



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 nearly 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 cents; prints 6 3/4 cents at the Canadian mills and 6 cents at the English mills, a difference of 3/4 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 cents at the English mills, a difference of 1 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. They were his friends, he said, to Washington. (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,

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

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 Chuchest 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.

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... 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 interests... to retain and uphol... 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. 11.—... 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... club for a general... subject to arrangement... Berlin, Jan. 4.—... at a ministerial cou... the purpose of cou... ment legislative pro... session of the...

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 be Vigorously Dealt 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 family, 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 Fox William 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. P., 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.

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 Wolvortia 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.

He said that he first saw Bellinger months ago; he came to the reservation in a schooner called

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

seller came to the hut of Chief and offered to sell the child

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FRANK LEAKE, Ottawa, Ont.

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

in the joints, accompanied with so bad that he could not get up stairs

without crawling on hands and knees. I was anxious about him, and having read

of Hood's Sarsaparilla I deterred 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 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.

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.

Those like myself who are in the habit of reading the organs of the Pacific slope 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.

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 costs and proceedings to be stayed until same be furnished.

Wolley v. Lowenberg, Harris & Co.—Application of defendants to stay proceedings pending appeal. Summons dismissed with costs.

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

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.

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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.

R. P. Rithet & Co., 2,000 cases, value \$8,000; 839, 223,340; 1,822, 85,225; 336, 1,176; 1,022 \$5,717.

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Anglo B. C. Packing Co., 1,000 cases, value \$508. 1,000 cases, 1,080 cases, 15 cases salmon, value \$15,475, order.

The total number of packages from Victoria is 39,552 and the value of the wheat is \$2,302,123.

\$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.

In view of these facts it is amusing to see some of the organs of the Pacific slope 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.

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A BATTLE THE RESCUE HELPLESS AND BEG... Without a... Looked for as and strength... From the Owen So... Last fall when count of the mira... liam Belrose thro... lians' Pink Pills had little idea th... upon to write up... more remarkable... as is that of M... whose cure has... marvellous little... The Times report... by Mrs. Monnell... few traces of th... dergone, moved... With apparently... man who had d... deepest affliction... following account... lous cure: I have... the C. P. R. at... some time. In... confinement, m... what is common... set in. When I... work I was info... next morning... all sician. The lin... time to an eno... means known w... inflammation, but... ing physicians w... satisfaction th... the doctors in... their utmost. A... long line of rub... wound around th... water allowed to... the inflammation... leg was opened... inserted from th... the hope that it... which formed... months I watche... while my wife w... self in bed. At... she was placed i... spent another th... the complications... for week there... last the physicia... the only hope w... wife to the hosp... sultation she em... stating that if sh... die amongst her... she could not pu... Her nominal we... when in good he... reduced her to a... lost 65 pounds i... all human intell... case of waiting... this time I ha... lians' Pink Pills... one day I came... and determined... two months ago... we were moving... tion. At this point... story of the ma... corroborated what... findings made... as I could walk... their further us... ches and an mo... work. The limb... and the cords, w... deal has been for... have come back... And to show b... my recovery I a... have recovered... pounds more... pounds." "We spent \$27... other expenses w... gaining the use... Pills," said Mr... marvellous that... non his ago was... ale has by this... restored to health... the Times conce... Mr. Monnell is... staff of clerks at... always will be... ed. But there a... es to the truth of... Owen Sound and... resided up to tw... Dr. Williams'... with a confidence... perfect and unfa... nerve restorer, a... trial disease and... Sold by all deale... receipt of 50 cen... six boxes, by ad... lians' Medicine... Ont., or Schenck... imitations and r... alleged to be "ju... PYKE OPP... Good Audience... Last Night... There was no... ure of the perfo... Theatre last eve... company mainfai... high class enter... tion of "The Be... The house was... disagreeable w... some who otherw... ed. Miss Laur... had a much bet... playing the pow... while she acted... proud and after... ter of Countess... faction of the... Pyke redeemed... could not but h... in the minds of... the difficulties u... taken his part...

