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THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

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OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL. NEWS FROM LONDON. UP THE DARDANELLES. AMBASSADOR BAYARD. SWORE ON THE KORAN. AMBASSADORS MEET.

Resignation of Mr. Wallace Continues to Excite Public Interest.

The Ex-Controller in Accord With the General Policy of the Conservative Party.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.—The resignation of Controller Wallace still continues to excite public interest. He returned to the Capital from Toronto this morning and has been busily engaged all day at the department, packing up his private papers previous to his departure for Woodbridge to-night. On being seen by your correspondent before his departure, Mr. Wallace said that the statement of his position telegraphed from Toronto was sufficiently explanatory of the situation. He simply desired to say that his resignation could not be interpreted as a case of breaking away from the Conservative party, "because," he added, "I consider that I am true to the traditions of the party in my present course."

As to what foundation there was for the report of an alliance between himself and Mr. McCarthy, the ex-controller merely observed, as if to mark the distinction between them, that he distinctly stated his position as being in accord with the policy of the Conservative party; and the policy of the Conservative party in the province of Ontario has always been against the extension of the separate schools system here. Much more, I take a position against imposing a separate school policy upon the people of a province which has expressed an overwhelming preference for a system of non-sectarian education."

A British Columbia canner has written to the Fisheries department inquiring as to the prospects for the establishment of a salmon cannery in Hudson Bay.

Representative men of both parties are agreed that a purely Protestant party in Canada can never succeed, and that if Wallace expects to form a party on these lines he will utterly fail. One prominent public man remarked to your correspondent to-day that the attempt had been made in the United States and it woefully failed. "It was tried in Nova Scotia, way back in the fifties, and resulted in the utter ruin of its adherents. Hon. George Brown rode the Protestant horse in Ontario for years and his appointed politician. The thing won't do in a mixed community such as ours; the principle of live and let live must prevail."

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell returned from Belleville this morning. On reaching his office he found the resignation of Mr. Clarke Wallace awaiting him and a letter of acceptance goes West to-night.

The department of customs being a branch of the department of trade and commerce, little inconvenience will in the meantime be felt for lack of a departmental head, all the customs business coming in the natural course of events being done by Mr. Clarke. It is unlikely, however, that the department of customs will be without a controller for any length of time. Indeed it is probable that at the council meeting tomorrow Hon. John F. Wood will be appointed acting Controller of Customs. Since he has been a member of the government Mr. Wood has demonstrated that he is a most capable administrator with an enormous capacity for work, and although it may come pretty hard on him for a while to control both the inland revenue and customs departments he is quite able to do the work.

During the day Sir Mackenzie Bowell had scores of callers who wished to extend their congratulations to him upon the great victory of yesterday, while telegrams of congratulations poured in upon him in such volume as almost to lead one to believe that the victory was one personal to himself. Your correspondent had a friendly chat with the First Minister to-night. On being asked his conclusions with regard to yesterday's vote Sir Mackenzie said:

The result of the election in North Ontario shows that the common sense of the people in dealing with all questions vitally affecting the welfare of the state is sound. It is an evidence to me that a majority of the people of Ontario are desirous of seeing the constitution under which we live maintained in its entirety. I consider the victory all the greater when we consider the aggregation of elements which were brought into play in order to elect opponents of the government."

"What about Mr. Wallace's resignation?" "Very much regret," replied Sir Mackenzie, "that Mr. Wallace has felt it his duty to resign, as the circumstances are no different to-day than they were five months ago, when the declaration of the policy of the government was made by myself in the Senate and by Mr. Foster in the House. It is true we were in hopes that the Manitoba government would be sufficiently patriotic to deal with the school question in such a way that it would not be forced into the arena of Federal politics. The declaration which is purported to have been made by Mr. Greenway is simply a repetition of the reports that have been made a score of times since last year. The government is not yet in possession of the intentions of Mr. Greenway or his government."

Under the imperial order of precedence the title of honorable held by the controller of customs or inland revenue applies only when in office. By his resignation, therefore, Mr. Wallace loses this distinctive prefix.

The contract price of the Albion Company for repairs to the Quasdra is \$5,000. Applications for railway legislation continue to pour in.

Spanish Cabinet Crisis—Movements of Campos in Cuba—Sir Julian Goldsmid III.

C.P.R. Bond Robber Arraigned—Shooting Accident to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Sir Julian Goldsmid, the well known member of parliament for South St. Pancras, one of the wealthiest and most charitable of the Hebrews of England, is in a critical condition of health at Brighton.

Herbert Krahan, alias Charles Russell, who was recently returned to this country under extradition, was arraigned to-day and remanded for trial. Krahan, or Russell, was arrested in New York in the early part of October last while trying, it is alleged, to dispose of certain bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., said to have been stolen from Winnipeg. Krahan, in his defence, alleges that the bonds were his own property, and that they had been first stolen from him by Mrs. Gordon, who is a widow, and who, according to Krahan, lived with him for over two years.

It is announced that the Spanish cabinet has decided to resign to-morrow owing to the fact that the recent popular demonstration against the municipal authorities was also directed against the ministers of finance, justice and public works, who supported the municipal authorities.

Advices received at Madrid from Havana are to the effect that Captain-General Campos has suddenly started from Matanzas. The insurgent generals Gomez and Maceo still continue to advance their forces and are now encamped at Baob, in the province of Santa Clara.

Dr. F. Martinez, of Caracas, Venezuela, is in London. It is understood that he was sent to Great Britain on a secret mission by President Crespo. The Prince of Wales while shooting on Sir Edward Lawson's estate in Beasdale yesterday, had some grains of powder from his gun blown into his right eye. The doctor was summoned and applied fomentations and cocaine, which allayed the pain and allowed His Royal Highness to return to London in the evening.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—In the reichstag declared that the tone of the speech of the minister of war, General Bismarck von Schellendorff, yesterday, when he said, among other things, that should the police fail and the army be required to deal with socialism, there would be no child's play, etc., lowered the standard of the good taste in Germany. Herr Hansmann made other remarks on the subject, which resulted in his being called to order.

Dr. Schoensted, minister of justice, replying to Herr Hansmann's strictures on the administration of justice, said there was no such thing in Germany as one-sided justice. He added that the authorities were far from wishing to prosecute on the charge of lese majeste against people who were guilty of thoughtless remarks. But, he continued, the public prosecutors were doing their duty in prosecuting those who were found guilty of the crime of calculated insults which appear in the socialist press.

This called forth a vehement interruption from Herr Liebknecht, the socialist leader, which led to his being called to order.

Herr Bebel, who created the uproar in the reichstag yesterday, declared that the public prosecutors had a double set of ears, and that socialists were dragged to prison while a Hammerstein is allowed to escape. He had heard that there were letters from Conservative leaders containing outrageous cases of lese majeste. The speaker was interrupted here by loud shouts of "Produce them!"

Dr. Schoensted, the Prussian minister of justice, replied that the offences must be judged according to the tendencies of the authors. He was of the opinion that the tendency of the socialists made their insults to the sovereign dangerous and penal.

Chancellor von Hohenlohe said that the Emperor's declarations against the socialists were entirely justified. "I shall take care," said the Chancellor, "not to follow Herr Bebel's advice to restrain the Emperor from strongly expressing his indignation in the future as he has done in the past."

PROTECTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The chamber of deputies yesterday, after the discussion of the military budget, decided that, except under unusual circumstances, no more tinned meats are to be supplied to the army after January 1, 1897, except such as are manufactured in France or the French colonies.

A resolution was adopted inviting the government to prosecute those who have been engaged in cornering leather. The minister of war, M. Cavaignac, admitted that there had been a rise in leather, and intimated his intention to inquire if the operations of the American trust were responsible for it. He added that if it was proved that a leather ring existed in France the government had power to deal with it.

M. Marsel-Haber called attention to the monopoly of wheat and urged that the law be applied to defeat its objects. M. Cavaignac replied that the government had resolved to do so.

The canteen in the N.W.M.P. barracks at Macleod was burglarized in the middle of the day and \$85 taken.

A British and Italian Gunboat Enter the Famous Passage—Reforms for Macedonia.

Christians Attacked by Kurds—News From the Interior Increasing in Its Horrors.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Standard's Constantinople despatch says: A spontaneous movement is on foot in the palace to consider a general scheme of reform, especially for Macedonia, with a view to preventing further diplomatic pressure.

The correspondent of the Times at Constantinople says: "The ambassadors are devoting themselves to compiling a general table of massacres and other matters from the consular reports."

Report says that a strong Turkish force on Tuesday twice attacked the position occupied by the Christians at the village of the island of Crete. The Turks lost 35 killed and wounded, while the Christians' loss was six.

The panic which broke out at Galatea and Pera to-day on account of a rumor of disorders in Stamboul has subsided, and the shops were reopened when it was learned that the trouble was merely a trifling brawl.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople which says: "For days past Turks and Kurds have been pouring into the city from the devastated regions of Asia Minor. Their primary object is the disposal of loot which they obtained during the massacres. They were also hopeful of a richer harvest in the event of the Sultan's permitting a rising at Stamboul. Their stories, coupled with the display of plunder, have inflamed the lowest class of Moslems with an aching desire to attack the interior."

The news from the interior increases in horror with every mail. In places within a small distance, massacre and pillage are still of daily occurrence, and everywhere destitute Armenians are flocking into the large towns, where no news has been received as yet from Zeitoun, and none is expected until all the people of Zeitoun have been killed. The district swarms with Bashi Bazouks and every road and bridge path is guarded with troops."

The Associated Press, in a dispatch from Constantinople, says: "Armenia is in a state of anarchy. The work of extermination continues. The number of people massacred reaches 100,000, and half a million refugees have taken refuge in the forests and mountains, where they are feeding on herbs and roots. Hunger and cold have begun to make great ravages among them. In the name of humanity and Christianity save us."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Turkish legation which received the following telegram from the Sultan on the 11th of today's date. "The Armenians of Khiva (Bilis) have pretended that their belongings were taken away during the various disorders by the Mussulmans. The Imperial authorities ordered an investigation which established the falsity of this assertion. We are Armenian and these very Armenians had left to the care of their Mussulman neighbors all they possessed. The latter have since restored the goods to their owners. The disorders of last month, it is clearly shown, never involved a general character as the Greek and the Armenian Catholics had reason to suffer from the Mussulmans, whose only object was to take revenge on the long planned aggressions of the Armenian rioters."

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Vienna says: Said Pasha has received a letter to Baron Colice, the Austrian minister in Constantinople, expressing regret in his misunderstanding which led him to take refuge in the British embassy. The reference to the German Emperor in Mr. Gladstone's letter has caused a bad impression.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Dec. 13.—(Special)—Speaking last night at an Orange banquet in this city, E. F. Clarke lauded the action of Clark Wallace in resigning, and called on the Orangemen to support him in the attitude he had taken in reference to the question of coercion in Manitoba. The Ex-Mayor Clarke, at a meeting of the Orangemen, made an appeal to Orangemen to stand together and uphold Manitoba. The government was making a great mistake in trying to compel Manitoba to take a stand which she did not approve. They had not reached the end of it. They were only on the threshold. If the government persisted he was afraid there was a long period of anxiety and unrest before its termination, and it behooved them as loyal subjects not to act hastily or ill-advisedly. If the Orangemen would only help Manitoba they would do good.

It is stated on good authority that Andrew Patullo, of the Woodstock Sentinel, and James L. Briery, of the St. Thomas Journal, are negotiating for the purchase of the Montreal Herald. The establishment of Samson, Kennebec and Company was formally closed yesterday, the result of a consultation between Receiver Clarkson and the firm's chief creditors in Montreal.

Delayed Steamships.

HALIFAX, Dec. 12.—There are no signs of the overdue Dominion liner Scotia, and the Donaldson liner Tenoumia. The gale of last night has somewhat abated, but heavy seas are rolling.

The Resolution Proposed in the House of Representatives by Mr. McCall.

Not an Impeachment, but a Censure of the Minister's Recent Deliverances.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—There is a strong possibility that when the house committee on foreign affairs comes to consider the matter of Ambassador Bayard's two speeches it may recommend the action proposed by Mr. McCall's resolution, which is as follows:

"I do impeach Thomas F. Bayard, United States ambassador to Great Britain, of high crimes and misdemeanors, on the following grounds:

"Whereas, The following report of a speech delivered before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador of the United States at the Court of Great Britain, is published in the London News, under date of November 8, 1895:

"Resolved, by the house of representatives, That the committee on foreign affairs be directed to ascertain whether statements have been publicly made, and if so, report to the house such action as shall be proper in the premises. For the purpose of this inquiry the committee is authorized to send for persons and papers."

The question of impeachment is not before the house or the committee in any way, for when the resolution was disposed of the words "by impeachment or otherwise" were stricken out, leaving a simple direction to the committee to report to the house what action should be taken in the premises. It is contended by the Republicans that the proposition to impeach was not intended seriously, but was merely a parliamentary move to secure debate on the ambassador's conduct. Mr. McCall says that it would be unfair for the house to assume that President Cleveland has his speeches written for him, and unfair to Mr. Bayard for the house to censure him if the President has done so already. This view is taken by the prominent committee.

In case the President should reply that he has not communicated with the ambassador, there is some sentiment that the house should censure him, and it is suggested that this might be done, either by a separate resolution or in connection with the appropriation for the ambassador's salary when the diplomatic appropriation comes before the house. In case nothing is done before Mr. McCall thinks that a motion to incorporate a censuring clause in the appropriation bill will be made when that bill comes before the house. While there are no conspicuous precedents for congressional censure of a diplomatic representative, it is said to be in order for the house to censure such an official or ask the President to recall him.

HEALY OF THE U. S. "BEAR."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Capt. Shoemaker, of the revenue cutter service, has received full and specific charges, signed by three officers of the Behring sea patrol fleet, against Capt. Healy, of the cutter Bear. General charges were sent forward some time ago, to which Capt. Healy made a general denial. A trial board, to consist of three or five officers of equal rank with Capt. Healy, will be convened at San Francisco early in January, at which a large number of officers and men will testify. Lieut. White, one of the signers of the original charges, now being out of the service, will not appear at the trial. It is probable only two officers now on the Pacific coast will be designated as members of the board, as many of them will be called as witnesses. The other members will be sent from the East.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S FINANCES.

St. John's, N.F., Dec. 13.—(Special)—The government announces that the finances of the colony are in splendid condition, and that all apprehensions as to their inability to meet her obligations are removed. The necessary steps have been taken to meet all claims for interest and other obligations due January 1. This respective presentation of the condition of affairs is not fully warranted, because a loan in June last, secured enough to meet all payments coming due to the end of the year. Still, however, the outlook is an encouraging one. Last night a gale raged all over the island and drove ashore the steamer Poyser Quierter and several vessels at Saint Pierre, causing much destruction along the whole coast. How much is not yet known, owing to the interruption of the telegraph lines.

Rheumatism Runs Riot

When there is rheumatism in the blood, limbs and joints will be stiff and painful. A cure can be accomplished only by Hood's Sarsaparilla for this purpose. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and effectually, on the liver and bowels. See.

Abdul Hamid's Solemn Pledge to Protect the Life of Said Pasha.

Fresh Atrocities at Trebizond—Missionaries' Lives in Danger—A Bishop Burned Alive.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Chronicle has a dispatch from Constantinople which says: "It is reported that the Sultan swore on the Koran to respect Said Pasha's life and give him a large sum of money down and a pension of £365 per month. The Sultan has presented to Kiamil Pasha a rosary worth £2,000 and has increased his salary to £6,000 yearly. It is the general opinion that Said Pasha has acted foolishly, while some consider he is playing a deep game."

A dispatch to the Times from Urumiah, Persia, says: "It is certain that the Hamidieh military have destroyed 200 villages in the province of Van. Fifty thousand homeless people are flocking into the city of Van, and the government is doing nothing to prevent further outrages."

"A Vienna dispatch to the Times says: 'News was received from Trebizond to-day of fresh atrocities. The bishop and five ecclesiastics were burned alive while seeking refuge in a building. Fresh outrages have occurred in other parts of Asia Minor.'

The Standard's Constantinople correspondent says: "The Porte is absolutely deserted by ministers, who hide day and night at the palace, where confusion reigns supreme."

A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople reports the arrest by palace officials and the subsequent liberation of the chief messenger of Van. The British post office, who is an Armenian, is the present.

New York, Dec. 12.—A cable dispatch received by the Christian Herald, says: "News received from Van states that fully 50,000 refugees are crowding the city from 300 villages which have been destroyed in the province of Van. The Turks are greatly hampering the relief work conducted by Dr. Grace Kimball and her missionary associates. Missionary work is necessarily suspended for the present. The schools are closed."

