or money. It was in these little missionary meetings in his native town that the Salvation Army commenced in miniature. There were two worlds, the church world and the worldly world, neither of which knew anything about the other. It was this outside or worldly world that he was desirous of reaching; bringing in the drunkard and the gambler and the abandoned soul who was unknown to the church world. Finally he came to that continent of misery and sin, the east end of London, whose vice and sin fascinated and chained the great dark continent of woe. He looked at it he heard a voice speaking to him. Here was virgin soil for the missionary's labor. He was unaided, but he gave himself up there and then and out of that consecration the Salvation Army grew. He had no idea of what he was to do. His first thought was to save some of these people in this wilderness, and out of such converts get recruits that would bruce the devil in the dens of sin and vice. That was his idea. But how was it to be accomplished? He had only one power and that was to preach the Gospel among these people; therefore if he could only get these people to come to Christ all would be well. He had nothing to offer; his only buildings, his only goods, were the Scriptures which were approved in the operations of the Salvation Army. The only reason why men go to eternal ruin was because they did not think, and if he once got men and women to think, he knew he would get them saved. Of course a great many people had attributed all this to the emanations of an ambitious mind; but nothing was further from his thoughts. His simple and only thought was to try to make these people hear the Gospel. He had been asked as they opened stations where would there were some few Christians who gathered around them in the beginning, but in face of the difficulties and ridicule attached to the movement, the soon melted away and they were left again to themselves. But there is nothing like your own children to help you on. Being reduced to three, they still progressed. One now attended to the door, another man took up the collection and the general did the platform work. Speaking about the operation of the Army and its critics, he asked for forbearance. Consider its youth, and let it wait until it is as old as the other religious organizations, and no doubt it would be as clever as they were. Still the figures were interesting. Twenty-nine years ago he stood alone; to-day the Army's colors float in forty-two different countries. His last mail speaks of an attack in Spain, Java and Japan, the Mediterranean and other countries. This movement, which commenced in England has now spread over all the civilized countries of the world. They were not yet in Russia proper, but although they had not been able to get at the Russians in Russia they had got at them outside of Russia. There were a number of Russian princesses and members of great Russian families members and officers of the Army now. It was certain that when the war of salvation broke out in Russia it would spread like a prairie fire. In other parts no less than seventeen idol temples had been turned over to the Salvation Army in the east in the last eighteen months. This was only a bare epitome of the wonder-

FOOD AND SHELTER.

Commandant Booth and Other Interested Persons Talk the Establishment.

Of Food and Shelter Depot—Resolutions Passed and a Subscription Opened.

A meeting was held in the committee room of the city hall last night to discuss the establishment of a food and shelter home by the Salvation Army. Commandant Booth and Adjutant Archibald were present to talk the proposition over with those interested. There were present Mayor Teague, Ald. Dwyer, Ald. Humphrey, Ald. Vigelinus, ex-Ald. Humber, Postmaster Shakespeare, Alex. Wilson, William Wilson, Rev. Mr. Cleaver, Charles Hayward, W. H. Bone, K. P. McLennan and others. On motion Mayor Teague was called to the chair and explained the object of the meeting. He said the city last year had to grapple with a deal of distress, and he was sorry to say that there might be a recurrence this winter. It was well to make the most of any money appropriated by the council; the Salvation Army food and shelter home might take charge of the poor of Victoria. Commandant Booth was present and the question of the establishment of such an institution could be talked over with him. He read a letter signed by a number of prominent citizens recommending that the council grant aid to such an institution. It had been suggested that portion of the market building be set apart for that purpose. Commandant Booth said the scheme would carry itself if the initiatory cost were secured by the city. The plan of the proposed building was laid on the table and those present asked to examine it. The commandant explained the apartments and officers' quarters were also attached. He proposed making the home an industrial institution in a certain sense; he would establish a coal and wood yard in connection. The men helped would not feel that they were the recipients of mere charity, but gave the labor in return for their food and shelter. The cost of making these quarters would be about \$1500; a large number of the Army gave their labor for nothing. Mayor Teague said this home would be isolated from other portions of the market. Commandant Booth in reply to questions said the home was for men only; there was only one woman's home in the Dominion. The Salvation Army specialists in dealing with the poor as was an oculist or gynaecologist in their particular lines of the science of medicine. People would buy the efforts of their hands, but they could not buy the love of hearts. Ex-Ald. Humber asked was it intended to establish a regular coffee and boarding house. Victoria had not many poor. Ald. Humphrey replied that the council gave \$1000 extra last year to the poor. Commandant Booth said the institution would be a preventative of crime; the poor men would not need to go to the public houses. Ex-Ald. Humber said that he did not believe there was as much distress as was made out. A gentleman said he did not think Mr. Humber read the papers. Mr. Humber replied that he did not believe the papers. Mr. A. Wilson thought there was only too much distress in Victoria; there was no make-believe. Mr. Humber was afraid that the Vancouver poor would come down to Victoria. Mayor Teague said that was beside the question. Commandant Booth said the home at London, Ont., was a great success. Mr. Humber said they had the Old Men's Home and men went there to get well cared for and would not work. Commandant Booth—You give it to us and we'll try it. Mr. Humber said the market was not suitable for the establishment of such an institution. Mr. Wilson—Perhaps the Driard was a better place. Mr. Humber understood it was a meeting to establish a coffee house; the ladies had so explained it. Mayor Teague—You have come to the wrong place. There is another meeting in Temperance Hall. (Laughter.) Mr. Humber persisted that the Army or anyone else could not make men work. Commandant Booth said he might as well say that the sun did not shine. Mr. Humber—Not when there are clouds. Commandant Booth said they could make them work. They did so in London. Ald. Dwyer approved of the idea. There were poor in Victoria. Those who were able to work should work. If the Army had the management of the Old Men's Home, it would be better for the city and for the inmates. They would have better appetites if they did some work. He thought the charge of the poor could not be given to better hands than the Salvation Army. Commandant Booth said the Salvation Army was a moral police force and could often get men to work when other means failed. He explained how the men in London had an industrial home and collected old tins, got solder for them, and sent the tin to a home where the old feeble men made tin soldiers. Where was the prisoner sent when he came out of the city jail? Who would employ him? The Salvation Army took charge of the man and helped him to retain his position in life. Postmaster Shakespeare said the

STEAMER LINE TO MEXICO.

Sound Business Men Negotiating with Capt. Irving to That End.

Captain John Irving, M. P. P., has been negotiating with some prominent Puget Sound merchants and the starting of a British Columbia-Puget Sound-Mexico line of steamers is an event likely to be consummated at an early day.

With the local trade of Puget Sound and British Columbia, backed by the business offered by the northern transcontinental lines and the freights made up of the richest products of Mexico and Central America, it is believed that a sufficient amount of business can be obtained to make the venture profitable. The steamer Danube, of the C. P. N. fleet would make an excellent vessel to inaugurate the venture. Captain Irving is not having much to give out for publication when he is by a Times reporter, but admitted that the negotiations were pending, and that further information would be given next week. A few years ago the Union steamship company of Vancouver had the steamer Grandholm in the run to Mexico and worked up a very profitable business for her. They operated the Grandholm until the expiration of the charter the company held on her. The Sound and British Columbia are by reason of the northern transcontinental lines and the Oriental steamships become distributing points of great importance, and opportunities for trade should be made the most of. VICE-ROYALTY. Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen Return to Ottawa. Halifax, Jan. 4.—Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Lady Thompson and family and Sir H. Tupper left for Ottawa this morning. Premier Bowell left this afternoon, improved in health. He (at the trying place)—What a time you had! The contrary, it is only 6 o'clock, and I did not intend to be here before 9 o'clock. He—Just so, but you have mistaken the day. I have been waiting here since yesterday.—Humoristic Elster. "Such matchless beauty as yours, Miss Partridge," said the young man. "You're dead right, Mr. Chumley, it is matchless up to date. Poppa tried to get a duk but the price has gone up and doesn't get right within the last two years."—New York Recorder. Miss Scribble.—The heroine of my next story is to be one of those modern advanced charges who has ideas of her own and doesn't want to get married. The Colonel (politely)—Ah, indeed. I don't think I ever met that type.—Life.

MILITARY CERTIFICATES.

Results of the Examination Held at the School of Gunnery.

The results of the examination in connection with the school of gunnery are made public. The winners of the first-class certificates are:

Lieuts. Sargison, Gregory, Munro, McCannan, Jameson, Hibben; Sergeants Twiss and McCannan; Corporals Turner and Thomas; Bombardiers Moffatt and F. M. Russell; Gunners Finlayson, Smith, Brammer, W. Russell, Savage, R. Johnston, Kurtz, Cartmel, Lettice, Bour, McLellan, Nevin. Lieut. Gregory took 834 points out of a possible 900. Second-class certificates were obtained by Corp. Northcott, Bomb. Hall, Gunners Nye, Bonner, Galley, White, Thos. Patton, Martineau, McDonald, Watts and Jennings. Out of the forty-three who tried there were only eight who failed. Winners of first-class certificates get premiums of \$50 each and of second-class \$30 each. THE TORONTO BOODLERS. Judge Macdougall Reports on the Boodle Investigation. Toronto, Jan. 4.—The sensation of the day is Judge Macdougall's report in the boodle investigation sent to the city council last night, in which he found that corruption was proved against John Bailey, Edward Hewitt, William M. Hall, John Maloney and John E. Verral, formerly members of the city council; H. A. Everett, vice-president of the Toronto street railway, and J. E. Coleman, agent of Mr. Everett, W. A. Bell of the clerk's department, was found guilty of handling money used for bribing the aldermen. The publication of to-day's report was followed by the arrest of Maloney and Verral. Other arrests are probable. Hewitt, Hall and Coleman are fugitives from justice, and it is a matter of doubt whether they can be followed to the United States and extradited. The reception of the report was attended with great excitement in civic circles. It is not probable that there will be any further important developments in connection with the case involving the names of persons not yet implicated. The names of James Gowenlock, C. C. Small and William Bell, all members of the council, against whom evidence was directed, are not included in the judge's finding of guilt, and their cases are left to the final judgment of the people. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

PROVINCIAL.

Government of Canada Second Reading Day Afternoon.

Davie's Attempt to Machine Out Government.

Mr. Cotton presents Consolidated Lightening Company Bill.

Mr. Williams moved amendment to the bill.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Government of Cities Bill Passes Its Second Reading Yesterday Afternoon.

Davie's Attempt to Make a Political Machine Out of Municipal Government.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

Thursday, Jan. 3. The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

Mr. Cotton presented the following petitions: Consolidated Railway and Lighting Company of Vancouver, Burrard Inlet Telephone Company, and property owners of Vancouver against the proposed amendments to the city's charter, and from the corporation of North Vancouver respecting the Burrard Inlet Railway and Ferry Company. They were all read and received.

Mr. McGregor presented a petition from the citizens of Nanaimo in reference to the re-survey. Received.

Mr. Eberts presented the 6th report of the private bills committee, stating that the rules and orders had been complied with in respect to the petition of the corporation of Nanaimo regarding waterworks system. Received.

Mr. Williams moved that a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Booth, Bryden, McGregor, Kennedy and the mover, be appointed to examine the contracts for work on new parliament buildings; to ascertain who are the parties actually interested in the said contracts; how far, having regard to the actual work done and amount paid, the price is secured as to the completion of the work for the contract prices; what has already been allowed for extras, and what is likely to be required for same before completion; how construction of same is progressing; with power to call for persons and papers and report to this house from time to time.

The motion was adopted without discussion.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced bills to amend the fire insurance policy Act, 1885; the Companies Act; the Drainage Dredging and Irrigation Act, and the Assessment Act, and a bill respecting police and special constables.

The bills will be read a second time on Monday.

On consideration of the report on the execution act, Mr. Williams moved the following amendment: "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this act, any interest which a free miner has in any mineral claim before the issue of a crown grant therefor, or in any mining property as defined in the mineral act of 1891 and amendments thereto, and any placer claim and mining property, as defined in the placer mining act of 1891 and amendments thereto, may be seized and sold by the sheriff, under and by virtue of an execution issued against goods and chattels; provided, however, that this section shall not affect any suit now pending in the supreme court or any court in this province."

Mr. Williams said the amendment would obviate a difficulty arising through it having been decided that mineral claims could not be sold under execution. Mr. Davie did not see any objection to the amendment, as it would provide for a simpler way than the one now in vogue for selling claims under an execution. Some held that a claim should not be subject to an execution but placed on the same ground as a homestead. But if admitting that a claim should be subject to an execution, there was no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was adopted and the report also.

On consideration of the report of the Woodman's Lien for Wages bill, Mr. Williams moved an amendment providing for a concurrent writ.

The amendment was passed.

On motion to adopt the report, Hon. Mr. Davie asked that it be laid over. Section 6 of the bill would ruin what would otherwise be a useful measure. That section would allow workmen to follow lumber, no matter how small the amount, into a man's dwelling.

Further consideration of the report was postponed.

The Speaker ruled out of order the petition from the municipality of Kent, as it was not addressed to the Speaker.

The order for the committee on the Tramway Companies Incorporation bill, Kootenay, was discharged, the bill being remodelled.

The house went into committee, Mr. Kennedy in the chair on the county courts bill. It was reported complete without amendments.

Hon. Mr. Davie stated for the information of the house, that anticipating the wish of the members of the government to obtain a wreath to be placed on the bier of the late Sir John Thompson, in the name of the Speaker and the members of the legislature. He had just received a telegram from the Lieut-Governor stating that the funeral had taken place and that he had placed wreaths on the bier for the members of the executive and the Speaker and members of the legislature.

Hon. Mr. Turner presented a message from the Lieut-Governor enclosing a bill to provide for the raising of a loan of four hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling, for the general purposes of the province. The message and the bill will be referred to committee of the whole to-morrow.

Hon. Col. Baker presented the report of Prof. Odium on the schools of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Martin presented a return of the contracts awarded in connection with the parliament buildings.

Hon. Mr. Martin moved the second reading of the municipalities bill, the object of which is to give the corporation of Kamloops the same powers as the corporation of Nanaimo to levy rates.

Hon. Mr. Davie did not see why Nanaimo and Kamloops should have exceptional legislation. He moved the adjournment of the debate, which motion was adopted.

Mr. Rogers dropped the wide tire bill. The report on the stipendiary and police magistrates bill was adopted.

The house went into committee, Mr. Sword in the chair, on the mining bureau bill.

Mr. Irving did not think the mining bureau would do the province any good. When Juan de Fuca entered the straits he needed no mining bureau to bring him here, neither did a bureau of mines take miners to Cariboo, Cassiar, Kootenay or the Yukon. It would be far better to spend the money on trails leading to the mines. He moved that the committee rise, which if carried, would kill the bill.

Mr. Adams thought the bureau would do the province a lot of good.

Mr. Kitchin supported Mr. Irving's motion. The bureau would not do the mining interests of the province any good. People would not invest their money in mines on the report of an expert. An ore case in the provincial museum would do as much good as the bureau.

Mr. Kellie—Of all the mossback representatives the last speaker is the worst. Who ever heard such a lot of rot from a representative of a mining province? He went on to tell of the output of the mines of Kootenay, which he held would be increased through a bureau of mines.

The motion that the committee rise was lost and the bill was reported complete with amendments.

Mr. Williams continued the debate on the cities government bill, which he thought would interfere with the rights of the people. The only city governed by commissioners appointed by a government was the city of Washington, which was in a different position from any other city, being almost entirely owned by the federal government, and half the expenses of the city. The city of Vancouver at least was not prepared to hand their franchise to this or any other government. Of course it would be a good stroke for the attorney-general, who, if he controlled the municipal affairs, would stand a better chance of electing government supporters.

Dr. Walken could not see what objection there was to the bill, as it was only to be operative at the wish of the people.

Mr. Kennedy was opposed to the principles of the bill. It was striking at the very foundation of the government by the people, of the people, for the people. There was nothing in the bill to prevent the government from appointing commissioners from Victoria to govern New Westminster and vice versa.

Mr. Semlin said the underlying principle of the bill was to ask the people to hand their franchise over to the government for the time being. The government would not govern themselves; let us do it for you? The question of a change is not left to a majority of the people, as only a portion of the people will be allowed to vote on the question. It would not be difficult to find fifty persons to petition for the change. He contended that responsible government was not a failure. The attorney-general had referred to Washington, the only city governed by commissioners appointed by a government.

Mr. Booth said he heard the same arguments when the government proposed to appoint auditors to examine the books of the municipalities; but that act worked well, and no complaint was now heard against it. The government were to be congratulated for trying to obtain a better form of government for the cities. It was all very well to talk of responsible government, but it was a fact that the municipalities did not carry on the business of cities as they carried on their own business. Whether the measure would be successful had to be left to experience, and if it was not successful it would not do a great deal of harm.

Mr. Sword said the objection to an auditor was when it was proposed to force an auditor upon the people. There was no objection to it when it was made optional. One of the attorney-general's arguments in favor of the present bill was that the councils changed each year. That could be easily changed by extending the time to two or three years. The attorney-general was just taking an underhand way to further limit the franchisees of the cities. It was not safe to place the distribution of the patronage of the cities in the hands of the government, who, it was well known, spent a great deal of money just previous to the elections to obtain votes. It would be demoralizing to place the powers in the hands of the government. He hoped the bill would not pass its second reading, and if it did it should be modified in committee.

Hon. Col. Baker repeated the arguments of the other government members that the measure was optional and should be adopted unless the people desired it.

Mr. McPherson held that the bill did interfere with the rights of the people. Only those ratepayers who were entitled to vote on money by-laws could vote on the measure, which would disfranchise half the residents of the cities. He was not prepared to say that the people of Vancouver were not capable of governing themselves by voting for the bill.

Mr. Irving was in favor of the principle of the bill, but he thought a percentage of the ratepayers should vote before the bill was referred to committee of the whole, instead of fifty ratepayers.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the petitions recently received from ratepayers of Vancouver would lead one to believe that those people at least did not think they were well governed. The bill would provide a remedy for those ratepayers who

did not think they were properly governed. The measure, he contended, was a progressive one. If a city did not adopt the principle it would make the aldermen more careful.

Mr. Rithet favored the principle of the bill, but considered that changes should be made in committee, one of which was to increase the number of commissioners. He could not see what objection there could be to the bill, as it was optional. Men who accepted positions as aldermen, he thought, would be pleased to be relieved of the duties and place them in the hands of commissioners, who would devote all their time to the affairs of the city. The bill could be made so that it would not interfere with the rights of the people.

Mr. Cotton contended that the bill did interfere with the rights of the people. He would like to know if the whole of the people, whether property owners or not, did not have some rights. The government might go further and say a municipal council should be elected by the people. He thought it would be very easy to get the people to make a radical change. The government did not pretend to say that the people had asked for the bill. The attorney-general at a meeting had said that the bill would have the effect of making the ratepayers do their duty. He had never heard of any one so blackening the character of citizens.