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The total number of packages from Victoria is 39,552 and the value of the wheat is \$2,302,123.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

Helpless and Beg... Without a... Looked for as and strength... From the Owen So... Last fall when count of the mira... liam Belrose thro... lians' Pink Pills had little idea th... upon to write up... more remarkable... as is that of M... whose cure has... marvellous little... The Times report... by Mrs. Monnell... few traces of th... dergone, moved... With apparently... man who had d... deepest affliction... following account... lous cure: I have... the C. P. R. at... some time. In... confinement, m... what is common... set in. When I... work I was info... next morning... all sician. The lin... time to an eno... means known w... inflammation, but... ing physicians w... satisfaction th... the doctors in... their utmost. A... long line of rub... wound around th... water allowed to... the inflammation... leg was opened... inserted from th... the hope that it... which formed... months I watche... while my wife w... self in bed. At... she was placed i... spent another th... the complications... for week there... last the physicia... the only hope w... wife to the hosp... sultation she em... stating that if sh... die amongst her... she could not pu... Her nominal we... when in good he... reduced her to a... lost 65 pounds i... all human intell... case of waiting... this time I ha... lians' Pink Pills... one day I came... and determined... two months ago... we were moving... tion. At this point... story of the ma... corroborated what... findings made... as I could walk... their further us... ches and an mo... work. The limb... and the cords, w... deal has been for... have come back... And to show b... my recovery I a... have recovered... pounds more... pounds." "We spent \$27... other expenses w... gaining the use... Pills," said Mr... marvellous that... non his ago was... ale has by this... restored to health... the Times conce... Mr. Monnell is... staff of clerks at... always will be... ed. But there a... es to the truth of... Owen Sound and... resided up to tw... Dr. Williams'... with a confidence... perfect and unfa... nerve restorer, a... trial disease and... Sold by all deale... receipt of 50 cen... six boxes, by ad... lians' Medicine... Ont., or Schenck... imitations and r... alleged to be "ju... PYKE OPP... Good Audience... Last Night... There was no... ure of the perfo... Theatre last eve... company mainfai... high class enter... tion of "The Be... The house was... disagreeable w... some who otherw... ed. Miss Laur... had a much bet... playing the pow... while she acted... proud and after... ter of Countess... faction of the... Pyke redeemed... could not but h... in the minds of... the difficulties u... taken his part...

A BATTLE FOR LIFE.

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

Helpless and Bed-Ridden for Months—Suffered from a Disease which is now being 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.

Miss Louise Manfred sang very sweetly and kept the audience pleased with her lively and amusing antics. Mr. Gail had made a splendid Jan, companion of the beggar student, sometimes rollicking, sometimes haughty, but always quick-witted. His singing was on of the most pleasing features of the opera.

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.

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.



Thus 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.'

BRANDOLATRY AND LOVERS OF LABELS A THING OF THE PAST.

Judges, lawyers, bankers and merchants of Montreal have visited the Bordeaux Claret Company's cellars, and have pronounced their \$3.00 and \$4.00 wines, excellent and wonderful value.

BURNS GOES HOME.

American Workmen Better off Than Europeans.

New York, Jan. 5.—John Burns, the English labor leader, sailed for Liverpool to-day. In an interview Burns said "The laboring masses here, while in some cases they suffer greatly, are better off financially than their brethren abroad. There is a future for the American workman. I fail to see any for the English workman."

Messrs. DICK & CO., Montreal: I have analyzed and tried your blood purifier in a large number of cases, with the most salutary results.

VETERINARY EDITOR, "FAMILY HERALD," Montreal. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

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

"Now, Willie," said the teacher, "if I gave you three bottles of beer and little Johnny gave you one, how many bottles would you have?" "Willie (sobbing)—"A drunk!"

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Canadian 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.

While Albert Garthy was driving a team, loaded with lumber, yesterday, down one of the big hills, the lumber slipped forward and the young man was thrown under the wheels of the wagon.

The police have done nothing so far to stop the coasting down some of the principal sidewalks in the city. While the coasting is amusing to the young folks, it is extremely dangerous to pedestrians who find traveling difficult.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Jan. 3.—An interesting suit will come up in the Vancouver supreme court at next week's session, in which the Rev. W. W. Baer, pastor of the Princess Street Methodist church, Vancouver, is plaintiff, and Mr. A. H. B. Macgowan, chairman of the school board, defendant.

NEW DENVER.

Jack Cocks and his partners had the Colicardie fever about a week ago, but they have not got quite such a bad attack now. They were dead anxious to make a sale of the Elkhorn, a prospect located before the Wonderful, last fall, and would have let go for a very small sum indeed.

The result of the nomination for mayor and aldermen follow: Mayor—Henry Collins and John McDowell. For aldermen: Ward 1—James Coupland, by acclamation; Ward 2—John Connon and W. H. Gallagher; Ward 3—H. P. McCraney and C. G. Habson; Ward 4—C. S. Philip, ex-ald; Towler and H. Brown; License commissioners—D. M. Fraser and James Ramsay, by acclamation; School trustees—A. H. B. Macgowan, C. W. Murray, John McAlister, C. F. Foreman, Dr. Brydon-Jack.