Information comes from Bilis that the missionaries' lives there are in danger, and that they have a chance to escape the place in safety."

The Christian Herald to-day telegraphed to Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society at Washington City, offering to contribute \$25,000 for relief if the Red Cross assumes the responsibility of the work in that country.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—At a conference in St. James' hall to-day, called to consider the existing fiscal system of the country, Rt. Hon. James W. Lowther, Conservative M. P. for the middle division of Cumberland, and formerly under secretary for foreign affairs, stated, amid applause, that he "desired to see in this country a reinstatement of protection." Mr. Lowther added: "Since the institution of what is called free trade the public feeling has veered around to protection, and it is our duty to convince the country that the present fiscal system is not satisfactory. I am not a believer in specific duties. I am not a sliding scale which would accommodate the duties to the needs of the country. I wish to see preferential trade established between the mother country and her colonies." Mr. Lowther also maintained that protection is the most extreme form had improved the condition of agriculture in France, adding: "As for the royal commission on agriculture, it has been packed and every protectionist excluded. Therefore its report will be worthless."

Brief speeches favorable to the establishment of a system of protection were also made by other influential men who were in attendance. Among these were the Earl of Winchelsea, who made the opening address at the annual congress of the National Agricultural Association in London and who, the day before, had headed a deputation which urged the Prime Minister Lord Salisbury to urge a reduction of the duty on beer in the interest of English growers of hops and barley.

The Earl of Winchelsea to-day repeated the statements which he had made yesterday with regard to the agricultural depression in Great Britain and claimed that the decreased acreage of wheat growing land had resulted in placing Great Britain in a position of dependency upon foreign countries for much of the food products which had formerly been grown at home. He also stated that during the past few years the country has spent £20,000,000 on imported wheat and flour, and that the import of flour instead of wheat had resulted in a loss of £18,000,000 to the country. The Earl of Winchelsea referred to a deputation to the reply which Lord Salisbury had made to the deputation which he (Earl Winchelsea) had headed, on which occasion the Prime Minister had declared, as he had done before on similar occasions, that the government had no intention of placing a tariff on any article of general consumption.

"The Prime Minister," said the Earl, "declared that protection in any possible form was impracticable, yet we are here to emphasize our belief and firm conviction that a rational measure of protection is the only possible salvation of the agricultural interests of this country." (Applause.)

Finally, a resolution in favor of the protection of native industries was carried.

Full Reports of the Situation to Be Made to Their Respective Governments.

Said Pasha Blamed for Leaving the British Embassy—Cabinet Change.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13.—At a meeting of ambassadors on Tuesday last the reports received from Armenia at the different embassies were compared and thoroughly discussed with a view to enabling the different representatives to compile full reports on the subject for the use of their governments.

Izzet Bey, first chamberlain of the Sultan and recently a great favorite of His Majesty, has been replaced by Hadji Bey, and Emitt Bey at the palace, but the last named Bey has been arrested in consequence of charges brought against him by Said Pasha, the ex-grand vizier.

Said Pasha recently presented the Sultan with a long report upon the deplorable situation of the country but the Sultan refused to read it whereupon Izzet resigned and the Sultan refused to accept his resignation. Izzet has tendered his resignation four times since then, but each time the Sultan refused to accept it.

The Young Turks warmly blame Said Pasha for leaving the British embassy and hope he will insist upon his announced intention of going abroad. On the other hand the Old Turks blame him for taking refuge in the embassy. The result is that Said Pasha's prestige in the eyes of the Turks is considered to have been considerably shaken, and it is believed his political career has been terminated.

It transpired to-day that the British vice-consuls at Van and Siras, who have been here for some time awaiting their exequaturs, have not received these documents in spite of the long delay, and they started for their posts on Wednesday last without them.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A despatch to the Standard from Constantinople says that all the embassies are practically preparing for a state of siege.

The Daily News publishes a statement made in London by an Armenian named Aslanian. He said that he lives in America formerly and left New York in the beginning of September to rejoin his wife. On his arrival in Constantinople he was thrown into prison, and was confined there he witnessed a horrible scene, hundreds of Armenians being brought into the prison and deliberately killed. The prisoners were wounded by rifle bullets and bayonets by the soldiers under the orders of the officers. The lasted for forty-eight hours.

He believes that three hundred people were killed and five hundred wounded in that time. The women and relatives who were weeping at the gates for permission to see their husbands and sons were roughly repulsed. On the following day Aslanian was put in irons and catechized regarding his supposed associates who had come from America for revolutionary purposes. Upon pleading ignorance of this he was tortured with a truncheon, beaten upon the shoulders, thighs and legs, causing great agony. This was repeated on eleven different occasions.

NORTH ONTARIO.

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.—(Special)—Major John A. McGillivray, Conservative, will be the successor of the late Frank Madill in the representation of North Ontario, having to-day been elected with a handsome plurality over the Patron and Liberal candidates. There are three places which will not be heard from until tomorrow; without these the figures stand: McGillivray, Conservative..... 1,908 Brandon, Patron..... 1,865 Gillespie, Liberal..... 1,065

The complete returns will, it is believed bring up Mr. McGillivray's vote to that secured by the late member at the general election of 1891, the highest ever recorded in an overwhelmingly close riding. There is great satisfaction expressed here at the result, as there had been some fear that the resignation of Clarke Wallace so close to the polling might have caused a stampede of voters which would have worked favorably for the government policy.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 12.—Premier Greenway, interviewed to-night on the result of the North Ontario election, said: "I do not think anyone expected any other result. The Patrons and the Liberals had identical the same platform, which left the way open for the return of the government candidate. I do not think the election will have much effect either one way or the other on the government's action regarding the school question. It only goes to show what benefit the patrons are to the country when it comes to an election."

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 13.—(Special)—A Prince Albert despatch says a courier has reached there from the Birch hills with information that the Indian murderer of Sergeant Oulbrook had been located in that district, and was being watched by the settlers until the police could arrive. Captain Allan, of the mounted police, left immediately for the scene, and by this time should be close to the murderer's haunts. The police are receiving all possible assistance from the settlers, and it is more than likely will return with their prisoner either dead or alive.

A hospital for Indians is to be established by the Episcopalians at Dynevor of Elkhorn, has been appointed general superintendent.

due to the short service with Prince Victor of on board, is already well coast, as is the Angola, first contingent of troops, so sailed with stores and the field hospital corps, war material and provisions, and the field hospital corps, and the best marchers in more than 600 British never, will be engaged, that the entire expedition more than 1,500 men. men have continued boom- of Prince Henry of Batten- of Princess Beatrice, for Africa in order to take "picnic," so-called, have been printing details of the expedition, and the re to mark the Prince's called for a good deal of radicals and others, until statement was issued a Prince is going to the in the same capacity as of the British army who the expedition.

CAL MATTERS.

(Special)—President limited publicly that he the presidency of the Can- way. Mr. T. G. Shaugh- succeeded him. He will assist Hon. James in Montreal Centre.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1895.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

The Hon. Mr. Laurier is an unsparing denouncer of corruption in politics. The political opponent who is accused of acts of corruption receives but little mercy at his hands. He not only condemns the person guilty, or supposed to be guilty, of corrupt acts but he bitterly condemns the party which countenances and supports, politically, a convicted corruptionist. As late as February last he in Toronto compared the way in which the people of the United States dealt with exposed corruptionists with the manner in which politicians of easy virtue are treated by Canadians. "Go to the United States," he said, "and you will find that the moment public men have been found guilty of corrupt practices that moment their career is ended, and they have been forced into obscurity. But what do you find in Canada? Have you ever seen a public man in Canada who has been proven guilty of corruption take a back seat or forced to atone for his offences? Never, sir. I am shocked; I am astonished at the indifference of the Canadian people in this matter."

This is the proper stand for a political leader to take; but he must take care that his practice is in accordance with his professions. It would be most disgraceful if the leader who in such strong terms condemned his countrymen for condoning the offences of political corruptionists should himself take by the hand a flagrant offender, one who had been condemned by the courts more than once as being guilty of acts of bribery and corruption, and support his candidature for the representation in the House of Commons of one of the most important constituencies in the Dominion. Who could defend this preacher of political purity—this stern denouncer of men convicted of corrupt practices—if he should do his best to secure the election of a convicted corruptionist for a division of the largest, and commercially the most important, city of the Dominion? Yet, strange as it may appear, shamefully inconsistent as it is, this is precisely what the Hon. Mr. Laurier is doing at this present moment.

The records of the election courts prove that we are not exaggerating in the slightest degree. Mr. James McShane who is now, with Mr. Laurier's consent and approbation, the Liberal candidate for Montreal Centre, was in 1876 reported by Mr. Justice Torrance and Mr. Justice Mackay as being guilty of the corrupt practice of bribery. The words of the report in the former case are "that the following persons were proved at the trial to have been guilty of the corrupt practice of bribery, James McShane, junior, William Blackmore," etc. In the latter case the Judge said "that the election was null and void because of the corrupt practices of James McShane, junior."

While Mr. McShane was a member of the Provincial Government of Quebec the Laprairie election took place. The election was contested. This is part of the testimony of Mr. Bourassa, one of the witnesses. With respect to an elector named Sovel he was asked: "Did you give him any money?" "Yes. I gave him \$10, two \$5 bills. This money was given me to pay him." "By whom was this money given you?" "By Hon. Mr. McShane, who accompanied me. He got out alone and left me in the carriage. But a few minutes afterwards he came out to me to go in. Then he gave me the money and said 'Give that to the father.'"

The Court of Review, composed of Judges Jette, Gill and Loranger, reported to the Legislature the annulment of the election, and added that "because of the gross and general corruption clearly established against the persons named, it had resolved to disqualify" them. On this black list was the name of Mr. McShane. He, however, succeeded in upsetting the disqualification.

Mr. McShane was Minister of Public Works in the Mercier Government. This is the account which the Toronto Mail and Empire gives of what took place under his administration of the Department:

For special services he increased the outlays from \$177,000 in 1888 to \$335,000 in 1887, and \$530,922 in 1888. It was charged against him that one of the reasons for the growth of the expenditure was his policy of ordering work without first calling for tenders. In 1892 a Royal Commission enquired into his department. Before that tribunal Mr. J. P. Whelan, the well known contractor who built the Quebec court house, was examined as to his payments when a contractor with the Government of the province and for members of that Government. Here is a citation from Mr. Whelan's evidence:

"Now we come to the 9th item. 'To the Hon. James McShane, \$7,100.' When was this sum paid, and in what amounts?" "I gave him, on the 22nd of July, 1887, for the Laprairie election, \$2,500." "How was it paid?" "In cash to himself." "Did he ask it from you?" "Yes, as an election subscription." "Was he a Minister of the Crown at the time?" "Yes, he was Commissioner of Public Works."

"Now, what was the next sum paid?" "The next sum was \$500, on the 11th of March, 1887." "What were the purposes for which that was given?" "He says he used it for a dinner he gave. I gave it to him to pay \$500 that he owed Beauvois as fees for his contested election, but he applied it for the

St. Patrick's dinner which he gave at Quebec. "What was the next sum?" "It was on the 15th October, 1887, \$3,000. I did not hand him that money personally." "What were the circumstances connected with the payment?" "I unfortunately went into the Government offices one afternoon and met him there, and he showed me a despatch. Says he, 'You are just the man I want. I want \$2,000. The despatch was from Mr. Mercier, but it did not explain anything. He showed it to me. Well,' he said, 'can you get it to-morrow?' I replied, 'I cannot give it to you. He said, 'You must get it. Of course he was Minister of Public Works, and I was a contractor. Well,' I answered, 'I am sorry I came in.' That is where we differ,' he said; 'I am glad you came in. I said, 'It's too late. It's after banking hours.' 'Oh, that's all right,' he replied, 'I will get the money.' So he telephoned James Baxter, and he (McShane) said, 'Baxter, I want \$3,000.' You see, he raised it one better in the meantime. Baxter said, 'I will get it for you to-morrow.' Baxter went to the Bank of Commerce and got sixty \$50 bills out of the bank. So I presume he handed it to McShane."

It was really handed over to Mr. "Mercier." "Did you pay Baxter?" "Yes, the next day I paid him \$3,000." "Did he say what he wanted the money for?" "On account of the Ottawa county election." "Were there other payments made by you to Mr. McShane?" "Well, I discounted Mr. Pacaud's note for \$1,000, which Mr. McShane had, and I gave him the money for it." "What time was that?" "On the 14th of November, 1887. There is another \$100." "When was that?" "That was a subscription for elections. He subscribed \$500 for Montreal East, and I gave him \$100 on account of that \$500."

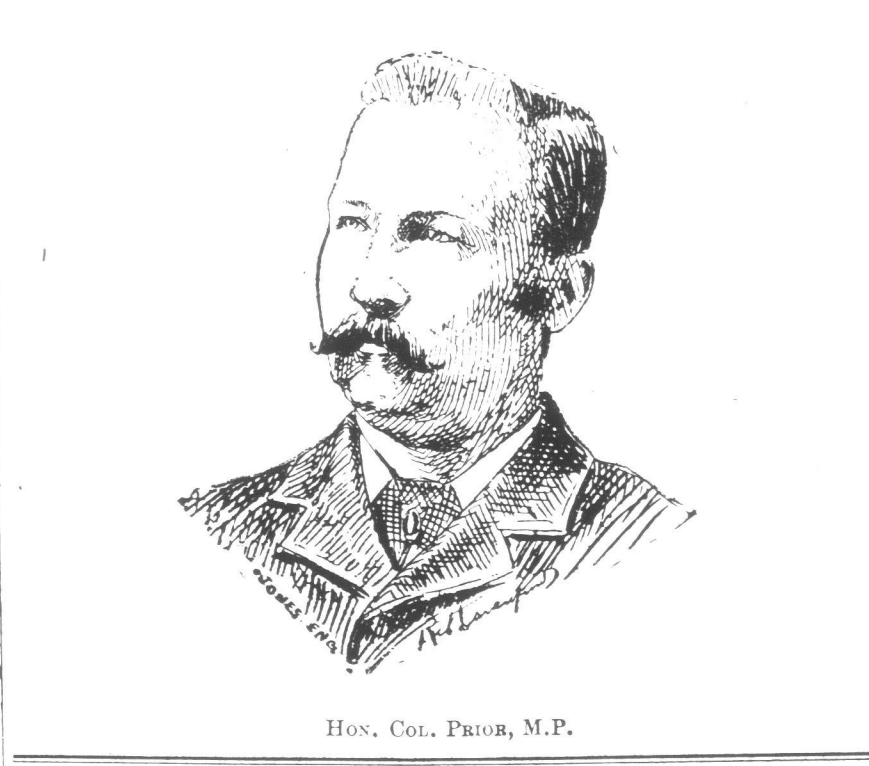
What will the reader think of Mr. Laurier's bursts of eloquence in denunciation of corruption and corruptionists, and in favor of placing clean men in Parliament, when he does what he can to further the return of such a man as Mr. James McShane. Here is a case in which actions speak louder and with greater effect than any words that can be uttered.

A PRACTICAL VIEW.

It has been asserted that the candidates for election in the counties of Cardwell and North Ontario have been trying to deceive the electors as to the merits of the Manitoba school question and as to the course which the Government propose to pursue with regard to that question. There is not a particle of truth in the statements made by the opposition newsmongers. Both Mr. McGillivray and Mr. Willoughby have been perfectly candid and truthful in all that they have said on this delicate subject. They have not shirked the question neither have they attempted to give it a false coloring. What Mr. Willoughby, the candidate for Cardwell, said at a late meeting on the subject is so clear, so correct and so much to the purpose that we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing the Montreal Gazette's report of his speech for the benefit of those of our readers who desire to get a fair and sensible view of the subject.

He proclaimed his belief that, although the law might only recognize one system of education, there would still be separate schools, because Catholics believed in religious education for their children. That was demonstrated by history in the United States. There were, therefore, two fundamental principles which many of them would admit. First, that the interest of education, it was desirable to have only one system of education; secondly, that no matter how much the majority might desire to abolish separate schools in Manitoba, that desire could not be brought about unless with the consent of the Catholics themselves. All, he said, would welcome such a result as that. Personally, he was willing to live under the constitution. As he understood it, up to a little while ago, the restoration of separate schools for the minority in Manitoba, meant a return to the old inefficient system that prevailed prior to 1880. That was the impression he gathered, and which was supported by the speeches of Mr. McCarthy and Attorney-General Sifton; but it appeared that he had been following false teachers. Frankly say, the speaker observed, "that if it be the policy of the Government to restore in Manitoba the system of schools that existed prior to 1880, I could not regard it as a satisfactory one; I could not see my way clear to support their policy. I believe it to be the duty of the State to give a satisfactory education to every person, and I do not believe the system in Manitoba, prior to 1880, did give satisfaction. The people have a right to demand that, when public money is expended for the purpose of education, it shall be surrounded by safeguards that will ensure efficiency. In this case the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided that the Catholics have a grievance under the constitution, and, although I am an Orangeman, and am proud of it, I shall not take from any person, be he Roman Catholic or a member of any other sect, any privilege the constitution grants him. Whether it tallies with my own preconceived notions or prejudices, whatever they may be, I shall deny to no man what the constitution grants him. If our Roman Catholic brethren in Manitoba can establish that they have a right to redress under the constitution, and redress is refused them by the Legislature—the body which properly should deal with the matter, and which I should like to see ask in hand—I, for one, shall be willing to support the policy of any Government that will bring in reasonable legislation to remove any grievance. But I reserve the right—as every aspirant for parliamentary honors should reserve the right—when that bills come before Parliament, to say if it is one that meets with the views I have expressed."