The city of Washington was no example, as had been explained by the senior member for Vancouver. The attorney-general said other cities had adopted a similar measure. He knew that this was not a fact. The government members did not know whether the bill would do any good, but they wanted to experiment on the people of the cities. The attorney-general had not the remotest idea of popular government. His idea was that the people were for the government, and not the government for the people. The members for the cities had not dared to say that they had been requested by their constituents to support the bill, while he could say that his constituents in public and in private had instructed him to oppose the measure. If the bill were passed it would go out to the world that the people of British Columbia were unable to govern themselves.

Mr. Kitchin was unable to say just what the bill says. The government had not justified their action in bringing forward the bill, they had only apologized for doing so. If the bill was placed on the statute book it would be a blot on the province.

Mr. McGregor said the citizens of Nanaimo had not asked for the bill, and he did not think they would be governed by commissioners, as so far they had been very fortunate in their selection of mayor and aldermen. The bill, he thought, might not do any harm, although some changes might be made in committee.

Mr. Kidd did not think the bill would tend to purify the government of municipalities.

Mr. Kitchin was not uncertain about what action he would take in regard to the bill. He would no more vote for the bill than he would support one in the imperial North America act that would override the legislature, although charges of extravagance, etc., could be made against the government as well as against the municipal councils. The petitions against the way in which Vancouver was governed were from corporations and not from citizens. The bill would practically adopt the system in vogue in crown colony days, when a governor and one or two men were appointed by the imperial government to manage the affairs of the colony.

Hon. Mr. Pooley contended that if the people were competent to vote for aldermen they were competent to vote on the question as to whether they were to be governed by commissioners. The measure was not a compulsory one; it was simply permissive.

The bill was read a second time on the following division: Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Pooley, Turner, Davie, Martin, Bryden, Rogers, Hunter, Rithet, Adams, Irving, Booth, Walken, McGregor, Helmecken, Mutter Kellie and Smith—18.

Noes—Messrs. Williams, Kitchin, Kennedy, Semlin, Cotton, McPherson, Kidd and Sword—8.

The house adjourned at 5.35.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Friday, Jan. 4th. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by the Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

Mr. Semlin presented a petition from ratepayers of the municipality of Kent, with respect to the operation of the recent bill for incorporation.

Dr. Walken presented a petition from John Biggs, in regard to the alleged seizure of cattle by the sheriff.

The private bills committee reported favorably on the Nanaimo water works bill.

The railway committee reported the Red Mountain railway bill proved and submitted it with amendments.

The house went into committee on the lieutenant-governor's message enclosing a bill to borrow £420,000 for the general purposes of the province. The opposition, as usual, made a request for an explanation of the bill at this stage, the government, as usual, declining to make the explanation, holding that the act of going into committee was only formal. The opposition, on the other hand, contended that there could be a fraser discussion in committee than on the second reading.



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any case, allow the successful party counsel or attorney's fees not exceeding ten dollars.

Mr. Semlin held the amendment was out of order, having previously been defeated.

Mr. Speaker said the amendment could be considered if the house decided to recommit the bill.

Mr. Kitchin appealed from the decision of the chair, and moved the adjournment of the debate on his appeal.

The motion to adjourn the debate was defeated and the chair was sustained.

Mr. Helmecken's amendment was defeated, the house refusing to recommit the bill.

The bill was then read a third time and finally passed.

On consideration of the report on the franchise bureau bill, Mr. Adams moved, seconded by Mr. Irving, that a new clause be inserted as follows: "If any person holding any pecuniary interest in any mining property in this province shall not be eligible to be appointed as provincial mineralogist."

Mr. Cotton suggested that a similar provision be applied in respect to the minister of mines.

The amendment was adopted and the bill was finally passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the fire insurance policies bill, which would make the act the same as those in effect in the other provinces. Under the act passed at the last session policies for British Columbia would have to be made out different from policies in other provinces. For this reason the act of last year had not been brought into force.

Mr. Sword asked if the rules had been complied with in drawing up the bill. The speaker decided that it had not been properly drawn, and he ruled it out of order.

The house went into committee, Mr. Sword in the chair, on the cities government bill.

Mr. Williams moved that the bill apply only to the city of Victoria. All the other cities, he said, had protested against the bill. Victoria alone seemed to want such a bill. If Victorians wished to have the stigma placed upon them that they were incapable of governing themselves all right, but do not place the stigma on the ratepayers of other cities.

Hon. Mr. Davie said it would not be placing a stigma on the cities to pass the bill. He contended that the cities were at present governed by a minority, a very few ratepayers voting on money by-laws. He contended that the government would not appoint old political hacks as commissioners. The result of the bill was to obtain the good-will of the cities for the government. It would be highly absurd to apply the bill to Victoria alone. Only yesterday a petition was received from companies in Vancouver praying the house to preserve them from their own board of aldermen.

The bill was saying to the citizens, "Either go to the polls and vote or be governed by commissioners." There were many good aldermen in Victoria, but they did not represent a majority of the people.

Mr. McPherson said the bill would do away with popular government, as only those who were entitled to vote on loan by-laws would be allowed to vote on this question. That would practically disfranchise per cent of the ratepayers and owners of Vancouver, as only those assessed for \$300 or more were allowed to vote on money by-laws.

Mr. Braden said the bill proposed to do away with a board of aldermen of nine men and a mayor and to put the management of the cities into the hands of a mayor and four commissioners. He contended that the brains of nine men were better than the brains of four men. The bill would tend to place the management of the cities in the hands of the aristocracy, disfranchising 80 per cent of the citizens of Victoria. He could not vote for the bill, at least until he had heard from his constituents.

Mr. Rithet opposed the amendment. The petitions from the citizens of Vancouver went to show that Vancouver was more in need of a change than was Victoria.

Mr. Kennedy objected to the bill being applied to the city of New Westminster. He had seen many of his constituents, and he had been unable to find one man in favor of the bill.

Mr. Braden—If four commissioners can do the business of Victoria, which makes it necessary to hold weekly meetings by the board of aldermen, why the legislature should not do the same. Another illustration of the value of this method is found in Ferry's Seed Annual, in which there is nothing but facts. Facts that prove of the greatest value to every planter; facts about how, when and where to plant, that can be had from no other source. There are no worthy facts left out, and no unworthy theories set in. This book is sent free to every one who asks for it. A postal card with your name and address sent the firm will bring it to you.

Captain (presiding at a German court martial)—Then I am to understand that the accused offered you a cigar when you were doing sentry duty? "Yes, your honor." "And you declined?" "Yes, to command, your honor." "And that reply did he make?" "You are an ass, your honor."—Kotische Volkszeitung.

was an excellent one and should be erected.

Teague said \$2000 were yearly for the city for charity.

Teague said that did not make \$1000 for park improvement. Teague suggested that the material before the incoming council could be made for it in the

undant Booth said that all the would be submitted to the council, management should be under the Army. The Army form of ent was military and thorough.

umprey said the city would have some control; they could the Salvation Army have the party unconditionally.

undant Booth replied that he pared to enter into any condition the corporation, and if the were broken, the city could control.

some discussion the following was put and carried by Mr. A. Wilson, seconded by Respeare, that in the opinion of the present council recommending the incoming council the relief by establishing a food and depot under the direction of the Army, and that a portion of the market building be set apart for the council to grant a sum in aid of the depot.

son advocated that a subscription be started.

Put your name down first. son—I'll give \$20. Hayward—I'll follow for the

scription list was at once opened few minutes there were signa- presenting \$10.

undant Booth, while the sub- list was being filled out, told that he would send an ex- from a home and stay in Victoria was in working order. He also ue interesting facts of the the Army throughout the Do- his last visit to Victoria

ht months ago. At Toronto an industrial home where 20 kept. On the farm were 300 head of cattle and 50 acres of er cultivation. The home sup- k to the people of Toronto, ere more customers than could

laced because the customers army never put water in their ight), they would not go to it did. There were also in- with a capacity of breeding

cks. A barracks had been London, Ont., at a cost of \$12-3 another at Fredrickton, cost 0. A Salvation Army steamer is on the lakes. The steamer Booth cost \$3000 and the Army on charity to fill the coal bunk-

atation of Indians from Fort waited on Commandant Booth afternoon and asked him to Indian branch of the Army. th said he at first felt adverse

ea, but the church people, under nage they had formerly been am- to accede. He had done so h would be formed. The went away from their interview in mood and will carry the good

orth by the next boat.

ITARY CERTIFICATES. of the Examination Held at the School of Gunnery.

Results of the examination in co- with the school of gunnery are blic. The winners of the first- best certificates are: Sargison, Gregory, Munro, n, Jameson, Hibben; Sergeants

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Gregory took 384 points out of e 900.

class certificates were obtained Northcott, Bomb. Hall, Gun- re, Bonner, Galley, White, Tho- Martineau, McDonald, Watts nings.

of the forty-three who tried there y eight who failed. Winners lass certificates get premiums of and of second-class \$30 each.

TORONTO BOODLERS. odological Reports on the Boodle Investigation.

Jan. 4.—The sensation of the dge Macdougall's report in the investigation sent to the city last night, in which he found evidence was proved against John Edward Hewitt, William M. Maloney and John E. Verral, members of the city council; H. tt, vice-president of the Toron- railway, and J. E. Coleman, Mr. Everett, W. A. Bell of the department, was found guilty of money used for bribing the aid. The publication of to-day's re- followed by the arrest of Mal- Verral. Other arrests are pro- Hewitt, Hall and Coleman are from justice, and it is a mat- ter whether they can be fol- the United States and extradi- reception of the report was with great excitement in civic It is not probable that there ny further important develop- connection with the case in- names of persons not yet im- The names of James Gowan- D. Small and William Bell, all of the council, against whom was directed, are not included Be's finding of guilt, and their left to the final judgment of

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Lots of Public and Private Business Disposed of in Short Order This Afternoon.

Select Committee Appointed to Deal With Amendments to the Municipal Act.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Monday, Jan. 7.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

Mr. Cotton presented petitions from 400 ratepayers of Vancouver in favor of the proposed amendments to the city charter. Received.

The petition of John Macdonald and others, residents of Kent municipality, asking to have the boundaries changed to exclude their land, was received.

Mr. Kitchen presented a petition from Sumas lodge, I. O. G. T., re club license within rural municipalities.

The private bills committee reported the North Vancouver electric company's act proved and submitted the same with amendments.

The railway committee reported the Columbia & Kootenay railway and navigation company's act amendment bill proved and submitted the same with amendments.

Mr. McPherson submitted a bill to amend the election regulation and amending acts.

Mr. Braden introduced a bill intitled an act to prohibit aliens from being employed on provincial or municipal works, and to provide for the establishment of a legal working day of eight hours.

Mr. Hain introduced a bill to secure to wives and children the benefit of life insurance.

The petition of John Biggs re claim on account of seizure and sale of cattle by the sheriff was received.

Mr. Helmcken asked the provincial secretary has the lieutenant-governor of British Columbia made any suggestion as to the disposition of the Songhees Indian reserve, when surrendered, as referred to in the act in consequence of the honorable privy council, approved by his excellency on the 21st October, 1893?

Hon. Col. Baker—The matter is still under consideration.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the act in relation to the bill which places the police under the control of the superintendent of police, who will be empowered to draw up regulations subject to the approval of the government.

The second reading was passed without discussion.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the companies act amendment bill, one clause of which authorizes a company to extend or limit the amount of its capital. It also deals with foreign companies and the fees for changing names of companies. In answer to Mr. Cotton the attorney-general explained that the act did not interfere with the imperial act. In fact there were three companies acts, under any of which a company could be incorporated.

The bill was read a second time, there being no discussion.

The Harrison Hot Springs bill passed from report to third reading.

Mr. Eberts moved the second reading of the Red Mountain railway bill, which extends the time for commencing work on the road and also gives them power to operate telegraph and steamboat lines.

Mr. Kellie asked that the debate be adjourned for a week, as he expected information which would show that the road could be built more cheaply by another route.

Mr. Eberts objected. He did not think anything would be gained by an adjournment.

The debate was adjourned.

In moving the second reading of the Nanaimo water works company's act, Mr. McGregor said the company did not ask for any exclusive rights. They already had the right to take water from a point on the Nanaimo river one mile above Stark's falls, but to do so they would have to go to the cost of putting in expensive pumping machinery. The chance would do away with this and would not interfere with any vested rights.

The bill was read a second time.

Consideration of the cities commissioners bill was laid over, the attorney-general having a number of amendments under preparation.

The execution bill was passed through the final stages.

Mr. Prentice moved the second reading of the cattle act amendment bill, which dealt with the registering of brands and marks.

The bill was read a second time without discussion.

Hon. Mr. Martin continued the debate on Hon. Mr. Martin's municipal act amendment bill. He said he would not object to the bill, as it was necessary to have a municipal bill before the house. The amendments proposed in the bill were very doubtful, but they could be dealt with in committee. He and other members had several amendments to the general act. It might be well to have a select committee to draft a municipal bill.

Hon. Mr. Martin said the amendments proposed in his bill were universally endorsed by the residents of Kamloops, with which city it dealt.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved that the question of amendments to the municipal act be referred to a select committee to recommend such amendments as they see fit, the committee to consist of Messrs. Rithet, Eberts, McGregor, Kidd and Kitchen.

The motion was adopted and Hon.

Mr. Martin's bill was referred to that committee.

Mr. McGregor introduced a bill to empower the corporation of Nanaimo to supply water to the residents of that city.

The house adjourned at 3.25, the orders being exhausted.

BRIEF LOCALS

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.

—Donald Dallas has been appointed teacher of Rock Bay school and Mr. Winsby, of North ward school, will act as monitor.

—A number of Victorians will compete at the Tacoma Poultry association show on the 15th inst. Judge M. S. Ball, of Shrewsbury, Mass., will act as judge.

—Vancouver-Quadra lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M., met last evening for the installation of officers, the ceremony being performed by the grand lodge officers. The new officers are: A. L. Belyea, master; H. L. Salmon, senior warden and Dr. Richardson, junior warden.

—The funeral of Edward Gabriel took place yesterday from his residence, Beechey street. Rev. Canon Beauland conducted the service at Christ church cathedral and the cemetery. The pall bearers were: Messrs. C. Wilkes, W. Bryce, J. Lawson, F. Robson, A. Mulcahy and D. Long.

—The business of the well known firm of Fell & Co. will in future be carried on by an incorporated company, to be known as Fell & Co., limited. The capital stock is \$75,000, divided in 100 shares, and the incorporators are James P. Fell, Martha T. Fell, Thornton Fell, Jessie T. Morley and Henry Moss.

—The following officers of Victoria lodge, No. 17, K. of P., were installed last night: C. C. G. K. Gilbert; V. C. W. Stainer; P. F. Robinson; M. of A. S. Keating; J. G. S. G. Wright; O. G. E. P. Nathan; H. of W. G. Penketh; K. of R. and S. F. S. Findley; M. of F. A. A. Aaronson; M. of Ex. J. T. Pearce; representatives to the grand lodge, W. Allen and J. J. Randolph. The members then enjoyed a little supper provided by the officers.

—The quarterly meeting of the board of trade this afternoon was well attended and the discussion was very interesting. President Flumerfelt occupied the chair. The first question taken up was that of the opium petition, in reference to which it appeared that the petition had been forwarded by Messrs. McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard to the Ottawa agents. Then followed some discussion as to the powers of the council of the board.

—A Tacoma dispatch says: The first entry of prepared opium ever made at this port was made to-day, when forty-one pounds of Hong Kong opium arrived via one of the American Pacific steamers and the City of Kingston, consigned to H. M. Perl, chief clerk to Assistant General Superintendent Dickenson, of the Northern Pacific. Mr. Perl himself does not hit the pipe, but made the purchase for other parties. He paid \$246 duty on the consignment.

—The Daughters of England met at Sir William Wallace hall last night and installed the following: Sister Wintler, past president; Sister Iredale, president; Sister Gledhill, pres. pro. temp.; Sister Down, chaplain; Sister Fernese, secretary; and Sister Grimsom, treasurer. The executive committee appointed consists of Sisters Postler, Pierce, Gledhill, Eriess and J. Wintler. Dr. Crompton was appointed lodge surgeon. After the installation a few hours were spent socially.

—A number of sealing schooners will get away on their cruises for the season of 1895 within the next few days. The schooners Vira, Captain Pike, and Breacalis, Captain Robbins, will leave tomorrow, and the schooner Annie E. Point, Captain Bissett, may also get away to-morrow. All three carry crews of white men and hunters, and will hunt on the Japanese coast. Work preliminary to cruising is being done on nearly every schooner in the fleet. As in the last two seasons, the majority of the fleet will go to the Japanese coast.

—The newly elected officers of Dominion lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., were installed last evening by A. Henderson, D. D. G. N., assisted by the grand lodge staff. They were: N. G. James Jenkins, V. G.; John Kay, secretary; Thos. Bamford, Wm.; John M. Malcolm; O. G.; William H. Huxtable, Com.; Fred G. Holland; I. G.; Ed. Bragg; P. G.; R. S. N. G.; A. R. Gauld; P. G.; L. S. N. G.; John Richmond; R. S. V. G.; Thomas M. Clement; L. S. V. G.; A. R. McDonald; L. S. S.; A. K. Vaughan; Chap.; W. Walker, P. G.; treasurer; P. A. Balington.

—The case of Mat Madson, suspected of burning the house of Mr. and Mrs. James K. Smith at Spring Ridge, arrested yesterday morning for arson, will be called in the police court to-morrow morning. The police are at work on the case, but perhaps the strongest evidence against Madson is his own threat to burn the house, repeated several times. Madson has retained lawyers, and will attempt to show that he could not have been anywhere near the house on the night of the fire. The snow storm, the hour that it started and the condition of Madson's clothes and shoes when arrested, will very likely cut a figure in the evidence for the defence.

—C. W. McCain of Vancouver has written an interesting little book concerning the old steamer Beaver, the name of which is so familiar to British Columbians, and which was itself for many years a familiar object in these waters. The author has in this work furnished a description and full history of the brave little steamer, accompanied by a sketch of the Hudson Bay Company's history and other chapters of interest. The il-

lustrations include two pictures of the pioneer vessel, and one of Captain McNeill, who was her master for many years in the company's service. Photographs of one of the Empresses shows the contrast between the old and the new order of steamboat building.