Hon. J. W. Foster, ex-secretary of the United States Pacific commission, is on his way to Japan to be adviser to the Japanese government in the peace negotiations.

Japanese Consul Shimizu left yesterday morning for San Francisco, en route to Honolulu, where he will take the position of consul general to the Hawaiian islands.

VERNON.

The Enderby flour mill closed down on Saturday night owing to the supply of wheat becoming exhausted. They will probably resume operations in a few days.

The B. X. ranch will plant next spring about 2500 young apple trees, which will bring the number of trees in this young orchard up to over 5000.

On Saturday night the thermometer at Col. Warren's, Grand Prairie, registered ten degrees below zero, the lowest it stood ten above; a difference of twenty degrees in about 25 miles.

The charter of the Vernon & Okanagan railway company, granted in 1891, requires that the construction be completed before the 1st of April, 1895, and that the road be completed within one year from that date.

A man named Wm. Aiken was frozen to death on the night of Dec. 16 in the mountains near Greenwood camp, Kettle River. He had started out on a deer hunt, and not returning when expected, his friends became alarmed and instituted a search. His tracks were followed without difficulty in the deep snow and two deer were found which he had shot.

Another death occurred in the city on Sunday morning, the victim being Mr. R. H. Stevens, who lived in a small cabin at the rear of Mr. D. McNair's residence on Prospect avenue. The deceased was a native of Cornwall, but came to this city from Peterboro, Ont., where he had lived for some time. He was a widower and leaves two daughters in the east and two sons in this city.

It would be interesting to residents of this city to know why Kamloops and the entire coast are allowed the same sum in the provincial estimates for fire protection as is given to coast cities, namely, \$500, while Vernon is put down for only \$200.

There is no sign of ice as yet on Okanagan Lake, and it is altogether probable that the lake will continue open for navigation all winter.

Messrs. McAulay & Grant have about finished the erection of a fine house and outbuildings of their ranch on the company. At the expiration of their lease of the Victoria Hotel, which expires at the first of February, they will give up business in town and devote their attention to farming.

There is no truth in the reported murder of a Mission Indian at the head of

the lake, published in last week's Advance. The Indians on this reserve are unusually quiet for this season of the year, and the salutary warning given them by the recent arrest of three of the worst mischief makers of the band for hog stealing and improperly branding stray colts, appears to have had a good effect.

On Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, Charles Lawson breathed his last at the Victoria Hotel. The deceased was one of the old timers of the country, having come early in the sixties. For some time he mined in the Cariboo district with indifferent success, and in 1867 he struck into the Big Bend country, where he made a small stake.

Investing his capital in cattle, he brought them into the Okanagan district in the year 1870, and for some years was numbered among the most energetic and successful ranchers of the country. About four years ago he disposed of his property near this city, as well as a small ranch near Blue Springs, for a sum said to have been about \$12,000. Since then he has been living in town at the Victoria hotel, and for the past few months was totally blind, having lost his eyesight from some organic trouble.

Last week we noted the unfortunate accident which was the immediate cause of his death, he having fallen down stairs and broken an arm and a leg, as well as probably sustaining internal injuries. He was a native of Sweden and born in the year 1828. In his early years he followed the occupation of a sailor, and frequently spoke of his voyages to Australia and New Zealand. By a will made some two years ago, it is stated that he left the sum of \$2000 to Mrs. Ruben, his wife, and the balance of his property to Edward Tronson, son of Mr. E. J. Tronson of this city.

NEW DENVER.

Jack Cocks and his partners had the Colicardie fever about a week ago, but they have not got quite such a bad attack now. They were dead anxious to make a sale of the Elkhorn, a prospect located before the Wonderful, last fall, and would have let go for a very small sum indeed.

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, \$128,000; Nelson district, silver, \$43,000; gold, \$25,000; copper, \$18,000. Altonville 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 tunnel claims which are pronounced first-class appearing properties in silver and lead.

John McEldon, 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 & Bown, 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.

be donated to a charitable institution if the following statement can be refuted.

D BEEF

contains more muscular Extract or similar

id Beef Co.

for \$236.80 and costs. The lifts supplied materials for E. H. the contractor for the Workman on Yates street, and after Beam up the work and failed to pay they filed a lien against the property. The action was tried in November and the defence set up and showed they had paid Beam in full according to the terms of their contract, and set up several objections to the writ. The learned judge held that the writ on which the lien is founded is not a writ of right, but is a writ of equity and that the lien is now subsisting and is effectual against the building and lot 360, on which it is erected, so far as the estate of the defendants as owners thereof. C. W. Ward (Pooley v. Xton) for the plaintiff and George Cowan for the defendants.