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.



HON. COL. PRIOR, M.P. THRIFT IN MELBOURNE

The Popular Victoria Member Is Offered and Accepts a Seat in the Cabinet. Exhortations to the Use of Beer and Tobacco Issued on the Postal Cards. The Postmaster-General Explains That the Advertising Is Being Well Paid For.

"The Victorian Postmaster-General," so says the Sydney Morning Herald, "has a pretty quarrel on his hands. In preparing a new postal card issue it was determined to use part of the front, or address portion, for the display of advertising matter. Presumably the department did not treat with individual advertisers, but accepted a tender or offer from an outside firm for arranging the business. The firm, in pursuance of the arrangement, placed divers notices upon the cards, chiefly, it would seem, exhortations to the use of beer and tobacco of stated brands. Much dissatisfaction has been the outcome. The clerk of the South Melbourne Presbytery in summoning that reverend court together, employed, as was customary, the official post cards, but covered up the offending notices with paper, so as not to lend them the countenance of the Kirk. Conceivably the risk of spreading a worldly and luxurious spirit by means of post cards is small in the case of presbyters, but the clerk is prepared to be a martyr. The postal department takes in bad part the defacing of its cards, and intimates that receivers had with them last January. Just before. But the cards offend a large section of the population, and it has become common to hide the advertisements with strips of gummed paper. A deputaion from different bodies has already been arranged in protest, ministers' associations have pronounced against the use of the official cards, correspondents to the press complain of being obliged to spread the vogue of beer and tobacco, and it is said that 3,000 members of temperance organizations will be prevented from using the new cards, not to speak of thousands more, such as adherents of the Salvation Army, who are not only opposed to intoxicants, but to tobacco as well."

"A very large deputaion, representing all the leading Protestant churches and temperance organizations, waited upon the postmaster-general to protest against the larger beer and tobacco advertisements. The deputaion complained that the cards were decidedly inartistic, and that the advertisements printed upon them were obnoxious to a large section of the people, whose scruples regarding the use of beer and tobacco were entitled to consideration. Mr. Duffy, in reply, admitted that the cards presented an inartistic appearance, but that could be remedied in future. As to the other objections, he desired to say that, acting as a trustee for the whole of the people of the colony and not for any section, he was using his utmost endeavors to reduce the loss upon the working of the department. He had been offered a considerable amount for the privilege of advertising upon the postcards, and he felt bound to accept it. However, he would carefully consider the matter, and put it before his colleagues in the cabinet. "About a week ago a deputaion waited upon the Victorian Minister of Education and asked him to order that the exercise books supplied to school children should be free from advertisements. In the postal department a remarkable proposal is still clearly remembered. It was thought that a revenue might be obtained by selling the right to print notices on the gummed side of postage stamps, and the idea was a good deal discussed officially before general ridicule overtook it and made its realization impossible. The New South Wales railway commissioners having been approached with a view to utilizing the backs of tickets, for a few months the tram tickets displayed on the reverse sundry recommendations, much akin to those now disturbing the conscience of good Victorians. It illustrates the perversion of mankind that so much zeal should exist for getting advertisements where they are not usually intended, while official mediums expressly designed for the enlightenment of the community are eschewed with careful diligence."

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—Col. Prior, M.P. for Victoria, B.C., has been offered by the premier a portfolio in the government and a seat in the council, which he has accepted. The writ will be issued at once, and the election takes place at the earliest date possible, so as to enable Col. Prior to take his seat in the house as soon as possible after, if not at the opening of parliament, which meets January 3. The promotion of Col. Prior will give what British Columbia has been seeking for some time, namely, a representation in the councils of the Dominion, and is carrying out the policy of the Premier and the promises made by him that when an opportunity presented itself British Columbia would not be either overlooked or forgotten.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Garrison, of Chicago, saw the Premier to-day and urged that permission be granted to erect a monument to Quebec to the memory of General Montgomery, who fell in attempting to capture Quebec on December 31, 1775. Sir Mackenzie Bowell received the visitor courteously, but asked whether the United States government would permit the erection of a monument at Detroit in honor of General Brock and those who took part in the capture of that city in 1812. Mrs. Garrison intimated that it was hardly likely. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said the memory of General Montgomery, who fell in attempting to capture Quebec on December 31, 1775. Sir Mackenzie Bowell received the visitor courteously, but asked whether the United States government would permit the erection of a monument at Detroit in honor of General Brock and those who took part in the capture of that city in 1812. Mrs. Garrison intimated that it was hardly likely. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said the memory of General Montgomery, who fell in attempting to capture Quebec on December 31, 1775. Sir Mackenzie Bowell received the visitor courteously, but asked whether the United States government would permit the erection of a monument at Detroit in honor of General Brock and those who took part in the capture of that city in 1812.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION. (Special to the Colonist.) TORONTO, Dec. 14.—(Special.)—Notwithstanding the appeal made by Dalton McCarthy at Bolton, last night, the Liberals will not withdraw their candidate in Cardwell; neither will E. F. Clarke yield to the pressure of his friends and take the place of Stubbs as the McCarthyite nominee. It will therefore be a fight to the finish with Willoughby, (Cons), Henry, (Liberal), and Stubbs, (McCarthyite) as contestants. David Cooper was this morning sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for having counterfeit bills in his possession. Celebrations were the order of the day yesterday all through North Ontario. The whole population appeared to go fairly wild and the enthusiasm found vent in a monster procession, organized at Cannington, which marched to Beaverton and then went on to Sutherland. MONTRÉAL, Dec. 14.—Hon. Mr. Laurier has gone to Quebec, where he will arrange for the bye-election in Charlevoix. He is much pleased with the situation in Montreal Centre and expects Mr. McShane to be elected. HAMILTON, Dec. 14.—At the annual meeting of the Sir John Macdonald Orange lodge of this city, Grand Master Nicholson expressed his highest satisfaction with the course taken by Mr. Wallace, and the lodge passed a resolution commending the said course. If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

LATE EUROPEAN GOSSIP

London's Great Agricultural Show—Royal Triumphs—Albert Day Memorial Services. Lord Dufferin a Jonah—Hengler's Circus—a Thing of the Past.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The great annual cattle show at the Agricultural hall, Islington, has attracted more attention this week than affairs at Constantinople. This popular exhibition of fine animals has attracted to London the usual crowds of country cousins, and other crowds besides, for the show is by far the largest ever held in Islington, which is saying a great deal. This display was remarkable. Queen Victoria's wonderful heifer, Fredericka, reared at Windsor, which swept all before it at other shows, won \$4,000 in specie and cups at several shows this week, including the celebrated Queen's challenge cup, valued at \$750. Lord Rosebery's black heifer was a good second. Her Majesty's exhibits also won prizes in other classes. The Prince of Wales triumphed with South-downs, and the Duke of York won with a display of Red Polled cattle and Berkshire pigs. The Prince and his son won four cups. This was the Duke of York's debut as an exhibitor, as he has only recently started breeding at Sandringham cottage. The Queen, Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family were present to-day at the service at Frogmore, this being

ALBERT DAY the most important in the year for Her Majesty, being the anniversary of the death of her husband, the Prince Consort, (Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha), who died Dec. 14, 1861. All the arrangements were carried out in melancholy splendor. Her Majesty deposited the usual wreath on the cenotaph, and anthems and hymns were sung by the boys of St. George's choir. It is reported on good authority that the Prince of Wales made an enormous lot of money when the South African mining market was at its height, a few weeks ago. Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Robinson the South African millionaire, and several other important personages in the South African market are said to have given His Royal Highness valuable tips at the proper time. In connection with Lord Dufferin's coming visit to the United States it will be interesting to know why the original syndicate formed to build the Valkyrie III did not remain intact. The syndicate originally formed consisted of Lord Dufferin, Lord Wolverton, Lord Lonsdale and Mr. Henry McCalmont. There can be no question as to the accuracy of that as the members of the syndicate themselves confirmed this in interviews with them last January. Just before the Valkyrie III went to America it was found that Lord Wolverton and Lord Lonsdale had retired from the syndicate, and Mr. Robinson had taken their place. It is probable that the two noblemen who retired, who were both good yachtsmen and member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, were not content to sit at Lord Dufferin's feet and let him have everything to say about the new boat. Of course this is mere conjecture, but it is the most probable version of the affair. It is remarked by the way that Lord Dufferin seems to be rapidly developing into a Jonah. His presence on the Valkyrie III and II when they were beaten respectively by the Vigilant and Defender—in fact he was on board the Valkyrie II when she was sunk by the Satanita in the Clyde—and lastly his presence on board the White Star liner Germania when she ran into and sank the Scotch coasting steamer Cumbrae, would seem to lend color to this report.

LORD WOLSELEY. Since his elevation to the post of commander-in-chief, Lord Wolseley has been in great demand to assist at public functions. On Thursday he has consented to open the Soldiers and Sailors' Institute, recently erected at Norwich. The old and popular Hengler's circus, on Argyle street, is now a thing of the past. The building has undergone a complete transformation, and will open next Monday as the National Skating Palace. There is to be a flooring of ice, covering a space of 11,200 feet. The place has been handsomely decorated. Prominent among the fashionable weddings which will be celebrated early in the new year will be that of Captain Cotterell, of the 1st Life Guards, to Lady Evelyn Gordon Lennox. This will occur at St. Peter's church, Eaton Square, on Saturday, January 4. To celebrate the tercentenary of the visit of Sir Walter Raleigh to British Guiana, Sir Maunde Thompson and Dr. Garnett are arranging an exhibition at the British Museum, to consist of relics, pictures, documents, etc., bearing upon Sir Walter's expedition. The exact date has now been announced for the opening of the new opera house in the Haymarket, which will occur on the night of May 24, the Queen's birthday. The building will be known as the Imperial opera house, and Col. Mapleson, the manager, has already made contracts with leading continental artists who will appear at the first performance.

One Honest Man. DEAR EDITOR.—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest home cure by which I was permanently restored to health after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, —Mr. Edward Lambert, P.O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont.

PETERBORO, Dec. 14.—A mass meeting of Orangemen was held here last evening and a resolution passed expressing gratification at the election of Mr. McGillivray and pledging support to Premier Bowell and his candidates.

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

THE RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS at Mr. George McRae's dairy had a close call from destruction by fire a few evenings ago. A window blind catching from a too convenient lamp was the cause of the trouble, and possibly \$100 worth of damage resulted.

THE WEAK LINK IN A LIFE. IS OFFERED A NEGLLECTED GOLD WHICH DEVELOPE Finally into Consumption. BREAK UP A GOLD IN TIME by using Pny's-Pectoral THE QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, ETC. Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

S. A. STODDART, WATCHES. 68 1/2 Yates St. Continued from former advertisements.

Stemwind Elgin—B. W. Raymond, ruby jewelled, double sunk second dial, adjusted to heat, cold and position, warranted 20 years, in Nickel cases \$15 Gold Filled \$20, Silver \$19. Elgin, 17 jewels, with all the latest improvements in Gold Filled 20 year cases \$28 50, in Silver cases \$ 5, Ladies' Solid Gold 14 karat Elgin or Waltham Watches \$20, Elgin 7 jewel stemwind, in Nickel cases \$6, in Gold Filled \$10, in 21 year guaranteed Gold Filled cases \$15, in solid 14 karat Gold cases (weight nearly 3 oz.) \$40. Diamond and other Precious Stone Rings from \$2 up. Eight day striking Clocks in Oak or Walnut cases, visible pendulum, from \$4 to \$5. Eight day Cathedral Gong Cabinet Clocks \$5; with gold inlaid dials \$5.50. Nickel Alarm Clocks from 70c. The largest stock in the city to choose from. Ten per cent. off Watches and Jewellery till Christmas.

S. A. STODDART, 68 1/2 YATES STREET, no 27-21-w

CALL EARLY. If you wish to secure copies of the Christmas Papers. We have to hand the following: Graphic, London News, Sporting and Dramatic Young Ladies' Journal, Puck, Figaro, Harper's Magazine, Yule Tide, Ladies' Pictorial, Pears' Annual.

T. N. HIBBEN & CO., Nos. 69 and 71 Government Street.

Victoria College BEACON HILL PARK, LATE CORRIG COLLEGE. Winter Term Begins Monday, Nov. 17. For Boarding or Day Prospectus apply PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A. anti-dew

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS COY., LD. Stages for Cariboo. The regular Weekly Stage for all points in Cariboo and Lillooet, leaves Ashcroft every Monday morning at 8 o'clock, travelling by rail only and making about 70 miles a day, each way, being over one day at Barkerville.

Askeroff to Ottawa. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Askeroff for Lillooet, Mondays and Wednesdays. Special Stages. Furnished on proper notice and at reasonable rates. For a party of five or more persons, regular stage fares only will be charged. These specials make regular stage time, changing times during the route. General express matter carried by regular stages. Past freight by special. For further information apply to B. C. EXPRESS CO., LTD. Ashcroft, B.C. jess&w:t

Wanted—Help. RELIABLE MEN in every locality—local or travelling—to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences, and bridges throughout town and country. \$50.00 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars apply to THE WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO., London, Ont., Canada. oec-3m

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

A Very Serious Affair in Stamboul, Galata and Pera—Turks and Armenians

The Blame All Laid Upon the Christians—Grave Trouble Averted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13.—There was a disturbance in Stamboul yesterday, and it caused a spread of rumors so alarming that Galata and Pera were soon in a state of panic, and serious outbreaks were threatened.

The panic was a most extraordinary occurrence, and furnished striking evidence of the state of nervous apprehension which prevails here.

From Stamboul the wave of terror swept to Galata and Pera, carried on by the panic-stricken fugitives from the first named quarter, who were evidently under the impression that they were fleeing for their lives.

Finally the general alarm circulated among the people and explained to them the real state of affairs which soon caused the majority to return to their usual occupations somewhat disgusted at having been so needlessly frightened.

MANITOBA'S CROP.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 13.—(Special)—The crop bulletin of the Manitoba government estimates the total yield of the province at 31,775,038 bushels, an average yield of 27.80 bushels per acre for 1,140,276 acres.

In his circular dated Wall Street, December 7, Henry Clews says: "Contrasted with a year ago, there is a remarkable change in the business temper, which has not yet had full opportunity of expressing itself."

BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senor Andrade, Venezuelan minister to the United States, has received a cablegram from Caracas from his government entirely disavowing a publication in the London Times, giving what purported to be an interview with President Crespo.

FURTHER RESPITED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Durrant will not go to San Quentin just yet. The supreme court has come to his rescue, and Judge Murphy has been advised by Chief Justice Beatty not to persevere in his refusal to grant a stay of execution.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S STORMS.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Dec. 13.—(Special)—Incoming shipping report frightful weather. The steamer Ulanda, from Liverpool, never met such storms before.

ORIENTAL ADVICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The steamer City of Peking from Hongkong and Yokohama brings the following advices:

News has been received of the massacre of 25 Manila soldiers who had deserted from Taitam, a military station. The Spanish gunboat Marques del Duero visited Sandakan in search of the deserters.

The loss of life on the steamer Kung Pai, which blew up at sea, was 550 instead of 800 as reported. In addition 150 persons were badly scalded and burned.

As a result of the recent attack on Hongkong by Chinese conspiracy to capture Canton, thirty-five Chinese have been executed.

At Chemulpo on November 13 forty-eight men of H. M. S. Edgar were drowned. A company of seventy-one men were returning from the shore in a boat which was capsized by heavy seas.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS.

Bradstreet's on the Trade of the Dominion, Bank Clearings and Fisheries

Henry Clews Notes a Remarkable Change in the Commercial Temper

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Bradstreet's reports the total bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada: Montreal, \$13,231,920, increase 10.0 per cent.; Toronto, \$7,972,871, increase 30.0 per cent.; Halifax, \$1,884,486, decrease 4.8 per cent.; Winnipeg, \$1,756,624, increase 36.2 per cent.; Hamilton, \$792,431, increase 19.2 per cent.

