

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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MECHANICS' LIEN.

Result of the County Court Action of Albion Iron Works v. A. O. U. W.

Text of the Judgment of Mr. Justice Grease in Favor of Plaintiffs.

Albion Iron Works Company, Limited, v. Ancient Order United Workmen Building Association, Limited. This was an action under the mechanics' lien act for goods sold, delivered and used on the Ancient Order United Workmen Building Association, Limited, on lot 389 block 4, Victoria city.

The contract was between the directors of the company and Eli Beam, the contractor, to whom the goods (chiefly iron work) were supplied. The contract was for \$10,210, payable in instalments. The first payment was 75 per cent. of the value of work done and materials supplied, and the subsequent payments were to be made monthly at the same rate until the whole \$10,210 was paid.

In the contract was a provision that "in each case of such payment a certificate shall be obtained from and signed by Thomas Hooper, the architect of the company, that the work has been done in strict accordance with drawings and specifications and that the contractor has paid the vendors properly due, and a certificate from the clerk of the office for recording liens that no liens or claims are recorded against the works or on account of the said contractor followed by this provision (and it is provided that a professional man) "Neither shall there be any legal or lawful claims against the contractor in any manner from any source whatever for work or materials furnished on said works."

And then the usual provision for production of a paid up payroll to the grant of the architect's certificate.

It is to be given to the words in inverted commas, practically the architect would be concerned in every contract for all the goods supplied.

This could not have been the intention of the contract, because it would of itself indirectly create at once privity of contract between the suppliers and the owners, all through the contract and would enable the owners to sue directly by the suppliers.

In his evidence the contractor went a long way in that direction, for he seemed to think that every one who supplied materials must first come and have an understanding with him as to the issue of the certificate before he delivered any supplies. He did not certainly advance this as a proposition; but distinctly implied that if the suppliers had come to him first he would not have lost his money.

A practice like this would retard disastrously on the progress of the work and fetter and impede the contractor and owner in working out the contract.

It would be a very poor substitute for the ordinary and only proper plan, in case of doubt, of taking proper bonds from the contractor for the due performance of his contract.

Another objection raised was, that there was no proof that the claim had been brought to the notice of the owner and no privity between the contractor and owner.

But compliance with the provisions of the act—the acceptance of the work and materials by the architect on owner's behalf—and the direct benefit (vide the interpretation clause) to the owner by the material or machinery being placed on the building supply all the privity and consent necessary for the validity of the lien.

However, in this case, the result of the evidence on my mind is, that the goods in question were all supplied to the contractor as charged by the Albion Iron Works Company, and are now all used with the knowledge and approval by the architect in the construction of the building on behalf of the owner.

On the 28th August, 1894, Beam gave up the contract to be finished by the owners according to the terms of the contract (vide Hooper's evidence).

Only 75 per cent. of the work done and materials supplied (among the latter, those of the plaintiff) had been paid for by the contractor—only \$3,719 45 in all, at the time he gave up the contract. Beam has been paid in full, his evidence as a whole gives the court to understand that Beam was only then entitled to receive 75 per cent. of the value (Hooper's own valuation) of the work done and materials supplied, and that, having received that, he considered Beam paid in full. That would be a dangerous principle to apply if that were the proper construction. But the architect forgets that the contract was made with the contractor, who, as far as supplies are concerned, still retaining in their hands 25 per cent. of the work unpaid for, and the material, too, (they "have their own and have taken it," too) and have under the contract, according to the evidence, quod hoc, taken the place of the contractor. This 25 per cent. (if I read the contract right) would have had to be paid over to the contractor if he had only continued the work to completion, and is still, I think, an open sum; subject, of course, to any duly registered lien; the 75 per cent. being considered a payment on account.

But then comes the question raised by defendant's counsel—was it a duly registered lien?

Under the decision in Hagarly v. Grant, 2 B. C. reports, part 1, which, notwithstanding the contention of the learned counsel for the defendants, I consider is a case in point. The point here in dispute must be decided upon the lines of the lien act of 1888, not the act of 1891, which as counsel rightly contended does not make "material" the subject of a lien. It is a case in which the materials included in the lien of 1888 are not confined as it seemed to think to materials on which the person claiming a lien has himself worked, but extending to materials such as those here supplied which were indispensable to the construction of the building.

The affidavit makes the lien. It is that substantially complies with the intention of the act (the other requirements as to this case having been duly complied with and not contented) the lien will be good.

I say substantially, for the act of 1891, section 29, line 12, calls for an affidavit "stating in substance," etc.

The requirements as to such an affidavit under the act as set forth in section 28 and

sub-sections are as follows, "stating in substance."

(a) The name and residence of the contractor. The affidavit gives the name—the residence of a man who had left the country presumably to avoid his creditors' claims, and the law does not compel the impossible or the useless.

(b) The particulars of the materials or machinery furnished. These the affidavit furnishes in more than ample detail.

(c) The time when the work was finished or discontinued or (in the alternative) the last article of the materials or machinery delivered.

This also the affidavit gives with sufficient particularity. It states the goods detailed were "delivered" and gives the last date of delivery—to anyone who looks at the list and reads it in the ordinary common sense, by which all such writings are to be construed, as the "24th of August, 1894."

(d) If the lien is for materials or machinery, that the same were purchased for the work, or improvements in question, and were delivered on the ground for that purpose.

That all these requirements were fulfilled is clearly to be gathered from the affidavit itself, to which my immediate observations are confined. The iron work supplied, in character and quantity, was suitable for exactly that building on which Beam was employed as contractor.

They were supplied to him as such contractor, and until delivered on the ground could not be charged against him as such contractor. From these and other portions of the affidavit the irresistible inference from the affidavit alone to me, as a jury, is that this section has been substantially complied with.

The next sub-section, that the affidavit must show "the sum claimed to be owing and when due."

This information is specifically given in paragraph 5 of the affidavit as \$28,639 due on the 25th August, 1894. Lastly, the description of the property and interest or estate to be charged.

That is given very particularly in paragraph 1) and 4) of the affidavit which define the lot as city lot 389, of which the defendants are therein described as the "owners," which, of course, in that connection are to be taken under the general interpretation of statutes—in the ordinary sense of the word as owners in fee.

But that is not material for supposing the kind and degree of ownership set down too large or too small, the last four lines of section 4 protect the owner by making only his actual interest in the property responsible.

And here I must remark that in all forms attached to acts, even tax acts and others, which are to be construed strictly—if the fact is to be gathered from them as a whole it is in accordance with the meaning and intention of the act—the purpose of the act is intended to be complied with, and still less in the intention of the legislature that they should become traps to catch the unskilful, or in fact any persons for whose benefit an act is expressly intended. For the reasons given I consider the affidavit in this case to be founded in fact and in law for the purpose for which it is intended, viz: to create the lien, and that the lien is now valid and subsisting; and is effectual against the building, and the lot 389, on which it is created, so far as the estate or interest of the defendants as owners extends therein.

And I give judgment for the plaintiffs accordingly for the full amount with costs.

Henry P. Farwell, Counsel for J. M. Coell, Ward for plaintiffs; Mr. George Powell for defendants.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—(Special)—Lord and Lady Aberdeen gave a State concert at the Windsor hall last night. It is the first function of its kind ever given in Canada by the Governor-General. Over a thousand persons accepted invitations. The function was mainly intended as a recognition of those who have signed the register at the Victoria conference.