Cowan v. Cuthbert & Co. (county action) this morning before Mr. Justice Drake. Potts (A. L. Belyea) for the defendants applied to set aside the writ of the plaintiff on the ground that the writ is out of jurisdiction and no writ for costs was put in before the writ was issued. Powell, for the plaintiff, contra. Application refused.

From Monday's Daily. The supreme court chambers this morning before Mr. Justice Walkem (Hodwell & Lynde), for the plaintiff in Beaven v. Fell, applied for an writ on production by the defendant and also for an order for examination of discovery of Thornton Fell, one of the defendants. Gordon Hunter, for the defendants, contra. Application dismissed.

Coughlan & Mayo v. Corporation, et al. Mr. Bodwell, for the plaintiff, applied for a mandamus compelling the defendants to issue his writ for seizure of work done by the plaintiff for the city of Victoria under the contract. D. M. Eberis, for the defendants, contra. The motion adjourned until to-morrow. The question in dispute is concerning the nature of the contract.

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:

Table with 2 columns: Name of firm, Value of cargo. Includes Rihet & Co., 2,900 cases, value \$5,800; Durbam & Brodie, 5,073 cases, value \$23,365; etc.

American News.

Jan. 7.—Judge Gump announced that he would render his decision in the Kings to quash the indictments for the case 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 who were arrested at Judge Woods. If he denies 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.

It quickly cures

- Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions.

Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores.

Inflammation of all kinds, Rheumatism, Pimples, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pimples, Caked Breasts, Eruptions.

Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Agents for B. C.

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.

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 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 besting 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 should 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, is to be one of those modern advanced women who has her own and doesn't want to get married."—New York Recorder. Miss Scribble.—The heroine of my next story is to be one of those modern advanced charges of the man and help him to retain his position in life. Postmaster Shakespeare said the

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, Nevins. 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 presented a Consolidated Lighting Company Bill. Mr. McGreggor presented a Bill to amend the Telephone Act.

The Speaker took 6 o'clock. Prayers by Mr. McGreggor.

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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. Kitchen 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. He contended that a different position, and, besides, a majority of the residents of that city were either government officials or ignorant colored people. When he became satisfied that the people of British Columbia were unable to govern themselves he would vote for such a measure with regret, but until then he would oppose it.

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 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 be allowed to bring the measure before the people, 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 man who was not possessed of \$10,000 worth of property should not be allowed to vote on the measure. That was the principle of the bill, which only allowed property owners to vote. What had brought about the measure? The people had not petitioned for it. In times of depression it might 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. 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. Kitchen 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, Kitchen, 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.

After a long discussion the bill was reported to the house and will be considered on Monday.

On the third reading of the stipendiary and police magistrates bill Mr. Helmecken moved that the bill be recommitted to allow the following to be added as a new clause: "The magistrate may, in 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. Kitchen 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 a 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 Ferris'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.

Mr. Kitchen said the bill was much harder on the other cities than it was on Victoria, Nanaimo and Kamloops. In the latter cities all property owners would vote on the question, while in the other cities they had to have property valued at \$300 or more before they could vote on it.

Mr. Williams' amendment was defeated.

Mr. McPherson then moved that in no case should the bill apply to the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster.

This amendment was also lost.

Mr. McPherson moved an amendment making it necessary that a three-fifths



Why not try WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT? Doctors highly recommend it to those Who are run down; Who have lost appetite; Who have difficulty after eating; Who suffer from nervous exhaustion; And to Nursing Mothers, as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk. PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

majority be obtained before the measure be adopted in any city or town.

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Cotton said his chief objection to the bill was that it disfranchised many people who now vote for mayor and aldermen. If it was necessary to change the municipal system some scheme should be introduced to divide the executive and legislative departments of the cities.

Hon. Mr. Davie held that if the qualifications were different in the different cities they could be made uniform. Those who only kept a store or carried on business did not have as much right to vote as did the property owners.

Mr. Cotton said if the attorney-general looked up the municipal system of Great Britain he would find that both householders and property owners voted. In fact the franchise in Great Britain was a great deal more liberal than it was here. The question of voting on money by-laws was a different thing. Property owners alone should vote on money by-laws, but all citizens should be allowed to vote on the question of changing the government of a city. Every resident was interested in the government of the city in which he lived.