Telegraphic advices from Montreal report that prices for almost all kinds of farm products are lower, while those for hardware, shoes and clothing are firm with a moderately active demand.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 13.—The market was fairly well supplied with poultry, fruit and general produce to-day. Prices were firm at last week's quotations.

ATLANTIC COAST STORMS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—The weather continues too bad for scores of vessels which are storm bound at this port. Only one or two have arrived here during the last three days, and those which do reach report severe experiences.

IMMORALITY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—There has perhaps never been an occasion in this city when the prevalence of vice, immorality and crime has been so prominently brought before the public as at Tuesday's session of the senate investigating committee, when lawyer Pettit resumed the inquiry into the police bureau.

THE GOLFERS AND FOOTBALLERS WERE BROTHERS IN MISFORTUNE YESTERDAY; IT RAINED SO PERSISTENTLY THAT ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS HAD TO BE CANCELLED.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Maud Hydraulic Claims—What is it?—Nanaimo's Majority Candidates.

Attention Directed to Boundary Creek—The Rich Okanagan Country—Claim Jumping.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 13.—Joe Levitt, who reported to the police that he was an escaped lunatic from the Washington asylum, and wished to be detained, has been liberated as Magistrate Russell can find no excuse for keeping him in custody.

Charles Fishback, who represents the syndicate that recently purchased the Maud hydraulic claims is in the city. He says he has had opportunities to turn the property over at an advance since the deal but has declined. Mr. Fishback is on his way to New York to confer with other members of the syndicate, in reference to developing their valuable claims.

It has been snowing part of the day and the streets are covered with slush. Never did such a crowd pack themselves into a church in Vancouver as on the occasion of the opening of the new organ in Christ church last night.

EVERYTHING MOVES ALONG MERRILY ON THE WINNIPEG CLAIM IN WELLINGTON CAMP. THE SHAFT WHICH IS BEING SUNK NEAR THE FOOT WALL IS STEADILY GOING DOWN AND THE ORE BODY LOOKS WELL AND AS FAR AS THE WORK HAS BEEN DONE FEET A CROCKET WILL BE MADE IN THE LEDGE TO PROVE ITS EXTENT IN WIDTH AT THAT DEPTH.

G. Cook is engaged sinking on the Ruby claim near Boundary Falls, a property adjacent to the American Boy, and as far as the work has been done a depth of a hundred feet a crocket will be made in the ledge to prove its extent in width at that depth.

A working bond for six months, with an option of purchase, was recently given on the Ruby claim, skylark camp, by Messrs. Norris and Randolph Stuart to Mr. W. Nelson, of Boundary Falls. Surface indications point to there being a large ledge of ore under the iron capping, and before spring its existence will be proven without a doubt.

A few days since a bond was given to Messrs. Turner and McInnis of Vancouver by Mr. Joseph Hetu, owner of the Gold Drop claim in Greenwood camp. The Gold Drop stands in the first rank with Greenwood properties, and surface showings are such that these claims are on the claim demonstrated the existence of an enormous body of ore. The claim is closely in touch with the large properties of the camp recently purchased and bonded, and also the ore in the vein, Nevada is of a high grade, carrying gold, extremely good character, and has been found in a small percentage of silver.

Mr. Franklin Farrell, of Farrell & Midgeon, is reported to have come in on Friday's stage to Greenwood on a tour of inspection. Messrs. Franklin & Midgeon are the owners of the Stemwinder claim in Greenwood, and also of other properties in the Boundary Creek camps.

BOUNDARY CREEK. (From the Spokane Spokesman.) J. W. McCann, of Boundary Creek, was asked regarding the alleged claim jumping. He said: "It does not amount to anything. The parties relocating cannot make it stick. The original locators are all right, and will hold the properties. The miners in that section are down on claim jumping."

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 13.—The market was fairly well supplied with poultry, fruit and general produce to-day. Prices were firm at last week's quotations.

THE ESTATE OF MATTHEW SWEETMAN, who recently died at Chilliwack, has been sworn at \$20,000. Letters of probate have been granted to Bishop Durien and John McCutcheon as executors.

THE LYRIC CLUB, recently organized, has held its first practice. Only members who are known to be workers will be admitted to the privileges of the club.

INSPECTOR McNAB, of the Fisheries Department, has, as already mentioned, sent a fish to Commissioner Prince. The query that accompanies the fish is, "What is it?" These fish, of which the sample is a specimen, are caught in abundance by the Indians in Northern streams, and are called by them kaise soals (spring salmon). Mr. McNab recently thought them young spring salmon strayed away. On closer examination he finds they are a distinct species, their construction being different from any salmon known, and it has been ascertained that they spawn in large numbers in the interior lakes. They outwardly resemble the spring salmon, but only reach a length of ten inches at maturity.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 14.—The residence A. E. Woods, alderman-elect, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated in the kitchen from a defective flue. The firemen did good work, but the high wind rendered their efforts almost futile. Loss, about \$4,000; insurance, \$3,600.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Dec. 13.—A. Challoner, driver for Smart & Thorne, was "held up" the other evening while returning from the Five Acre lots. The highwayman was armed with a huge revolver, but let him pass when he explained that he had no money.

ALD. ARTHUR WILSON has been presented with a requisition asking him to be a candidate for the mayoralty, but he declined on the ground that he had agreed to abide by the decision of the meeting of November 23, at which Ald. Davison was chosen as the candidate. He stated, however, that he would be willing to accept a nomination for alderman for the Middle ward. It is stated that Mayor Quennell may take the field for a third term.

NANAIMO, Dec. 14.—Dominico Silva has been committed for trial on the charge of shooting at a bird belonging to the Indians of Valdez island and disposing of their hides.

ON SATURDAY LAST James Davidson, of Comox, while out hunting, fell, setting off his rifle, and the ball passed into his body tearing its way through the bowels and into his left hip. The wound is dangerous and Davidson is in the hospital.

J. W. McIntyre, having closed his cannery and ice cream establishment, left for Victoria. Creditors took possession of his assets.

WALTER WILLISEROFF has gone to Comox to manage the affairs of Captain Willisercroft, his brother.

THE FIRST snow of the season fell here yesterday.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Dec. 14.—Notwithstanding the wet, unfavorable weather, the Cowichan society of "King's Daughters" held a most successful entertainment and sale of work at the Agricultural hall yesterday (Friday). Songs and music were contributed by Mrs. Leather, Miss Hadwen, Mrs. Maitland-Douglass, Miss Alexander, Miss Crosier and Mr. R. Mcgrave.

THE SUPPORTERS IN THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY OF THE PRESENT Dominion administration will find their hands considerably strengthened by the result of Tuesday night's meeting, which it is hoped will prove the nucleus of a powerful and far-reaching organization. The object and aim of the new association will be to awaken interest in the approaching contest and to diffuse its enthusiasm among the more lukewarm of its adherents.

WEST SAANICH.

WEST SAANICH, Dec. 14.—The trustees and teachers of the West Saanich school wish to make the following statement re the addition to the teacher's residence: The addition is 16 feet by 19 and is finished throughout in modern style. The greater part of the work was done by the teacher, E. Caspell, who certainly deserves credit for his work: Cost of lumber, shingles, etc., \$37.60; windows, \$5; hardware, \$5.40—total, \$48. The net proceeds of a concert, with the addition of a subscription of \$2 from Dr. Pope and \$1 from Mr. Brooks, were \$24.80. The trustees made a grant of \$20, leaving a balance of \$3.20 to be paid, which it is expected will be met by a social during the winter, and should a sufficient amount be raised further additions will be made to the teacher's home.

WELLINGTON.

THE SUPPORTERS IN THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY OF THE PRESENT Dominion administration will find their hands considerably strengthened by the result of Tuesday night's meeting, which it is hoped will prove the nucleus of a powerful and far-reaching organization. The object and aim of the new association will be to awaken interest in the approaching contest and to diffuse its enthusiasm among the more lukewarm of its adherents.

KAMLOOPS.

THE WEATHER AT NICOLA has been very mild and plowing was done up to a few days ago. There was skating at the edge of the lake, but the recent warm weather made the ice unsafe.

A MEETING OF BUSINESS men has been called for this (Friday) evening to discuss the practice of the C.P.R. in running a store car, competing against merchants who pay high freight rates to bring in their goods from the coast.

THE SILVERIA ore is galena and gray copper in quartz; the Victoria runs high in copper, with some gold; the Silver Glance is quartz, free milling at the surface, running about \$20 in gold; and the Nevada is of a high grade, carrying gold, extremely good character, and has been found in a small percentage of silver.

THOS. G. EARL, of Lytton, a member of the Provincial Board of Horticulture, was in Kamloops on Wednesday and Thursday looking after the inspection of fruit trees coming into the province. He left for Vernon, where he will appoint an inspector for the Okanagan district, and also attend a meeting to form a shippers' union. Fruit trees coming to British Columbia from the East coast, three cars going to W. A. McInnis & Co., Vancouver, three cars to E. Porter, Victoria, and one car to E. Quinell, Nanaimo. They were a choice lot of cattle, in prime condition, averaging about 1,400 pounds.

FRED. POLLETT, section foreman on the C.P.R. from Savona to Cherry Creek, met with a serious accident on Monday night. He had been in Kamloops on a social, and was returning home when overtaken by No. 1 train a mile or two westward from the tunnel opposite Tranquille. He was only two or three car lengths ahead when seen from the engine, which threw him and the speeder to the right of the track against the rocks. The unfortunate man had his leg broken and was otherwise much bruised.

UNITED STATES TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Ex-Speaker Galusha Grow (Rep., Pennsylvania), made a speech in the house to-day of almost an hour on the portion of the President's message referring to the tariff, in which he compared the old protection tariff laws with the new customs laws. He showed that the new law had produced a deficiency of \$131,000,000, while the protective measures from 1880 to 1883 the revenue had exceeded the expenditures by \$1,310,000,000. He attributed the depletion of the gold reserve to the payment of current deficiencies out of the reserve, and maintained that the greenbacks would not menace the revenue if there was sufficient revenue. It being apparent that Secretary Carlisle's report would not be ready this week, the house adjourned over until Monday.

IF YOU ONCE TRY Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, dizziness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

GREAT UNEASINESS.

Arrival of an Additional Austrian Guardship at Constantinople—A New Irade.

H. M. S. "Dryad" Has a Very Exciting Time in Passing the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 14.—The extra Austrian guardship Sebenico, a 900 ton gunboat, carrying four guns of fair calibre and two quick-firing guns, has arrived here.

A new irade has been issued in connection with the work of reform in Asiatic Turkey, in order that those found guilty of murder, arson, pillage or theft shall be prosecuted inexorably and punished in the most severe manner. The irade also orders the troops to repress all disorders by force of arms, and that armed persons shall be amenable to martial law.

IT BECAME KNOWN TO-DAY that the British gunboat Dryad, the second guardship of the British embassy here, had a very exciting time while passing through the Dardanelles. When she approached the forts of Kum Kale and Sciddabahr, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, their garrisons not having been notified that the warships to pass, quickly manned the guns and turned on the incoming vessel. The commander of the fort sent a boat out to meet the Dryad, and some time elapsed before he was convinced that she had a right to enter. The Dryad was allowed to pass into the Sea of Marmora, on her way to the Bosphorus.

ABSENCE OF NEWS, particularly from Zeitoun, causes much uneasiness among Armenians and others here.

"THE GRAND OLD ROMAN."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13.—Allan G. Thurman died yesterday. "The Old Roman," as the Ohio Democrats delighted to call him, was born at Lynchburg, Va., November 13, 1813. He came of revolutionary stock. His parents moved to Ohio when he was only six, he being educated and living all his life in that state. He was admitted to the Bar and nominated and elected to the 29th congress, but declined re-election. In 1851 he was pressed into politics again and elected judge of the supreme court of Ohio, where he served four years. In 1867 he was put forward as Democratic candidate for Governor against Rutherford B. Hayes, was defeated by a small majority, but the Democratic legislature elected him U. S. senator, and in the senate he became one of the great national leaders of the Democratic party. He served twelve years in the senate. In 1888 he was the Democratic nominee for vice-president on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. This was the year Harrison and Morton were elected. That was Mr. Thurman's last appearance in politics. He has been in ill-health for several weeks past.

HAWAIIAN ADVICES.

HONOLULU, Dec. 5.—Per steamer City of Peking to San Francisco, Dec. 13.—Certain merchants of Seattle have made an offer to the Hawaiian planters to furnish a site for a sugar refinery for ten years and other inducements to ship raw sugar to Seattle and refine it there. No detailed news has been received from the committee sent by the Hawaiian planters to make a new agreement with the sugar trust. According to the present contract the trust buys the entire sugar crop of the Hawaiian Islands at the price prevailing in New York, with certain commissions added.

MINISTER WILLIS has announced that the United States will not take action on a claim of \$50,000 damages made by Frank Godfrey to the American secretary of state. Godfrey's communication complained that he was detained at the cholera hospital twenty-four hours longer than the period generally observed. The second is that in September last he was assaulted by masked men and tarred and feathered by them. The first charge was not sent to Washington. So far as the second charge is concerned, the American government replied that it was a matter solely for the local courts to act upon.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure...

ACHE HEAD.

ACHE HEAD. Ache they would be almost useless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here. They also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure...

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THE PEAK LINK A LIFE... DART, MATCHES... B. W. Raymond... CARIBOO... CARIBOO... CARIBOO...

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Ache they would be almost useless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here. They also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure...

THE STORY OF FRANCIS CLUDDÉ

By STANLEY J. WEYMAN.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XXIV.

A moment later the servants in the hall heard a scream—a scream of such horror and fear that they scarcely recognized a human voice in the sound. They sprang to their feet seared and trembling, and for a few seconds looked into one another's faces. Then, as if by a common impulse, the boldest took the lead and all hurried pell-mell to the door, issuing in a mob into the courtyard, where Ferdinand Cludde, who happened to be near and had also heard the cry, joined them. "Where was it, Baldwin?" he exclaimed. "Where was it, Baldwin?" he exclaimed. "Where was it, Baldwin?" he exclaimed.

"At the back, I think," the steward answered. He alone had had the coolness to bring out a lantern, and he now led the way toward the rear of the house. Sure enough, close to the edge of the moat, they found Martin, stooping with his hands on his knees, a great wound, half brute, half out, upon his forehead. "What is it?" Ferdinand cried sharply. "Who did it, man?" Baldwin had already turned away his light on the foot of the moat, and Martin, becoming conscious of their presence, looked at them, but in a dazed fashion. "What?" he muttered, "what is what?"

By this time nearly every one in the house had hurried to the spot, among them not only Petronilla, clinging to her father's arm, but Mistress Anne, her face pale and gloomy, and half a dozen womenfolk who clutched one another tightly and screamed at regular intervals. "What is it?" Baldwin repeated roughly, laying his hand on Martin's arm and slightly shaking him. "Come, who struck you, man?"

"I think," the fool answered slowly, gulping down something and turning a dull eye on the group, "a— a swallow flew by and hit me!" They shrank away from him instinctively, and some crossed themselves. "He is in one of his mad fits," Baldwin muttered. Still the steward showed no fear. "A swallow, man?" he cried aloud. "Come, talk sense. There are no swallows flying at this time of year, and if there were they do not fly by night nor give men wounds like that. What was it? Out with it now! Do you not see, man, who that Sir Anthony is waiting?"

"The fool nodded stupidly. 'A swallow,' he muttered. 'Aye, 'twas a swallow, a great big swallow. I— I nearly put my foot on him.' "And he flew up and bit you in the face?" Baldwin said, with huge contempt in his tone. "Martin accepted the suggestion placidly. 'Aye, 'twas so. A great big swallow, and he flew in my face,' he repeated. Sir Anthony looked at him compassionately. "Poor fellow!" he said. "Baldwin, see to him. He has had one of his fits and hurt himself."

But Martin was gone and was nowhere to be seen. The lights in the hall twinkled cheerily, and the great fire cast its glow half way across the courtyard, as lights and fire had twinkled and glowed at Coton End on many a night before. But neither in hall nor courtyard could they find Baldwin. Baldwin, coming in, called the servants who were in his way, and the men moved meekly and without remark, taking his oaths for what he said, as if a man's oaths were women folk sat listening, pale and frightened, and one or two of the grooms, those who had done least in the skirmish, had visions of a tree and a rope and looked sickly. The rest scowled and blinked at the fire or kicked up a dog if it barked in its sleep.

"Hasn't Martin come in?" Baldwin growled presently, setting his heavy wet foot on a glowing log, which hissed and spluttered under it. "Where is he?" "Don't know!" one of the men took on himself to answer. "He did not come in here."