The ladies' committee of the P. O. home acknowledge donations from the following during December: The Colonist Printing and Publishing company, Mrs. Hutcheson, Mrs. J. W. Williams, Mrs. Leiser, Mrs. Brocklehurst, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Knowles, Mrs. Robles, Mr. Rithet, R. Porter & Sons, seven friends, J. & A. Clearblue, C. Mellor, Mrs. A. R. Milne, Mrs. W. J. Tippins; Master Leonard Fordham Solly, Mrs. Dumbleton, Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, T. J. Partridge, P. B. Gregory, L. H. Webber, Erskine, Wall & Co., Mrs. A. P. McDonald, P. P. Parker & Sons, Fell & Co., Henry Waller, the immigration office, Master Edwin Robert and Miss Sophie Hiseock, Mrs. Short, John Mitchell office, Master E. Robert and Miss Wilson (to her class), Captain A. W. Jones, Miss Dickenson (to her class), Dr. Milne, M. R. Smith, Miss Going, Miss Olive Bryden, Mrs. Dixi H. Ross, Miss Minnie M. Johnson, Mrs. McJicking, Mrs. Pemberton, the Misses Vernon Croft, Pinder and others per Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Nicholles, the Misses Earle, Mrs. Barle, Mrs. Archibald, Master and Misses Moss, Miss Flora St. Clair, Mrs. Shakspeare, Mrs. Richardson, Arnold, Guy and Bertha Morley, Miss Devereux, Mrs. Adams, Dr. J. S. Helmcken, Mrs. Gallely, Mrs. Jackson and a gentleman friend.

From Saturday's Daily.

—The sailing schooner Ocean Belle, Captain Martin, is ready for sea to-day.

—There will be a very good programme rendered at the popular concert at the Y. M. C. A. this evening.

—Mr. A. G. Vigilius will again be a candidate for alderman of centre ward. His card appears in the Times to-day.

—The Single Tax club has posted up a cartoon on Campbell's corner illustrating of land, capital and labor. The landlord, seated upon a dais upon the earth, dictates terms.

—Mr. A. S. Aspland writes from San Francisco saying that he will be here early in February to work with the other principals for the presentation of "I Travaire" in Easter week.

—Professor Bradley has been appointed organist and choirmaster of the Reformed Episcopal church. He comes highly recommended as a musician. He is to be on the duties of the position to-morrow.

—Peter Bellinger was taken to the provincial jail this afternoon. The boy Arthur will also stay at the jail, but not in the prisoners' cells. He will be at the adjoining apartments of Warden John.

—Mrs. Barbara Campbell, widow of the late Neil Campbell, died yesterday at the residence of Captain William McDougall, Victoria West. The deceased was 60 years of age and leaves a family of two daughters and three sons.

—The subscription list for the food and shelter depot of the Salvation Army is receiving many signatures. William Wilson, the dry goods merchant, was making collections this morning. He met with considerable encouragement.

—Thomas Deary, D. D. G. C., installed the following officers of Far West lodge, No. 1, K. of P., last night: Bro. M. Meiss, C. C.; W. Workman, V. G.; P. Watson, prelate; H. Webber, master of work; S. Sea, master of finance; G. E. Moss, master of exchequer; F. E. Pfeiffer, keeper of records and seal. M. J. Conlin and S. Jones were appointed representatives to the grand lodge.

—Dr. Wade lectured before the Sir William Wallace Society last night on "The Common Match." The subject took the lecturer into a description of tree growth and of the qualities of sulphur and phosphorus and chlorate of potash. The lecture was illustrated by several interesting experiments. Several of the fair sex were present. Dr. Wade was given a hearty vote of thanks.

—The evidence in the preliminary hearing of the charge against Peter Bellinger of selling the boy Arthur into captivity was concluded yesterday afternoon. Constable Hutcheson gave evidence of the arrest of Bellinger and testimony of finding in his possession money answering to that described by the Indians as given to the prisoner. Bellinger had no statement to make, the defence was reserved and the prisoner was committed for trial.

—The Lodge, formerly published at Nakusp has been removed to New Denver, which now seems to be the winter rendezvous for many of the several Kootenay newspaper enterprises that have flourished during the summer. In announcing its removal the Lodge says: "We do not think that New Denver is the hub of the earth, but if there is any chance we will try to make it so. We have faith in the ultimate greatness of the Slocan, and intend to stay with it and New Denver until Hades thaws out. It froze up just before we left Nakusp, if you remember, gentle reader."

—Court Robin Hood, No. 8100, A. O. F., elected the following officers on Thursday night: C. R. F. Mellor; S. C. R. W. Payne; Treasurer, R. F. Stephens; Secretary, W. W. Boorman; S. W. W. J. McDonald; J. W. W. Mr. Wood; Dr. E. Crompton. After the officers were installed by H. Cal low, P. C. R., the evening was closed with a concert and light supper. The programme rendered was as follows: Address, H. Callow; song, W. Wood; address, T. Mayes; song, P. Mellor; song, A. Bostock; song, W. W. Boorman; address, Bro. Daley; address, P. C. R. W. T. Battershall and P. C. R. W. McKay;

song, G. Jacobsen; song, J. McDonald; song, J. McNeill; and song, H. Karl.

—When the contractors finished work on the sewers at the corner of Yates and Government streets and water was turned into the tank which is buried in the centre of the junction of the two streets it was found that it would not hold water. The matter was before the sewerage commissioners this morning, and as it is urgent that the tank be kept filled for fire purposes, the commissioners directed that steps be taken by the city engineer to have the necessary repairs made. It will only cost sixty or seventy dollars to make the tank watertight. No blame is attached to the contractors for the damage to the tank. All of the commissioners were at the meeting, and beyond ordering the repairs mentioned above and passing some bill, nothing was done.

"I believe them Oldhams is getting to be regular agnostics," said Aunt Sarah Jane. "They don't keep the family Bible on the centre table in the best room no more."

"Well, 'tisn't their religion they're hiding," Aunt Ann Eliza replied. "It's their age. Them Oldhams girls are getting on."

—London Answers.

BOOTH AT NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 5.—Gen. Booth arrived here at noon yesterday and was received by Dr. Drysdale and driven to the residence of Mrs. McKee. During the afternoon the general spoke to a meeting of Salvationists and in the evening he addressed a large meeting in the Presbyterian church. Representatives of the various religious denominations were present, also members of the legal and medical professions and the mayor and council. A Mayor M. L. introduced the general, who was then presented with an address by Hays Quinnell and numerous other addresses to which the general promised to reply to at the first opportunity. His address was a facsimile to that delivered at Victoria on Thursday night and which created much enthusiasm. He complained of the in-justice of the reservation in this part of the country but said no doubt it would be done in another way, by sliding him with dollars instead of pounds. The general left for Vancouver this morning.

J. F. Higdon will start a weekly newspaper in Nanaimo which will it is expected verge into a daily.

There are quite a number of persons anxiously seeking Harry Proctor who lately disappeared a quarter interest in the Crescent pharmacy.

The Thames family have arrived at Qualicum all safe in spite of statements to the contrary.

A report has been circulated in San Francisco that Mrs. Baines of Nanaimo was on board the ill-fated Montserrat. It is stated that she was on the previous trip and is now enjoying life in California.

—Cold in the head—Nasal Balm gives instant relief; speedily cures. Never fails.

WEAK-MAN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send free (without the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weakness in young or old men. Open loss of manhood, nervous weakness, impotence in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Write for a free pamphlet and address P. O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont.

UPTURE

More CURES than any other medicine. Perfectly safe to wear, than by any other means. It is a new and positive remedy for all weakness in young or old men. Open loss of manhood, nervous weakness, impotence in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Write for a free pamphlet and address P. O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE FOR ALL YEARS TESTED. It has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Loss of Manhood, Impotence, etc. It is a new and positive remedy for all weakness in young or old men. Open loss of manhood, nervous weakness, impotence in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Write for a free pamphlet and address P. O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to regulate the menstrual system, to induce healthy and regular periods, to relieve all ailments connected with the system. It is a new and positive remedy for all weakness in young or old men. Open loss of manhood, nervous weakness, impotence in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Write for a free pamphlet and address P. O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED HELP

I want a man in every locality (local or traveling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked upon trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary \$50.00 per month and expenses. Money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars, write other medicines. World Medical Electric Co., London, Ont., Can.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Best Cough Syrup. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, etc. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

MRDICAL.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR SPAIN OR BEAST.

Certain in its effect and never blisters. Read proofs below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Dr. R. J. Kendall Co., Shelby, Mich., Dec. 15, 1893.

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

Yours truly,
W. S. MARBER.

For Sale by all Druggists or address
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

THREE SCORE YEARS & TEN

OLD DR. GORDON'S

REMEDY FOR MEN



ABSOLUTELY

Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, etc. It is a new and positive remedy for all weakness in young or old men. Open loss of manhood, nervous weakness, impotence in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Write for a free pamphlet and address P. O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont.

A Cure is Guaranteed

Do everyone using this Remedy according to directions, or money cheerfully refunded.

PRICE \$1.00, 5 PACKAGES \$5.00.

Sent by mail to any point in U.S. or Canada, securely sealed free from duty. Inspected by U.S. Customs.

Write for our book "STARTLING FACTS" for men only. Tells you how to get well and stay well.

ADDRESS **D. E. CAMPBELL**

Family Chemist
SOLE AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C.
apls-1y-wk

When the Snow Comes

and Horses and Cattle are taken off grass they should have a tonic until they get accustomed to the change of feed, or they will lose flesh and condition very quickly.

To neglect this may keep an animal poor all winter and it may die in the spring.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER will be found the very best condition Powder to use. Its action is quick and sure and satisfactory results are guaranteed.

This tonic for Horses and Cattle if properly used, will add 50 per cent. to the selling price of any animal, and it only costs 50c.

Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c.; Dick's Ointment, 50c.; Dick's Liniment, 25c.; Dick's Blisters, 25c.

DICK & CO., P.O. Box 482 Montreal.

Leave

Doubtful seeds alone. The best are easy to get, and cost no more. Ask your dealer for

FERRY'S SEEDS

Always the best. Known everywhere. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1895 tells you what, how, and when to plant. Sent Free. Get It. Address—**D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.**

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

BY ONE MAN

Send for free illustrated catalogue showing testimonials from thousands who have saved from 2 to 8 cords daily. It saves down trees, folds like a pocket knife, easily carried on shoulder. One man can carry 7 cords now. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. First-class larger sized machines. **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.** (Mention this paper.)

\$3 A DAY SURE

Send your address to us and we will show you how to make \$3 a day steadily in the healthy way you live, teach you how to work for yourself in the healthiest way, and we will guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Don't fail to write today. **WORLDLY SAVING CO., Box 15 Windsor, Ont.**

VOL. 11—No. 2.
WHOLE NUMBER

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Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 11—No. 2
WHOLE NUMBER 508.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1895.

PART 2.

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES

Diego Sauriez, the Madagascar Sanitarium, Sacked by the Hovas.

Paris Newspapers Predict a Stormy Session in the Chamber of Deputies.

London, Jan. 8.—A Madrid dispatch asserts that as a result of the recent negotiations, a minimum tariff has been accorded to the United States by the Spanish government upon exports from the United States into Cuba and Porto Rico.

Advices from Madagascar, Dec. 24, say the Hovas have sacked the sanitarium, a mountain sanitarium near Diego Sauriez.

Paris newspapers predict that the session of the chamber of deputies for 1895 which begins to-day, will be a stormy and eventful one.

London, Jan. 8.—A Seoul dispatch says that the king of Korea yesterday formally declared the independence of Korea. A Fusan dispatch says the inhabitants of Kow Yo Kon, in southern Korea, have seized and beheaded three principal leaders of the Tonghak rebels. Rebels are fleeing in all directions.

ROW IN A CHURCH.

One Clergyman Challenges Another to Fight With Pistols.

New York, Jan. 8.—A special from St. Louis, Mo., says: A row in the Carondelet Baptist church has been made sensational by the statements of Dr. Caleb S. Purket, one of the trustees, that he had challenged the Rev. Dr. W. Boyd of the Second Baptist church to fight a duel with pistols for brawling him and cross-examining him before the executive committee of the Baptist Board of missions. Dr. Boyd was formerly a leading pastor of Newark, N. J., and was noted for his sensationalism. Dr. Purket, who is 72 years of age, a charter of church and a trustee of property, appeared before the executive committee with a protest signed by 42 members of the church remonstrating against the action of other members, who had decided to transfer the property to the mission board and organize a new church, which would not admit to membership some members. Dr. Boyd admitted Purket did actually threaten him with a challenge.

FROM THE GOLDEN STATE.

Attorney Robinson Indicted for the Embezzlement of \$11,000.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs of New York, who have decided to make San Francisco their home, Oelrichs, who is the manager of the North German Lloyd's steamship company in New York, announces that he has made necessary business arrangements for the change.

The grand jury indicted C. P. Robinson, a well known attorney for embezzlement and perjury, the complaining witness is Miss Clarice Bernard, who charges Robinson with embezzling over \$11,000 from her mother's estate and rendering a false account of the same.

The Pacific Coast Steamship company have reduced the wages of sailors from \$45 to \$40 a month because of competition. The sailors have accepted the reduction.

THE SEALS.

Judge Swan's Opinion on American Sealing Laws and Regulations.

Port Townsend, Jan. 7.—The treasury department recently requested the collector of customs to transmit a compilation of Puget Sound sealing data to the secretary. It is to be used in support of a petition in connection with the proposed settlement of Canadian sealers' claims. The report shows that during the last three years vessels hailing from Puget Sound have taken more than 17,000 seals. In 1894 sixteen or eighteen vessels were engaged in sealing, and the combined catches aggregated 9,022 skins. Each season's catch shows an increase over the preceding year and indicates that the industry is growing, though somewhat slowly. The Indians at Neah bay have caught large numbers of the animals, and their proficiency appears to have increased each year.

Judge James G. Swan, a representative of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., who is probably the best authority on sealing matters on the Pacific coast, says:

"I consider our laws regarding fur seals as a monumental blunder system, inaugurated solely for the benefit of the Alaska Commercial company and their ancestors, the present lessees of the Pribilof islands, and not for the general good. It is true that the government derives a rent from the lessees of these islands, but when we look at the expense of maintaining a fleet of armed vessels as a police patrol in Behring sea and the expense of litigation and the sum of money to be paid to Canadian vessels for unlawful seizure, all the vaunted benefits of the lease of the Pribilof islands dwindle into insignificance, and the credit side of the government ledger presents but a sorry sight. We are told that the seals are decreasing in number and soon will be exterminated, as they were said to be at Cape Horn, and the facts are cited as parallel cases. The seals were driven from Cape Horn is-

lands by the greed of the hunters, as they are being driven from Pribilof islands by the actions of the company themselves, but the fur seals have not been exterminated at Cape Horn, nor will they be exterminated when the last one leaves the Pribilof islands, for they will simply go to some other place. The Cape Horn fur seals have multiplied in incredibly numbers on the South Shetland islands, and the Pribilof island seals are returning to the Copper islands and the Japan coast. They will not be extinguished, notwithstanding the howls of the fur dealers of San Francisco, but they will surely be driven from the Pribilof islands. The laws should be altered or amended so that the public, and not a powerful monopoly, will be benefited. I believe that the same men who are protected on the Atlantic as fishermen should be protected on the Pacific, and not branded as pirates and poachers."

C. P. R. RETRENCHMENT.

Depression Causes the Company to Cut Down the Working Expenses.

Much Misery Will be Caused But the Company Cannot Help It.

Montreal, Jan. 9.—Vice-President Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., in an interview said that the retrenchment of the Canadian Pacific railway was owing to hard times, and adds:

"This is one of the exigencies which a great railway company has to face. We do not expect this depression to be pervasive against it, and the only way to provide against it, and the only way to provide by reducing expenses. It is a simple fact that the greatest care has been taken to keep those men who could most stand dismissal. I by no means say that there have been and will be no hardships. It happens that even men who can ill afford it will have to be laid off. For instance, we have some men doing statistical work in the offices which can stand. Now these men would be dispensed with even if they are married, because the work is not pressing and it is imperative that we should reduce expenses. On the other hand we could not dispense with men engaged in the revenue accounts, because the company is bound to stand on its feet. We are certainly taking care to make the layoffs as light as possible. Only about four hundred men are now employed in the locomotive shops, whereas fifteen hundred men were employed a couple of years ago. As a result of the dismissals there is considerable misery and much complaint."

Montreal, Jan. 8.—Charges have been made concerning the conduct of a certain foreman of the road department of exacting 25 cents each from poor laborers to secure work of shovelling snow for the city, thus reducing their pay to 75 cents a day. An investigation will be made.

Kingston, Jan. 8.—The writ for the Kingston bye-election has been issued. Polling takes place on Jan. 28, and nomination a week earlier.

Cobourg, Jan. 8.—The election petition against Dr. Wilmshurst, M. P. for East Northumberland (Conservative), was dropped to-day, no evidence being offered.

Winnipeg, Jan. 8.—A protest has been filed against the election of Mayor Gilroy, who secured the seat on a record of ballots. It is charged that election was secured by repeaters and that Gilroy has insufficient property qualifications.

The city bakers are again selling 18 loaves for \$1 instead of 20 hitherto. This is said to be owing to a rise in the price of flour.

TIMBER LEASEHOLDS.

Amounts Due for Rents and Royalties on Leaseholds in West Kootenay.

There was presented to the legislature yesterday a return showing the location, extent and rental of all timber leases and leases in Kootenay, amount of timber cut, amount due to the government, names of all parties who have taken out hand-logs' licenses in Kootenay and names of those who are liable to make returns under section 75 of the land act. The most interesting portion of the return is that which shows the amounts due by the lessees. The Nelson saw mill company have four leaseholds and have paid all the rent for three of them, but owe \$300 for three years' rent on the fourth. They have cut 1,538,500 feet of lumber, the royalty upon which was \$768.29, of which amount they have paid \$500 on account, so they owe for rent and royalty \$268.29. This is only a small amount.

The Davies-Sayward mill company hold seventeen leases. They owe two years' rental for nine of the leases and one year's for the other eight, making a total amount due for rent of \$1,752.90. They have cut 3,038,400 feet of lumber, the royalty upon which was \$1,519.20, and all of this amount they still owe, making a total indebtedness of \$3,272.10 by this company.

George O. Buchanan holds six leases, for which he owes one year's rental, totalling \$361.10. He has cut 4,511,297 feet of lumber, upon which the royalty is \$2,255.64, none of which has been paid.

Afred and Wilson Hill have one lease, upon which they have paid all the rent and royalty.

NOW THE DAMAGE IS DONE

The Sultan Orders the Governors to be More Benevolent to Armenians.

British Government Asked to Disavow Gladstone's Recent Statement.

Vienna, Jan. 8.—Dispatches from Erzinghan describe the trial of 58 Armenians there on Dec. 15. Twenty-four of the prisoners were sentenced to death, five to penal servitude for life, and others to imprisonment from three to six years. Fifteen were condemned for political offences. Sixteen of those condemned to death were charged with assisting the murder of a Mussulman in the village of Arghavan. Some of these proved alibis. One was a literary celebrity. Bishop Wartan of Kamachi was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: "It is stated here that the Sultan recently sent a number of officers of high rank to Asia Minor to enjoin upon the provincial governors a more benevolent attitude toward the Armenians." While Azarian, the Armenian patriarch, was celebrating a Christmas mass in the cathedral in Constantinople, a body of police entered the cathedral. Many of the worshippers immediately left in alarm. The object of the visit of the police is unknown. Travellers arriving in Constantinople tell further stories of atrocities in the Sassoun district. They say that it now suffices for Kurds to denounce the inhabitants of any Armenian village to bring about a repetition of the autumn atrocities.