Mr. Kitchen moved an amendment providing that 20 per cent of those allowed to vote for mayor and aldermen should sign the petition asking the government to refer the matter to the voters of the city.

Hon. Mr. Davie opposed the amendment, because he thought 20 per cent was too great a number and also because he thought that only property owners should be allowed to vote on the question.

Mr. Semlin—This is not a money bill, but proposes to change the system of government, and every citizen is interested in it.

Mr. McPherson—The government are simply trying to deprive the people of their votes.

Mr. Irving said he would support Mr. Kitchen's amendment, as he believed that all those entitled to vote for mayor and aldermen should be allowed to vote on this question.

Mr. McGregor then moved that 15 per cent of the property owners be required to sign the petition.

This amendment was adopted and the committee rose and reported progress.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Mr. Braden has given notice of his intention to introduce 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.

Prof. Odium's report on the public school system of Ontario and other provinces, which cost the province \$300, just \$100 more than it cost the professor for being unable to secure the required number of votes at the election for the legislature at Vancouver, has been presented to the legislature. After stating that he visited the east, which he had not done, the provincial library being well stocked with blue books, he gives a lot of information from the school acts and school reports of the eastern provinces.

The four hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling loan act transmitted by message to the legislature yesterday contains no unusual clauses. The stock is to bear interest at a rate not exceeding three pounds ten shillings per centum per annum, to be fixed at the time of sale and to be paid half-yearly. The principal of such stock shall be paid at a date to be fixed at the time of sale, not being less than 25 nor more than 50 years after the time of sale. Both the principal and interest shall be payable in London, England.

Give the Farmer Facts.

The average planter has but little use for finely spun theory, whether it pertains to the relation of his condition to politics or whether it deals with the best ways and means of growing the best crops. What he wants is Facts. No one has realized this more than the great seed firm of D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont., who for forty years have been studying the wants and condition of planters, large and small, and as a result have created the largest seed business in the whole world. Without doubt, a strict adherence to the policy of dealing in facts represents the secret of their success. Know the seeds are right before they are sent to the many thousand dealers from whom the planter gets them. The dealer knows that to be a fact requiring no further question, and the planter finds it to be a substantial fact when harvest time comes. Another illustration of the value of this method is found in Ferris'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."—Kotaische 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 matter be referred to the incoming council, and could be made for it in the next session.

Mr. Booth said that all the bills would be submitted to the council, and management should be under the control of the Army. The Army form of bill was military and thorough.

Mr. Booth said the city would have some control, they could have the Salvation Army have the property unconditionally.

Mr. Booth replied that he had no objection to the council management to enter into any condition with the corporation, and if the council were broken, the city could be controlled.

Some discussion the following resolution was put and carried.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the present council recommending the incoming council the relief of the city should be given unconditionally.

Mr. Booth said that he had no objection to the council management to enter into any condition with the corporation, and if the council were broken, the city could be controlled.

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# Sealers' Outfits a Speciality

## B. WILLIAMS & CO., ...Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson Street.

### 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. Helmcken 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.

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.

—Yancouver-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 Beaulieu 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. 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 officers: Sister Winter, past president; Sister Iredale, president; Sister Gladstone, pres. pro. temp.; Sister Down, chaplain; Sister Fernese, secretary; and Sister Grimsom, treasurer. The executive committee appointed consists of Sisters Postler, Pierce, Gladstone, Eriess and J. Winter. 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 little steamer, accompanied by a sketch of the Hudson Bay Company's history and other chapters of interest. The illustrations 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. Bihet, R. Porter & Sons, seven friends, J. & A. Clearibue, 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 Hiseck, 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. McMicking, 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. Asplund writes from San Francisco saying that he will be here early in February to work with the other principals for the presentation of "I Travaled" 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; Wm. Abbott; J. B. H. Fairall; M. D. 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."

BOOTH AT NANAIMO.  
Leader of the Salvation Army Enthusiastically Received.

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. E. Robert, where he addressed the general public 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. Hayton, M. P., introduced the general who was then presented with an address by Mayor Quinlan 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 removed in another way, by sliding him with dollars instead of pounds. The general left for Vancouver this morning.