The tickets receipts of the C. P. R. for the week ending January 7, were \$392,000. For the same week last year they were \$371,000. Vice-President Shaugnessy in an interview said that the strengthening of the Canadian Pacific railway was owing to hard times, adding: "That is one of the exigencies which a great railway company has to face. We do not expect this depression to be permanent, and when it comes the only way to provide against it is by reducing expenses. The greatest care has been taken to keep those men who could worst stand dismissed. I by no means say that there have been and will be no hardships. Even men who can ill afford it will have to be laid off. For instance, we have some men doing statistical work. These men will be dispensed with even if they are married, because the work is not pressing, and it is imperative that we should reduce expenses. On the other hand we could not dispense with men engaged in the revenue accounts, because the company is bound to know how these accounts stand. We are taking care to make the salaries as light as possible. Only about four hundred men are now employed in the locomotive shops, where fifteen hundred men were employed a couple of years ago. As a result of the dismissal there is considerable misery and much complaint."

TRAINMEN'S OUT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Some of the members of the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Engineers, which is to meet in this city on the 13th have arrived. There is a rumor that the orders of trainmen and telegraphers will also send committees here to interview the authorities with a view to getting a compromise in the cut recently made in engineers' wages. Those on the inside do not think that the engineers' committee will demand the modification of the cut. The engineers are still trying to place the American Railway Union men and have already removed much of the opposition that the Union men manifested when the cut first went into effect.

For Charles Herbert, Charles Infante, George D. Diercks, Dysanet and Henry Complain, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt, safe and sure cure that has been popular favorite for over 40 years.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Dr. G. M. Dawson Director of the Geological Survey—Newspaper Postage Regulation.

Trent Valley Canal Contract Signed—Contractor Toms on His Way to Victoria.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—An Order-in-Council has been passed superannuating Dr. Selwyn and appointing Dr. G. M. Dawson his successor as director of the geological surveys of Canada. This important change was fore-shadowed by your correspondent two months ago.

Postmasters are notified that only newspapers sent direct from the office of publication to regular subscribers or news agents are entitled to free transmission, and that sample copies may be forwarded prepaid at the rate of one cent per pound, but subject to the requirement that each copy sent shall be distinctly marked or stamped "sample copy." Whenever newspapers showing no sign of prepayment and not marked "sample copy" are received at the office addressed to persons who are not, and do not claim to be, subscribers, the postmaster, and until delivered, will call the attention of the department to the matter, mentioning the name and place of publication of the paper.

Andrew Onderdonk to-day signed the contract for the Trent canal with the stipulation that only British subjects shall be employed on the works.

J. Castell Hopkins, of Toronto, is here to gather material for the life of the late Sir John Thompson.

Dr. Toms has arrived in the city to attend the session of the Cabinet.

Fred Toms and his foreman, George Wilson, left for Victoria last night to commence work on the new public buildings. Mr. Toms is being confined by a severe attack of illness during the past few weeks, which accounts for his delay in leaving for Victoria.

The attention of Major-General Herbert to-day was directed to the report in yesterday's Toronto Globe, stating that he had resigned his position as commandant of the Canadian militia, the General authorizes the statements that the report is absolutely untrue.

Treasurer McMillan and Attorney-General Sifton, of the Manitoba government, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Winnipeg and will have an interview to-morrow with the Premier and Hon. Mr. Foster, when they will present the claims of Manitoba to an increased subsidy to the amount of \$40,000 per annum. Some authorities estimate that Manitoba will have to wait until the first of January, 1896, before a re-adjustment can be made under the subsidy act.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell is rapidly improving.

Hon. Donald Ferguson, the Prince Edward Island minister without portfolio, has arrived in the city.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded its testimonial in vellum to John C. Danes, W. H. Danes and Henry Wyburn, all of Warton, for their gallant rescue of three persons who were drowning in Colpers bay on July 27, 1892.

The withdrawal by Lord Aberdeen of his portfolio from the winter carnival; his resignation of the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Holy See and the suggestion is made that Lieutenant-Governor Klipshak is invited to formally open the session.

THE POPE AND ITALY.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The "Standard" hears from its correspondent in Rome: The Pope recently, in conversing with several Italian nobles in the Vatican, said: "Nothing would be more congenial to us than to see peace re-established between the Holy See and the government of Italy and we devoutly hope that the men who are at the head of public affairs may be inspired to understand what good this peace would produce both for Church and State. But false and erroneous reports of state are likely to prevent a realization of our wishes, since it is useless to speak of consolidation if the rights of the Holy See are not acknowledged and the Pope is not placed in a position to enjoy full liberty and independence, as a basis of any agreement. It is true, however, that there are men of good will in the government and they have seemed to be expressed to us the desire of finding means of living on terms of less hostility, although our hostility consists only in reclaiming our rights. Such good intentions must be taken into account, and we should be anxious to see our mission. The ill will to be lamented would be greatly limited if there were more stability among the men in power. Under the present aspect our position becomes more difficult and dangerous. Let us hope that Providence will place us in the position which our pastoral ministry requires. The attentions with which governments and princes surround us are proof that all feel the necessity of our absolute autonomy."

VANCOUVER'S ELECTIONS.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 10.—(Special)—Nine hundred voters out of 4,800 braved the drizzling rain to-day to cast their votes for chief magistrate of the city. The citizens were so apathetic; hundreds had not paid their taxes and could not vote, while hundreds of others were indifferent, having no choice between the two candidates, Henry Collins, dry goods merchant, and Alderman McDowell, labor candidate. There was some little excitement over the school trustees election, as McDowell's strong personality made him many enemies and friends in public life, but the fight was with his friends. Out of the five first term aldermen elected, three were workmen.

For the mayoralty—Henry Collins, 686; Alderman McDowell, 297.

Alderman—Ward 1—J. Coupland, retired grocer, acclamation.

Ward 2—H. E. Gallagher, builder and contractor.

Ward 3—W. P. McCraney.

Ward 4—G. W. Thomas, carpenter.

Ward 5—W. F. Brown, carpenter.

School Trustees—Messrs. McGowan, Murray and Bryden-Jack.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Correspondence Submitted to Congress in Regard to the Lease of Necker Island.

Hawaiian Government Not Unfavorable—U. S. Approval Considered Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Hawaiian correspondence made public yesterday was laid before the house to-day and referred to the committee on foreign affairs for report, upon the recommendation of the president that the request of the Hawaiian government to be permitted to lease Necker Island to a British submarine cable Co. be favorably acted upon by congress.

The correspondence between the Hawaiian and British negotiators negatives the existence on the part of Hawaii of any suspicion of British unfriendliness or fear of British aggression. The attention of congress is directed to the following statements contained in a communication addressed to the Hawaiian government by representatives of Great Britain: "We propose to inform the Hawaiian government of your enquiry whether they will accept the sovereignty of Necker Island or some other uninhabited island on condition that no subsidy is required from you. As we explained, we have not felt at liberty to entertain this question ourselves, as we were definitely instructed not to ask for sovereignty of any island but only for a lease, simply for the purpose of the cable."

On December 3 the cable propositions seem to have taken full shape, for on that date U. S. Minister Willis writes concerning his former reference to the subject, and makes the statement that the Hawaiian government is of the opinion that it is stopped from considering the proposition of the British commissioners by article 4 of the reciprocity treaty between Hawaii and our government. He adds: "The matter is now, therefore, at the request of this government, submitted to the consideration of your government upon having been notified by the Hawaiian government of its willingness to notify the treaty of reciprocity between Great Britain, French Frigate Shoals or Nihoa (Bird Island) from the operation of article 4 of the treaty. In this connection I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a minister of foreign affairs, and of his correspondence between him and the commission."