London, Jan. 8.—The Standard's correspondent in Constantinople says: "The Sultan has formally applied to Great Britain to disavow Mr. Gladstone's late speech with reference to Armenia. England, France and Russia have of the Porte to suspend the governor of Bitlis until the investigation has been concluded. The Porte has not replied. It is believed that the Porte will endeavor to maintain the governor in his post."

The Standard's Vienna correspondent says he has learned from an unimpeachable source that the services of the Patriarch Azarian have been enlisted to secure a verdict of not proven in the Sassoun case. "Such conduct by Armenian energies are directed. Azarian has undertaken to inspect the vicar of Moosh to enjoin his flock to testify before the commission favorably to the Turkish officials." "Such conduct by Armenian Catholics will appear strange to Englishmen," the correspondent says, "but anybody who has resided in the east is well aware of the split dividing the branches of the Armenian family. In preparation for the visit of the commission of inquiry orthodox witnesses of the outrage have been removed to other parts of the empire."

Washington, Jan. 8.—The Turkish legation tonight received this official communication from Constantinople: "It is indeed strange to observe the unwillingness on the part of some newspapers to await and see what the Sassoun troubles really were and who was actually responsible for them. The Sultan's Porte has taken all the precautionary measures necessitated by the case and there cannot possibly remain any reasonable doubt, if not perhaps, in the minds of revolutionists and their friends, that the appointed commission to investigate this affair will bring about facts as they are in reality. The assertion already made by people connected with the revolution in Turkey are so numerous and so shockingly grotesque that it is truly impossible to answer them all. It is not true that the governor of Bitlis recruited soldiers amongst the Kurds. It is not true that women and children were massacred. On the contrary, they were protected by the soldiery, and it was the case, for instance, with the women near Kukuzat. All cattle were also restituted to their owners in conformity with strict orders from the Bitlis authorities. The assertion made that 24 villages were burned is simply preposterous, as no 24 villages are to be found round about the place where the revolt first broke out. In that region there are no more than ten villages, some of which were set on fire by the revolutionists themselves, who acted exactly according to Rev. Cyrus Hamlin's prophetic statement of 23rd December, 1893: 'The Armenian (Heutechurist) bands, organized all over the empire, will watch their opportunities to kill Kurds and Turks, set fire to their villages and then make their escape into the mountains.' It is not true either that garments of priests and objects belonging to churches were publicly sold at Moosh."

LATEST CABLE DISPATCHES.

British to Prevent the Japs From Ascending the Yangtze River.

London, Jan. 10.—A Yokohama dispatch says the new Korean administration has failed to raise the internal loan.

An Odessa dispatch says a large number of Armenian refugees are daily entering the Caucasus, travelling through Turkey to reach their destination. A cabinet council was held to-day. It is believed the chief topic of discussion was the naval expenditures for 1895. All the members of the cabinet were present.

The Anchor liner Circe is run aground at Skerrow, Scotland, during a fog.

Her passengers will be landed at Wemyss bay and forwarded to Glasgow.

The Prince of Wales is suffering from the effects of a chill. His condition is not serious.

A dispatch from Shanghai says the British government has wired instructions to Admiral Freeman, commanding the British fleet in Chinese waters, to prevent, by force if necessary, the Japanese squadron from ascending the Yangtze river. The dispatch further states that the Americans Will and Bowie have arrived at Weihaiwei and are engaged in preparing explosives for use in carrying out their scheme of destroying the Japanese fleet.

Tekin dispatches say General Wei Juk Wei, arrested by order of Li Hung Chang, is charged with retreating from the face of the enemy and with cowardice, extortion and plundering. Lieut-General Sir John Summerfield Hawkins is dead. He was commissioned for marking out the boundary between British and United States territory west of the Rocky Mountains from 1858 to 1868.

A Yokohama dispatch says some Japanese newspapers print a report that the king of Korea has been assassinated, while other papers assert that he has been prostrated with epilepsy. Lords' agent at Nagasaki telegraphs under date of January 9th that the Pacific Mail steamship City of Rio de Janeiro, from San Francisco for Yokohama, previously reported as ashore south of Kigoshima, Japan, is reported to have been floated and safely anchored in Katsushima harbor. She will probably arrive at Nagasaki on January 11th.

Melbourne, Jan. 10.—The difference of opinion between the government and the assembly in regard to salaries is not so serious as to bring about a crisis. Premier Turner informed the assembly this morning that he would not retire, and the members congratulated him upon his having sacrificed his personal inclinations for the public good. The consensus of opinion is that change in the ministry at present would endanger the financial position of the country.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Ex-Mayor Fleming Defeats Mayor Kennedy by Five Votes.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—The mayoralty result was unsettled this afternoon by a disparity made by the city clerk that the newspaper totals were wrong. By comparing a few of them with the returning officer's figures he found that Mayor Kennedy's majority was reduced to ten. A further investigation wiped out the majority altogether, and Ex-Mayor Fleming is now elected by 5 votes.

CALL CHANGES HANDS.

Charles M. Shortridge Purchases the San Francisco Call.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—Charles M. Shortridge made the final payment of \$342,000 for the morning Call yesterday, and the paper passed into his possession. He gave in payment a check on the Nevada Bank, and took immediate possession. Speaking of his policy, he said: "I shall not attempt to conduct the paper in the same manner as it has been conducted before. There is no absolute denial and no full confirmation of the alleged butcheries, but the reporters are charged with sending out premature and exaggerated reports. The Japanese people object to the charge that they all stand disgraced before the people of the civilized world, and their department of state promises a full investigation to fix individual guilt or innocence. The offenders are promised the severest punishment. The claim is made that the peace population of Port Arthur fled before the investment, and that many of the people who were killed in the streets were Chinese soldiers in civilian clothing with weapons, carried against the arms of the Japanese, and killed eight persons. Japanese officials charge newspaper men with a breach of privilege. The correspondents, they say, were given permission to follow the army with the understanding that they would supply their papers with truthful statements about the campaign, and that the pledges were broken when exaggerated stories were sent out about the affair at Port Arthur. The yarn about the correspondents leaving the army in a body is exploded by the statement that nearly all had previously agreed to depart after the capture of Port Arthur. Creelman and Cowen are further condemned for remaining in Yokohama and supplying the protection of the Japanese government. The present policy of Japan with ammunition and will remain so until the machinery of investigation is stopped. The ministers have not even sought to extenuate the offence by any statement in regard to the Chinese atrocities.

The latest news from General Oyama's army is that Kaiping was taken on Dec. 18, without resistance, the Chinese, under General Sung, retreating precipitately to Yin Kow. The first army, under Lieutenant-General Nom, holds possession of the high road from Newchwang to Mowden. The two armies are now co-operating, and an advance upon Newchwang is expected immediately. The Tientsin force of General I shows no sign of renewed activity. The Japanese parliament met on Dec. 21. The only business of the opening day was the organization of both houses.

The Korean government proposes to signify its independence of Chinese traditions by discarding the ancient calendar at the beginning of next year, and adopting the same monthly divisions as those adopted by western countries and Japan.

The Taocna left Hong Kong on the 11th of December, Shanghai on the 16th of December, Kobe on the 21st of December and Yokohama on the 29th of December. She had heavy weather for the first part of the voyage, followed by moderate winter weather and a strong southeast wind and sea on the coast. Her cargo for Victoria is 500 tons and Taocna will arrive with 2350 tons. Her cabin passengers are Mrs. Fuller and three children and R. Handro. She brought 18 Chitamae, 18 of whom had here and 12 Japanese. She will depart to-night and leave at daylight for Tacoma.

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AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

No Truth in the Report That General Herbert Has Resigned His Command.

Liberals in the East Attending to the Voters' List—The Premier.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—The minister of militia says there is no truth in the report that General Herbert has sent in his resignation. The story very likely started in connection with the friction which has been going on between the minister and the general for some time and which was reported in this correspondence several weeks ago. What may be the outcome of the trouble no one can say, but as yet Herbert has not resigned.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell is able to transact important private business in his rooms at the Russell, but is kept as quiet as possible. Talking irritates his throat, and everybody outside the official of his department is kept away from him.

Dickey has returned to the city, and attended the council yesterday.

The Quebec government intends appointing a commission to look into the boodling at Hull.

A feature of the protests made by the Liberals of Ottawa against the names added to the Dominion voters' lists by Conservatives was the number of notices mailed by registered letter to the addresses of a number of these Conservatives, notifying them that objection was taken to their names going on the voters' lists on the ground that they were dead. The act requires that each person objected to shall be notified two weeks ahead of the date of the final revision of the list. There is no reason for objecting in every such case. The notices sent out from the Reform club room read: "Take notice that your name is objected to on the grounds that you are dead." In several cases the notice was opened by the widow.

The cabinet is supposed to be discussing the question of a dissolution or a session.

Attorney-General Sifton, of Manitoba, has arranged for an interview with Minister Foster to-morrow in regard to getting an increased subsidy for the province.

THE JAPS ARE WRATHY

They Smart Under the Charge of Being Barbaric—Dielike Correspondents.

The Northern Pacific liner Tacoma arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, with advices from Yokohama to Christmas day. There is no news of further fighting, but the stories sent out by Cowen of the London Times, and Creelman of the New York World, about the atrocities at Port Arthur, have stirred the people of Japan up as they have never been aroused before. There is no absolute denial and no full confirmation of the alleged butcheries, but the reporters are charged with sending out premature and exaggerated reports. The Japanese people object to the charge that they all stand disgraced before the people of the civilized world, and their department of state promises a full investigation to fix individual guilt or innocence. The offenders are promised the severest punishment. The claim is made that the peace population of Port Arthur fled before the investment, and that many of the people who were killed in the streets were Chinese soldiers in civilian clothing with weapons, carried against the arms of the Japanese, and killed eight persons. Japanese officials charge newspaper men with a breach of privilege. The correspondents, they say, were given permission to follow the army with the understanding that they would supply their papers with truthful statements about the campaign, and that the pledges were broken when exaggerated stories were sent out about the affair at Port Arthur. The yarn about the correspondents leaving the army in a body is exploded by the statement that nearly all had previously agreed to depart after the capture of Port Arthur. Creelman and Cowen are further condemned for remaining in Yokohama and supplying the protection of the Japanese government. The present policy of Japan with ammunition and will remain so until the machinery of investigation is stopped. The ministers have not even sought to extenuate the offence by any statement in regard to the Chinese atrocities.

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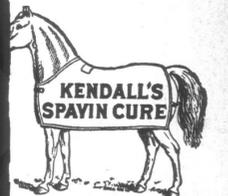
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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST

DALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The Weekly Times Victoria, Friday, January 11 A POLITICAL YANDAL.

Unless the malignant intention of the attorney-general to destroy municipal freedom be met with a determined and persevering resistance, unless the people are aroused to a sense of the danger which the passage of this scandalous measure threatens, and unless they emphatically and unanimously assert their liberty and vindicate their right to choose their own representatives, the system of municipal institutions, which Canada can justly point to with pride, will disappear from the statutes of British Columbia and become a dead letter in this province. It is the most daring piece of political vandalism that has been attempted in the history of responsible government, and should the people suffer it to become law, by relinquishing their rights and becoming the slaves of a political profligate they will degrade themselves to the level of the sources from which the shameful proposition emanated. The spirited action of the mayor in summoning, with commendable haste, a meeting of the citizens whose rights the attorney-general proposes to outrage demands the fullest support and calls for the fullest discussion. The voice of the meeting must be carried to the bar of the house and Mr. Davie must be given to understand that though the Anglo-Saxon race are patient up to a certain point, beyond that point it is dangerous to proceed. They will permit no tampering with the wellfounded principles of the constitution. The triumph of self-government have been achieved by the brightest spirits of the race—men whose names will live forever in British history—and have been transmitted to our custody by heroes who suffered martyrdom and death in defense of the principles which Mr. Davie has the madness to attack. Those principles must be preserved unimpaired and we must fall or flourish with them. The annals of modern legislation fail to furnish a similar instance of retrogression as this detestable measure will insure should the people allow it to pass. Our ancestors would not suffer a subdivision of the constitution from the hands of a king. Are we to suffer it from the hands of an erratic attorney-general? We prefer to think that Mr. Rithet will yet decline to become an accomplice of Mr. Davie in the crime it is clearly the intention of the attorney-general to commit. Neither will Mr. Helms. But in order that the representatives of this city may clearly understand the strong and unwavering opposition their constituents entertain towards the bill, the meeting which His Worship has called must voice the sentiments of the community in plain and unmistakable language.

USELESS TINKERING. Premier Davie is making a feint at amending his precious city government bill so that some of its arbitrary provisions may be removed. We should be loth to believe that his pretences will deceive any person. One amendment is so drawn as to appear to concede to the citizens the right of electing their rulers under the act if it should come into force, but then their choice is to be limited to such men as the government choose to name. A pretence at concession such as this is but adding insult to injury. The premier has set his face resolutely against allowing any person but property-owners to vote on the question of radically changing the city's government. A business man who pays heavy taxes and has a large interest in the management of civic affairs may yet be unable to vote simply because he holds no property within the city limits, while the owner of the humblest lot is to be consulted. This preposterous proposition would never be entertained in any other place than British Columbia, or by any other man than he who is unfortunately saddled on this province as premier. As an apology for this monstrosity in legislation we are told that it will affect only some 400 people in Victoria, and that these 400 are now prevented from voting on money by laws. This idiotic attempt at a defence will hardly commend itself to the citizens whom the little autocrat so cavalierly proposes to shut out in the cold. Mr. Davie is losing time in tinkering at so grotesque a piece of legislation; if he is going to crowd it through by the aid of his purblind, mechanical and slavish majority he might as well have it in all its original viciousness—the form in which it was most agreeable to his own peculiar taste. In order to give a full opportunity of

examining the premier's proposed scheme the Times to-day gives the original bill and the amendments. The citizens will doubtless be able to appreciate the character of the legislation and see clearly in whose interest it was conceived.

THE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

Correspondence of some of eastern papers shows how extensive are the affairs of the marine and fisheries department and how large the patronage controlled by its head. The following interesting particulars are given: To begin with there are 55 employees in the office of the marine and fisheries department at Ottawa, whose salaries aggregate about \$80,000. The ocean and river service of the department employs nine steamers, which cost \$175,000 to maintain last year. These steamers employ about 220 men. The lifeboat service, the Quebec river police, the winter mail service to Prince Edward Island, and the lighthouses alone number upwards of 700, while the agencies connected with them employ 24 more. The disbursements of various kinds amount to about \$200,000, and of course give many opportunities for granting favors to friends. The construction of new lights, on which \$27,000 was spent last year, is another important item. The signal service had meteorological service employ upwards of 200 persons, and although most of the salaries paid are small they are not despised. The marine hospitals cost \$36,000 in 1893, and gave employment to a goodly number of persons, many local doctors being benefited by this expenditure at the smaller ports. Steamboat inspection cost \$25,000, and employed 17 persons. Fishery protection is another large item of expenditure, which is very fertile in patronage. The cost of fishery wardens and overseers last year was \$80,000. The number of persons employed in Canada in this service exceeds 700. Then come the nine cruisers which protect the fisheries, employing about 200 men, all of whom are expected to be good conservationists. The fish-breeding establishments cost last year \$37,339, and employed a great many people in many capacities. The report of the auditor-general shows a long list of payments by the department for supplies, etc., aggregating about \$500,000. John Costigan is now at the head of a department which disburses annually \$1,300,000, and employs more than 3,000 persons. Mr. Costigan has not been known as a particularly efficient minister, but there is some ground for hope that he will be fairer and less oppressive in his administration than his predecessor has been.

FREE TRADE.

The most ardent protectionist cannot altogether destroy the humanizing influence of international trade, for the sound and simple reason that it is impossible to export our own products unless we accept the products of other nations in return. This is an influence which, fortunately for mankind, prevents the complete application of the protective principle and preserves men and nations from the immeasurable evils which the policy of commercial isolation now fails to inflict. There is another influence which is almost equally effective: we must either import certain products from abroad or go without them altogether. The widest form of protection would not enable Canada to grow its own tea, coffee, cotton, rice or tropical fruits; therefore, the most the protectionist can accomplish is to abridge foreign trade, he cannot totally suppress it. If, however, it be deemed the highest wisdom for a nation to restrict its commercial dealings with the world at large it is surely folly to yearn for foreign trade in any shape. But while asserting the restrictive principle as regards imports, protectionists manifest a feverish desire to export as much as possible—and this is one of the most striking absurdities of the system. To such ridiculous lengths is this passion for exporting carried that by a scheme embracing a drawback of 90 per cent. on the imported raw material entering into the manufacture of the finished product the Canadian manufacturer can quote certain articles to the foreigner at a very much lower figure than the same article can be purchased by the native. This is simply taxing the Canadian consumer and making the foreigner a present of 90-100ths of the proceeds.

At the approaching elections the users of agricultural and mining machinery in Canada will have a chance of telling the government what they think of a policy that encourages the mining and agricultural interests of Australia, and the raising of wheat in Argentina, at the expense of the Canadian farmer and miner; and the people generally will be afforded an opportunity of pronouncing upon a fiscal system that inflicts upon them crushing taxation and restricts eleven-twelfths of the export trade of the country, that one-twelfth may legally steal enormous profits.

"Frost Bites" Are ugly things; a nose or ear swollen to twice its usual size is no more beautiful than it is comfortable. After trying many cures we come back and award the palm to PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, "the old reliable," which affords relief quicker than anything we know of. Big Bottle, popular price, 25c. Lectures (to medical students)—"This subject's right leg is longer than the left, which causes him to limp. Now what would you do in such a case?" Student—"Lamp too, I guess."

DAVIE'S DISFRANCHISER.

Copy of the Government of Cities Bill Now Before the Legislature.

Public Meeting to be Held Tomorrow Evening to Discuss It.

Mayor Teague has called a public meeting to be held at the City Hall at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening for the purpose of discussing the premier's government of cities bill, now before the legislature. It would have been better to have held the meeting before the bill had passed a second reading, as was done at Vancouver, but it is not too late even now for the ratepayers to express their opinion on the bill. The City Hall should be crowded on Wednesday evening to make the meeting a thoroughly representative one. To give those ratepayers who have not seen the bill an opportunity to discuss it intelligently, the Times this evening publishes it in full as introduced. There has been but one small amendment made to the bill, in clause one, it now being necessary for 15 per cent of the property owners to sign the petition asking the government to call an election to decide whether the measure shall be adopted. The bill follows:

Hon. Mr. Davie. BILL. 1894-95.