J. F. Bigness 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  
Care 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. Upture under severest strain. A system of treatment which will cure in 15 to 25 days. Fully equal to personal treatment. Write for particulars. CHARLES LITTLE, 124 King St. W., Toronto.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION  
A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE FOR 25 YEARS TESTED AND CURED THOUSANDS OF CASES OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, POISONED WOUNDS, AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY ACCIDENTS. It is guaranteed to cure when all other remedies fail. One bottle \$1.00, six bottles \$5.00. Solely sold by the CHEMICAL CO. OF DETROIT, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.  
A specific monthly medicine for ladies to treat and regulate the menses, inducing free, healthy and painless menstruation. It is guaranteed to cure when all other remedies fail. One bottle \$1.00, six bottles \$5.00. Solely sold by the CHEMICAL CO. OF DETROIT, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail.

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, and 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  
Consumption  
Cough, Spitting Blood, Weakness, etc. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

33 ADAY SURE  
Send your address and we will send you a copy of our new book, "How to make \$3 a day steadily." It is the healthiest where you live, teach you how to work for yourself, and how to make \$3 a day steadily. It is the healthiest where you live, teach you how to work for yourself, and how to make \$3 a day steadily. It is the healthiest where you live, teach you how to work for yourself, and how to make \$3 a day steadily.

MRDICAL.  
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR SPAIN OR SPAIN. Certain in its effect and never blisters. Read proofs below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE  
SHEPPARD, L. L. N. Y., Jan. 15, 1894.  
Dr. R. J. Kendall Co. Sir:—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for Curbs on two horses and it is the best I have used.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE  
SHEPPARD, L. L. N. Y., Dec. 15, 1893.  
Dr. R. J. Kendall Co. Sir:—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success for Curbs on two horses and it is the best I have used.

THREE SCORE YEARS & TEN  
OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN  
ABSOLUTELY  
Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, etc.

A Cure is Guaranteed  
Do everyone using this Remedy according to directions, or money cheerfully refunded.

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.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER  
To neglect this may keep an animal poor all winter and it may die in the spring.

Leave  
Doubtful seeds alone. The best are easy to get, and cost no more.

FERRY'S SEEDS  
Always the best. Known everywhere. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1895 tells you what, how, and when to plant.

9 GORDS IN 10 HOURS  
BY ONE MAN  
Send for free illustrated catalogue showing testimonials from thousands who have saved from 5 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.

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Diego Sauriez Sanitarium the

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THE Judge Swan's Op ing Laws

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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, 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 the 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 maintain its accounts. 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 \$3,271.80 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 Armanian. 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 Kuzkuzat. All cattle were also restricted 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-Kiang.

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 Circeis ran aground at Skermorie, 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-Kiang 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 newspaper print a report that the king of Korea has been assassinated, while other papers assert that he has been prostrated with epilepsy. Loyds' 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. The claim is made that the Chinese 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 Kailing 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 Moulken. 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 about 2300 tons. Her cabin passengers are Mrs. Fuller and three children and R. Handro. She brought 18 Chitamea, 18 of whom had here and 12 Japanese. She will depart to-night and leave at daylight for Tacoma.

## WASHINGTON WIRING.

England Wants a Hawaiian Island for a Cable Station.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Surgeon Kenyon, of the United States marine hospital service, who made a thorough study abroad of the anti-toxine treatment, in an address before the medical council last night said: "The effects of anti-toxine in diphtheria cases were little short of marvellous. Since the discovery of diphtheria bacillus, the absolute diagnosis of disease by the microscope was impossible. The speaker said 80 per cent. of cases of so-called membranous croup were really diphtheria. With the serum treatment he said that there was no reason why the disease should not be stamped out entirely. There was no question that the discovery of the anti-toxine treatment was on a par with that of the anti-toxine vaccination. He favored governmental or municipal control or at least supervision of manufacture of anti-toxine to insure its being standard quality. The President in a letter submitting the Hawaiian correspondence calls attention to the fact that England wants to negotiate for the lease of one of the islands for the purpose of a cable station, and says that under the provisions of the reciprocity treaty concluded between the United States and the late King of Hawaii, both Hawaii and England recognize that the consent of the United States is necessary to the lease of the island. He therefore lays the matter before congress for its action.

## Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

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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 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. 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.

Army Has Made Few Advances and Corea Has a New Xmas Calendar.