"I wonder what he is up to now?" Baldwin exclaimed, with gloomy irritation, for which, under the circumstances, he had ample excuse. He knew that assistance was utterly hopeless and could only make matters worse and twist the rope more tightly about his neck, to put the thought as he framed it. The suspicion, therefore, that the madman—for such in his worst fits the fool became—might be hanging round the place in dark corners, doing what deadly mischief he could to the attacking party, was not a pleasant one.

A gray-haired man in the warmest nook by the fire seemed to read his thoughts. "There is one in the house," he said slowly and oracularly, his eyes on Baldwin's back, "whom he has just good a mind to hurt, has our Martin, as any of them would have said. He has a great mind to hurt, has our Martin, as any of them would have said. He has a great mind to hurt, has our Martin, as any of them would have said."

"And who is that, gaffer?" Baldwin asked contemptuously. "But the old fellow turned shy. 'Well, it is not Sir Anthony,' he answered, nodding his head and stooping forward, as if to care his toes. "Be you very sure of that. Nor the young mistress, nor the young master as was, nor the new lady that came a month ago. No, nor it is not you, Master Baldwin."

"Then who is it?" cried the steward impatiently. "He is shrewd, is Martin—when the said he had not got their backs to him," said the old fellow. "Who is it?" thundered the steward, well used to this rustic method of evasion. "Answer, you dolt!"

"But no answer came, and Baldwin never got one, for at this moment a man who had been watching in front of the house ran in. "They are here!" he cried. "A good hundred of them, and torches even for St. Anthony's eve. Get you to the gate, porter. Sir Anthony is calling for you. Do you hear?"

There was a great uprising, a great clattering of feet and barking of dogs and some walling among the women. As the messenger finished speaking a harsh challenge, and penetrated even the courtyard from many voices without any answer, followed by the winding of a horn. This sufficed. All hurried with one accord into the courtyard, where the porter looked to Baldwin for instructions.

"Hold a minute!" cried the steward, slapping the loudest hound by the neck and disregarding Sir Anthony's voice, which came from the direction of the gateway. "Let us see if they are at the back too!" He ran through the passage, and emerging on the edge of the moat, was saluted by a dozen voices warning him back. There were a score of dark figures standing in the little cove where the light shone. "Right," said Baldwin to himself. "Needs must when the old gentleman drives! Only I thought I would make sure."

kind, and, after all, why endanger these faithful men? He raised his voice and said clearly: "Accept your good offices, Sir Phillip, and do as I bid you. I will have the drawbridge lowered, only you will keep your men well in hand and do my poor house as little damage as may be."

Giving Baldwin the order and bidding him to do as he pleased, he came to the knight, the knight walked steadily back to the courtyard and took his stand there. He dispatched the women and some of the servants to lay out a meal in the hall, but it was noticeable that the men went reluctantly, and that all who could find any excuse to do so lingered round Sir Anthony as if they could not bear to abandon him, as if, even at the last moment, they had some vague notion of protecting their master at all hazards. A glow of lanterns shed a gloomy, uncertain light—only in places re-enforced by the snow from the hall windows—upon the group. Soldiers had a Coton moon peeped over the back of the sheriff's eyes, and with his two backers he passed under the gateway.

"I surrender to you, Sir Phillip," the knight said, with dignity, stepping forward a pace or two, "and call you to witness that I might have made resistance and have not. My men are quiet in their homes, and only my servants attend present. Father Carey is not here nor in the house. This is Baldwin Moor, my special officer, since he has done nothing save by my command."

"Sir Anthony, believe me that I will do all I can," the sheriff responded gravely. "But to set at naught the queen's proclamation and order!" struck a third voice harshly—it was Sir Thomas Greville's—"and she but a month on the throne! For shame, Sir Anthony! It smears me of high treason. And many a man has suffered for less, let me tell you."

"Had the been longer on the throne," the sheriff put in more gently, "and were the times quiet, the matter would have been of less moment, Sir Anthony, and might have become a state matter. But just now—" "Things are in a perilous condition," Greville said bluntly, "and you have done your little to make them worse!"

"It is right, by a great effort, swallowed his rage and spoke. "What will you do with me, gentlemen?" he said, speaking with at least the appearance of calmness. "That is to be seen," Greville said, roughly overriding his companion. "For to-day we get one, for at this moment a man who had been watching in front of the house ran in."

"Certainly—with Sir Anthony's leave, Sir Thomas Greville," quoth a voice from behind. "But only so!" More than one started violently, while the Cludde was coming. A man upon the ground at the sound of the voice—Sir Francis Cludde's, though in the darkness no one knew me. How shall I ever forget the joy and lively gratitude which filled his face when he spoke, which turned the night into day and the shadows into a festival, as if felt that the ambition of the last four years was about to be gratified? Sir Anthony, who was one of the first to turn, peered among the men and saw a man who he recognized as the man who had been watching in front of the house. "Who are you?" he asked.

"What is this?" he cried angrily. "Who are you?" "Sir Anthony Cludde's dutiful and loving nephew," I answered, with a courteous bow. "Come back, I thank heaven, in my own service, Sir Thomas." "Master Francis!" Master Francis! Clepton exclaimed in remonstrance. He had known me in old days. My uncle meanwhile gazed at me in the utmost amazement. "What a sight to see!" he said. "I have been since I saw you last to Belgium and Germany—aye, and Poland and Hungary? Do you think I have come back a fool?"

"I do not know what to think of you," he replied dryly, "but you had better keep a civil tongue in your head, my friend," said Greville, with harshness, "and yourself out of this business!" "It is just my business I have come to get into, Sir Thomas," I answered with increasing good humor. "Sir Anthony, show them that!" I continued, and I drew out a little packet of parchment with me.

chances and misdeeds of the world could fully enjoy as I was enjoying it. I tingled with the rush through my veins of triumph and gratitude. Up to the last moment I had feared lest anything should go wrong, lest this crowning happiness should be withheld from me. Now I stood there smiling, watching Sir Anthony, as with trembling fingers he fumbled with the paper. And there was only one thing, only one person, wanting to my joy looked and looked again, but I could not anywhere see Petronilla.

"What is it?" Sir Anthony said feebly, turning the packet over and over. "It is for the sheriff for the sheriff, is it not?" "He had better open it then, sir," I answered gaily. Sir Phillip took the packet, and after a glance at the address tore it open. "It is an order from Sir William Cecil," he muttered. Then he ran his eyes down the brief contents, while all save myself pricked their ears and pressed closer, and I looked swiftly from face to face as the waving light lit up one and now another—old familiar faces, or the most part of them. "Well, Sir Phillip, will you stop to supper?" I cried, with a laugh, when he had had time, as I judged, to reach the signature.

"Go to!" he grunted, looking at me. "Nice fools you have made of your man!" He passed the letter to Greville. "Sir Anthony," he continued, a mixture of pleasure and chagrin in his voice, "you are free! I congratulate you on your luck. Your nephew has brought an amnesty for all things done up to the present time save for any life taken, in which case the matter is to be referred to the secretary. Fortunately my dead horse is the worst of the lot, and free you are and amnestied, though nicely Master Cecil has befooled us!"

"We will give you another horse, Sir Phillip," I answered. But the words were wasted on the air. They were in a great shout of joy and triumph which ran from a secret of Cludde's throat to the moment the purport of the paper was understood—a shout which made the old house shake again and do you saddle a couple of horses and be into corners and guard as close as you, their tails between their legs, a shout that was plainly heard a mile away in half a dozen homesteads where Cludde men lay gloomy in their beds.

"This time my uncle's hand was in mine. With his other he took a card. "Lads," he cried huskily, raising his tall form in our midst, "a cheer for the queen! God keep her safe, and long may she reign!" This was universally regarded as the end of what they still proudly call in those parts "the Coton insurrection." When silence came again, every dog, even the oldest and wisest, had bayed himself hoarse, and the wind to kennel, thinking the end of the world was at hand. I joined roundly in, swelled high with pride, and there were tears in my eyes as well as in my uncle's. But there is no triumph, after all, without its drawback, and do you saddle a couple of horses and be into corners and guard as close as you, their tails between their legs, a shout that was plainly heard a mile away in half a dozen homesteads where Cludde men lay gloomy in their beds.

"I am not sure, do you know," Sir Anthony answered, "that I was wise, but I considered she was safer with me. And she can be fetched back in the morning. I feared there might be some disturbance in the house, as in deed there well might have been, and though she begged very hard to stay with me, I sent her off."

"The evening sir?" I stammered, suddenly chilled. "But an hour ago every approach was guarded, Sir Anthony," I cried in surprise. "It is the greatest difficulty in slipping through the mill, even for a man, much less a woman, would have been impossible. She will have been stopped."

"I think not," he said, with a smile at once sage and indulgent, which seemed to say, "You think yourself a clever lad, but you do not know everything yet."

"I sent her out by the secret passage to the millhouse, you see," he explained, "as soon as I heard the sheriff's party outside I could have given them the slip myself had I pleased."

beginning to tremble. "Your father is a changed man, lad. He has come back to the old faith and in a dark hour too!" "He is a hypocrite and a villain!" I retorted, stung almost to madness by this wound in my tenderest place—stung in deed beyond endurance. Why should I spare him, when to spare him was to sacrifice the innocent? Why should I pick my words, when my love was in danger? He had had no mercy and no pity. Why should I shrink from exposing him? I should have dealt with him patiently and given him life, and he did but abuse it. I could keep silence no longer and told Sir Anthony all with a stinging tongue and in gibing words, even at last how my father had given me a hint of the very plan that he had carried out of coming down to Coton and gadding his brother into some offense which might leave his estate at the mercy of the authorities.

"I did not think he meant it," I said bitterly. "But I might have known that the leopard does not change its spots. How you, who knew him years ago and knew that he had plotted against you since, came to trust him again—to trust your daughter to him—passes my fancy!" "He was my brother," the knight murmured, leaning white and stricken on my shoulder. "And my father—heaven help us!" I rejoined.

CHAPTER XXV. "We must first help ourselves," Sir Anthony answered sharply, rousing himself with wonderful energy from the prostration into which my story had thrown him. "I will send after her—she shall be brought back. Hold Baldwin Martin!" he cried loudly. "Send Baldwin bither. Be quick there!"

Out of the rack of servants in and about the hall Baldwin came rushing presently, wiping his lips as he approached. A single glance at our faces sobered him. "Send Martin down to the mill!" Sir Anthony ordered curtly. "Bid him tell my daughter if she be there to come back, and to get ready to ride with Master Francis to Watney's farm and on to Stratford if it be necessary. Lose not a minute. My daughter is with Master Ferdinand. My order is that she return."

"It is that she return?" he said the same voice gently, and the form rose and glided toward me through the moonlight. "It is I—Petronilla! Do you not know me?" said my love again and fell upon my breast.

She had been firmly resolved all the time not to quit her father, and on the first opportunity had given the slip to her company, while the horses were being saddled at Watney's farm. Stealing back through the darkness, she had found the mill, and there, apparently occupied by strange tinkers, she had hidden, not knowing what to do, she had bethought herself of the church, and there taken refuge. On my first entrance she was horribly alarmed. But as I walked up the aisle she saw that she had been told me a thousand times with pride—my footstep, though it had long been a stranger to her ear, and she had no thought at the moment of seeing me or hearing the joyful news I brought.

And so my story is told. For what passed then between Petronilla and me lies between my wife and myself. And it is an old, old story, and one which our children have no need to learn, for they have to it, many of them, for themselves, and their children are growing up to tell it. I think in some odd corner of the house there may still be found a very ancient swallow's nest, which young girls bring out and look at tenderly, but for my sorrow I know I fear it has been worn out these 30 years. What matter, ever since it was velvet of Genoa? He that has the substance lacks not the shadow.

I never saw my father again, nor learned accurately what passed at Watney's farm after Petronilla was released by her companions, but one man, whom I could ill spare, was also missing on that night, whose fate is still something of a mystery. That was Martin Luther. I have always believed that he fell in a desperate encounter with my father, but traces of the struggle or his body were never found. The track between Watney's farm and Stratford, however, runs for a certain distance by the river, and at some point on this road Ethnik Martin must have come up with the refugees, and falling either to find Petronilla with them or to get any satisfactory account of her must have found himself with my father and been killed. This I never knew, though Baldwin and I talked over it again and again, and there were even some who said that a servant much resembling Martin Luther was seen with my father in the low country a month before his death—my foot do not credence in this, however, having good reasons to think that the poor fool—who was wiser in his own moments than most men—would never have left my service while the breath remained in his body.

I have heard it said that blood washes out shame. My father was killed in a skirmish in the Netherlands shortly before the peace of Chateau Cambresis and about three months after the events here related. I have never heard that he had a brave man should, for he had that virtue. He held no communication with me or with any at Coton End later than that which I have here described, but would appear to have entered the service of Cardinal Granvelle, the governor of the Netherlands, for after his death word came to the Duchess of Suffolk that Mistress Anne Cludde had entered a nunnery at Bruges under the cardinal's auspices. Doubtless, and so are many others of whom I have spoken—Sir Anthony, the duchess, Master Bertie and Master Lindstrom. For 40 years have passed since these things happened—years of peaceful, happy life, which have given me, now swiftly, as it seems to me in the retrospect, the shadow of my wanderings. The Lindstroms sought refuge in England in the second year of the queen and settled in Lowestoft, where the Duchess of Suffolk's protection and did well as a fisherman. I became them, nor indeed did they flourish, their, those ungrateful, though I experienced some difficulty in inducing Sir Anthony to treat the Dutch burgher as an equal with himself. Lord Willoughby of Eresby, the Duchess's church, and a godfather in St. Willibrod's church at West, is now a middle-aged man and my very good friend, the affection which my mother felt for me having descended to him in full measure. She was indeed such a woman as her majesty's large hearted and free tongue of masculine courage and a wonderful tenderness. And of her husband what can I say, save that he was a brave Christian and—in peaceful times—a steady man.

But it is not only the vacant seats and gray hairs that I trace the progress of 40 years. They have done for England al-

was this dreadful inaction which was killing me. The bark and voices of the servants, who were in a dazed state, so limited me that I could not get up, and I walked up and down in a few of about four, as much as I had done on the last night, I had spent at Coton. Then a fancy seized me, and turning from the fishpond I walked toward the house. Crossing the moat, I made for the church door and tried to get in. It was unlocked, I went in. Here at least in the sacred place I should find quietness, and unable to help myself in this dire crisis might get help from one to whom my extremity was but an opportunity.

I walked up the aisle, and finding all in darkness, the moon at the moment being obscured, fell my way as far as Sir Peter's flat monument and sat down upon it. I had been there a minute or two when a faint sound, which seemed rather a sigh or an audible shudder than any articulate word, came out of the darkness in front of me. My great trouble had seemed to make superstitious fears for the time impossible, but the sound I started, and trembled, and holding my breath I felt a cold shiver run down my back. Motionless I peered before me, yet could see nothing. All was gloomy, the only distinguishable feature being the east window.

"What was that?" I said, rustling at my ghostly garments moving in the aisle was succeeded by another sigh which made me rise from my seat, my hair stiffening. Then I saw the outline of the east window growing brighter and brighter, and I knew that the moon was about to be a clear of the clouds and longed to turn and fly, yet did not dare to move.

Suddenly the light fell on the altar steps and disclosed a kneeling form which seemed to me to be Petronilla. As though watching me. The face I could not see—it was in shadow—and I stood transfixed, gazing at the figure, half in superstitious terror and half in wonder, until a cresset I had not heard for years and which should have known among a thousand said softly, "Francis!"

"Who calls me?" I muttered hoarsely, knowing and yet disbelieving, hoping and yet with a terrible fear at heart. "It is I—Petronilla!" said the same voice gently, and the form rose and glided toward me through the moonlight. "It is I—Petronilla! Do you not know me?" said my love again and fell upon my breast.

She had been firmly resolved all the time not to quit her father, and on the first opportunity had given the slip to her company, while the horses were being saddled at Watney's farm. Stealing back through the darkness, she had found the mill, and there, apparently occupied by strange tinkers, she had hidden, not knowing what to do, she had bethought herself of the church, and there taken refuge. On my first entrance she was horribly alarmed. But as I walked up the aisle she saw that she had been told me a thousand times with pride—my footstep, though it had long been a stranger to her ear, and she had no thought at the moment of seeing me or hearing the joyful news I brought.

And so my story is told. For what passed then between Petronilla and me lies between my wife and myself. And it is an old, old story, and one which our children have no need to learn, for they have to it, many of them, for themselves, and their children are growing up to tell it. I think in some odd corner of the house there may still be found a very ancient swallow's nest, which young girls bring out and look at tenderly, but for my sorrow I know I fear it has been worn out these 30 years. What matter, ever since it was velvet of Genoa? He that has the substance lacks not the shadow.