In the note to which Mr. Willis refers from Mr. Hatch, the latter explains that the British proposition involves the use of one of the uninhabited islands belonging to the republic, viz., Necker Island, French Frigate Shoals or Nihoa (Bird Island) as cable station, in consideration of such sum and by exempting the same from the usual duties of importation and exportation of Honolulu to the main line by a branch from the island which might be selected.

The memorandum shows that the subsidy demanded is \$7,000 per annum for five years; that the island selected shall not be fortified or used as a naval station, or other than for cable purposes, and that the agreement shall terminate upon breach of its terms.

The correspondence reveals a notable difference of opinion between Admiral Walker and United States Minister Willis regarding the necessity of keeping United States troops at Honolulu as long as the British government keeps men-of-war there.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily News says in a leader on Mr. Cleveland's recommendation that Hawaii be allowed to grant England a cable station: "Mr. Cleveland has taken a good feeling and an unshaken sense of American interests in the matter of the cable station in the Sandwich Islands. There seems to be no reason to doubt that Congress will take the same sensible and judicious view of the matter."

At a meeting of the Ontario Grand Board of Patrons of Industry a proposal to form a Central Dominion executive for the purpose of dealing with subjects of federal interest was approved. The proposal is to be dealt with at the next general conference of representatives of the Provincial boards.

Police Inspector Archibald has issued a summons against the proprietor of the Toronto World charging him with violating the Lord's day act in publishing a special edition on Sunday containing the story of the fire which destroyed the Globe and other business buildings on Sunday morning.

Certain trestle work, 75 feet high, near Dundas, collapsed, injuring three men, one of whom will die.

James Gallup and Jennie Noble were drowned in the Grand river, Dunnville, while skating.

The name of Arthur Wilkins has been stricken off the solicitors' roll for Ontario for failure to refund his clients' money.

The following candidates were named by political conventions yesterday: Haldimand, Patrons; John Benn; North Middlesex, Patrons; Wm. Brock; South Greenville, Conservative; Dr. Reid; and a poem of five verses on the death of Sir John Thompson by Morris, the prospective Post Laureate of Great Britain, has been published.

Joe Wright of the Toronto Electric Light Co. created a sensation in the police court as the trial of the hoodlum alderman when he said the names Alderman Stewart had given as those who could likely be bought were Generallock, Murray, Balfour, Stewart and Howett. Ex-Alderman Stewart has been committed for trial for alleged municipal bribery.

Sir Oliver Mowat will speak in Kingston at Mr. Hart's meeting to-morrow evening. He is also under engagement to make a speech at Montreal on Tuesday evening next, at a meeting at which Hon. Mr. Laurier will be present.

The funeral of Mrs. Mowat, killed in the Globe fire on Sunday morning, was attended by his brother firemen and the Drangmen, as well as the Mayor and city council. The floral offerings were numerous.

Complete returns of the mayoralty contest here during the six months ending December 31 were of superior quality, 50 per cent. of it grading extra Manitoba hard.

J. B. Tyrrell, the geological surveyor, who has just returned from the shores of Hudson's bay after a most adventurous trip, says, speaking of the new territory surveyed, that he had been able to locate several timber areas and note the existence of many "interesting rocks," but he would not say whether or not he had discovered the remains of the Kanab river he fell in with tribes of Esquimaux who had become separated from their brethren on the coast, to whom they originally belonged, and who have become inland tribes.

The Presbytery of Winnipeg has nominated Rev. Dr. Robertson as moderator for the next general assembly.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Constantinople explains why the Turkish police entered the cathedral. The Patriarch, Stephen Peter Asarica, had received many menacing letters, owing to his public statements discrediting the worse reports from Armenia and favoring the Porte. Chafis and Djalebidin, members of the commission of inquiry, arrived at Erzeroum on Monday.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Lord Kimberley, of the foreign office, announced that the statements made at the Chester Conference of Armenians, as to the attitude of the British foreign office toward Armenian affairs were entirely untrue.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Standard says that Great Britain has replied to the Porte's appeal to disavow Mr. Gladstone's birthday speech on Armenia by directing attention to the fact that Mr. Gladstone is simply a member of parliament and cannot be prevented from uttering his personal views.

MILAN, Jan. 10.—The Secolo prints this dispatch under a "Constantinople date": "Two Turkish vessels cruising on the coast of Asia Minor recently seized a vessel flying the American flag. However, the vessel is reported to be an English one despatched by the Armenian committee to transport 10,000 rifles. These were forfeited and the captain and crew were put in irons."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver to Have Free Post Office Delivery Next Month—C. P. R. Reductions.

Tram Line Between Nanaimo and Wellington—Football Match Impossible.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 10.—The police are inquiring for a missing man named John Spicer, of Prescott, Ontario. He left Vancouver island about four months ago in a boat and nothing has been heard of him since.

On February 1 the C. P. R. cement works will be ready for operation. Some of the machinery was made at the B. C. Iron works and the rest is being shipped from the East.

Last night there was another attempted burglary. McConnell Bros.' store was broken into, but the police, who arrived too soon for the thieves to do any stealing, thought the door had been forced. Four suspects have been arrested and await trial. Their names are Dan Sullivan, Fred Wilson, S. Nicholls and John Scott alias Mc-Master. Wilson was recently arrested for carrying off a nickel-in-the-slot machine. Although it was known that he was guilty no one actually saw him do the stealing and he was acquitted. There is little doubt that the four men arrested are house-breakers.

Free post office delivery will commence on February 1 in this city. S. Cornwall, formerly assistant manager of the steam laundry, has been appointed head of the delivery men.

Another cut has been made by the C. P. R. in their local staff. Some six or eight junior clerks have been let out and the shops have been shut down between the departure and arrival of each trans-Pacific boat. It is believed to be a temporary measure for some time as opportunity warranted and will continue, it is said, for some time longer. The saving by the cut will probably be \$7,000 a month. The freight of the Pacific division has fallen off largely of late and promises to fall off still more.

The cargo of halibut going East have not been handled here to the satisfaction of all the parties interested. Two of them are negotiating with the Northern Pacific to ship over that line. They only want permission to attach their freight to passenger trains. As the freight amounts to about \$1,000 a car and the halibut laden steamers will be going to Westminister the loss will be both by Vancouver and the C. P. R. Thieves were again rampant last night. Mr. Mason, auditor of the C. P. R., lost his valuable collection of fancy imported seals. G. A. Scudde lost his entire lot of "shikana" and a valuable dog. The chicken coop of J. Smith, Haro street, was also plundered.

Lang Tung, a Chinaman, was sent to prison to-day for soliciting a white man for a gambling house and dive.

There were 83 cases in the county court to-day; none of them important.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 11.—The police of Vancouver have run in five more toughs, suspected of being implicated in the recent burglaries, making nine in all since the New England Fish Company's offices were sacked of their contents and the Hudson Bay Company's liquor store was broken into last week. One of the gang pleaded guilty to harboring a thief, and the purpose of prostitution and will be sent to jail for a term at hard labor. Still another form of thieving has broken out in the West End. Citizens claim that their coal piles are being visited and depleted slowly but surely, a barrel full at a time.

Mr. Braid has started in the wholesale grocery business here.

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 10.—Wilkinson, the would-be murderer of Hogan, was again remanded to await the result of Hogan's illness, which is serious.