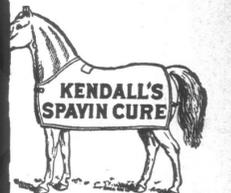
The Northern Pacific liner Tacoma arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, with advices from Yokohama to Christmas day. There is no news of further fighting, but the stories sent out by Cowen of the London Times, and Creelman, of the New York World, about the atrocities at Port Arthur, have stirred 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. The claim is made that the Chinese 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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ADAY SURE

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

The Sufferers by—What Has

The council of the in their rooms this received the subject of river valley suffered

President Plummer considering the Secretary Elworthy the communication Lewis of the relief between the Board Teague. The comm

Now West F. Elworthy, Esq. Dear Sir,—Replying to your letter of the 10th inst. it was our committee to the ment of its operati

It has, however, delay it in order to complete the report and will be published week and will form part of the issue

however, I presume inquiry to learn rat affairs in the Fraser of the past, and to

There are a large water and spring their cattle have not matured

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extend such help as time to time, thus quainted with the and ensuring that a

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lead that the comm a competent valuab assistance the committee in a

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of such produce w actively work, and the committee, and any way strengthen

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ing to seek relief, a would not justify to while others are life, are still unabl

enough to see the Submitting the at tion of your board, I have the honor

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

herewith a letter rary of the Fraser dated November 14 held over awaiti

The report is now in the hands of the committee and secretary's letter m

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on club. The council feel necessary to bring the necessary to attend districts affected b

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The council of th this comm. In the direction indica to ask you to be g

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station brought also a recital of th the government for riously affected the

Belief also pour side of the provin seemed as if the quarters was, und committee, to be c

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before acting in his office, make subscribe the following declaration...

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In case the city or town for which commissioners have been appointed has...

The provisions of section 137 of the Municipal Act, 1892, shall be...

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

Any commissioner shall be eligible for appointment as a member of the board...

Mr. Davies gives notice in the next proceedings issued this morning...

The council feel assured that it is only necessary to bring these facts to your notice...

Provided, always, that at any time within two months from the date of...

Such certificate shall, after being moved when the committee of commissioners...

It is hardly necessary for me to say that I would be quite willing to make any...

FRASER VALLEY SUFFERERS

Board of Trade Council Think the City Should Contribute Towards Helping

The Sufferers by the Spring Flood - What Mayor Teague Has to Say.

The council of the board of trade met in their rooms this morning and discussed the subject of relief to the Fraser river valley sufferers.

President Flumerfelt said that the meeting was called for the purpose of considering the Fraser Valley distress.

There are a large number of small ranchers with families who look out for the winter and spring is very discouraging.

Assuming, as is undoubtedly true, that the above class of applicants will require all that the committee has to dispose of...

THOMAS LEWIS, Sec.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 3rd, 1894. To His Worship the Mayor, Victoria.

The report is now to hand, but dealing as it does principally with the work done by the committee and simply confirming the secretary's letter...

The council of the board are of opinion that prompt assistance should be given in the direction indicated...

Relief also poured in from localities outside of the province, so that for a time it seemed as if the contributions from all quarters...

This idea was strengthened in the public mind by press notices and assurances that the sufferers were, in most instances, if not in all, being comfortably provided for.

Under these circumstances it seemed only reasonable to wait until the exact condition of the loss and relief afforded could be obtained.

It comes to hand, I regret, at a very inopportune time, so far as any action of mine may be concerned.

THE GLOBE BURNED OUT.

Over Half a Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed in Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—During the last 48 hours several hundred thousand dollars worth of property has been destroyed in this city by fire.

The most disastrous fire, however, occurred on Saturday morning when a half a million dollars worth of property was destroyed.

The fire originated in the Globe building and completely destroyed it. The printing plant, worth \$70,000, is destroyed and the paper's total loss reaches \$100,000.

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PLUMPER'S PASS.

Events Among the Residents of the Islands of the Gulf.

Plumper's Pass, Jan. 5.—The islands were re-visited by a strong north east wind accompanied by a heavy fall of snow on the 22nd inst.

Messrs. John Jack, Mehille and Sam Collins left this pass on Thursday to join the sealing schooners Brenda and City of Santiago.

Mrs. G. Taylor of Saturna Island is visiting friends on Galiano.

The election of a school trustee on Mayne island seems to have caused much excitement as the election of a member for the local or Dominion house, Messrs. R. Jack and C. D. Worge are in the field and the contest, it appears, will be a sharp one.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Bennett held a small social gathering at their residence on New Year's eve, when a very happy time was spent.

PERISHED IN A SWAMP. Death Overtakes Two Murderers Near New Orleans.

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THE UNEMPLOYED AT OTTAWA

More Idle Men at the Capital Than Ever Before in Its History.

Louis Victor, the Indian Murderer, Will be Hanged on the 17th Inst.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—An order in council has been passed in the case of Louis Victor, now in New Westminster jail, sentenced to be hanged on the 17th inst.