No. 19. An act relating to the government of cities.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia enacts as follows:—

1. This act may be cited as the "Municipal Commissioners' Act, 1895." 2. This act shall apply only to the city of Vancouver, or to any other city or town incorporated, or which may hereafter be incorporated under any general municipal act, or under a special act. 3. This act is divided into two parts:— The first part relating to proceedings for bringing the second part of the act into force and for afterwards revoking it. The second part relating to the appointment of and the government of cities or towns by a board of commissioners.

THE FIRST PART.

4. The provisions of the second part of this act shall come into force in such municipalities as shall declare it in force by a majority vote passed in the manner provided by the next succeeding sections.

5. Upon a petition to the Lieut.-Governor, signed by not less than fifty of THOSE PERSONS ENTITLED TO VOTE UPON THE CREDIT OF THE MUNICIPALITY MONEY NOT REQUIRED FOR ITS ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, praying for the holding of an election upon the question whether the municipality shall be governed under the provisions of the second part of this act, the lieutenant-governor may, by order in council direct the taking of a vote within the municipality of the persons entitled to vote as aforesaid, to be taken upon the following question:—"Shall the second part of the 'Municipal Commissioners' Act, 1895,' be brought into force in this municipality?" and by the same or by any other order in council, the lieutenant-governor in council may appoint a returning officer, and may direct when and how such vote shall be taken, and may make such other regulations for the purpose of taking such vote as may be deemed necessary and advisable, and it shall be the duty of the council of the municipality to carry out such regulations.

6. EVERY PERSON AND NO OTHER WHO IS ENTITLED TO VOTE UPON BY-LAWS (OTHER THAN FOR WORK PAYABLE BY LOCAL ASSESSMENT) FOR RAISING UPON THE CREDIT OF THE MUNICIPALITY MONEY NOT REQUIRED FOR ITS ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, AND NOT PAYABLE WITHIN THE SAID MUNICIPAL YEAR, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO VOTE UPON SUCH QUESTION, AND THE VOTING THEREON SHALL BE BY "AY" or "NAY," and if the eyes are in the majority the question shall be deemed to have been carried in the affirmative, and if the nays are in the majority the question shall be deemed to have been negatived.

7. If the question be resolved in the affirmative, then the lieutenant-governor may, at any time after the expiration of fourteen days from the taking of the poll upon such question, by order in council, order that the provisions of the second part of this act shall apply to and be in force in the municipality passing such affirmative vote.

8. If within such period of fourteen days it shall be made to appear to the lieutenant-governor in council that the said vote has not been properly taken, or that any serious irregularity has occurred in connection with the taking of the same, or that it is doubtful whether the same has passed in the affirmative or negative, or if for any other reason he shall see fit to do so, the lieutenant-governor in council may either direct the taking of a new vote, or may refer any question as to the regularity or result of a vote, or any other question touching the election, in a summary way, to a judge of the supreme court of British Columbia, who shall thereupon enquire into the same and report his conclusions to the lieutenant-governor in council, who may then either declare the result of the polling or order a new poll, or act therein in such manner as he may see fit.

9. If the question be resolved in the negative no similar petition shall be put to the vote of the electors of such municipality for a period of twelve months

from the day on which such vote was taken.

10. No order in council issued under this act shall be revoked until after the expiration of three years from the day of the coming into force under it of the second part of this act, nor until a petition to the lieutenant-governor in council praying for such revocation and complying with the requirements of the former petition has been presented, and such proceedings have been had thereon as are by this act required to be had on a petition for the bringing of the second part of this act into force, and the question, "Shall the second part of the 'Municipal Commissioners' Act, 1895,' remain in force in this municipality?" has been resolved in the negative by the majority of the votes duly cast by voters qualified as above; and each and all of the preceding sections of this act shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to every case of a petition for the revocation of an order in council under this section, and to the proceedings to be had and taken thereon, and in respect of the powers to be exercised in connection with such proceedings. If the question be resolved in the negative the question contained in section 5 hereof shall not be put to the vote of the electors until the expiration of three years from the date of the revocation of the order in council bringing the second part hereof into force.

11. In case of the lieutenant-governor in council shall, by order in council, direct that the provisions of the second part of this act shall be in force in the municipality, then the lieutenant-governor or shall issue his proclamation thereof, and from and after a convenient day to be named in such proclamation, and publication thereof in three consecutive issues of the British Columbia Gazette, the following provisions of this act shall govern such municipality.

THE SECOND PART.

12. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the "Municipal Act, 1892," or amendments, or in any other statute, general or special, the officers, functions and powers of the aldermen holding office in the municipality shall forthwith cease, determine and be void, and there shall henceforth be no further proceedings taken for the election of aldermen.

13. Nothing in this act shall, except as expressly provided, be construed as affecting the office or status of the mayor or who shall be holding or elected to office at the time this part takes effect, nor of any future mayor to be hereafter elected pursuant to the municipal law governing the municipality.

14. From and after the coming into force of this part, all powers and duties connected with and incident to the government and discipline of the municipality, shall henceforth be vested in and exercised by a board of commissioners, consisting of the mayor, ex-officio, and not less than two and not more than four commissioners to be appointed from time to time by the lieutenant-governor in council, who shall be British subjects, and the majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum.

15. The official term of such commissioners, subject to the power of the lieutenant-governor to remove any or all of them at pleasure, shall be three years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, or for the unexpired balance of their predecessors' term, but retiring commissioners shall be eligible for reappointment.

16. The statute law governing the municipality, immediately before the coming into force of this part, shall, subject to its being changed, altered, modified and repealed, from time to time, be competent authority, continue, subject to the provisions of this act, to be the law of the municipality, but the commissioners shall take the place of the mayor and aldermen, and shall have all the authority, powers, duties and obligations of the council, as defined by law, and shall be the council of the municipality, and all acts referring to or vesting powers in or imposing duties or functions on the mayor and council shall be deemed to refer to the mayor and commissioners.

17. The mayor shall be deemed the head of the corporation, and shall be elected in manner pointed out by the municipal law governing the municipality.

18. No person shall be appointed a commissioner who is subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in section 30 of the "Municipal Act, 1892," or amendments, and if during his holding office any of such disqualifications or other disqualifications, arising by law, which would be such in the case of an alderman, shall attach to him, his office shall, ipso facto, become void, and if any commissioner shall enter into, or obtain any interest directly or indirectly, in any contract entered into by or with the corporation, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this act, and shall be liable, upon summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to imprisonment with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding one year, nor less than three months, and to a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars. No prosecution for an offence against this section shall be commenced after the expiration of two years from the time of its commission.

19. EACH COMMISSIONER, OTHER THAN THE MAYOR, SHALL RECEIVE AN ANNUAL SALARY NOT EXCEEDING FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, TO BE PAID OUT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE, and shall devote his whole time to the concerns of the corporation, and shall not be actively engaged in any profession, business or trade, other than the concerns of the corporation. The mayor shall receive such salary, not exceeding two thousand dollars, as the commissioners, other than himself, shall fix, but shall be at liberty to pursue any separate calling he may choose.

20. Each commissioner, other than the mayor, shall give security to the satisfaction of the lieutenant-governor in council in the sum of not less than five thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties.

21. Every person who shall have been appointed a commissioner under this act

shall, before acting in his office, make and subscribe the following declaration before some judge of the supreme court of British Columbia, or of a county court, or before a justice of the peace, and shall procure from such judge or justice, a certificate of the same having been duly made and subscribed:—

"I, A. B., a commissioner appointed for the city or town of _____ do declare that I am a British subject, and that I am not in any way disqualified from holding the office of commissioner, and I have not, nor will have while holding office, any interest, whether directly or indirectly, in any contract or services (other than my remuneration as commissioner), by law appointed connected with the corporation. I will faithfully perform the duties of my office and will devote my whole time and energies thereto, and will not allow any private interests to influence my conduct in public matters."

22. Such certificate shall, after being presented when the commissioner takes his seat on the board, be forwarded by the clerk of the municipality to the provincial secretary to be filed on record.

23. When and so often as vacancies caused by the death, resignation, disqualification, dismissal or expiration of the term of office of a commissioner shall occur, the lieutenant-governor in council shall fill the same.

24. Notwithstanding any provision in the municipal law applicable to the municipality requiring for any specified act a greater proportion of the council, all questions within the powers of the council shall be decided by a majority of the board of commissioners.

25. The board of commissioners may allot to the individual members thereof, such portions of the affairs of the municipality as the board may consider would be best regulated and managed in such manner; but the affairs of each such department shall nevertheless be under the control of the board, and no debt may be contracted or money expended by the authority of or at the direction of any commissioner in excess of \$50 at a time, unless first sanctioned by the board in manner provided by law. The commissioner in charge of any department shall have control of and may, if he thinks fit, suspend from duty any of the officers and employees of his department, but all such suspensions shall be reported to and dealt with by the board.

26. The power of the mayor under section 22 of the "Municipal Act, 1892," or any similar enactment, to return for reconsideration, or to veto a by-law, shall not be exercised where the provisions of this act apply.

27. In case the city or town for which commissioners have been appointed has been theretofore divided into wards, such division shall, during the time this part is applied thereto, be of no effect, but the commissioners may, if they deem fit, adopt such divisions for any administrative work, or may make other divisions they think fit.

28. The provisions of the municipal law respecting meetings of the council shall not apply to the commissioners, but may, by by-law or otherwise, as they deem advisable, regulate the meetings of the board, the calling of the same, and the procedure thereat.

29. The provisions of section 137 of the "Municipal Act, 1892," shall be in constant force in any municipality governed by commissioners appointed under this act.

30. The board of commissioners shall be the court of revision for the municipality.

31. Any commissioner shall be eligible for appointment as a member of the board of license commissioners or of the board of commissioners of police.

32. The commissioners shall annually report their official doings, in detail, to the lieutenant-governor in council, on or before the 15th day of February.

Hon. Mr. Davie gives notice in the votes and proceedings issued this morning of several amendments to the bill. One of them carries out the amendment of Mr. McGregor that the petition to the government must be signed by 15 per cent of the property owners. The other amendments are as follows:— To insert the following as section 12, before part II.—

"12. The lieutenant-governor in council may, from time to time, by order in council, make regulations not inconsistent with this part for carrying out the provisions of this act and the true intent and meaning hereof, for fixing the number of commissioners and salaries to be paid them, and for doing any other matter or thing which may be necessary for giving effect to the provisions of this act. Any such rules shall be forthwith published in the British Columbia Gazette, and shall, after such publication, have the same force and effect as if specifically herein enacted."

To amend section 14 by adding thereto:—

"(1.) Provided, always, that at any time within two months from the date of appointment, but not afterwards, the lieutenant-governor in council shall, upon a written petition signed by not less than 15 per cent of those persons qualified to vote under section 6 of this act, submit the name or names of any commissioner or commissioners to be designated in such petition to a poll to be held under the regulations to be provided by the lieutenant-governor in council of the persons so entitled to vote under section 6, and the appointment of any commissioner or commissioners failing to receive a majority of the votes cast at such poll shall forthwith cease and determine."

To insert the following as section 34:— "34. This act shall not come into force until a day to be fixed by proclamation of the lieutenant-governor, published in the British Columbia Gazette."

Mamma had been reading to Johnny and Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden and how a wife was made for Adam by a rib being taken out of his side. The next day Johnny was seen holding his side and looking serious.

"What is the matter?" "Oh," said Johnny, "I've got such a pain in my side I think I must be getting to have a wife."

FRASER VALL

Board of Trade City School Towards

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To His Worship the Mayor, Victoria. Dear Sir,—By and

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BELLINGER IN COURT.

Doubt as to the Indictment Causes a Postponement of the Accused's Trial.

The Clause of the Criminal Code Which Bears on the Offence Charged.

Justice Drake was on the bench; little Arthur sat playing with a toy, and Peter Bellinger was in the prisoner's dock. It was in the supreme court, and the room was crowded. Peter Bellinger was arraigned, charged with kidnapping the child Arthur and selling him into captivity to Indians. The chief and his queen of the Chukcheats had seats on the right near Rev. Joseph Nicolay, the interpreter.

The charge was read over to Bellinger, and Hon. Mr. Richards, who prosecuted, at once asked for a remand. He had only just been instructed, and he wished to look further into the clause of the criminal code under which the charge had been laid; the prosecution might lay another charge. Chief Hussey was in correspondence with the authorities in Michigan, and would soon learn something further of the former history of the prisoner. The prisoner had elected speedy trial and the prosecution would not make any unnecessary delay.

Justice Drake asked Bellinger was he still of the same mind. Bellinger replied that he had left the question of trial in the hands of Mr. Powell, his counsel. He would like Mr. Powell to advise him.

Mr. Powell was not present. Mr. Richards said he had understood that Mr. Powell would advise his client to elect trial before a judge and jury. Justice Drake remarked that Bellinger could change his mind. It had been known that a prisoner had several times changed his mind. How long did the prosecution wish for an adjournment?

Mr. Richards and Chief Hussey had a consultation together, and Mr. Richards asked three or four weeks. The court put the continuation of the trial off till the 30th inst.

The Bellinger case has created interest outside of any humane feeling for the child Arthur; there is considerable interest attached to it from a legal point of view. It is rumored that a point of international law may be involved in the case. The alleged act of kidnapping was committed in the state of Michigan, although the alleged sale of the child took place at Chukcheat in this province. Bellinger claims to be the parent of the child, however, and the case thereby becomes more involved. The indictment has been laid under section 204 of the criminal code, which reads:

"Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years' imprisonment who, without lawful authority, forcibly seizes and confines or imprisons any other person within Canada, or kidnaps any other person with intent—

(a) To cause such other person to be secretly confined or imprisoned in Canada against his will; or

(b) To cause such other person to be unlawfully sent or transported out of Canada against his will; or

(c) To cause such other person to be sold or captured as a slave, or in any way held to service against his will.

"2. Upon the trial of any person under this section the non-resistance of the person so kidnapped or unlawfully confined thereto shall not be a defence, unless it appears that it was not caused by threats, duress or force or exhibition of force."—R. S. C., c. 102, s. 46.

THE ARSON CASE. Preliminary Hearing of Mat Madson Began this Morning.

(From Monday's Daily.) The preliminary hearing of the charge of arson against Mat Madson, growing out of the burning of the home of Mr. and Mrs. James K. Smith at Spring Ridge on the morning of Jan. 3, was commenced in police court this morning and has been on all day. Mr. Smith was the first witness and told the story of the many threats made against himself by Madson and the promise of the latter, publicly made several times, to burn the house. He also swore that Madson constantly annoyed his wife before and after the marriage. Mrs. Smith told pretty much the same story, adding that she had always feared the accused. She also swore that at 11 o'clock, over an hour before the fire, she heard a noise in the woodshed and also heard a coal oil can being moved about. Some of the evidence was rather racy, and the attendance of spectators was large. P. S. Lammpan appeared for the defence and conducted a lengthy and somewhat amusing cross-examination of each witness. Mrs. Smith was still on the stand when the Times went to press.

It is said that the police have no evidence connecting Madson with the crime. Madson appears the least concerned man in the court room.

From Wednesday's Daily. The Madson arson case was in the police court again to-day. Mr. Larsen, for the prosecution, testified that Madson and Mrs. Hunter, now Mrs. Smith, were once at his house, and the woman announced that she was going to get married. Madson said that no other man would ever have the chance to live in the house, as he would burn it down. Mr. Larsen also corroborated other evidence offered by the prosecution yesterday.

Sergeant Hawton testified that he went to the fire when the alarm sounded, and was told by Mr. Smith and others that it was a certainty that Madson had set fire to the house. He went to Madson's house at Oaklands, a mile and a half distant, at 3 o'clock and arrested him. He had to knock several times to get Madson to open the door. The clothing of the accused was dry, as were a pair of shoes that he said he had worn

One pair of shoes, however, were quite damp. The snowstorm began at midnight, but there was not a very heavy fall until after the fire, the alarm of which sounded at 12:50 o'clock. In the cabin Madson's stockings were found near the damp shoes. The case was still in progress when the Times went to press.

THE CONSERVATIVE CAMP. The Action Taken Yesterday and the Presence of the Members Significant.

The meeting of the executive committee of the Conservative association, held yesterday, is thus reported in to-day's issue of the organ of the party:

"An important special meeting of the executive committee of the Victoria Liberal-Conservative association was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the president, Mr. E. Crow Baker, when amongst other matters discussed was the question of arranging for a nomination convention at an early date. It was finally decided to call a general meeting of the association for Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., at the Adelphi block, where the necessary steps can be taken. As will be seen by the advertisement published elsewhere, all Conservatives desirous of joining the association are invited to attend the general meeting on Tuesday evening or to send their names and addresses to the secretary."

It will be seen that the first steps toward a campaign were taken, and the action to an outsider has a deep significance. Messrs. Mara, Corbould, Haslam, Barnard, Prior and Earle, the full delegation from British Columbia to Ottawa, have been in the city for the past few days; the meeting suggests advice from the eastern party managers, and the expression from the organ indicates that the ball has opened.

SPECIAL WARRANTS. Amounts Expended Without the Sanction of the Legislature.

The expenditure incurred between March 1st and November 30th, 1894, by special warrants given in a statement presented to the legislature yesterday, in some cases the amounts of the special warrant was exceeded while in others the expenditure came under the amount. The actual expenditure by this means, however, was as follows:

Table listing various departments and their expenditures, including Provincial Secretary's department, Land Registry Office, and various schools.

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BRIEF LOCALS

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

From Tuesday's Daily. The city schools opened this morning after the Christmas vacation. The hour of commencement for the winter season is 9:30.

It is announced that the case of Adams v. McCreath, recently decided, will be appealed to the supreme court of Canada.

Clement Rowlands has accepted the leadership of the choir of the Metropolitan church. He will assume charge in about two weeks.

The United States coast defense monitor Monterey has been taking some target practice in the straits during the last few days. Port Angeles has been her headquarters while lying in port. She will return to the upper Sound in a few days.

A memorial prepared by the county commissioners of Okanagan county, Washington, has been sent to Congress praying for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the opening of the Okanagan river from its confluence with the white river to Osoyoos lake, on the British line.

A Port Townsend dispatch says: The Hawaiian bark Mauna Ala, which arrived from Honolulu last month without a consular bill of health, was fined \$5000 by the treasury department.

The same time an order was issued to remit \$4965. The remaining \$5 was paid without protest.

Yesterday's Post-Intelligencer says: The sealing schooner W. W. Morrow, a new boat recently built on white river, was at Schwabacher's wharf yesterday for the Japanese coast for the winter and spring catch. The Ida was also taking on supplies, and will clear soon for Japan.