I never saw my father again, nor learned accurately what passed at Watney's farm after Petronilla was released by her companions, but one man, whom I could ill spare, was also missing on that night, whose fate is still something of a mystery. That was Martin Luther. I have always believed that he fell in a desperate encounter with my father, but traces of the struggle or his body were never found. The track between Watney's farm and Stratford, however, runs for a certain distance by the river, and at some point on this road Ethnik Martin must have come up with the refugees, and falling either to find Petronilla with them or to get any satisfactory account of her must have found himself with my father and been killed. This I never knew, though Baldwin and I talked over it again and again, and there were even some who said that a servant much resembling Martin Luther was seen with my father in the low country a month before his death—my foot do not credence in this, however, having good reasons to think that the poor fool—who was wiser in his own moments than most men—would never have left my service while the breath remained in his body.

I have heard it said that blood washes out shame. My father was killed in a skirmish in the Netherlands shortly before the peace of Chateau Cambresis and about three months after the events here related. I have never heard that he had a brave man should, for he had that virtue. He held no communication with me or with any at Coton End later than that which I have here described, but would appear to have entered the service of Cardinal Granvelle, the governor of the Netherlands, for after his death word came to the Duchess of Suffolk that Mistress Anne Cludde had entered a nunnery at Bruges under the cardinal's auspices. Doubtless, and so are many others of whom I have spoken—Sir Anthony, the duchess, Master Bertie and Master Lindstrom. For 40 years have passed since these things happened—years of peaceful, happy life, which have given me, now swiftly, as it seems to me in the retrospect, the shadow of my wanderings. The Lindstroms sought refuge in England in the second year of the queen and settled in Lowestoft, where the Duchess of Suffolk's protection and did well as a fisherman. I became them, nor indeed did they flourish, their, those ungrateful, though I experienced some difficulty in inducing Sir Anthony to treat the Dutch burgher as an equal with himself. Lord Willoughby of Eresby, the Duchess's church, and a godfather in St. Willibrod's church at West, is now a middle-aged man and my very good friend, the affection which my mother felt for me having descended to him in full measure. She was indeed such a woman as her majesty's large hearted and free tongue of masculine courage and a wonderful tenderness. And of her husband what can I say, save that he was a brave Christian and—in peaceful times—a steady man.

But it is not only the vacant seats and gray hairs that I trace the progress of 40 years. They have done for England al-



"Sir Anthony, show them that!" I continued, and I drew out a little packet of parchment with me.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

SMALL DEBTS COURT.

Question of the Constitutionality of the Act Argued Before Judge Harrison.

Should His Decision Be Adverse to the Province an Appeal Will Be Taken.

The first definite steps toward testing the constitutionality of the small debts act were taken at Nanaimo on Wednesday when argument was heard before Judge Harrison in four cases, which brought the question of constitutionality to a more direct issue than the case upon which Mr. Justice Crease's judgment was delivered.

Mr. A. G. Smith, deputy attorney-general, in arguing that the act was ultra vires of the province, held that the prerogative of the crown, extended to the Lieut.-Governor as well as to the Governor-General and could be exercised in all classes of subjects which were within the legislative powers assigned to the province.

It is difficult at the present time to rightly estimate the value of his labors, the best and most lasting results of which are the least apparent. It is perhaps more than the custom to take as a matter of course those things which others have toiled that they might bestow them upon us.

Not content with having spent fifty-two years in active service, Bishop Hills, on his return to England, assumed the responsibility of a country parish. The former curate, now Bishop Sheepshanks, of Norwich, appointed him to the living of St. Andrew, Suffolk, so that he literally "died in harness," as had always been his desire.

WATER AND LIGHT FOR ROSSLAND.

Rossland is to have electric light and water works at an early date, a company having been formed in this direction and notice having been given by Mr. E. M. McLeod of a private bill to incorporate. The company will at the same time ask the provincial parliament for the privilege of taking water from Centre Star creek, Stony creek and other creeks, streams, lakes or rivers within twenty-five miles of Rossland.

THE COURTS OF LAW.

In the full court yesterday the appeal of Hogg vs. Farrell was heard. This was an action brought by Hogg and his partners, who claimed that they had located and recorded two claims, "Queen of the Hills" and "Moyea," in Kootenay district. Hogg and his partners having previously located a number of other claims in the same district, the defendants believing that the Moyea location was void in consequence recorded it as the Legal Tender and part as another claim.

The points argued for the appellants yesterday on appeal were that the plaintiffs had failed to prove that they had ever staked the claim at all; in fact that they had proved nothing but a record, and further that, under sec. 84 of the mineral act, 1891, their rights were exhausted when they had located the first of the two claims.

Upon this ground, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the matter, the appeal was dismissed with costs. Mr. Charles Wilson, Q.C., appeared for the appellants; Mr. E. C. Davis, Q.C., for the respondents.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Fears for the Safety of the "Duke of Argyll" Are Set at Rest.

Two New Sealers Registered—An "Echo" for Sale—"Quadra" Enters Dock.

After a day's delay on the Columbia owing to the unfavorable state of the tide for crossing the bar, the O. R. & N. steamship Mount Lebanon arrived in port yesterday morning, having discharged 75 tons of her cargo at the wharf for her return trip.

The British bark Duke of Argyll, which sailed for Adelaide on August 12 with a cargo of lumber from the West Coast, arrived at her destination on the 2nd inst. This is good news to many here. There was a report, originating in San Francisco, published some time ago that this well known vessel had gone down at sea with all hands, and unable to obtain a denial of this, the friends of the crew living here were naturally very uneasy.

From present indications the steamer Miowera will be ready to sail on Monday, leaving here on schedule time, leaving here on Monday. She will be loaded to her capacity, her large cargo being completed with 80 tons of paper from the Willamette Paper Co., to be received here.

The little American 24-ton schooner Echo, Capt. Shain, is reported with a load of farm produce from Roche Harbor. It is understood that her owner will endeavor to sell her while here.

This morning the C. P. N. steamer Princess Louise will resume service, leaving for the Yosemite, which took her place on the river on Monday last. Bark Ardmore had only got as far as Plummer Pass yesterday, on her way to the Vancouver mills. The delay was due to unfavorable weather.

The Dominion steamer Quadra entered port yesterday morning, work on her repairs by the British Iron Works being immediately commenced. The sealing schooners Carrie C. W. and Allie I. Algar have registered as Victoria craft.

The ship Aladdin from Vladivostok for Puget Sound lumber cargo, is due here for orders.

THE BOUNDARIES REDEFINED.

Yesterday's issue of the British Columbia Gazette notes a rearrangement of the boundaries of the Trout Lake and Ainsworth mining districts in West Kootenay, the following definitions being substituted for those published in March of last year:

"Trout Lake Mining Division—Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary of West Kootenay, thence westward the southern boundary of the Illecillewaet mining division to the eastern boundary of the Lardeau division; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of the Lardeau division to its junction with the Slovan division; thence easterly along the northern boundary of the Ainsworth mining division to the Lardeau river; thence northerly to the eastern boundary of West Kootenay district (crossing the Duncan river at a point to include the Cameron or Hall Creek and the Cameron or Hall Creek and East Creek) thence following the eastern boundary of West Kootenay district to the point of commencement.

"Ainsworth Mining Division—To include all the country on the rivers, streams and tributaries thereof flowing into Kootenay lake north of Goat River mining division, except those portions of the Lardeau and Duncan rivers included in the Trout Lake mining division."

The incorporation of several new mining companies is also officially announced by the Gazette. Among them are the Cumberland Mining Co. and the Sunshin Mining Co., both of Three Forks, each of which is capitalized at \$500,000; the trustees of both companies are N. D. Moore of Three Forks, W. H. Boorchard of Rossland and W. C. Yawkey of Detroit, Michigan. The Peter's Creek Gold Mining Co. of Cariboo is styled of a new Vancouver syndicate, with capital stock of \$25,000, of which the trustees are C. S. Douglas, W. Hanson Boorchard, J. D. Peebles, C. J. Loewen and R. G. Tatlow.

THE TORRENS SYSTEM ENDORSED

The Attorney-General, Hon. D. M. Eberts, presided yesterday evening at an important and well attended meeting of the British Columbia Law Society, at which the desirability of introducing the Torrens system of land registration into this province was the chief subject of discussion. The salient points of the system were thoroughly and clearly explained by Mr. T. O. Townley, registrar of titles at Vancouver, who prepared the legislation two years ago. Afterwards the nature of the Torrens plan was thoroughly debated, and the following resolution, introduced by Mr. McPhillips and Mr. Bodwell, was unanimously adopted:

"That in the opinion of this meeting the introduction of the Torrens system of land registration would prove beneficial to the province and it is recommended that a bill of that character be introduced at the approaching session of the provincial legislature."

THE PIONEER SOCIETY.

Men Who Came to the Province in Early Days Hold Their Anniversary Dinner.

They Spend an Evening of Feasting, Toast and Song at the Occidental Hotel.

Last night the Pioneers of British Columbia held their annual dinner at the Occidental Hotel. The little band who formed the original members of the Pioneer Society is gradually being thinned by the hand of Time, but under the constitution the sons of pioneers are eligible, so that the society is increasing in numbers and vigor every year.

Over sixty people sat down to the excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Jensen, proprietor of the Occidental, and there was a hearty comradeship among those present which made the evening pass off far more pleasantly and successfully than the ordinary public dinner. The sturdy old men who have done their part in the old days, to bring British Columbia into the proud position she to-day occupies in the Dominion have, many of them, not by any means retired from the work-a-day world. Round the table were to be seen men whose names are foremost in business and public affairs in the city, and though there were others who had not been so fortunate in the battle of life, all looked happy and contented.

It was hail fellow well met with everybody, and a right jolly time was the result. A long dining table ran the length of the nicely decorated dining room. At the head sat the president, Ald. Humphrey, and at the table of honor were Chief Justice Davis, Mr. Earle, M.P., Mr. Eure, U. S. Vice-Consul, Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier of the province, Lieut.-Col. Prior, M. P., President of the Sons of Erin, T. J. Burnes, president of the B. C. Benevolent Association, and ex-Ald. Lovell.

This was the twenty-fifth annual dinner of the society, which was, as the banner behind the President's chair proclaimed, organized on April 23, 1871. The officers of this year were: President, Ald. Humphrey; vice-president, T. J. Partridge; secretary, A. Graham; treasurer, E. J. Thain; physician, Hon. J. S. Helmecken; auditor, C. Booth; directors—H. P. Orton, C. Morley, Chief Shepherd, T. Flewin, E. C. Johnson; and the officers of the year were: President, Ald. Humphrey; vice-president, T. J. Partridge; secretary, A. Graham; treasurer, E. J. Thain; physician, Hon. J. S. Helmecken; auditor, C. Booth; directors—H. P. Orton, C. Morley, Chief Shepherd, T. Flewin, E. C. Johnson; and the officers of the year were: President, Ald. Humphrey; vice-president, T. J. Partridge; secretary, A. Graham; treasurer, E. J. Thain; physician, Hon. J. S. Helmecken; auditor, C. Booth; directors—H. P. Orton, C. Morley, Chief Shepherd, T. Flewin, E. C. 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A CORONER'S INQUEST.

Revealing the Unusual Circumstances in Which Miss Jones Came to Her Death.

Her Own Confession and the Evidence of the Doctor Whom She Visited.

The cause of the death of Miss Mary Ellen Jones, which as reported yesterday occurred on Wednesday afternoon at her mother's residence on Green street, was the subject of an inquiry which opened last evening in the city police court room. Coroner Crompton presided, and the jury empanelled consisted of Messrs. G. H. Maynard, C. N. Cameron, H. A. Lilley, L. Dickenson, J. Newbiggin, J. H. Warner, J. W. Speed and W. J. Hanna (foreman). The inquest is the result of information conveyed to the police departments—both city and provincial—and in consequence of which the funeral arranged for to-day has been postponed until to-morrow, while Superintendent Huesey is on hand to watch the developments in the inquiry formally conducted by Chief Sheppard. The public having yet learned of the proceedings the attendance in the court room was almost exclusively confined to those summoned as witnesses. The jury first visited the residence, and there viewed the body—that of a beautiful young woman in appearance several years younger than her age.

The evidence given below tells the story so far as developed. A point, however, which in ordinary course might not be explained, may fittingly be referred to here. That is the endorsement on the prescription mentioned—"Take this to Jones," which is merely the printed formula appearing on each slip in the pads issued as a matter of business enterprise by the druggist mentioned—and was not a special instruction by the doctor.

DR. GARROW'S STATEMENT.

Dr. J. K. Garrow was the first witness called. To the coroner he said that he is a duly qualified medical practitioner, resident on the Saanich road, just beyond the city limits.

The coroner—"Are you acquainted with the deceased?"
 Witness—"No."
 The coroner—"Did you ever see her?"
 Witness—"I never saw her—I never saw a person of that name, to my knowledge."

The coroner (to Constable Abel)—"You will have to take this witness up to view the body, Constable."

The witness accordingly left the stand; and the coroner asked if there were any others present who knew anything of the case who had not been to view the body.

Mr. H. Creech here rose to say that he knew something of the circumstances, but had seen the body since death.

DR. HALL'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Frank W. Hall testified that he had known the deceased. On Saturday night the young man Creech who had just spoken came and asked him to go to see a Miss Jones. Witness inquired what was the matter, and then told Creech he would not go—that he did not want to get into a case of that kind. On Sunday morning Mr. Creech came again, saying she was very bad, and wanting him to go; he again refused. About noon he came again, with the same result; about eight o'clock he came a fourth time and witness then went out with him and examined the patient. Her temperature was 105, her respiration about 35, pulse about 140. Made a vaginal examination and removed a piece of placenta that was partially protruding. He believed she was suffering from septicemia; and said that she was a very, very sick patient; prescribed hot water douches and quinine administered internally. Was sent for again on Tuesday morning about four o'clock. He told Mr. Creech, who summoned him, that he could not do anything unless the patient were sent to the hospital to undergo an operation. Creech came again about eight o'clock in the morning and said she was too weak to be moved to the hospital. Witness then drove out to see the patient. He told them the only chance to save her life was an immediate operation, but she was most liable to die. He then telephoned to Dr. Fraser; got his instruments and went out right away to operate. Witness described the operation; he saw Miss Jones again about five o'clock in the evening; she was slightly better then; next morning saw her in consultation with Dr. Ernest Hall; and between five and six in the evening saw her again. He told them that she was alive at 6 p.m. to let him know. He had no report, and presumed she died before that.

The coroner—"Tell us why you did not want to go there at first?"
 Witness—"I told him to get the doctor who had been attending her."
 "Did he say there had been a doctor?"
 "Yes, he told me she had visited a doctor at his office and at his house."
 "Did he tell you what was the matter?"
 "Yes; he said she had been having a miscarriage—words to that effect; it was Mr. Creech who told me this."
 "Did he say what doctor?"
 "Yes; he said Dr. Garrow. I might state that when they asked me at the house what was the matter I said she was suffering from blood poisoning—they asked me no further questions."
 "Did he say Dr. Garrow visited her at her house?"
 "No; he said she had been to his office and had visited out at his house. When Mr. Creech came on Sunday night I might say, he said 'You will have to go, as you have been the family doctor.'"
 "What stage of gestation was she in?"
 "I should say one or two months."
 "Did you call Dr. Garrow in at all?"
 "No, sir."
 "Isn't it the usual thing to call in the medical attendant?"
 "Well, they didn't seem to wish to see him at the house—at least the young man so expressed himself."
 "What was the cause of death?"
 "I believe she died of septicemia—she was a very delicate girl. There were no marks to indicate why the miscar-

riage had occurred, and I could not say the cause. Septicemia is a form of blood poisoning caused by the absorption of septic material in the blood."
 In answer to the coroner, witness said that on his first visit Mr. Creech told him what the patient had explained to him about the protruding placenta. When witness visited the patient she would tell him nothing about the circumstances of her trouble.
 The coroner—"Did her mother know what she was suffering from?"
 Witness—"She did not say so; though she was in the room when I removed the after birth."

DR. GARROW'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Garrow was then again called. He said that, having viewed the body since he was last on the stand, he thought he had seen the person before, but not under that name. She had given her name to him as something like Mrs. Lovess, or Lovess, and told him that she had formerly lived in Salem, Oregon. As he had once lived there he became interested in her. He first made her acquaintance in the manner stated, about a year ago when he resided on Rae street. She told him then that she was living at Sidney. He thought she made two visits, and he prescribed for her—of some slight ailment that he could not recall. It was nothing of great importance, for he did not hear of her again.