Louis Victor, the murderer of Chess Peter, when notified that he will be hanged next Thursday took his quite coolly. The only answer he made was "all right."

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 11.—The Groto hotel was sold out by the sheriff this morning.

The residence of J. W. Stein, Brownville, was destroyed by fire last night.

The Royal City mills will start up again next Thursday.

McGillivray's pipe works will start running on Wednesday. Orders are in for a large quantity of pipe for Cariboo.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Jan. 10.—With the Oaledonian grounds three feet or so under water, the chances are that Saturday's football game, Nanaimo vs. the Victoria seconds, will be called off.

An Eastern syndicate has bonded the charter for a tram line between Wellington and Nanaimo. The city will be asked to guarantee 5 per cent. on \$50,000 for a term of years. Full particulars of the scheme are expected in the near future.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S DISTRESS.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Jan. 11.—Private charity is doing much to help those who want for food. The government is instituting the preparatory step to provide work for the unemployed. Some American newspapers have telegraphed the American consul here offering assistance and asking in what shape he would prefer to send. The local relief committee expended \$2,500 last week, and relieved 800 families. Fearful destitution prevails and hundreds will perish unless the situation is speedily grappled with. A bill passed this assembly last night to allow steamers to make a second trip to the coal fisheries this season. This will largely help to relieve the general distress.

BEGG'S HISTORY

WINNIPEG, Jan. 11.—(Special)—Mr. A. Begg, who is here, suffered serious loss in the Bureau fire, the volume of his "History of the Northwest" in course of printing, being burned with the Hunter, Ross & Co. building.

The Colonist

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1895.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Those who are raising such an outcry in this city about the inestimable value of the civic franchise and the fearful wickedness of those who would permit civic electors to forego the exercise of it in the case of aldermen for a short time, would do well to ponder the result of the election held in Vancouver on Thursday. Although the News-Advertiser warned the electors of the interpretation that would be sure to be put upon any considerable abstention from voting a good many less than a fourth of those who were entitled to vote went to the polls.

Our Vancouver contemporary on the morning of the election said: "In view of the fact that a deliberate attempt is being made to deprive a large proportion of those who enjoy it of the civic franchise, it is to be hoped that the municipal electors will go to the poll in large numbers to-day as a protest against the retrograde step proposed by the Attorney General. While this circumstance makes it especially desirable that a large vote should be polled to-day, the possession of the franchise, the electors should remember, imposes upon them a responsibility and a duty while it confers a privilege."

Being thus solemnly adjured by the News-Advertiser to go to the polls in large numbers, the electors of Vancouver were so little inclined practically to protest against the Government of Cities Bill and to exercise what they have been told is a privilege of incalculable value, they were so insensible to the impending danger and placed so light a value on the privilege of electing a Mayor and Aldermen that but a small fraction of them thought it worth while to cast their ballots. So little interest was taken in the election that a shower of rain, or it may be some more trifling prevented hundreds from exercising the privilege of voting for the men who are to shape the destiny of the city for the next twelve months. What do the Victoria agitators think of the practical comment of their neighbors in Vancouver on the fact that they are making? If the privilege of voting for Aldermen is anything like so valuable as some of the "reformers" of Wednesday evening's meeting would have us believe the Vancouver electors would have gone in crowds to the polls, and care would have been taken by the leading men to drum up every vote that could be found in or near the city.

TORONTO BOODLING.

The full text of Judge McDougall's report of his investigation into civic corruption in Toronto, is published in the newspapers of that city of the 4th inst. It is clear, calm and dispassionate. The story which the Judge tells is most damaging. He shows that many of the servants of the citizens of Toronto were steeped in corruption. These men were ready to betray their trust to anyone, at any time for a price. In their chairs in the Council Chamber they appeared honest and faithful representatives of the citizens, most zealous to promote their interests and to administer the public money carefully and to the best advantage. In the saloons and in the private offices of contractors they were greedy and impudent blackmailers, ready to squeeze contractors who would not grease their palms and to sell their votes to the highest bidder. Before they were found out, if any citizen was bold enough to tax one of these men with being corrupt and unfaithful, the denial of those he accused would be vituperatively indignant. They would put on an air of injured innocence and would most likely abuse him roundly for being suspicious of men who were sacrificing their time and their money for the benefit of their fellow citizens. And there would, no doubt, be many ready to take their part and rebuke the man who distrusted them for being unjustly and ungratefully suspicious. But Judge McDougall unmasks the hypocrites. They tried very hard to throw him off his guard and to evade his enquiry, but he could not be gulled. Professions of honesty and fidelity had no weight with him, and he paid little attention to denials unless they were corroborated by credible testimony. He was most astute in interpreting evidence, and when once he had a clue to an act of corruption he followed it up until the guilt of the accused was made as clear as day.

The case of Otto C. E. Guellish, of Detroit, who had tendered for paving, shows how the hoodle aldermen did their bad business. Guellish had, as he believed, secured the contract. His was the lowest tender and it

had been accepted by the Council, and he had put in his security for the performance of the work to the satisfaction of the City Treasurer. The surprise of the contractor may be imagined when, while spending an idle hour in the Headquarters saloon, he was approached by one of the innocent-looking aldermen and told that unless he paid him and several other aldermen the necessitous sum of \$15,000, the resolution declaring him to be the lowest tender and granting him the work would be rescinded at the next meeting of the Council. Guellish consulted his friend, John Shields, who happened to be in the saloon at the time, and after some deliberation he refused to be victimized. The names of the aldermen who approached the unfortunate contractor are Edward Hewitt and J. E. Verral. The upshot of the matter was that the disappointed aldermen went back on the contractor who refused to be bled, and the City Council reversed its action as far as Guellish was concerned, and gave 75 per cent of the work to higher tenderers, offering Guellish 25 per cent of it, which he refused. By this act of treachery and bad faith the city lost some \$15,000. "I have carefully considered the testimony given upon the matter," says the Judge, "the demeanor of the witnesses and the surrounding circumstances, and I have no hesitation in accepting the statement made by Guellish and Tully, and I find that on the 17th of July Guellish was corruptly approached by Ald. Hewitt and Ald. J. E. Verral, and it was plainly stated by Verral and substantially confirmed by Hewitt that unless \$15,000 was forthcoming the contracts would be taken from him (Guellish)."

Other instances of corruption are given in detail by the Judge, in which a clever and unscrupulous lobbyist named Coleman figured largely. Coleman was practical and succeeded in buying the votes of several aldermen to advance the projects in which his principals were interested. He lent his alderman a few hundred dollars and promised another an order for supplies. One alderman, a Mr. Malone, declared that he saw no harm in selling supplies of material to contractors. He said he was confirmed in his conviction of the innocence of such transactions by the late City Solicitor. Judge McDougall takes a very different view of the practice, and is careful to place his opinion of it on record. He says:

"It is manifest that no more effective method of securing aldermanic votes and influence can be devised than for contractors who tender for work to promise various aldermen in the Council the sub-contract for the supply of material needed by them in the performance of their contracts."

The conclusions at which the learned judge arrived are summed up in the following pithy paragraph:

The truth of most of the statements in recitals in the resolutions of the 13th November, 1894, has been amply sustained by the testimony adduced in this investigation. It has been proven clearly that improper relations have existed between members of the Council of the city of Toronto and contractors and persons and corporations holding contracts and franchises with and from the city; it has been equally well established that contracts and franchises have been obtained by illegal, improper, and corrupt means; and I think that it is a necessary corollary of these two facts that the public business of the said city and the good government thereof have been seriously affected by the existence of these practices.