William Wilson is meeting with great success in collecting subscriptions for the food and shelter home of the Salvation Army. Three hundred dollars has already been obtained. It has been suggested that if the citizens subscribe \$500 the city council and the provincial government should put in similar sums to make up the required initiatory cost of \$1500.

Two old friends who had not seen one another for twenty years met and shook hands yesterday at the Hotel Victoria. They were C. N. Pyke, of the Pyke opera company, and R. B. Oxley, merchant, of this city. They were boys together back in Nova Scotia, and had a good old-time talk. Both were companions of Sir John Thompson in his boyhood days, and a chapter of the talk was made up of regrets at his demise.

There was not a very large attendance at the concert given at the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday evening owing to commencing snow, but the program was printed below will show, it was an interesting affair: Overture, orchestra; vocal solo, Miss Stoddard; recitation, Mr. Jackman; piano solo, Miss Stoddard; vocal solo, Miss Collins; vocal solo, Miss Baker; march, orchestra.

The schooner Klumby, Capt. Southby, arrived here yesterday from a trading cruise along the west coast. She was some time getting back up the straits and making port owing to contrary winds. There were some very heavy snow storms off the coast last week and some heavy weather as well. The steamer Maud passed into Barclay sound on Friday, and evidently lay at Port Esquimaux during the big snow storm of Thursday.

The quarterly return of the United States consul of the exports from the consular district of Victoria to the United States during the quarter ending Dec. 31 is as follows: Gold bullion, \$109,351.99; furs, hides and skins, \$29,828.20; liquors, \$4008.33; wool, \$6520; fish, fresh, \$374.64; rice, \$1594.80; opium, \$392.70; Indian curios, \$352.50; bananas, \$117; oat bran, \$80.10; stone, \$236.96; miscellaneous, \$45.85, making a sum total of \$152,200.57.

Marjorie C. Clarke, of Nicomen, B. C., was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret Easton, of Westminster, B. C., on December 22, at 1212 Marion street, by the Rev. Alexander Alison, D. D., says yesterday's Post-Intelligencer.

The bride had been east on a visit to her sister in Montana, and it was arranged that the bridegroom should meet her in Seattle on the homeward journey and there have the knot tied. Mr. Clarke is a substantial farmer in Nicomen, and the bride is a lady in every sense qualified to make him happy. The married pair left on Monday for their home in British Columbia.

Louise Christopher, a domestic in the employ of A. H. Scaife, was this morning committed for trial for stealing a lot of trinkets and wearing apparel from the family of her employer. She had only been employed a short time and was caught last evening in the act of stealing a gold chain, an ostrich feather fan, a dress, two pairs of shoes and other articles of the total value of \$90, and turned over to the police. The charge was clearly proven this morning and the magistrate sent the case up for trial in the supreme court. The accused has some Indian blood in her and is a native of this province.

As an evidence of what is looked for in the way of eastern lumber business, it is stated that the Port Blakeley mill, which has heretofore cut exclusively for the cargo trade, will enter the trade as a competitor for the eastern business, says Saturday's Press-Times. In order to do this it will be necessary to expend something like \$25,000 for transfer facilities. This, the Port Blakeley people are said to be cheerfully doing. The St. Paul & Tacoma mill has an order that is somewhat of a departure in Puget Sound business, and the floating part of the departure is that the order is to go to the far east. It is for 100,000 of gutters and eaves, the cut being from clear fir. The stuff is to go to Buffalo, Providence and other eastern cities.

By night the schooner Viva, Ocean Belle, City of San Diego and Bo-realls will be on their way down the straits. They all left at different hours during the day from early morning until late this afternoon. All four carry white crews and are off for the Japan coast. All will make Yokohama the first port of call. The schooners E. B. Martin, Annie E. Paint and Carlotta G. Cox, of the Marvin fleet, were hauled in to Rithet's wharf this morning to receive stores and make final preparations for their cruises. All is now bustle and work with the sealing fleet. Men are being signed, stores arranged for and outfitting completed, and from now on it will be a procession of schooners down the straits until the last has departed.

From Wednesday's Daily. Victoria College, Beacon Hill, reopened yesterday with a very good attendance. H. M. S. Nymph left Acapulco for Esquimaux some days ago and may arrive at any time. It is fourteen months now since she left here for the southern part of the station.

The W.C.C. are opening a reading room in the rooms adjoining Skene Lowe's photograph gallery on Government street. They intend to have it comfortably arranged and make it a pleasant place where girls and young women of the city may spend a few hours.

Mr. E. D. Shaw, an old time newspaper man, and at present the business manager of the Calhoun Opera Company, is in town visiting old friends, and at the same time paying the way for the coming of his company in that most beautiful of comic operas "Amorita," and the rest of the company's repertoire, soon to be produced at the Victoria.

The following is from the Fur Trade Review: "There does not seem to be any hurry about paying the award agreed upon for compensation to Canadian sealers, as accruing under the terms of the Paris arbitration. Some of our politicians are manifestly not aware of the fact that they are very child-like and bland, to the reproach of this great country."

The semi-annual business meeting of the Young People's Union of the Emmanuel Baptist church was held last evening. The reports of the various committees showed the work of the Union to be in a prosperous condition. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Mrs. Agnew, president; Mrs. Spofford, vice-president; P. Dunckerley, secretary; A. E. Wescott, treasurer.

The recent meetings that have been held in this city regarding the establishment of a coffee-house, led the temperance societies to hope that very soon all Victoria's homeless young men will find a proper place of entertainment. It is expected that the majority of the citizens will become shareholders in the Coffee-house company. A thorough canvass of the city will be made during the next twelve days.

The management of the Esquimaux & Nanaimo Railway have made a change in the schedule which will no doubt meet the wishes of the business community. Commencing on Thursday the train will leave Wellington daily at 8 a.m. and return here about noon, and returning arrive at Wellington at 7 p.m. and the rest of the business men for a change from the present schedule were given immediate and favorable consideration by the management.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Victoria Liberal Association was held last evening, Philharmonic Hall, where the meeting was held, being comfortably filled. Dr. Milne delivered an able address here on the effects of protection in Canada. An interesting discussion followed, those taking part being Messrs. Bostock, Marchant, Quinton, McPherson, M.P.P., Forster, M.P.P., Blackett, Beaver, Martin and others. A lot of routine business was dealt with. This evening the executive of the association meets to arrange details for the nominating convention to be held on January 18th.

It is understood that at the next meeting of the sewerage commissions the city engineer will submit statements of the relative cost of laying a sewer on the sewers now being constructed. A section of work was done on Fort street by day labor under the direction of street superintendent Wilson. It is understood to have been a very fair test, and upon it will be based the figures submitted to the commissioners. The question is one which has attracted a considerable amount of notice here on either side, and has strong advocates with the officers. The report will be awaited with interest.

The officers of Victoria lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., was installed in their respective chairs last evening by A. Henderson, D. D. G. M., assisted by W. E. Holmes, D. G. M.; J. E. Phillips, G. M.; E. Bragg, G. S. E. York, G. T. R. A. Anderson, G. C.; D. Curtis, G. G.; W. H. Huxtable, G. H. The following is the list of those installed: E. Hoosen, N. G.; A. Frith, V. G.; Fred Davey, P. G.; J. Shafer, warden; W. H. Huxtable, J. P. G. O. G.; A. McKewen, P. G.; conductor; W. Owens, I. G.; A. Graham, P. G.; R. S. N. G.; A. G. Day, P. G.; R. S. V. G.; F. James, L. S. V. G.; J. Kennedy, R. S. S.; N. Sabin, L. S. S., and J. Doughty, P. G., chaplain.

The Empress of India arrived down from Vancouver at 7:45 o'clock last evening and at 8:30 o'clock left for the Oriental ports. She had a total cargo of 2,600 tons of freight, and 10 saloon and about 50 steerage passengers. Among the passengers was Hon. Mr. Foster, the American engaged by Li Hung Chang as counsel for China in the negotiations with Japan for peace. In the cargo was a shipment of 100 tons of flour from the Victoria Rice Mills. The Empress of Japan which left Yokohama on the 4th inst. had a full cargo, of which 1200 tons, inclusive of 168 tons of silk, are for New York and other land points; 1,000 tons for Puget Sound cities, Portland and San Francisco, and 200 tons for Victoria.

A gold watch was stolen from Angus McDonald the Jubilee saloon last night, and Constables Perdue and Palmer, to whom the theft was reported,

had an interesting time working the case up. At one o'clock this morning they arrested Geo. Shea and Charles Connors on suspicion. They separated them, and the two played against one another, each striving to free himself and stick the other fellow. One finally admitted where the watch was hidden in the snow on the roof of a house near the saloon. It was pretty hard to guess who did steal the watch, and there was little or no evidence. It was finally learned that the barkeeper at the Jubilee saloon had seen Connors take the watch from McDonald's pocket. Both were charged with theft in the police court this morning and the hearing resulted in the conviction of Connors and the discharge of Shea. The court sentenced Connors to three months' imprisonment.

The attendance at the re-opening of the schools Monday was: High school, first division, 40; second, 35; third, 40; fourth, 40; total, 155. North Ward: First division, 31; second, 39; third, 34; fourth, 47; fifth, 67; sixth, 77; seventh, 60; eighth, 60; total, 405. Principal McNell is busy arranging to transfer some 60 pupils to the Rock Bay school which re-opens to-day. South Park: First division, 33; second, 46; third, 43; fourth, 43; fifth, 54; sixth, 37; seventh, 38; eighth, 42; ninth, 20; total, 355. This also shows an increase for opening day.

At Spring Ridge: First division, 36; second, 21; third, 36; fourth, 33; total, 126.

A dozen chickens are in the basement of the provincial jail; the feathered tribe appear in court on Wednesday morning, and James Mullin, of the Highland district will be charged with keeping them, knowing them to have been stolen. The prosecutor is Fred Robertson, a farmer of the Highland district. Mrs. Robertson took the chickens away from her husband's home and brought them to Mullin's place. She claims they are hers. Sergeant Langley will search a warrant located the chickens yesterday afternoon. There were 40 in all, but only a dozen were taken. Mrs. Robertson is living apart from her husband. Robertson only a few days ago charged Mullin with using threatening language and asked that he be bound over to keep the peace, but the case was dismissed.

The fire department had hard work before them last night, there were three fires between 8 at night and three in the morning. The first was at the White Horse saloon, Humboldt street, and originated in a room in the second story. The flames were soon extinguished. The damage to the furniture was about \$150.

In an hour or so the fire was out, and about 11 Chief Denys was again around examining the premises. The fire had been thoroughly put out, no trace of it could be found. But about three in the morning the department was again called to the same place. The upper story was in flames and the roof was soon burned. Two streams were put into play, but the flames were not extinguished. The building and \$750 damage had been done. The origin of neither fire can be traced. When the first fire broke out Mr. Rollin, the proprietor of the White Horse and his family were at supper. Half an hour after the outbreak of the White Horse fire, the residence of Mrs. J. B. Woods was in flames; the family were out for the day and say that no fires were left lighted. The firemen found the fire in the back kitchen and in the upper story bedroom. The damage was \$400. Both buildings and furniture are fully insured. The department was quick in responding to the alarms.

A SEAL SKIN PIONEER. The Man Who Brought the First Seal skin to Boston.

T. C. Pazol, the oldest furrier in Boston, is 85 years of age. Seventy years of that period have been passed at his trade, either as a manufacturing furrier or trader or as a workman at the beach. Few men in the fur business have had anything like the experience of Mr. Pazol, who, as one of the earliest pioneers in the trade, dealt directly and in person with the trappers far up in the wilds of Maine and Canada. His custom was to go every winter from Boston to Portland by train, Portland to Boston and back by the same route, and then in a sleigh up into the forests along the banks of Lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence river and other streams in search of skins. He was obliged to buy the horse and sleigh, and would hire a guide, usually a half-breed, to accompany him. Speaking of the changes in the fur business during the last sixty years, Mr. Pazol says the greatest has taken place in the matter of seal skins. He remembers well the time when he brought the first seal skin to Boston that was ever seen in New England. No one would buy it, and everybody objected on the ground that seal fur was too short ever to become fashionable. The fashioners in those days, say 50 or 60 years ago, were sable, stone, marten, and mink, and the backs of squirrels for the outside of garments. "Since I started in business," said Mr. Pazol, "about all of these furs have had two things in common, and so it goes. Prices have kept pace with the fashions, and the pay of the expert furrier has always been high."—Boston Globe.

"Now, Uncle Ned, isn't he just the sweetest little cherub in the world?"

"Well, Lucy, I'm not very well up on cherubs, but as a specimen of a plain human baby he is certainly a howling success."

Poor Digestion. Leads to nervousness, fretfulness, peevishness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's for Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Hon. Mr. Turner Motion Reading of the Act for the Dollar Loan

Government Preventing Cities' Council Bill Through

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1895.

The speaker took the clock. Prayers by King.

Mr. Eberts presented W. Melville Newton an act of the Iced Mountain.

Mr. Kennedy presented 150 electors of New for the abolition of general municipal elections.

Mr. Irving presented H. E. Ehnson respect certain land.

A petition presented relating to the bounty ruled out of order, an expenditure.

The private bills on the Nanaimo city amendments.

The railway committee Burrard latest railway amendments.

Hon. Col. Baker presented the mining leases issue parties on the Fraser.

Mr. Helmecken asked general Denys about any steps towards removal of the Indians' Indian reserves, in accordance passed by the Hon. Mr. Davies.

shortly he opened the subject of carrying of the resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Turner reading of the loan bill said it was hardly to speak at length as shown the need for the bill itself was very poor for the raising of the inscribed stock, the 1891. It placed the best position and seemed to borrow money rates. There was between the bill and the act of 1891. The bill the expenses in carrying the loan.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Hon. Mr. Turner Moves the Second Reading of the Two Million Dollar Loan Bill.

Government Prevented From Rushing Cities' Commissioners Bill Through.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Tuesday, Jan. 8. The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by the Rev. G. C. King.

Mr. Eberts presented a petition from W. Melville Newton and others in favor of the Iced Mountain railway bill.

Mr. Kennedy presented a petition from 150 electors of New Westminster asking for the abolition of the special charter and to allow them to come under the general municipal act.

Mr. Irving presented a petition from H. B. Behnson respecting a claim for certain land.

A petition presented by Mr. Graham relating to the bounty on coyotes was read out of order, as it asked for an expenditure.

The private bills committee submitted the Nanaimo city re-survey bill with amendments.

The railway committee submitted the Burrard Inlet railway and ferry bill with amendments.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a return of the mining leases issued for mining properties on the Fraser river.

Mr. Helmecken asked the attorney-general: Does the government intend taking any steps towards obtaining the removal of the Indians from the Songhees Indian reserve, in accordance with the resolutions passed by this house?

Hon. Mr. Davie—Negotiations will shortly be opened with the Indians with the object of carrying out the meaning of the resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the second reading of the loan bill. In doing so he said it was hardly necessary for him to speak at length, as he had already shown the need for the loan, while the bill itself was very plain. It provided for the raising of \$420,000 by issuing inscribed stock, the method adopted in 1891.

It placed the loans in the very best position and enabled the government to borrow money at the very lowest rates. There was a slight difference between the bill before the house and the act of 1891. The change would curtail the expenses in connection with negotiating the loan. The act of 1891 did not give the finance minister definite powers in connection with negotiating the loan, and consequently many telegrams had to pass between himself and the government while he was in London negotiating the loan.

The change made his powers more definite. There were several technical amendments that would have to be made in committee. All knew the object of the loan and all would admit that the amount asked was not excessive, when the assets of the province were considered.

There were the interest and subsidy received from the Dominion government, which would continue in perpetuity, which would properly be put down as assets. The value of these assets was nearly eighty million dollars. He had been told by the men who loaned money to the province that the province did not appreciate these assets, but the money lenders did. He mentioned this to show that the government were not going beyond their assets when they asked for this loan.

At present the balance sheet showed liabilities over assets, but if the Dominion government subsidies were placed among the assets the balance would be on the other side. The first purpose of the loan was to pay off the overdraft, but the greater portion would be devoted to the carrying on of public works.

Expenditures in this line had always tended to increase the revenue of the province. The increase in the revenue had been steady, and was still going on. Because there had been one bad year you could not say that the revenue was going to fall off altogether. These were but abnormal conditions. He had evidence to show that the revenue was not declining. The revenue last year, leaving out the land sales, amounted to \$765,000. Ten years ago it amounted to \$411,000 and five years ago to \$535,000, so that it had increased nearly 100 per cent. in ten years. Of the \$411,000 raised ten years ago \$209,000 was raised in the province, the balance being received from the Dominion government.

Last year the amount raised in the province was \$522,000, or an increase of 150 per cent. This was not a sudden increase, but a steady and continuous one. It clearly shows that the revenue upon which we depend is increasing even in times of depression. Last year \$765,000 was raised without the sale of land or any attempt to sell land. The government did not sell any lands last year, for if they had attempted to do so the prices they would have obtained would have been very low. At present the province was under a cloud, but that cloud had a gold and silver lining. It was only necessary to look at the mining reports. Giantic works are being undertaken in the silver region, and already a large amount of ore is being shipped. This will be largely argentiferous, and now that better means of transportation have been devised. All this means additional revenue. The gold mines also were coming to the fore again and the output of gold was rapidly increasing.

Large works were being undertaken by strong companies, which meant a much greater output, still further adding to the revenue of the province and increasing the wages of the workers. As a rule, mining was uncertain, but it was not so with us, our mining districts being so well known. Such works must tend to increase the revenue of the province. He was fully persuaded that a few years would see an important increase in the amount of bullion exported. This, too, would bring more agriculturists to the province to raise produce for the miners.

He believed that the revenue would increase more rapidly than before and that it could be easily increased from 50 to 75 per cent. This being the case, the government could with confidence ask the house to sanction the loan. It would be raised cheaply, at a good rate and spent for the benefit of the province. The government were fully alive to the fact that the utmost economy must be practiced. Because large sums were to be voted it did not mean that those amounts were to be expended. It was the intention of the government to go through all the departments and lop off all that was not necessary. He thought it could be managed so that in a few years the increase in the expenditure would be stopped and that it would remain as it was, while the revenue increased. Part of the money asked for in the loan was to pay off the overdraft, but the largest portion would be devoted to public works.