The coroner—"Till when?"
 Witness—"Well, some person resembling her—I am not sure it is the same—came about two weeks ago. He is a poor hand at recognizing patients, but thought this visitor was a person very much like the deceased. She complained of persistent nausea—vomiting, and he thought it was of a bilious nature. She was very delicate, very pale and anemic looking. He gave her some medicine he had in the office. He did not see her again for some days. Then she made a visit to his residence at night. He gave another kind of pellet that time, and did not see her again. That was nearly a week ago, perhaps ten days ago as near as he could judge. He was still under the impression that she was suffering from biliousness."

Chief Sheppard—"Did she ever mention to you that she was pregnant?"
 The coroner—"I don't think she did."
 Witness—"I think I asked her; vomiting sometimes accompanies pregnancy, and she being a married woman—as she told me—I might have asked her, but I am not positive. That would be the last time she visited him; when she came to his house she was there about ten or fifteen minutes."

Chief Sheppard—"And all you did was to give her the pellets—to take there or at home?"
 Witness—"Oh to take at home; she took them away."

THE CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Ernest Hall told of his having been called for consultation by Dr. Frank Hall, at whose request he examined the deceased. She was in a semi-comatose condition, and could be aroused only with some difficulty. She presented symptoms of septicemia. From his examination he thought she was in the second month of pregnancy. He occurred in the treatment which Dr. Frank Hall had given. Her condition did not give any clue whatsoever to the cause of the miscarriage.

The coroner—"What conversation have you had since with Dr. Garrow? Have you seen him since?"
 Witness—"Yes; yesterday I sent a note asking him to call at my office on a matter of importance, and he came."
 The coroner—"Had you any talk with him about this case?"
 Witness—"Yes."
 The coroner—"What was the nature of it?"
 Witness—"Am I obliged to answer that?"
 The coroner—"Yes."
 Witness—"I would prefer to answer questions."
 The coroner—"Did you call in Dr. Garrow as to this case?"
 Witness—"I did as to the developments he having seen this lady. He didn't know the case by name, but said that he remembered a person answering that description, though he was not certain. He gave the history very meagrely, saying that a party somewhat answering this description called at his house and consulted him for intracranial vomiting. She was somewhat pale and vomited in his house." Dr. Garrow gave him to understand that he knew at that time she was pregnant—that was the impression his words left. He said he had prescribed the appropriate remedy for that form of vomiting."
 The coroner—"He understood it was the vomiting of pregnancy?"
 Witness—"That's what I understood; his reply to me was that he fully understood she was a married woman."
 The coroner—"What treatment did he prescribe?"
 Witness—"He told me he used an instrument—a sounder, which he did not believe was a proper and scientific treatment for that condition. I expressed an opinion on the more discreet method in which we are accustomed to do such things—in consultation only. I didn't question his treatment; I had my own thoughts. Dr. Garrow expressed the opinion to me that he was not aware that consultation was customary or necessary, or something to that effect. I said it was the custom of the profession in all such cases. Dr. Garrow didn't give me any reason to suppose that he was acting in any way other than what he believed to be an honorable and professional method."

To Chief Sheppard witness said he would not himself have used the instrument in any case without consultation, though he believed that it is frequently done. He did not know that its use is considered to be dangerous. He did not think that a post-mortem would show whether or not an instrument had been used.

A FRIEND OF THE DECEASED.

Henry Creech, residing at Spring Ridge, tea dealer by occupation; testified that he knew the deceased, and was with her during her illness and until her death—that was, since last Saturday. She was in bed all day Saturday, she had taken to bed on Friday after-

noon, but got up and went out on Friday night. She died at 5:45 p.m. on Wednesday. A week ago last Saturday he met doctor Jones at a party. She handed him a prescription which said: "Take this to Jones' drugstore."
 "I asked her," he continued, "what doctor she went to. She told me Dr. Garrow. I said, 'Why don't you go to Dr. Frank Hall; he's the family doctor.' I asked her what was wrong; she never told me. I bid her good afternoon; and instead of going to Jones' I went to Campbell's, where they put up a box of pills. I went up to the house and gave them to her. I asked her again why she didn't go to Dr. Frank Hall. She said it was on account of owing him a small bill for the doctoring of her brother. I kept on going to the house, and on Thursday I asked her again what was wrong. She said she had a bad headache. On Friday, in the afternoon, she asked me if I would drive her out to Dr. Garrow's. I asked her what she thought her mother would say if she asked me where I was going to take her. I am not sure whether or not she told me to say that I was going to take her to Dr. Frank Hall's, but at any rate we went out to Dr. Garrow's. I waited for her outside about twenty minutes. I drove her home."
 "She took very bad the next day, on Saturday. I insisted upon her telling me what was wrong. She told me, saying that Dr. Garrow said she was having a miscarriage. She asked me by whom. She wouldn't tell me. She said, 'I deceived you.' She asked me if I would still continue being the same way as I was—I have been their best friend. I said, 'I will till it is over.' So then on Saturday evening I told her that I would be their best friend, and I went down to Dr. Frank Hall's and asked him to come up. He asked me who was treating her and what was wrong. I told him and he said he wouldn't come up. I went down again; I think it was Sunday, twice. I went second time telling him that he was their family doctor and ought to come up. So he came. I went after him again about 4 o'clock on Monday morning. He told me that I would have to send her to the hospital. I told him I thought she was too weak. I said 'Can't you perform the operation in the house?' He said he supposed he would have to. I left him and went up to the house. I told the mother of the daughter they were going to perform the operation. Dr. Hall and Dr. Fraser came to the house and operated on her. The next night Dr. Frank Hall brought Dr. Ernest Hall.

Before that I asked her what did Dr. Garrow do anything in his office. She said he did—he operated on her. That was all. She asked me if I would not say anything about it to her mother or anyone else, and I promised that I would not. Her visit to Dr. Garrow's office, she said, was a week ago last Saturday."

To Chief Sheppard witness said deceased had not said anything about what had occurred at Dr. Garrow's house—about any instrument having been used on her there; but he knew before that of what she said had been done to her at the doctor's office.

To the coroner witness said, that he had never known the deceased to be sick at her stomach during the last two years, and he had not seen her since she was injured. She was in her usual health until last Friday, though her health was not very good. Two years ago she had intermittent fever, and was attended by Dr. Macnaughton Jones.

THE MOTHER'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Jane Jones, mother of the deceased, said her daughter was twenty-four years old at her death. She had been complaining off and on for a while, but got better on Friday evening last. She said she had a sick headache. Witness had never seen her daughter sick at her stomach, except once in a while—nothing serious; and not more lately than before. Witness never knew what was the matter with her daughter. When the doctors performed the operation she did not know what it was for, and did not know until the end what was the matter.

The inquest was then adjourned until 2 p.m. to-day (Saturday), after a view of the jurors, who are retail business men, had protested that it will be exceedingly inconvenient for them to attend at any time to-day.

"EN LITTLE DATTER"

The members of the Valhalla—by which name the local society of Scandinavianians organized about three months ago is known—gave their first social entertainment yesterday evening. Oliver's hall being the scene and the attendance being large and thoroughly representative of the three countries from which the membership of the society is drawn. The feature of the evening was the presentation of a Danish comedy, "En Little Datter," for the first time in British Columbia; the production was well staged and the several characters were creditably sustained by the following cast:

Strandling, Mr. Bay
 Nana, Mrs. Bay
 Ellingsen, Mr. George Amorsen
 Grethe, Mrs. Droop
 The Lieutenant, Mr. S. Amorsen
 Stine, Mrs. Andersen

The story developed is a very funny one even when filtered into the English for the benefit of those who could not follow last evening's production in the original. The "little datter" is a stepdaughter several years the senior of her papa, who is very desirous of marrying but finds that his encumbrance prevents, and so develops into an ardent matchmaker on Nana's behalf as well as that of her own. The reverse of the young and fair remains a drug on the market, even when offered with a dowry of \$20,000. As a last resort Ellingsen, who is the father of Strandling's inamorata and himself an old crank, is convinced that Nana just the medicine which he requires as a penance and he accepts the situation as gracefully as he may—with the bonus.

After the play, vocal music was last night provided by Miss Hansen, the Brothers Amorsen, Mrs. Droop and Mrs. Bay; and the evening's festivities concluded with a merry dance and supper.

The Valhalla, young as it is and difficult as Mr. Amorsen found the work of organization, is a lusty child among the societies of the city; it has now a membership of about one hundred and is constantly growing in numerical strength and in popularity. The "Little Datter," so acceptably introduced last evening, will be given a more public production a little later on.

THE CITY

The British Columbia Furniture Company, with Mr. Jacob Sehl as manager, has succeeded the Sehl-Hastie-Erskine company.

The Willing Workers of Christ church cathedral had a most satisfactory attendance at their sale of work yesterday afternoon in spite of the unpromising weather. Buying and selling was brisk and the proceeds amounted to a good round sum, which goes towards a Christmas Tree for the Sunday school children.

Dr. HUGH WATT, who has just arrived in the city from the 150-Mile House, Cariboo, states that the winter in that district has been very open, there not having been enough snow for sleighing when he left. The cattle are in fine condition to go through the winter, and the farmers have on the whole done very well this season.

The newly organized West Coast Packing Co., whose incorporation was noted yesterday and of which Mr. Thomas Hooper is one of the trustees, has begun the erection of two large salmon canneries at Nootka, which they expect to have in full operation in 1896. One of these is located on Thesis river; the other on Gold river.

A LARGE coal oil lamp was accidentally overturned on a desk in the office of the Cold Storage Company last night about 10 o'clock. The oil spread over desk and floor starting a lively blaze. The fire department was soon on the spot and a stream from the chemical engine extinguished the flames; the damage was very slight.

In the absence of Rev. Dr. Campbell, who had to attend a meeting at the Central church, his paper on the Canadian Constitution was read before the Sir William Wallace society last night by the secretary, Mr. A. Maxwell Muir. Next Friday night Mr. Leonard Tait will lecture on the British Constitution. A picture of Mr. Cameron was presented to the society at last night's meeting.

A COMMITTEE of the Victoria Presbytery, consisting of Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. D. MacRae, Rev. W. L. Clay, Rev. Mr. Forster and Rev. A. B. Winchester had a conference last night with the congregation of the Central Presbyterian church in regard to the general interests of the church. The committee will report at a meeting of the Presbytery to be held on Monday night at St. Paul's church.

The steamer Al-Ki, which arrived last night from Alaska, brought news of the trials at the last sessions of the territory. The Kake Indian, who, at the demands of his tribe, killed his sister because she was a witch, got fifteen months' imprisonment. The schooner Elwood, which had been reported missing, was met at Killisnoo by the Al-Ki, and the Al-Ki brought down 300 tons of herring for shipment from Victoria to Honolulu.

EARLY yesterday morning the well known Colwood hotel, situated at the junction of the Goldstream and Metchoon roads, was burned to the ground, the circumstances of the fire pointing to a incendiary. William McNeill, the proprietor, with his wife and child were in town at the time, and cannot supply any information. When they left the hotel for town on Thursday evening everything about the place appeared secure, and their first knowledge of the fire was obtained when they found their home in ruins yesterday. The hotel, which was a spacious two-story frame structure, was with its contents worth probably \$4,000. There was \$2,000 insurance on building and contents on each, in the Etina and Commercial companies. The hotel was owned by A. Bechtel of this city, and will, it is understood, be rebuilt at once.

CAPT. McMILLAN, the caretaker and only occupant at times of the pretty little floating clubhouse of the Victoria Yacht Club had a startling surprise yesterday morning. He was getting out of his bunk at the time, when suddenly there came a crash and he was pitched headlong on to the floor. The shaking of the entire building at once gave him a hint as to the nature of the trouble—the steamer Rosalie while shifting to Hastie & Bannerman's wharf to discharge cargo had bumped with tremendous force into the building, wedging it through the piles and damaging to an unknown extent some of the supporting pontoons. The captain, with assistance, immediately commenced re-locating the building, but he had no sooner accomplished this task than the clubhouse, with almost the same suddenness with which it had been struck, sank. Fortunately, however, the upper flat was not submerged, for in such a case the piano and other furniture would have been ruined. As it is all the club's canvas with their fixtures, several yachts, sails, and the contents of numerous lockers are below water, and it is no doubt owing to the buoyancy of the most of these that the building is kept from sinking deeper. Notwithstanding this, however, the building does not appear to be badly injured and the club, anxious that nothing shall conflict with the present entertainments which they have in preparation, will have the building raised at once. To-day steam power will be employed in the work, and it is hoped successfully. Yachtsmen say that yesterday's collision was not the first which the Rosalie has had with the house.

Scrambled Eggs

Take a small quantity of Cottolene and a little cream; warm in a frying pan. Break eggs in it and stir until slightly cooked. Serve hot.

Use not more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would butter and be sure that you do not overheat it before dropping in the eggs. This is always essential in cooking with Cottolene.

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The Colonist.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1895.

Published Every Monday and Thursday.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

Per week, if delivered, 50.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States.

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REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 cents.

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No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other than for every-day insertion.

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Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

A BAD SYSTEM.

The Hon. David A. Wells proposes to contribute to the Popular Science Monthly a series of papers on Principles of Taxation. The November number contains the introduction, in which the able publicist says: "The evil of bad taxation is not merely economic, it is moral, and no argument can change its character." There can be no question as to the truth of this. A system of taxation which is based upon robbery is of necessity immoral, and no argument that can by any possibility be presented can change its nature—can make it moral. The system of taxation that goes by the name of "single-tax" is based upon robbery. Without wholesale robbery the single tax cannot be established in any civilized country.

The fundamental principle of that system is that land should not, under any circumstances, be private property. On this principle the whole system is built. The first thing, then, that a Government elected to establish the single-tax system would have to do would be to take from every property owner the land he claims to own, no matter how it came into his possession. And it would do this without giving him a single cent by way of compensation. The Government would take possession of not only the great estates of large proprietors, and the land held by rich men in good situations for a rise in its value, but the lot which the hard working mechanic had purchased with the savings of half a life-time. There would be no discrimination in favor of the poor man, the widow, or the orphan; every square foot of land in the country would be seized by the Government. There would be no such person as a freeholder in the country. No man could bequeath to his family the land which he had honestly bought with his hard earnings. The Government would be the only land-holder, and all who occupied and used the land would be in-fect tenants under the Government; and the only revenue which the Government would have for all its purposes would be the rent of that land—the single-tax. And, we repeat, the Government would take the land from those who were previously its owners without paying them the slightest compensation.

When we made this statement some time ago it was vigorously contradicted by some who did not know what single-tax meant, and by others who we feared did. But the advocates of single-tax have since been constrained to admit that their system requires the absorption by the State or Government of every inch of land in the country. That is to say, the very first preliminary to the establishment of the single-tax system must of necessity be to deprive, without their consent and without compensation, every man, woman and child of the land they own. What, we ask, is this but robbery?—robbery, too, the most audacious and cruel that can be imagined. Can any argument change the character of this policy? Can any one make that which is intrinsically dishonest and from every point of view iniquitous, by any arrangement of words, honest and just? It cannot be done. A good system of taxation cannot be built on acts of confiscation and robbery.

We are quite aware of the fact that there are men who consider themselves honest, who have argued themselves into the conviction that the Commandment of the Decalogue "Thou shalt not steal" does not apply to land. But they are laboring under a strong and mischievous delusion. No amount of fallacious reasoning or passionate declamation can make wrong right.

It is said that great advantages are to flow from this wholesale robbery, that

the very men whose land has been stolen will, some day in the future, rise up and bless those who have robbed them. And here is where the single-taxers are strong. They deal largely in prophecy. They draw imaginary pictures of the state that society will be in after their system has been established, and many of their hearers are not able, or do not try, to distinguish between these baseless and absurd predictions and sound reasoning. But they may feel assured that a bad tree is not more likely to bring forth good fruit in the nineteenth century than it did in the first.

Sensible men should consider that as soon as they are induced to admit that property in land is robbery, they are a good way on the road to join those who hold that all property is robbery. The same reasoning that convinces them now that all land is rightfully the property of the State will soon lead them to believe that all means of production should be owned by the State, and from this to the conviction that all property is robbery is but a short step.