Judge McDougall's report is edifying reading to everyone who takes an interest in civic affairs. It shows that the electors of cities cannot be too careful in the choice of City Councillors. It makes it very clear that they should be men of tried integrity and also men who are not likely to be tempted by bribes to betray the interests of the city to contractors and others with whom it does business.

FAITHFUL OFFICIALS.

We are glad to see that Messrs. Hayward, Saunders and Lovell have consented to serve again as School Trustees. They have during the last two years done their duty faithfully and efficiently. The schools have prospered under their care, and if they are retained in office will continue to prosper. The citizens of Victoria are under a debt of obligation to Mr. Charles Hayward. He has been now for a long time Chairman of the Board of Trustees. He devotes a good deal of his time to the duties of the position, and we are quite sure that the great majority of those who have had the opportunity of seeing how he does his work are convinced that he does it faithfully and well. The public spirit which Mr. Hayward displays in looking after the schools deserves public acknowledgment. His work is, as our readers know, a labor of love, yet if he had been paid a high salary he could not have been more diligent or more careful in its performance. We hope to see the three trustees we have named returned without opposition.

THE WORST ONE POSSIBLE.

The St. Paul Pioneer-Press, one of the ablest and most respectable newspapers in the Western States, commenting upon a bill now before the Senate of Minnesota, says: "It is sufficient to say of it that the scheme of city government which it adopts is the very worst one possible—that is government by city council—which has been condemned by universal experience. We have tried this at St. Paul once, and know how it works. To this single body of ward politicians is entrusted not only all the legislative, but pretty nearly all the executive powers of city government."

The Pioneer-Press goes on to say of the kind of city council government it is proposed to establish in Minneapolis: "It may suit some of the political financiers there who do not seem to have learned from the sad experience of other cities that in establishing for all time a government of ward politicians they are

lowering the seeds for a frightful harvest of corruption and extravagance. It will be seen from this that government by City Council, which is prized so highly by some persons in this city, has fallen into disrepute in the United States. The people of Victoria are already beginning to reap some of the bad harvest it has produced in St. Paul and other cities in the United States.

VANCOUVER'S ELECTION.

The fact that 636 voters out of 4,300, somewhat less than one-sixth of the constituency, elected a Mayor for the city of Vancouver, is significant. Can a Mayor who is elected by less than one-sixth of the qualified voters be said with any degree of propriety to represent the whole constituency? The number of persons who voted for Mayor on that day were only 998. What were the remaining 3,317 voters about? Why did they disfranchise themselves? Can civic electors be said to value the franchise very highly when more than three-fourths of them voluntarily abstain from voting on the day of a most important election?

If the Government had proposed to disfranchise, for any purpose whatever, three-fourths of the electors of Vancouver or any other city of the Province, the proposal would be greeted by a burst of furious indignation, and the people would have good reason to be indignant. Yet we see that on Thursday that proportion of the electors of Vancouver did voluntarily disfranchise themselves. We see very nearly the same state of things in this city when important laws are to be voted upon. Only a fraction, and that not a very large fraction, of those entitled to vote go to the trouble of exercising the franchise.

There can be no good city government when the majority of the electors are careless or apathetic. The representatives of the people in the City Councils need looking after. If the bulk of the electors show little or no interest in the city's affairs the Councilors will get it into their heads that they can do exactly as they like without being called to account, and then the city's business gets into a pretty mess. Rings are formed in the Council for very different purposes than furthering the advancement of the city, and the citizens are punished for their drowsiness by being robbed right and left.

But, say some of the citizens: "What is the good of bothering our heads about city matters, one city council is as bad as another. It seems to us that they are all the time getting worse. It is impossible to get enough good men who understand business to run the Council to offer as Councillors, and the good men who are persuaded to tender their services are often rejected. The city's affairs are in a muddle, and the city is kept in a backward condition no matter what we do and a few others may say and do. We for our part are going to let matters drift, and when they get so bad that they can be tolerated no longer an effort will perhaps be made to mend them."

This is what a good many say, and what a good many more, to judge by their practice, think. This is, no doubt, a very bad state of things, and one that makes anything like permanent reform difficult if not impossible. Yet when it is proposed to establish a system under which cities can be improved and properly governed in spite of the apathy of electors, the very men who care so little about their privileges and powers as citizens as to disfranchise themselves whenever an election of any kind is held, get into a dreadful state of mind and declare it an outrage to save them the trouble of exercising the franchise for three years which they do not value highly enough to use when their duty requires them to do so. They are so badly in want of a grievance that they make one of being asked voluntarily to refrain from exercising a privilege that they very seldom use. We would very much like to know how many electors there are in this city and in Vancouver who have not voted for either a City Councillor or a by-law for the last three years. If the number were known it would, we venture to say, surprise most people.

THE POLICY OF DEBIT.

Another illustration of the weakness of the Times for suiting allegations of fact to argument, in preference to basing argument upon facts, appears in its issue of yesterday, in which the following untruthful but characteristic paragraph appears:

"The friends and organ of the Dominion government in this city are trying to make the people believe that all the claims of the post office clerks have been conceded by the government. But the government were not going to admit that they were entirely in the wrong and so decided to remit \$40 of the back allowance, leaving the fine at \$10."

The announcement by the COLONIST, which our unreliable contemporary has deliberately misrepresented, appeared on Friday morning, in these words:

Messrs. Earle and Prior, M's P., have been zealously at work in their behalf, and yesterday they learned that their labors had not been vain, a telegram from Hon. Mr. Daly conveying to them the information that the four months' withheld pay of both clerks and carriers would be paid as they had desired.

It is quite true that "the government were not going to admit that they were entirely wrong." They were not asked to make any such unreasonable admission. They were, however, asked to admit that the post office clerks acted under great provocation, and that taking the circumstances into consideration the interest of the public service would be fully served by withholding the provisional extra allowance simply for the one month during which the serious interruption to the postal operations occurred. This reasonable view was met in a spirit of concession which resulted in the intimation that the other four months' allowance would be paid to the employees. We repeat that Messrs. Earle and Prior deserve congratulation upon the success of their untiring efforts to bring about this settlement.

THE TORONTO CITY COUNCIL.

The Toronto Empire, in a very temperate and cautious article on Judge McDougall's report, speaking of the estimation in which the Council of that city was held before the recent unpleasant revelations were made, says:

"Though we had not been free from the local rumors of boodles in connection with the letting of contracts and other transactions, which seem to be indigenous to city government everywhere, there were few of our citizens who had any idea that they had been found guilty by the Judge were unscrupulous tenderers or other disappointed people, and the revelation that some of our aldermen had actually been guilty of soliciting and receiving bribes came with a shock to the people which shows that, though here and there a prominent man has given way to temptation, the public sentiment of Toronto is sound as to the standard of municipal morality which should be maintained. And now that there can be little doubt of venality on the part of aldermen and others, the public will heartily applaud the action of the authorities in following up the investigation with charges which admit of adequate punishment being meted out to the guilty ones."