Mr. Semlin had to congratulate the finance minister on his conversion to the principle of economy. This was something which should have been adopted ten years ago and which the opposition had been advocating for twelve years. They had never complained of the amount expended on public works, but they did say that too much was expended on the expenses of government and that the money voted for public works had been wasted. The government now admitted this. While opposing the bill, he would again congratulate the finance minister on his promise to practice economy. The finance minister said that the revenue had increased by 150 per cent. in this was so yes it is not that the province could be run without having to borrow money? The population is not increasing at such a rate that it is necessary to borrow more money. If it was the greater portion is governed by the parties, who collect their own revenue and expend it. In spite of this the government wanted to borrow more money. Some time ago they borrowed a million dollars, of which amount the province received the benefit of \$800,000. Then in 1881 they borrowed three and a half millions, and now they want another two millions. Our contention is that if the revenue has increased as they say it has they have not exercised sufficient economy in carrying on the business of the province. He could not favor the borrowing of another two million dollars. If methods of economy had been pursued for the past ten years there would be no need for another loan. If a wise government had been in power during the last ten years there would be no need of going further into debt. The feeling throughout the province is that the borrowing should stop. The late chief commissioner said the last loan would be the last one. With the loan now before the house the interest and sinking fund that it would be necessary to raise would amount to more than the government would have for public works. They were making the day when the borrowing would stop still further away. He could not favor the loan, because he did not think the members of the government were the proper men to expend the money. They say that a large amount of the money had already been expended and that the house was bound to sanction the payment of it. But they did not explain to his satisfaction why that money had been expended. The finance minister had promised to reform, but it had never been the policy of his government to economize. He would warn the attorney-general that no amendment would be introduced by the opposition, and if he wished to defend his loan bill he would have to do it at once. Having no confidence in the ability of the government to expend the money, he could not vote for the bill.

Hon. Col. Baker wanted to know where the money for roads, streets and bridges was to come from if it was not borrowed. It was true that many agriculturists were anxious to come here, but it would not do to bring them here until the lands were surveyed, and roads constructed leading to the markets of the province.

Mr. Sword, referring to the finance minister's statement that the Dominion subsidy was a large asset, said it must be remembered that the taxpayers of the province paid a large share of that subsidy. They paid it to the Dominion government and the Dominion government paid it to the province. The finance minister had said that \$249,000 was received from the Dominion government. All but \$60,000 of that goes to pay the interest and sinking fund on our loans. Another \$80,000 would be required to pay the interest and sinking fund on the loan before the house, so that the Dominion subsidy would be more than absorbed for that purpose. On his motion the debate was adjourned until Wednesday.

The mechanics' and laborers' bill was dropped from the orders and Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill to take its place. The new bill is intitled an act to make better provision for securing the payment of money due to contractors and workmen, and for other purposes.

The house went into committee. Major Mutton in the chair, on the police and constables bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie said it was not the intention of the government to greatly increase the force as had been rumored. The chief object of the bill was to more plainly show the tenure of office of the constables and to allow the superintendent to move them about the province as the occasion demanded. It was more likely that the force would be decreased than increased.

Mr. Hume—I would be hard on married constables to be moved all over the province.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Constables should not be married. (Laughter.)

Dr. Walkem and Mr. Kitchen got into a little "scrap" over the clause providing for the appointment of special constables by a justice of the peace.

Dr. Walkem said special constables would be appointed for every little "scrap."

Mr. Kitchen—The hon. member is off his base. (Laughter.)

Dr. Walkem—The hon. members chews the rag more than any member

in the house. I cannot help it if I cannot hammer anything into his noodle.

Mr. Kitchen—Oh! I meant you were off the track.

The bill was reported complete, there being but a few technical amendments.

The house went into committee. Mr. Graham in the chair, on the companies' bill. It was reported complete without amendments.

The house went into committee on the government of cities bill.

Mr. Kennedy moved an amendment to allow all voters who now vote for mayor and aldermen to vote on the question as to whether the measure shall be adopted.

Hon. Mr. Davie thought the voting qualifications in the cities should be the same and he thought only property owners should be allowed to vote on a question of the change of government. They were the parties consulted when a special expenditure for improvements was required and therefore they should say whether the system of government is to be changed. The property owners have always been reasonable when by-laws were submitted to them and had not stood in the way of the wishes of the other citizens. The men who pay should have the say and their rights should not be overridden by those who do not own property.

Mr. Cotton could not understand how the attorney-general could speak as he had. Could he say that no one but property owners had any interest in the cities. At present others besides the property owners had a say in the expenditure of the general revenue. Every citizen has an interest in the government of the cities and they should be allowed to vote when a change was proposed.

Mr. Semlin contended that the property owners had never asked for the additional privilege the attorney-general proposed to give them. He could not see why all those who vote for mayor and aldermen should not have a vote on the question of changing the system of government. The attorney-general had given no reason why the government should take a privilege from one portion of the citizens and give it to another portion who had not asked for the additional privilege.

Mr. Kennedy said he moved the amendment to protect those whom the attorney-general proposed to disfranchise. It is true that the people elected the mayor but he would be in the hands of the commissioners who were to fix his pay. He contended that others besides the property owners were interested in the city.

Mr. Forster did not believe the attorney-general realized what he was doing. It was all nonsense to say that it was optional. Only a portion of the people would have a vote on the question.

Mr. Macpherson contended that the householders contributed the revenue and the property owners simply collecting their rents and charging the taxes to the tenants.

Mr. Cotton would like the attorney-general to explain why he was disfranchising so many people. Surely the license payers and householders had some interest in the city. They would not live in a city if it was not properly governed and it was they who made the cities prosperous. A large amount of the revenue was contributed by the license holders.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the mayor would be elected by the people at large. He contended that the tenant would not have a place to live in if it was not for the landlord.

Mr. Cotton pointed out that the property owners would still be the only ones to vote on money by-laws if Mr. Kennedy's amendment was carried. They did not want to interfere with the property owners' rights to vote on money by-laws. The attorney-general said the whole people would elect the mayor, but what power would he have against two or three commissioners appointed by the government. The commissioners could even cut off his salary. The mayor would be a mere figurehead.

Mr. Semlin said it was not proposed to interfere with the rights of the property owners in the amendment, but the bill was interfering with the rights of other citizens. The attorney-general shirked entirely the question of disfranchising this large body of citizens.

Mr. Rogers contended that the property owners should have all the say on this question.

Mr. Williams held that if the arguments in favor of the bill were carried out the franchise would have to be limited in all elections. He contended that the people who at present voted for mayor and aldermen should have a vote on this question. Of course he would provide positions for old political hacks. The bill if passed would allow the government to send men from Victoria to govern Vancouver and make Vancouver pay \$16,000 a year for it.

Mr. Forster contended that the bill would allow the men who held a lot of idle land to go back and lighten their burdens by replacing the taxes on improvements. If the attorney-general carried out his argument he would have to give a man just as many votes as a man held property. He contended that the objection to decrease the taxes on improvements had done much good and the legislation of the bill was to go back on this legislation and place the taxes on improvements. It was a retrograde step and should not be adopted.

Mr. McPherson—According to the attorney-general man had no right to vote into the world without property. The large property owners had enough to say now. In Vancouver there were five wards and therefore the large owners had in many cases five votes. It was these large property owners who piled up the debt of Vancouver, because it was only a short time ago that a man had to have \$500 worth of property before he could vote on by-laws.

Hon. Mr. Davie said if there was to be an extended franchise let it be extended and give householders' wives, sons and daughters votes.

Mr. McPherson asked if the attorney-general was prepared to go to that extent. Will he support it if brought in, or is he only talking for show.

Mr. Semlin held that the attorney-general was fighting around the question.

Mr. Cotton—The attorney-general has not explained his position yet. If he wants to give householders, their wives, daughters, sons, cousins and aunts votes why does he not give them a vote for members of the legislature. When he proposes to do that it would be time to consider the question. The attorney-general had not explained his objection to the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the amendment wanted to adopt one restriction for another restriction.

Mr. Forster—The attorney-general means then that it is right to extend the franchise but if you do not do that restrict it. The bill would take the government of the people out of the hands of the people and put it in the hands of four commissioners appointed by an unprogressive government.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The house adjourned at 5:55.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. Mr. Davie—To introduce a bill intitled "An act to authorize the transfer of certain property of the Alexandra hospital for women and children and training school for nurses," to the "Alexandra non-sectarian orphanage and children's home of Vancouver."

Mr. Kennedy—To amend the public school act amendment act of 1883.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

Mr. Semlin—(1) Have the government any information as to the truth of reports current that the employees of the contractors for the Nakusp & Slocan company have large unsettled claims against the company? (2) Have the Canadian Pacific railway signed the lease for the said railway? (3) Have the Canadian Pacific railway accepted the line as complete? (4) Have the government allowed the Nakusp & Slocan railway company to receive the full amount of the debentures guaranteed? (5) Is there any possibility of the unpaid employees placing a lien upon the railway?

Mr. Graham—Upon what date was the bounty on coyotes lowered? What reason was assigned for the lowering of the bounty?

RUSSIAN ADVANCES.

An Enormous Stride Within the Past Thirty Years.

There is one fundamental fact which must be taken into account by those who wish to form a clear idea of the Russian situation. It is that within the last thirty years Russia has made an enormous stride in advance, notwithstanding the stagnant immobility of her political institutions. She has become quite a new country. The economic conditions which sociology declares to be the keynote of national life have changed since the emancipation of the serfs. But more striking still has been her intellectual growth.

The bulk of the Russian educated class is entirely European in their culture; and for them autocracy is now as much an obsolete, absurd institution as for the intelligent foreign observers on the side. Hence the deep-rooted antagonism between the government and all the educated classes of the country, antagonism which found its most glaring manifestations in the so-called nihilism, but is much broader than may be judged by this extreme manifestation of "discontent."

For one man who joins the revolution there are thousands of men who are secretly in sympathy with the efforts to have done with the present regime, and to obtain for their own country freedom and representative government, which would make the Russians masters of their own destinies. And behind them, there are hundreds of thousands and millions of people who, not having logic enough to fully adhere to a constitutional programme in the European sense, are dissatisfied with the present regime, and want changes in the constitutional line.—Stepniak, in The North American Review.

TORONTO ELECTIONS.

Mayor Kennedy Returned by a Very Narrow Majority.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—The municipal elections to-day passed off quietly throughout Ontario. In some of the constituencies the P. P. A. conducted the campaign on strictly religious lines, but in the great bulk this issue was not raised, publicly at least, and so far the results received indicate that the religious issue cut no great figure. In this city the campaign was very exciting. Mayor Kennedy, candidate for a second term, was opposed by ex-Mayor Fleming, who was defeated last year by a majority of 4900. The complete returns give Kennedy a majority of 12 votes, and it may require an official recount before a decision is reached. At Hamilton, Mayor Stewart, P. P. A. candidate, who swept the city last year with a majority of 1500, was re-elected by 256.

DEATH OF MRS. CHAMBERS.

She Expired Suddenly Yesterday Morning—Inquest Being Held.

Mrs. Chambers, widow of the late Coote Chambers, manager of the Dominion Bank, died suddenly yesterday morning at her residence on Craigflower road. She had been ailing and had been left alone for a time and left her bed. The effort was too much for her and she fell on the floor. She was lying there in a semi-unconscious condition when found, and died a few minutes later. There being no medical attendant, Coroner Hasell decided to hold an inquest, and that it being done this afternoon. Mrs. Chambers was native of Ireland and about 52 years of age. She resided here for many years. Her two sons, both of whom are absent from the city, and her sisters, Mrs. Courtney and Miss Calder, survive her. Telegrams were sent to her boys announcing her death.

The funeral will take place at 2 p.m. tomorrow from the residence.

WASHINGTON WIRINGS.

Not Likely to be Any Change in the Existing Tariff.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—The president to-day nominated Hiram R. Lott, of Louisiana, to be consul at Managua, Nicaragua.

The senate Republican steering committee met this morning. It was unable to agree upon any plan that would enable the Democrats to make any changes in the existing tariff laws.

Satoli's secretary stated to-day that he had reason to think that the long expected American encyclical letter of Pope Leo was on the way to Washington.

Captain Tozier, of the revenue cutter Grant, reports that he has searched all along the Pacific coast as far south as the Columbia river from Port Townsend without seeing any signs of wreckage or hearing any tidings of the six missing vessels which started south from Victoria, B. C., several weeks ago.

Chairman Springer, of the house banking and currency committee, had an interview with Carlisle this morning on the pending financial legislation. The opinion is expressed that a Democratic caucus this afternoon will adopt some financial measure that will become law.

Shortly after the assembling of the house to-day the death of Post (Illinois) was announced and the usual resolutions adopted and the house adjourned until to-morrow.

The senate voted by 33 to 12 to bring Lodge's resolution as to the withdrawal of the ships of war from Honolulu before it.

The court of appeals of the District of Columbia to-day rendered an opinion sustaining the decision of Judge Cole in the case of Messrs. Chapman and Macartney, stock brokers, who refused to testify before the senate sugar investigating committee regarding individual speculation through their firms. Judge Cole's decision overruled the demurrer filed by the brokers to the government's indictment.

A caucus of the house Democrats to consider the Carlisle banking bill met shortly after 2 o'clock. A motion to make the action of the caucus binding was defeated. Springer offered a resolution that the Carlisle bill should be passed substantially as presented in the substitute printed in the Record, and a final vote on the measure be had in the house as early as practicable next week.

The Lodge resolution went over without action and the Nicaraguan canal bill was taken up, Mitchell speaking in its favor.

AMERICA'S CUP.

General Satisfaction Expressed at the Decision Arrived at.

New York, Jan. 7.—When it was learned in this city that the Royal Yacht Squadron had accepted the conditions laid down by the America cup committee, there was jubilation in yachting circles and also among the large contingent of patriotic citizens, who have an abiding faith in the ability of the American yacht to meet all comers. The final acceptance of the terms removes the last obstacle in the way of an international race. As the matter now stands Lord Dunsraven has the right to ask that the first race be set for eight months from to-day, or September 7th, but as the date comes on a Saturday he will probably suggest either September 10 or 17 for the race. Whatever date is selected will be subject to a postponement in case the new Valkyrie does not arrive in time to allow Lord Dunsraven three weeks to fit her for the contest. The final races, likely those of 1895, will be outside of Sandy Hook, and will be started from the vicinity of Scotland lights. There will be three races, each over a thirty mile course and at least one day must elapse between the racing days.

When?

Your husband will notice a great improvement in your cooking, when

You use COTTOLENE

Your house will not be filled with the odor of hot lard, when

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Your doctor will lose some of his Dyspepsia cases, when

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Your money will be saved, and your cooking praised, when

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Famous cooks, prominent physicians and thousands of everyday housekeepers endorse it. Will you give it a trial?

Sold in 3 and 5 pound tins, by all grocers.

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persisting time working the case... She and Charles Connors... They separated them and played against one another... One finally admitted... The hearing resulted in the... Connors and the discharge of... Connors to this imprisonment... Connors at the re-opening of... Monday was: High school... 40; second 35; third 40... total, 155. North Ward... 31; second, 39; third, 34... 7; fifth, 67; sixth, 77; seventh... 40; total, 405. Principal... arranging to transfer some... to the Rock Bay school which... South Park: First div... second, 46; third, 43; fourth... 54; sixth, 37; seventh, 38... ninth, 29; total, 355. This... an increase for opening day... Ridge: First division, 36... 1; third, 36; fourth, 33; total... zen chickens are in the base... provincial jail; the feather... in Court on Wednesday... and James Mullin, of the High... will be charged with keep... knowing them to have been... The prosecutor is Fred Robert... of the Highland district... rison took the chickens away... husband's home and brought... Mullin's place. She claims... hers. Sergeant Langley with... warrant located the chickens... afternoon. There were 40 in... only a dozen were taken. Mrs... is living apart from her hus... Robertson only a few days ago... Mullin with using threatening... and asked that he be bound... the peace, but the case was... re department had hard work... last night, there were three... ven 8 at night and three in... The first was at the White... Humboldt street, and ori... in a room in the second story... were soon extinguished. The... to the furniture was about \$100... our or so the fire was out, and... Chief Deasy was again asked... the premises. The fire had... roughly put out, no trace of it... found. But about three in the... the department was again call... same place. The upper story... flames and the roof was smok... Two streams were put into... the flames were not extinguish... \$1,000 damage had been done... and \$700 damage to the... the origin of either fire can be... the first fire broke out... When the proprietor of the White... and his family were at supper... hour after the outbreak of the... fire, the residence of Mrs... goods was in flames; the family... for the day and night. The... left lighted. The firemen found... in the back kitchen and in the... bedroom. The damage was... by building and furniture are... The department was quick... ding to the alarms.

SEAL SKIN PIONEER.

Who Brought the First Seal skin to Boston.

Pazol, the oldest furrier in Boston, the oldest furrier in Boston, 5 years of age. Seventy years period have been passed in his... either as a manufacturing fur... trader or as a workman at the... Few men in the fur business... anything like the experience... Pazol, who, as one of the earli... in the trade, has passed up... person with the trappers for... of Maine and Canada. His... was to go every winter from... to Portland by train, Portland... the northern terminus of the... and Maine railroad, and from... a sleigh up into the forests... banks of Lake Champlain, the... reuce river and other streams... if skins. He was obliged to buy... and sleigh, and would hire a... usually a half-breed, to accom... Speaking of the changes in... business during the last sixty... fr. Pazol says the greatest ha... lace in the matter of sealskins... embers well the time when he... the first sealskin to Boston that... second in New England. No one... it, and everybody objected to... and that seal fur was too short... become the fashion. The fash... in those days, say 50 or 60... were sable, stone marten... nk, and the backs of squirrels... outside of garments. "Since I... in business," said Mr. Pazol, "all of these furs have had two... and so it goes. Prices have... with the fashions, and the pay... expert furrier has always been... Boston Globe.

Poor Digestion

nervousness, fretfulness, peevishness, dyspepsia and general misery, Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones each, creates an appetite, and gives to food. It makes pure blood and lithy action to all the organs of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the favorite with every one who tries them. 25c.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Nanaimo Water Works Bill Occupies Attention of Members for Some Time.

Continuation of the Debate on the Two Million Dollar Loan Bill.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. G. C. King.

The private bills committee reported the preamble of a bill to incorporate the Victoria Hydraulic Mining Company.

Dr. Walkem introduced a bill intitled an act to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery in British Columbia.

Mr. Kitchen moved that a select committee, composed of Messrs. Booth, Walkem, Braden, Sword and Forster be appointed to examine the returns brought down to this house in connection with the Fraser Valley relief, with power to call for persons, books and papers, and to report to this house.

The mover explained that the information imparted to the house some time ago was not satisfactory. The object was to have Mr. Townsend sent for to clear up and explain some discrepancies in connection with the distribution of the said.

Hon. Mr. Davie objected to the motion. It was causing a lot of expense for nothing.

Mr. Kitchen said he would be willing to strike out of the word persons so that there would be no expense.

Mr. Sword explained that the papers sent down were not clear and the committee was required to examine them.

Dr. Walkem, as a member of the committee, said if the clerks in the provincial secretary's office had not made out the papers properly he did not intend to do it. The clerks were paid for the work, he was not. If they could not do the work someone else should be employed to do it.

Mr. Kitchen said the books did not agree as to the amount of seed given to different men. Men were credited with grain they never received. He wanted the public to know what had been done. If the lists were published those who were credited with receiving too lots of grain would deny it and the committee could find out where the missing grain had gone to.