We see indications that that step has been taken already by a great many. What, we ask, is the tendency of such talk as this: "Society was rapidly being divided into two classes, the plutocratic and democratic; the former standing for vested interests of a few as against the general interest, while the latter represents the truest form of liberty and equality, which spring from freedom of access to natural opportunities such as would result from the applications of single-tax principles. What fraternity was there between one man who received \$20,000 per year and another who only secured by the hardest toil \$500 per year." The suggestion is that there ought to be a levelling down, that the \$20,000 man should be robbed in some form to enrich the \$500 man. This principle followed to its logical consequences would take from men all desire to better their circumstances, for the man who had saved a thousand dollars would be regarded by the four or five hundred men who had not saved a cent as a plutocrat, and measures would be taken to compel him to divide with them. What fraternity, they would ask, could there be between the man who had a thousand dollars laid by and four hundred men as good as he who had not saved a cent for a rainy day? The man who has embraced the single-tax system, if he only knew it, has started on a steep descent which will land him, if he does not take great care, in the slough of Anarchism which is at its foot. There are evils, no doubt, in the present condition of things, but the world as it is now is a paradise to what it would be if the single-taxers, the socialists and the anarchists were allowed to have their way.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The British Columbia Board of Trade is an organization that has already done much good to the Province, and it is easily capable of doing much more. An association of intelligent and public-spirited men of business can do a very great deal towards developing the resources of the country and towards making known abroad. The information contained in its Report for 1895 has, we understand, made British Columbia favorably known in many places in which it had previously been most of its inhabitants little more than a geographical expression. It is hard to estimate the advantages that may and probably will accrue to the Province from the circulation of that admirable Report. The indefatigable Secretary of the Board has already in his possession strong testimony as to the high estimate formed of the Province from the facts and statistics which it contains. This fact should encourage the Board to continue its work of encouraging the industries of this Pacific Province, of making its wants known to the Federal and the Provincial Governments, and of collecting all the information with regard to it which it is possible to obtain. The present is an important crisis in the history of the Province, and every man who wishes it well and who has an interest in its advancement should do his utmost to help it on. There are not many who have individually the opportunity to do much towards aiding the progress of this community, but as members of an active and energetic trade organization they can do a very great deal. We trust that every effort will be made to keep up the reputation and to increase the usefulness and efficiency of the Board of Trade. Nothing can be more foolish than to underestimate its importance or to undervalue its usefulness.

A STRINGENT ENACTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Casgrain has proposed a measure in the Quebec Assembly for the purification of elections. It is much needed in that province, and if it is honestly enforced it will effect a radical reform in the way in which elections are conducted. The complaint has been that Government contractors in Quebec are freely bled at elections, and it is said that contracts are given to men who can be trusted in order that they may be able to stand a good deal of bleeding. Mr. Casgrain is evidently determined to put a stop to the practice of making contractors a kind of treasurers

for election purposes. His bill contains the following stringent clause, which seems drawn up so carefully as to make successful evasion of it impossible. Here it is:

Whoever at any time, for the purpose of assisting the election of one or more members of the Legislative Assembly, and in view of obtaining a contract from the Government, or having obtained such contract, or having an interest therein, or carrying out the undertaking of which it is the object, or expecting the payment of the price of the enterprise, stipulates in said contract, subscribes, furnishes, gives or promises to give and furnish any sum of money, value or consideration whatever, whether directly or indirectly, by himself or through other persons, on his behalf, to any person, is guilty of a corrupt practice, and liable, upon conviction, in the discretion of the Court, to a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than double that sum, as well as to an imprisonment of not less than one month nor more than twelve months; and, in default of the payment of the fine so incurred, the offender shall be imprisoned for twelve additional months, unless the fine is sooner paid.

NORTH ONTARIO.

The North Ontario election has, as was generally expected, turned out favorably for the Government. The last account, up to eleven o'clock last night, was: McGillivray, 1,998; Brandon, 1,266; and Gillespie, 1,065, with three places to hear from. Gillespie, who is at the foot of the poll, is the Liberal candidate. The Government candidate had polled nearly two votes to the Opposition's one. This must be a sore blow and a great discouragement to the Grits.

At the last two elections the parties were pretty evenly divided in the county. The Conservatives had a majority, but, considering the number of votes polled, not by any means a large one. In 1887, Madill, Conservative, polled 2,050 votes, and Cockburn, Liberal, 1,892. This gave the Conservative candidate a majority of 158. In 1891 Mr. Madill polled 2,206 votes, and Mr. Cockburn 1,952. That year the Conservative majority was 254. Yesterday, with three polling places to hear from, the Conservative candidate was 933 ahead of the Liberal and 732 ahead of the Patron. The indications are that the Conservative vote will be very nearly, if not quite, as great as it was in 1891. This does not show that the Government has become unpopular in North Ontario, or that the defection of Mr. Wallace has had any perceptible effect on the election. The victory in North Ontario, in our opinion, will more than offset the desertion of Mr. Wallace.

MR. WALLACE'S DEFECTION.

The resignation of Mr. Wallace will not, we think, make much difference in the position of the Government. Their policy with respect to the Manitoba schools has been well known to the country for some months. It was stated clearly and distinctly before the prorogation of Parliament that if the Government of Manitoba would not undertake to settle the question before the New Year the Government would submit a remedial measure to Parliament when it met. This Mr. Wallace as well as everyone else knew. He might have believed that the Greenway Government would make some effort to redress the grievance of the minority before the session in January, and consequently no remedial measure would be necessary. But it seems to us that the proper thing for him to have done was to have resigned as soon as he knew that the Government proposed to carry out a policy of which he did not approve. It may be, however, that he was loth to give up his office and to part with his political associates, and he concluded in the face of Mr. Bourinot's opinion of what was the constitutional course to take to keep up his connection with the Government until he was convinced that the Manitoba Government were determined to maintain the stand they had taken.

GREEN-WORLOCK ESTATE.

TO THE EDITOR:—In your report of yesterday's meeting of creditors of the late bank a few inaccuracies appear. Now, as there is everything in the way in which a matter is put, and as Mr. Beaven could have had no object in leading the meeting, I shall be obliged if you will give me space in which to explain certain paragraphs which, as they appear in your report, may convey a wrong impression. Your report adds: "One of the first difficulties in ascertaining the estate was the lamentable condition in which the books of Green, Worlock & Co. were found. It was impossible to get at the bottom of them. For instance, there was a difference of some \$21,000 in the amount shown in the ledger and the amount in hand." The firm of Green-Worlock took over all the balances of Garesche-Green; they stood; there was a difference of about the sum named between the balance of the bills receivable account in the ledger and the bills themselves, to the accumulated clerical errors of nearly twenty years. I may add that the assignees, who were informed of this difference before they checked the notes, in making up their statement took account only of actual notes in hand.

You then say, "Then the \$70,000 borrowed from the Crown Insurance Co. on the lots on which the bank premises were situated never appeared in the books." The explanation of this comes later in your report when you credit Mr. Beaven with saying: "It would seem that \$70,000 of this had been paid off by raising the money by mortgage on lots 106 and 106A." Your report reads: "He (Mr. Beaven) went on to read the terms of partnership entered into between Mrs. Green and Mr. Worlock in January, 1882, by which Mrs. Worlock was to receive 75 per cent. of the net profits and Mr. Worlock 25 per cent. besides his salary of \$250 per month as manager." This should read, "by which Mrs. Green (not Mrs. Worlock) was to receive 75 per cent., etc." This division was to be made after deducting 20 per cent. of the net profit, and placing it to the credit of reserve profit, to provide for losses. Then you make Mr. Beaven say, "One of the great defects in keeping the books after this partnership had been arranged was that every month the interest due on overdrafts was entered to the credit of profit and loss, whether the account was good or bad." This was no new arrangement, as may appear by the above, it was a continually of the practice of the old firm, a practice which existed many years before, as well as after this partnership. Your report then reads: "The list of all the notes and overdraft accounts, footing up \$250,000, was laid before the meeting. Among these was a sum of \$45,000, which investigation and on the authority of several witnesses would seem to have been settled by a compromise in March, 1893, though Mr. Worlock said he had not released one of the members interested." The facts are these: Two partners in the firm referred to were released from their liability on their account on giving their notes to the extent of 40 cents on the dollar; the securities of the third partner were retained as collateral for the balance; the only witnesses to the transaction were the partner with whom I made the arrangement and myself, no one else being present at the time; if the party to whom I refer is applied to, he will doubtless confirm my statement. Your kind publication of my statement, I think, place a somewhat different light on these matters. F. H. WORLOCK, December 11, 1895.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Suicide Near Port Moody—Fire on Protection Island—Proposed Teachers' Conference.

Burglary at Westminister—Royal Arch Masons—Doings in the Kootenay.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 12.—The Vancouver school board will invite the Victoria school board to consider the following questions in conjunction with them: 1. Examinations to take place on the last days of the term; 2. that exhibitions be abolished; 3. that examination papers be examined after the close and forwarded as quickly as possible to the secretary; 4. that certificates and medals be presented on the first day of the term; 5. that the hours of teaching in the High school be extended thirty minutes.

The strained relations between the school board and Mr. St. George, arising out of the latter's bitter attack on the board on account of real or fancied wrongs complained of by Mr. St. George in connection with the whipping and expulsion of his children from school culminated last night in the board at their meeting ordering the chief of police to take Mr. St. George out of the room. The following officers A. F. & A. M., Royal Arch chapter, were elected last night for the ensuing year: Companions, first principal, P. McNaughton; second, T. Clouston; third, C. H. Gatewood; scribe E. C. S. H. Buxton; scribe Z. C. H. K. Brown; treasurer, W. D. Downie; P. S. C., T. H. Lison. Ralph Williams, son of R. Williams, tailor, was mysteriously shot in the face while sitting on a log watching the shipping in the inlet. He had his hand at the side of his head. Suddenly he heard the report of a gun, and the next moment felt the blood trickling down his face and found two of his fingers had been shot off. He was too dazed to make inquiries. Whether a drunken Indian maliciously shot at him from the adjacent bushes or a careless hunter mistook him for an animal has not yet been ascertained.

"CLAIM JUMPING."

TO THE EDITOR:—Articles have appeared in the press denouncing the province severely condemning "claim jumpers." No words can be too strong when applied to the ordinary claim jumper, if such individual take advantage of some technicality, such as a claim having been staked out with stakes not quite up to the regulation size, or because possibly \$100 worth of assessment work only has been put on during the mining season, instead of \$100 as required by the act. It is only a miserable-minded individual who would try to out the original staker on such pleas. But where is the line to be drawn? Who is to determine when it would be a commendable and public-spirited act to "jump" a claim, or when it would be a despicable thing to do so? For instance: A staker's claim and records on the 1st of May, 1895, he fails to do the amount of work prescribed by law during the year, also fails to adopt the option of paying the recorder \$100; on the 2nd of May, 1896, B jumps the claim. Is B the veriest blackguard that ever unbroke or has he done what is right in taking a claim which is unlawfully held? Again, if A fails to record his claim within the proper time and it is jumped because there is no evidence of a record, is B who "jumps" it to be everlastingly d—d by the press.

The mineral act is not to govern in these matters, and the press only to decide when a claim is abandoned and open to re-location, it seems to me that we may as well have no law on the subject. To-day numerous claims are unlawfully held throughout the country, which, if in other hands, might be made a source of revenue to the province. Assessment work is not done and they are kept locked up, merely because for any one else to re-stake them would be looked upon as "jumping." Surely the mineral act must be lived up to, or else repeal it. The various articles published lately on the subject of "jumping" will, I am afraid, have a tendency to keep claims unlawfully held dry of public opinion, and the press will prevent any bona fide miner from locating on or re-staking claims which should be worked.

Is a man to be permitted to enter private property without the consent of the owner and stake off the property in mineral claims, or is he to comply with the law, obtain right of entry and give the necessary security for the protection of the owner of the surface rights? Is the owner of the surface rights to be dubbed a "jumper" because he avails himself of the law for his own protection, and ousts men who trespass upon his land? Why have laws? The man who evades them is made a saint, and the one who seeks their protection is abused by the newspapers? MINER.

WESTMINSTER. WESTMINSTER, Dec. 12.—Yesterday morning burglars entered the premises of E. W. Ogle, clothier. They were evidently experts, for the safe was opened and \$150 worth funds and \$18.50 belonging to the business was taken, besides some \$150 worth of goods. It is thought the police will be able to run down the thieves.

Bishop Dart delivered another of his lectures to men only at Trinity cathedral yesterday. The subject was temperance. The attendance was good. The topic was dealt with chiefly on a scientific basis. As strong drink affected man physiologically, His Lordship said that alcohol acted as either food, medicine or poison. He urged those present to refrain from judging others by themselves, as men were differently constituted; but they should exercise self-denial for the general good of the whole body of which they were members, and in some instances for the particular good of individuals.

The smoke-stack of the Royal City Planning Mills was on fire last night, and for a while the pelting shower of sparks threatened the mills; but the building, wet from the recent rains, remained fire-proof long enough to enable the firemen to extinguish the flames in the stack. NANAIMO. NANAIMO, Dec. 12.—The E. & N. extension survey party came up from Victoria yesterday and went out to the new mine in the afternoon. The members of the party are G. Finner, H. Caldwell, J. Houghton, R. Wilson and F. Pinder. About one o'clock yesterday morning a bright glare on Protection island showed that a fire was in progress. At first it was thought to be the pit head and wharves of the New Vancouver Coal Company, but that was not the case. The buildings destroyed are three structures which form Protection island Chinatown.

KOOTENAY. (From the Mail) Winter has set in at Illecillewaet. The snow is about 18 inches deep on the low ground, and three feet at the mines. An English company that proposes to operate in B. C. mines has obtained terms for a bond on two claims a few miles from Illecillewaet. The deal will be closed in March. The Isabella, one of the richest grey copper claims, was worked at a former time, the ore averaging 300 ozs. of silver.

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Suicide Near Port Moody—Fire on Protection Island—Proposed Teachers' Conference.

Burglary at Westminister—Royal Arch Masons—Doings in the Kootenay.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 12.—The Vancouver school board will invite the Victoria school board to consider the following questions in conjunction with them: 1. Examinations to take place on the last days of the term; 2. that exhibitions be abolished; 3. that examination papers be examined after the close and forwarded as quickly as possible to the secretary; 4. that certificates and medals be presented on the first day of the term; 5. that the hours of teaching in the High school be extended thirty minutes.

The strained relations between the school board and Mr. St. George, arising out of the latter's bitter attack on the board on account of real or fancied wrongs complained of by Mr. St. George in connection with the whipping and expulsion of his children from school culminated last night in the board at their meeting ordering the chief of police to take Mr. St. George out of the room. The following officers A. F. & A. M., Royal Arch chapter, were elected last night for the ensuing year: Companions, first principal, P. McNaughton; second, T. Clouston; third, C. H. Gatewood; scribe E. C. S. H. Buxton; scribe Z. C. H. K. Brown; treasurer, W. D. Downie; P. S. C., T. H. Lison. Ralph Williams, son of R. Williams, tailor, was mysteriously shot in the face while sitting on a log watching the shipping in the inlet. He had his hand at the side of his head. Suddenly he heard the report of a gun, and the next moment felt the blood trickling down his face and found two of his fingers had been shot off. He was too dazed to make inquiries. Whether a drunken Indian maliciously shot at him from the adjacent bushes or a careless hunter mistook him for an animal has not yet been ascertained.

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stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes Any Condition of Wasting. Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free. Scott & Bowne, Belleville, All Druggists 50c. & \$1.

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GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a condition of health may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers. Labels on each tin. JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. ooid-w

and some samples running as high as 3,000 ozs. to the ton. It belongs to the Lanark Co., and five men will be employed on it during the winter.

One-fourth share of the Consolation mine, on French Creek, Big Bend, owned by O. B. Williams, was sold on Monday to Pete Levesque and Joe Bourgoin. A portion of the purchase money was paid in cash, the balance to be forthcoming next spring, and will probably be taken from bed-rock. NELSON. (From the Miner.) Paul Johnson, superintendent of the Hall mines is confident that the fires will be lighted in the smelter on the 1st of January. The company has been favored with wonderful weather ever since it began operations on the smelter and consequently the buildings are approaching completion, but there is still a great deal of work to do. The railway to the works is now nearly complete and only awaits the arrival of two car loads of rails.

CHAS. DRONIN and Wm. Douglas returned on Saturday from the "Needles," where they have been doing development work on the O. K. They report the claim an excellent proposition. Wm. Houston returned last week from Cariboo creek, where he has been spending two months developing the "Queen of Cariboo," located by Jas. L. Davis this spring; the samples of rock he is showing lead one to think that Mr. Davies is all right. S. B. Hencie and John S. Byron of the Nakusp, have sent up Wm. Houston to open up the "Excelsior" a claim in which they are interested at the Needles. The last of the cars for the N. & S. railroad came in on Friday. They were one box and two coal cars loaded. The lower end of the wharf is at present covered nearly with coal brought in for use on the engine No. 1, at the Sandon end of the road.

VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Lord Salisbury's answer to Secretary Olney on the Venezuelan question will not be made public until the return of President Cleveland. It appears that Mr. Cleveland was aware of the nature of the that he had read the entire text by cable answer before he left and it is believed there was a private communication and was not the formal submission of Great Britain's answer.