Fearing that those who read the report will come to the conclusion that the Toronto City Council as a whole is a corrupt body, and that the councillors whose names are commented upon by the learned judge are morally and intellectually on a level with their associates in the city government, the Empire hastens to say:

While all must deplore the corruption and want of principle which have been revealed, it is only fair to point out that the men who have been found guilty by the Judge were minor members of the Council, and never could be considered in any sense leaders of the people. In the continual talk of boodles there has been since this investigation commenced here is the danger of giving the impression outside that our whole civic system is saturated with corruption, and thus doing injury to the reputation of the city. It may not be long since that while a few men have been found guilty of such a crime as this, a very few—of those people who have betrayed their trust and proved themselves unworthy, the great bulk of our representatives in the Council have been men of honor and probity, of whom any citizen might be proud; and that, notwithstanding the plague spot which has been laid bare, our civic politics have been, on the whole, pure, and our representatives worthy of confidence.

This is most likely the simple truth, but it is too much to hope that the citizens of Toronto will in future have the same faith in the City Council and the same respect for it as they had before it was discovered that it contained a number of boodlers. There can be no doubt but that the confidence of Torontonians in their City Council—and perhaps in city councils generally—has been undermined. After this they can never be sure that their Council does not contain a proportion, more or less large, of men who are ready, when the opportunity offers, to betray the trust which the citizens have confided to them. This is part, and not the least part, of the mischief which the Toronto boodlers have done.

THE NEW YORK SUN'S "FRIENDS."

The New York Sun patronises the Liberals of Canada. But it is a very injudicious patron. If it knew how Canadians generally feel towards annexationists it would not so loudly and so confidently as it does assert that Canadian Liberals are its co-workers in the interest of annexation, and are ready to take advantage of any accident or any domestic calamity that in their opinion will advance the cause they both have at heart. For instance, passages like the following are not likely to raise Liberals and Liberalism in the estimation of the people of the Dominion:

"Our friends, the Liberals of the Dominion of Canada, are justly encouraged by the patent fact that the death of Sir John Thompson has left the Conservatives without a leader competent to reconcile the conflicting demands and preoccupations of the various provinces. We trust that events may justify Mr. Laurier in predicting that should the present Canadian Government venture to appeal to the country, the Liberals would sweep Quebec and make so strong a demonstration in Ontario as to make sure of a majority in the Ottawa House of Commons. We should feel more certain of this success if the Canadian general election were postponed until after our Congress had repealed those clauses of the new tariff, which have gratuitously relieved Canadian products from a large part of the customs duties which formerly weighed upon them."

The use which the Liberals are to make of this victory is, according to the Sun, first to try to get reciprocity and then to throw Canada into the arms of the United States. But it warns its friends, the Liberals, not to be too sure. It repeats what it has often said before, that the price which the Americans demand for reciprocity in trade is political union. If the people of the Dominion are not prepared to sell themselves at this price, it is vain for Mr. Laurier to hope to get reciprocity with the United States for them. This is why the Sun hopes that Mr. Laurier's victory will be deferred un-

OBSERVATIONS AT AGASSIZ.

Summary of Meteorological Notes Taken at the Dominion Experimental Farm.

The subjoined table, furnished by Professor Sharpe, gives a summary of the weather observations taken at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz during 1894, together with the totals for 1893. It was unavoidably held over from the last two issues of the COLONIST.

Table with columns: MONTH, Highest Temperature, Lowest Temperature, No. of days on which rain fell, Total Rainfall, No. of days on which sunbath recorded, Total amount of sunbath, No. of snow storms, Depth of snowfall. Rows for months from January to December for 1893 and 1894.

Highest temperature for 1894, July 13, 93 deg.; lowest for 1894, February 19, 10 deg. For 1893 the figures were: Highest temperature, August 31, 97 deg.; lowest temperature, February 2, 12 deg.; number of days on which it rained, 178; total rainfall, 68.58 100 in; days on which sunbath was recorded, 217; total amount of sunbath, 1,453 hours and 59 minutes; number of snowstorms, 31; depth of snowfall, 9 1/4 inches.

All Congress has had time to re-impose the prohibitory duties of the McKinley tariff. Its theory is that if the Canadians are driven by American prohibition out of the market of the United States they will get upon their knees and beg Mr. Laurier or anyone else to negotiate terms of annexation without any loss of time. For fear the Liberals on this side of the line would make the mistake of calculating on Brother Jonathan's good nature it says:

We would warn, moreover, the Canadian advocates of close relations with this country, that while the plank of unrestricted reciprocity may be a good lever for impelling their countrymen part of the way toward the longed-for goal, it should be regarded as unscrupulous tenders or other disappointed people, and the revelation that some of our aldermen had actually been guilty of soliciting and receiving bribes came with a shock to the people which shows that, though here and there a prominent man has given way to temptation, the public sentiment of Toronto is sound as to the standard of municipal morality which should be maintained. And now that there can be little doubt of venality on the part of aldermen and others, the public will heartily applaud the action of the authorities in following up the investigation with charges which admit of adequate punishment being meted out to the guilty ones."

Fortunately there are others in Canada besides the Sun's "friends" who can read, and its warning may act in a very different way from what it intends and expects. It will show all loyal Canadians, Liberals as well as Conservatives, that American annexationists have so low an opinion of them as to calculate upon their selling their allegiance to Great Britain for a few trade advantages, and it will cause these loyal Canadians to suspect everyone who offers them reciprocity with the United States as an inducement to vote for him and his party, that he is prepared to accept the Sun's disloyal and disgraceful terms.

COL PRIOR REPLIES.

TO THE EDITOR.—The Victoria Daily Times is evidently anxious to do me a good turn, for the old saying is very true which says, "Being talked about is the worst thing that can happen to a public man, except one thing, and that is not being talked about." It is a continuously giving me free advertising, for which I beg to thank it, and I hope it will be continued, as it has proved most beneficial to me in my public life during the last eight years. So long as it only makes its childish and petty attacks against me alone I make it a rule never to take the trouble to answer them, as I shall have an opportunity, sooner or later, of showing the majority of them on the public platform. But when others are concerned with me I feel it is not right to remain silent.

This evening's issue contains a very incomplete account of an interview that I, in company with several gentlemen, had with the Mayor and aldermen yesterday in regard to the finances connected with the late visit of His Excellency the Governor-General. On the committee appointed to carry out the arrangements for the reception and other entertainments were His Worship the Mayor, three or four aldermen, and some fifteen other gentlemen well known in town. All shades of politics and creeds were represented on that committee. Although the arrangements were carried out in the most economical manner it was found, after it was all over, that owing to unforeseen circumstances the estimated receipts made by the committee had been far too high, and the consequence was that there was a deficit of some \$600. The committee very naturally felt that it was not right that they personally should be expected to pay this sum, as they had done their best for the public in this matter, and it was through no fault of theirs that the liabilities exceeded the receipts.

Every cent expended was vouched for and all bills were regularly audited and passed. A deputation of the committee therefore waited on the Mayor and aldermen to ask them to pay the bills for the same, the liabilities still remaining unpaid. As spokesman of the deputation I was asked by them to request the Mayor not to have the reports taken down what was said, as we considered it was bound to do harm to the fair name of the city if it was published all over Canada and elsewhere that we had tendered the Governor-General a reception, and then failed to pay the bills for the same. I therefore asked His Worship to speak to the reporters to that effect and he did so: Not one word did I say to the reporters myself. Both His Worship and every alderman present evidently thought they were right, as some of them said so and not one of them objected to the same being done. The Times reporter distinctly stated he would not report it, but the result shows he is not truthful, to say the least of it. As to the charge that I, or any of the committee, wished the citizens of Victoria to be kept in the dark as to our application I can only say that it is too silly to be entertained by anyone except the Times.