The motion was adopted in its original form.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved that the order of this house passed on the 28th February, 1894 (Journals 1894, page 68, and printed as order 113), be amended by adding thereto the following words: "Unless the sense of the amendment be more plainly manifested by a simple erasure, substitution, or addition; and that it be the duty of the law clerk to alter any bill after its introduction, so as to comply with this rule, before the second reading thereof."

The order, 113, referred to, provides that in drawing a bill to amend an act, the clause amended must be repealed and re-enacted as it is proposed it shall read.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the rule was good in some cases but bad in others. It should not be necessary to repeal and re-enact a whole clause when it was only intended to make a slight change.

The motion was asked the minister of agriculture the following questions:

1. Whether tuberculin is an infallible test of the presence of tuberculosis in animals?

2. Whether tuberculin may not cause the same action as in cattle not affected by tuberculosis?

3. Whether the injection of tuberculin may not cause tuberculosis in cattle not previously affected?

4. By what authority is it proposed to order the destruction of animals in quarantine?

5. Who pays the cost of the various men in charge of animals now in quarantine?

6. Who pays for the feed of animals while in quarantine?

7. Will the whole cost of maintaining animals in quarantine (including the cost of keeping man in charge and feed of animals) be ultimately borne by the owner of such animals?

8. Is it the intention of the government to appoint a representative, other than the inspector, to be present at the slaughter of any animal while in quarantine?

Hon. Mr. Turner asked if the questions were in order. He contended that they were not as they asked for a professional opinion.

Mr. Helmecken contended that the questions were in order. He intended in a few days to ask a question of great importance and he wished to obtain some information before asking it.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

He wished to know what the government intended to do with the cattle now in quarantine.

The Speaker ruled that the questions were in order.

Hon. Mr. Turner said he would answer the questions later.

Mr. Cotton moved the second reading of the North Vancouver electric company's bill which asked for the extension of time in which work shall be commenced on the road.

The bill was read a second time. The Harrison Hot Springs bill was finally passed.

On motion of Mr. Hume, the bill to extend the time for building the Columbia & Kootenay railway, was read a second time.

The petition of H. P. Breutzner, re land grievance; W. M. Newton, favoring the Red Mountain railway bill, and J. W. Gaynor and others asking for the repeal of the city of New Westminster corporate act, were received.

The house went into committee on the Nanaimo Water Works bill.

Mr. Forster moved an amendment making the privileges granted by the bill subject to the rights of the crown, and also subject to any future legislation regarding the subject matter of the act, or of the powers and privileges hereby conferred which the legislature may see fit to adopt; and this act to pass upon the express condition that the lieutenant-governor in council may from time to time impose and reserve to the crown, in right of the province, such rents, royalties, tolls and charges in respect of the waters, or of the lands of the crown (if any), rights and privileges which shall be set out, appropriated or enjoyed by the company, or are conferred by this act, as by the lieutenant-governor in council shall be deemed to be just and proper; and may likewise make and pass such regulations and rules as may be deemed necessary and advisable for the collection and enforcement of such rents, royalties, tolls and charges, or any of them, but so that no increase in the amount of any such rents, royalties, etc., fixed by any such order in council shall be made within the space of five years from the passage of the order in council fixing the same.

Dr. Walkem, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Booth opposed the amendment, contending that the company were not asking for any new privileges.

Mr. Forster pointed out that the company wanted to take water from the Nanaimo river which they were not doing now. As a proof that the company had not treated Nanaimo properly, the citizens of that city are asking for powers to construct a system of their own.

Dr. Walkem said the people of Nanaimo only wanted the charter to use it as a whip to threaten the company with. The people of Nanaimo were not opposed to the company's bill.

Mr. McGregor said the fire insurance companies were forcing the people to put in a better water supply. The company had not offered to sell their system to the city. Only a few of the shareholders offered to sell their shares and they asked fabulous prices.

Mr. Hunter said the amendment would entirely change the bill. A company were not asking for any additional privileges and it was not right to place new provisions in their act.

Mr. Semlin pointed out that similar clauses were placed in other bills.

Mr. Booth said the clauses were not put in water works bills, they were only inserted in bills giving the powers to generate electricity.

Hon. Mr. Davie did not see why the clause should not be inserted in this bill as had been done in other bills. The clause would be a protection to the company, making them liable to the crown for royalties. It would strengthen their franchise and the people would not be able to say they were grasping monopolists.

Mr. Hunter did not object to the clause applying to new powers asked for, but he did not think it should apply to the privileges now held by the company.

Dr. Walkem said the company should not be hampered in their endeavors to improve their system.

Mr. Sword moved an amendment providing that the clause should apply simply to the additional privileges asked for by the company and not to the privileges now enjoyed by the company.

Mr. Rithet thought the clause would cause much confusion, as the privileges to which it would apply and those to which it would not apply could not be distinguished.

Mr. Smith contended that the clause would depreciate the value of the company's property.

Mr. Sword rose to a point of order. He contended that if the clause were inserted in the bill it would be out of order, as it would deal with the rights of the crown. The clause would make the bill in order.

Hon. Mr. Pooley contended that the company were not asking for greater powers than they at present have.

The point of order was referred to the speaker.

The point was discussed with the speaker in the chair, some contending that additional privileges were asked for in the bill and others that additional powers were not asked for.

Mr. Forster said the company wanted to go higher up the river, and that must be an additional privilege.

Dr. Walkem said it was only a change of location.

Mr. Hunter held that if the assent of the crown was necessary the amendment would not give it.

Dr. Walkem said the land through which the river runs was owned by the E. & N. railway company, and not by the crown.

The speaker reserved his decision, and the house again going into committee, rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Sword continued the debate on the loan bill. He moved the adjournment of the debate yesterday so that he could see the finance minister's statement in print. He had expected the hon. gentleman to rise to a question of

privilege on the report in the Colonist. The finance minister was surely mistaken when he said the province had an asset worth \$80,000,000 in the annual payments from the Dominion government. While we receive a large sum from the Dominion, we pay a much larger sum to them. The expenditure in the province had increased at a much greater rate than the revenue. He quoted a number of figures to prove this. The finance minister had said that the revenue had increased by 150 per cent. If he would look at the accounts he would see that the expenses of the government had been increased by 300 per cent. It was not the duty of the opposition to point out individual cases where economy could be practiced; but he thought the province could do away with half its present servants. He did not believe in cutting wages, but he repeated he believed the province could do with fewer officers. He strongly opposed the appointment of a paid agent in London. He saw that the province of Manitoba had done away with their London agent. The expenses of civil government and immigration might be considerably reduced. The finance minister said there had been an increase in revenue, but no increase in taxation. This was wrong; there had been an increase in taxation. The wild land tax had been increased. He also believed the personal property tax had been increased during the last ten years. The finance minister contemplated an increase of from 50 to 75 per cent in the revenue. His argument, therefore, was that the loan was necessary. The loans were always secured for public works, but only a small portion was devoted to public works. The revenue of the province and the subsidy received from the Dominion should be sufficient to cover the expenditure. He could not vote for the bill.

Mr. Prentice contended that the government would not find it easy to realize 88 or 89 on the stock issued at 3 per cent, nor would it be easy for the province to carry this additional millstone. The finance minister said a portion of the loan would be devoted to paying the present debts, but the largest portion to public works. This was not possible, and it would be found when the appropriations made were paid that there would be very little left. At present the overdraft amounted to \$650,000; it would cost \$200,000 to meet the same; \$80,000 for the first year's interest was \$200,000 to complete the parliament buildings would absorb the loan. The expenditure had increased by over 200 per cent, while the revenue had only increased by 60 per cent, and a small portion of the expenditure was now available than was available a few years ago. The finance minister proposed to capitalize the amount received from the Dominion, and said it would amount to eighty million dollars. The debt might also be capitalized, and it would be found that it amounted to one hundred and twelve million dollars. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

After the vote had been taken the attorney-general rose and started to discuss the charges, but was promptly called to order although he made persistent efforts to continue.

The motion to adjourn the debate was lost, and Mr. Prentice closed by saying he could not vote for the bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie argued that because Mr. Prentice was a supporter of the government, some years ago, he would be one now. He quoted the speech from the throne as an authority that the government's financial policy had been a good one. It was not true that the expenditure had for a number of years exceeded the revenue. The question had been threshed out before the people and they had endorsed it. The money had not been expended on salaries, but had been expended on public works. From June, 1877, to June, 1886, \$3,700,000 had been expended on public works and \$1,075,000 on schools, while only two small loans had been made during that time. He moved the adjournment of the debate until Friday, which motion was carried.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill to amend the provincial voters act. The house adjourned at 5.45.

BRIEF LOCALS

Cleanings of City and Provincial News

From Wednesday's Daily.

John B. Perry and J. C. Voss, proprietors of the Queen's hotel and restaurant, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Perry retires and Mr. Voss continues.

Mr. McPherson's election regulation bill introduced in the house yesterday. It provides that there shall be no numbers or other distinguishing marks placed on the back of the ballot papers.

A ball was given at the Royal Marine Artillery barracks last night. The barracks was nicely decorated and an enjoyable time was spent. Seventy-five couples were present. Supper was served.

The street committee has awarded the contract for clearing away the fence in front of the property of Messrs. B. W. Pease and J. H. Turner to W. J. Leitchman. His bid of \$135 was the lowest of all.

A bill introduced in the legislature yesterday by Mr. Braden provides that aliens shall not be employed on public works, provincial and municipal, and that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor on such works.

The Barbara Boscowitz, after being in port a few weeks, sailed for the north last night. She had a good cargo of freight for the different northern ports and her cabin passengers were: Mr. Price, F. Hodge, J. Noble, R. Chambers, S. McRae, Miss Lawrence, A. Smith and wife.

Before Mr. Justice Drake in the supreme court this morning, Lim Yenn, charged with the theft of \$800 from a fellow Mongolian in Nanaimo, elected to be tried summarily. Yick Yock, alleged to have secreted \$375 of the booty, elected to have his case tried by a jury. Likewise, Tuesday was set as the day for trial.

It was a man named Foley, not Cummins, employed by the city in the elec-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov. report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

tric light development work, who skipped out. Mr. Cummins remains faithfully at his post.

Through the efforts of Gen. Roberts, United States consul, the official publications of the United States government, extending back for several years, have been secured for the legislative library.

Many of the books are of great value and all are useful for their information. At the meeting of Victoria Council, Royal Templars, last night, and Bros. W. Gleason and A. E. Fraser installed the grand council officers. Addresses were delivered by H. O'Neill, S. C., and John Ellis, F. C. Brox, O'Neill, Gleason and Fraser were appointed delegates to the grand council.

James North, arrested a few days ago on the charge of trying to rob the house of T. F. Sinclair, but discharged, is again in custody. He was arrested today for stealing a pair of blankets, a quilt and some wine glasses from the White Horse hotel, where the fire was. Constables McDonald and Moutat made the arrest and the stolen property was recovered.

William Plummer, formerly an inmate of the old men's home, who was lately sent to Scotland at the city's expense, is now on the Atlantic on his way back. Plummer has written a letter to a friend in Victoria saying that his wife and son are in New York; he sends love to the boys and hopes to be able to soon see them again. He is a passenger by the Etruria to New York.

Bob, the Indian policeman, arrested for assaulting Mrs. Babcock, a keeper of a second-hand store, was fined \$5 in police court this morning by Magistrate Macrae. Bob happened in the store and during a discussion assaulted a woman who was an Indian policeman and thrust a pair of handcuffs in the woman's face. He thrust too far and struck the woman's face.

The Dora dramatic company of Port Angeles, an organization composed entirely of young amateurs of that city, will probably visit Victoria in the near future. The company gave a couple of performances at Port Angeles and it appears very successfully. The plan proposed is to play both Port Townsend and Victoria on the same trip. No effort as yet has been made here for appearing.

Victoria lodge, I. O. O. F., has installed officers as follows: E. Hoosen, N. secretary; R. Roberts, P. G. treasurer; J. Shaefer, warden; W. H. Huxtable, P. G. O. G.; A. McKeown, P. G. conductor; W. Owens, I. G.; A. Graham, P. G. E. S. N. G.; A. G. Day, P. G. R. V. G.; J. James, L. S. V. G.; J. Kennedy, B. S. S. N. Sabin, L. S. S., and J. Doughty, P. G., chaplain.

Perseverance lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., held its weekly meeting last evening. After the regular order of business had been dispatched a recess was taken and the members had a social chat with visiting members of the order, a number of whom were present. After recess there was an address from Mr. Newbigging on the present work and progress of the order in Ontario and a fine programme of songs, recitations and instrumental music followed. Next Tuesday evening the officers of Triad of the Post-Intelligencer will preside over the meeting of Perseverance lodge.

John Martin was arrested last night for burglarizing the tailor shop of Mr. Pierre on Douglas street. He was seen leaving the place by a young man named Chapman, who informed Sergeants Hawton and Levin. They followed Martin up, and the latter dropped a parcel he was carrying and started to run. The officers caught him and placed him under arrest. The parcel proved to be a large piece of cloth. The case was called in the police court this afternoon, but only the evidence of Chapman was taken. The case will come up later this afternoon, and there is no doubt that Martin will be committed for trial.

Two more sealers hauled out to-day. They were the Annie E. Paint, Captain Bissett, and the Mermel, Captain Bissett. Both carried a fine catch of seal. The Paint was delayed for a time in the usual way. One of the crew failed to materialize when the tug came alongside and Captain Bissett picked out a man "tried and true" to go and hunt for the missing man. Time went on and neither appeared, and Captain Bissett finally came ashore and took up the trail of the trailer. A few hours were lost in the hunt. The clipper Agnes McDonald, Captain Cutler, will get away to-morrow; the Carlotta G. Cox, Captain C. Harris, and the Diana, Captain Nielson, have cleared. There will be many more ready to go by the end of the week.

The suit of Andrew Reid, formerly stevedore at the Walla Walla, for \$5000 damages against Captain T. Wallace, was heard by Judge Osborn yesterday, and was given to the jury late in the afternoon, says yesterday's Post-Intelligencer. The trouble arose last June on a trip of the boat from San Francisco. An Italian passenger in the stevedore claimed to have been robbed of \$180, and after the boat reached Seattle Reid claims that he was assaulted by the captain and Joseph Seely, who evidently thought he had the money. He claims that they were violent, although he offered to submit to the search, and that they took from him a gold watch, notwithstanding his initials were afterwards returned. In consequence of the suspicion Reid claims to have lost his situation and to have been greatly damaged. The stevedore men deny the ma-

terial points of Reid's contention, and say that his failure as an officer of the boat, was his duty, resulting in suspicion falling on him. The jury was instructed to bring in a sealed verdict.

From Thursday's Daily.

The question of making the Sons of Erin a benefit association will be discussed at the next meeting of that society.

It is the Young Women's Christian Association that have opened a room for the use of young women on Government street, next the W. C. T. U.

The Tacoma poultry association will hold their annual exhibition January 15th and 16th. An invitation is extended to Victoria fanciers to compete. Prizes, entry forms and full information can be secured from R. Kenny, 74 Yates street.

A number of citizens have made application to Police Magistrate Macrae to be placed on the municipal voters list. Some were householders who had failed to make the proper declaration in the required time, and some had acquired property after the assessment roll was made up, and the magistrate did not see fit to order the name of a single one placed on the roll.

The little children of the Church of Our Lord, had their Christmas entertainment last night. Supper was served at 6 and a programme was given by the children followed by a magic lantern exhibition by Rev. G. C. King. A Christmas tree and a fairy chimney were special features of the entertainment. The children from King's Road mission and Protestant Orphans' Home were also in attendance.

The shilly social given in First Presbyterian church last night was quite unique. The school room hall was decorated to represent the deck of a ship, and the roster of officers was: Captain, Mr. George McCandless; first officer, Mr. George Watson; chief engineer, Mr. Wm. Bell; second engineer, Mr. A. G. Hay; purser, Mr. Bernard; pilot, Mr. Robertson; steward, Mr. F. W. Teague. The programme published last night was gone through with and dinner was served by Stewart Teague.

The preliminary hearing of Mat Madison, charged with arson, was concluded last night and resulted in the accused being committed for trial at the coming assizes. At the conclusion of the hearing of the evidence for the prosecution Mr. Lampan moved for a dismissal. He said there was no direct evidence against the accused and that the threats were of the vaguest kind. The latter furnished the only evidence against the accused. The magistrate said that there was rarely ever any direct evidence against incendiaries, and the accused was last evening removed to the provincial jail, where he will await his trial.

James North arrested for stealing a pair of blankets, a quilt, a table cover and seven wine glasses from the White Horse hotel during the fire there, was tried summarily before Magistrate Macrae this morning. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor. North is a very clever fellow and had a most stylish bluff about the stolen property. He saved it from the fire at the risk of his own safety, and was taking care of it. He was going to return it at once, but had business on one of the steamers and could not get to it next day. Then when he got ready to bring them back the police arrested him. There is a fire at the White Horse Inn. There is a suspicion around the city hall that North was at one time a lawyer. He displays the greatest finesse in cross-examination, and whenever he makes a point smiles a wide smile.

FELL SIXTY FEET.

Dugay, the Tightrope Walker, Fell—At the Point of Death.

Professor Alfred Dugay, the tightrope walker, fell from the top of the mast of the Islander at 3.45 this afternoon, and is lying in the cabin of the Islander, more dead than alive. Thousands of people had gathered to witness the performance of a man who had achieved fame as a tightrope walker and whose exhibitions were much admired at the interstate fair at Tacoma. The railway bridge near where the Islander is moored was this morning crowded, and the sidewalks on Wharf and Johnson streets were also thronged. Dugay bowed to the audience and began to do his perilous walk and the rain was pouring down and the rope must have been in a very bad condition. A moment more and a shriek issued from the crowd. "He's fallen, he's fallen" were the words shouted from a thousand throats. There was a mad rush for the Islander. Those on board ran to the fallen man. He lay on the deck unconscious and apparently lifeless. He was tenderly picked up and taken to the cabin and medical men were telephoned for. Persons who saw the accident said a pulley slipped that fastened the tightrope. Dugay fell head foremost and clutched at the rope in falling. He fell 60 feet. At the time of going to press Dugay was still alive.

Mrs. Jackson—Did you see Mrs. Brown's collection of rare old china?

Jackson—Yes, her family must have been quite poor.

Mrs. Jackson—Nonsense! Why do you think so?

Jackson—Well, if they had been able to keep servants she never would have had that collection of rare old china.

There are also reports of a fire at the White Horse Inn, and a suspicion around the city hall that North was at one time a lawyer.

He displays the greatest finesse in cross-examination, and whenever he makes a point smiles a wide smile.

The facilities for the miners and the population of the gold fields are being improved.

The water in the mines is being pumped out, and the miners are being encouraged to dig.

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