There was a general reduction in salaries put in force to-day all over the Canadian Pacific road. It affects both the telegraph and the railway officials.

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Strike of Last Summer Has Impoverished Many Families.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 8.—A delegation of miners arrived here last night from Nelsonville for the purpose of making an appeal to the people through the governor for assistance.

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HER REVENGE.

A Squaw Marries One of the Murderers of Her Chief.

Rosebud, S. D., Jan. 5.—When Fast Thunder and Plenty Bird murdered the old Sioux chief Red Horse last week on the reservation there was a great sensation.

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WASHINGTON'S PALL BEARERS.

The Last Resting Place of One of Them Recently Found.

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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 1881.

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 1881. The change would curtail the expenses in connection with negotiating the loan. The act of 1881 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. Walken 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. Walken said special constables would be appointed for every little "scrap."

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

Dr. Walken—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 they 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 this 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.

persisting time working the case... She and Charles Connors... They separated them and played against one another... One finally admitted... watch was hidden in the snow... pretty hard to guess who did watch, and there was little or... It was finally learned that... at the Jubilee saloon had... take the watch from Mr... pocket. Both were charged... in the police court this morn... the hearing resulted in the... Connors and the discharge of... court sentenced Connors to... imprisonment.

SEAL SKIN PIONEER.

Who Brought the First Seal skin to Boston.

Pazol, the oldest furrier in Boston... period have been passed... 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 th... of persons with the trappers... of Maine and Canada. His... was to go every winter from... to Portland by train, Portlan... the northern terminus of the... and Maine railroad, and from... a sleigh up into the forests... banks of Lake Champlain, t... the river and other streams... of 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... Mr. Pazol says the greatest ha... face 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... 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.

Uncle Ned, isn't he just the little cherub in the world? Lucy, I'm not very well up on but as a specimen of a plain baby he is certainly a howling

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 of every one who tries them. 25c.

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 you use Cottolene. Your doctor will lose some of his Dyspepsia cases, when you use Cottolene. Your children can safely eat the same food as yourself, when you use Cottolene. Your money will be saved, and your cooking praised, when you use Cottolene. 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. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

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 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?

Mr. Helmecken 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.

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; \$800,000 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 bill, 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 \$1,076,000 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

Electric light development work, which 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 cargo 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 shily 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 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.

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.



VOL. 11- No. 3. WHOLE NUMBER 5

IN BRITISH

Hans Helgesen T. to the Lau and P.

A Rich Country B. One Used to B. dia Hi

Mr. H. Helgesen re. ago from British G. ting account of his t. esting:

We left Victoria, August, 1893, taking N. King via Chicago, the World's Fair, and York, where we took sailboat for Demerara, a tedious voyage, as of the West Indian places in Venezuela Trinidad, arriving in weeks after leaving Georgetown in situ Demarara. Five degre and is a most beautif clean, with splendid, and level as a floor, but are plain, ave mental tree and sh try can afford, and seen mango lime and breadnut trees, beautiful contrast. lies in a swampy s level, and in conse There are many can city, provided with t opened when the tide as the tide rises. I am told, have flooded the streets, splendid race course and other pleasure part of the city is a the people often res and to get a bree breezes. I think the populated in twent for the sea and land.

The ruling powers nor, government offic sugar planters, the having nothing to s der is strictly con population I believe cent, blacks, all s trying to do so. I gings belong to me the miners and fir positions for the gold

months at a time, l ing from 30 to 50 rations, which cons sugar, two biscuits, unces salt fish, on

the most part b stantly packing pr into the diggings. nothing so far excep ny of the merchants, beguiling them all. hundreds of thousa for the most part b who know little or but whom the merc their sorrow. So f a line of fissure ve have only traversed the country, and ca

ion of what I have rich veins, but they face ledges and ch try bears unmistak eruptions and long e the quartz. Lava of these elements been and washed into t where we can find a sand and large dep diggings are con and ravines so far, five mining district washed for six or nearly worked out, city of gold is still year.

In the forest there r, but every tree h and nearly all hard w when brought to mar being 140 feet. Ther ted locust and balata their sap and gum; mora and silverbir varieties, all of wherly seeds so large i dangerous to travel a should a seed of the all others fall on a kill him dead. The tar and full of inse the creeks and rivers to promote the fever.

Were I to depict th try I should only m Along the streams a ever seen. On the ri

are now in a high, many of them i conceivable shape and d

Imagine the size of perfect there are nu such as the green an

rious others who d feet wide and many

ing squatted here an There are also rop