The committee made no secret of their intention to apply to the council for aid, and talked the matter over with dozens of citizens before going to the meeting. No request was made to the Mayor and aldermen to keep the matter secret; and besides this every body except the Times must know that before a cent could be given a proper "notice of motion" must be publicly made by some alderman to that effect.

The Times is always so tremulously anxious to ascribe sinister motives to everything I do, or that is done by anyone who sides politically with me, that it catches at every little miserable straw which it thinks it can twist into a lash for my back. I still think it was a great mistake to allow the matter to get into the papers at all, and I can with confidence repeat anyone who takes an interest in this matter to the Mayor and all the aldermen who were present as to whether any statement is not a correct one in every particular. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 26 Great Eastern Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s.

SCROFULA CURED BY B.B.B.



Worst Kind of Scrofula. DEAR SIR.—I had an abscess on my breast and scrofula of the very worst kind, the doctors said I could not walk around the house without taking hold of chairs to support me. The doctors treated me for three years, and at last said there was no hope for me. I asked if I might take B.B.B. and they said I should be cured. I began to take it, and before three bottles were used I felt great benefit. I have now taken six bottles and am nearly well. I feel perfectly cured. A grand blood purifier and very good for children as a spring medicine.

MRS. JAMES CHASE, Frankford, Ont.

FRUIT GROWERS.

The annual meeting of the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association will be held in the Board of Trade Building, Victoria, on Tuesday, January 22nd, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m. An interesting programme is being prepared. Papers will be read and discussed. Questions will be proposed and answered. The special committee on Spraying Experiments will report. All interested are requested to attend. Special passenger rates are being secured.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Secretary, Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 28, 1894.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPP'S COCOA

"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 and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution 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 shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frames."—Civil Service Gazette.

Make simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pint tins, by grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homespith's Chemists, London, England. 0618



ESBLAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Pyrosis, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all disorders arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAIS WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne. He said that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 18, 1884. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COLIC, CHOLERA, ACUTE BRUISES, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, ETC. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS PRESCRIBED BY SCORES OF ORDINARY MEDICAL MEN. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT HAS BEEN SO SUCCESSFULLY USED IN THE MOST SINGULARLY POPULAR DID NOT "SUFFER" A WANT AND ALL A PLACE.—Medical Opinions. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony in every part of the world. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 26 Great Eastern Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Premier Bowell's Health Improved—Prizes and Diplomas at Chicago Exhibition.

British Columbia Artillery Changes—Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—A proclamation will appear in the Canada Gazette tomorrow placing shingles and pulp wood on the free list under the tariff act of last session, the United States having reciprocated in this respect.

A proclamation puts in force from the 1st instant the amendment to the criminal code of last session, enacting that seven grand jurors, instead of twelve, may find a true bill in any province where the panel of grand jurors does not exceed thirteen.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell will be out next Wednesday. The doctor says the Premier's throat has greatly improved.

Major N. P. Snowden resigns his commission in the British Columbia artillery to hold the rank of captain on his retirement.

The Department of Agriculture received a communication from Washington in reference to the medals and diplomas connected with the Chicago exhibition.

The revenue for December shows an increase of \$80,000 over the corresponding period of 1893. For the six months, however, there is a falling off of \$2,000,000, the total revenue being \$16,399,486.

CABLE NEWS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.—Nizam Umluk, Mahar of Chitral, has been murdered by his young brother, Amir Umluk, who has declared himself Mahar of Chitral.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—In the reichstag today the debate on the anti-reichstag bill was taken up.

Rome, Jan. 11.—At the next consistory the Pope is likely to raise two Oriental patriarchs to the dignity of cardinals.

NAPLES, Jan. 11.—A violent wind and snow storm swept over Foggia, on the Great Plain of Apulia, today.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Charles Danby jr., secretary of the American legation in Peking, landed at Marseilles today.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Rome correspondent of the Central News says the city has been greatly excited by an official dispatch from Moscow that General Baratov with the allies forces in near Bagiangas, with the Madjidis but a short distance from a river separates the hostile armies.

PACIFIC CABLE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Representative H. R. Hitt, of Illinois, ex-chairman and as present the principal Republican member of the house committee on foreign affairs, said yesterday that while he agreed with President Cleveland that Hawaii should have the benefits of telegraphic communication with the outside world, he was strongly opposed to the suggestion in the President's message of Wednesday that a British company should be permitted to construct and operate a proposed cable line from Australia to British Columbia, touching at one of the Hawaiian islands.

JAPAN'S CONDITIONS. LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "I learn from a good quarter that Japan's conditions of peace, besides demanding a war indemnity, will provide that Korea be independent of China and under Japanese suzerainty, that China cede certain islands, and the fort at Taku, dismantle Port Arthur and Wei Hai Wei and demolish all fortifications on the route from Korea into China, and that Japan fix the future number and type of Chinese warships. The establishment of relations looking to a China-Japanese alliance will also be required."

ARMENIAN HORRORS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Speaker publishes a letter from an unnamed correspondent in Constantinople who claims to have equal knowledge with the British ambassador concerning the Armenian atrocities. He professes to have seen the reports from the consuls in Van, Erzeroum, Sivas and Diarbekir, and says that they confirm the most horrible accounts already received.

The troops called out against the Armenians have returned from the scene of conflict to permanent quarters. "They boast of their deeds publicly," writes the correspondent. "Their statements have been forwarded to Constantinople. One soldier declared that with his own hands he ripped up twenty pregnant women. Another boasts that he took part in a massacre in a church, and that the blood flowed in a large stream from the door. The soldiers believe that the Sultan ordered the massacre and approved of it."

The Daily News will say tomorrow in a leader emphasizing the importance of "The Speaker's" news from Constantinople: "It would be pedantry and folly to reject all evidence not given to the commission of inquiry, which does not seem to be in a hurry to begin its labor. Moreover, the impartiality of the commission is open to grave doubt. The appointment of the two military consuls, English and French and Russia, and its ideas as to the treatment of Christians can hardly be in strict accordance with modern civilization. Nevertheless the truth will be brought out, as the commissioners are under the vigilant eyes of the consuls. Turkey's fate hangs once more in the balance."

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 12.—Through the prompt action of the firemen another large fire was prevented last night. A number of Chinese and Japanese are living in a row of cabins on Depot street near the water front. The war in the Orient has caused an emigration to spring up between the members of the two races, and it is thought that in some way this belligerent feeling was the cause of the fire.

Through the efforts of M. G. Blanchford the Union Steamship Company have arranged to have their steamer tomorrow call at Bute Inlet once every six weeks. The provincial government has been asked to subsidize this service to the amount of \$250.

WESTMINSTER. NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 12.—The Westminster police have been notified by the Seattle authorities that the police of Seattle are hard at work on the Zschow murder case. They say that the murdered man's wife is in the asylum here, her head having been turned by constantly thinking of the great wealth she and her husband were to inherit.

NANAIMO. NANAIMO, Jan. 12.—The Nanaimo Poultry Society have already secured \$400 in cash premiums and trophies to be awarded at their second annual show on February 12, 13 and 14 next. No building in town being provided with sufficient accommodation for the housing of a thousand birds the New Vancouver Poultry Society has generously come forward with an offer to build an annex to last year's exhibition building.

BITTERLY COLD. LONDON, Jan. 12.—The cold weather at present prevailing in Scotland is the most severe experienced for many years. Loch Lomond is frozen over. Some of the snow drifts are twenty feet high.

CABINET DISSENSIONS. LONDON, Jan. 11.—The rumored dissensions in the British cabinet attracted the greatest interest at yesterday's council, which met at noon. Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, and Rt. Hon. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, are understood to have been of the opinion that the Irish vote should be satisfied at all costs during the coming session of parliament.

THE DISTRESSFUL ISLAND. ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Jan. 11.—Important correspondence between the Imperial and Colonial governments was presented to the legislature last night. The local executive in a dispatch to Lord Ripon, the Imperial colonial secretary, admitted that Newfoundland was in a deplorable condition and asked what aid the government was willing to give if the colony accepted a royal commission to investigate colonial affairs.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION. Premier Sedden, of New Zealand, on the Anomalies of the Situation. The Conditions a Blot on Civilization—Not a Dumping Ground for European Criminals.

THE SPIRIT OF URBEST. was everywhere felt in New South Wales when the Mowera left that port, and the situation only a few days previous was thus referred to by the Mail in its weekly edition of the Sydney Morning Herald.

THE MOMBIA OUTRAGE. is another subject commanding just now the serious attention of the people of New South Wales. Of this the following is printed: "In September last, during the struggle by the Union shearer to prevent shearing under the Pastoralists' agreement, the station known as the Mombia Pastoral Company, in the Western district, was the scene of a great outrage. A camp was formed, and a body of men made an attempt to force the free shearers on the station to cease work.

THE NEW YEAR. Find Hood's Sarsaparilla leading everything in the way of medicines in three important particulars, namely: Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale in the world. It accomplishes the greatest cures in the world. It has the largest laboratory in the world. What more can be said? Hood's Sarsaparilla has been tried by millions of people, and it is the medicine for you to take.

TORONTO'S BLAZE.

The Loss Likely to Be Much Greater Than by the Fire of Sunday. Leakage of Gas Said to be the Cause of the Great Conflagration.

TORONTO, Jan. 11.—(Special)—Last night's fire started where the Globe fire on Sunday left off. After burning furiously for four hours a downpour of rain fortunately prevented further damage. The fire broke out in the Ogogoby building at 7 p.m., and an hour later every floor had fallen through to the cellar. From the Ogogoby building the flames jumped to the warehouses in the rear.

The following were the passengers on this trip to Victoria: Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Darby, Miss Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, W. Bell, A. Paterson, C. A. Hill, J. Debrandt, J. McEneaney, J. Semley, A. Hart, J. Sharp, J. Gavin, R. H. Dyer, and G. Cohen. The cargo consisted of about 2,300 bales of wool, 300 casks of butter, 232 casks of preserved meats, 20 cases of treacle, 1,583 ingots of tin, 27 bales of skins, 4 bags of fresh rabbits, 150 carcasses of mutton, 74 cases of fruit, 1 barrel of molasses, and two swans—a present from the New South Wales zoological gardens to the collection of Beacon Hill park, Victoria.

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FROM SOUTHERN SEAS.

After Three Days' Delay at the Cape, the "Mowera" Completes a Tedious Passage. The Serious Situation of New South Wales—Political Gossip—The "Wairarapa" Horror.

After three days' delay in the Straits the R.M.S. Mowera, Captain Stott, which left Sydney on December 18 at 4:30 p.m., completed her slowest trip on the new route by arriving here yesterday afternoon.

The Mowera left Sydney on 18th December at 4:30 p.m., clearing the Heads at 5:20 p.m. Arrived Fiji (Suva) at 6:30 p.m. on December 24, having experienced strong head winds with high head seas and wet weather on the passage. We left Suva again at 11 p.m. the same night, and reached Honolulu on the 2nd instant at 7 a.m., meeting on the run a continuation of the strong head winds, with wet weather, and with a strong easterly gale, with a thick weather from 9 p.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant until 9 a.m. of Saturday. At 3 p.m. on the 9th instant two wooden masts were sighted, reaching to the south under low canvas, one of them in ballast.

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for British Columbia.

the sense of indignation that has been generally felt regarding the incidents of this deplorable disaster. The decision could hardly be couched in terms more severe and as a call for impartial deliverance, after an exhaustive survey of the whole circumstances, it affords sorry consolation to the bereaved relatives of those who should not have been lost. Negligence, recklessness, and carelessness, are written largely over this report, and though honorable mention is made of a few, and some more particularly the stewardesses, exhibited true heroism, the story of the wreck of the Mowera presents a human nature, in the persons of those entrusted with the lives of the passengers, in the meanest of aspects. It is small satisfaction to know that, if the captain and the stewardesses had not been lost, he would have lost his certificate. Whatever may have been the neglect of observations or error of calculation, his driving the steamer at full speed in a thick fog and in the darkness of midnight along a rocky coast, and through waters infested with islands, while apparently conscious of not knowing where he was, is to be regarded as the ultimate cause of the disaster. It may be attributed to his mind being in some degree out of its balance, but that does not try the tears nor heal the broken hearts that his deed has caused.

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colony will not join in any federation arrangements that may be decided upon. The New South Wales Minister for Works hopes to have the arrangements in connection with the proposed light line of railway from Jerrilder to Kerrigan sufficiently advanced to be able to refer to the public works committee before the assembly rises.

The civil service commission has decided to investigate the departments of the Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer before dealing with other branches of the public service.

Mr. Turner, the Victorian Premier, promised a deputation from the Women's Suffrage League that as soon as opportunity offered he would introduce a women's suffrage bill into parliament.

The government of New Zealand has decided that the salary of any government official should in future not exceed £800 per annum, and that unless under special engagement travelling expenses are not to exceed 15s. per day.

The railway line from Auckland to Rotorua was formally opened on December 10 by the premier of New Zealand, Mr. Seddon. The Marrickville-Burwood railway will not be ready for opening before the end of the present month.

At Skye, in Victoria, four members of a family named Crozier have been arrested on a charge of infanticide.

Three American Soldiers Drowned in Niagara River—Hamilton's Police Scandal.

Nova Scotian Politician Dead—Colliery Troubles at Springfield Settled.

HALIFAX, Jan. 11.—Michael J. Powell, aged 62, a member of the Nova Scotia legislature from 1882 to 1894 and Speaker of the Assembly during the past eight years, died today.

NIAGARA, Jan. 11.—The three American soldiers drowned here last night by the capsizing of their boat belonged to the 21st Infantry. Their names were William Trenton, of the 21st band, a son of the bandmaster, Private Tuttle and Corporal Denburgh. Six boats are now grappling for the bodies. At the time of the accident the sea was the heaviest here in many years.

HAMILTON, Jan. 11.—Chief of Police McKinnon, whose absence in Toronto has caused considerable talk, has returned to town. Tom Gould, whose wife and sister-in-law are said to have been with McKinnon, claims to have secured sufficient evidence to claim a divorce.

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 11.—As predicted, Jos. G. Ding is to oppose Jan. Conmee in the parliam. contest for the seat in the provincial parliament for West Algoma.

SPRINGHILL MINES, N. S., Jan. 11.—An agreement has been reached between the striking miners and the company's officers. There is rejoicing over the settlement of the trouble.

BRITISH CABINET. Something About the Rumored Dissensions—Their Causes. LONDON, Jan. 10.—The rumored dissensions in the British cabinet attracted the greatest interest in today's council, which met at noon, with all the ministers present.

FIGHTING IN MADAGASCAR. The Hovas Defeated and Forced to Retire With Heavy Loss. LONDON, Jan. 11.—A Port Louis dispatch says news has been received from Madagascar stating that the French bombarded Fort Farafara. The Hovas bravely defended the fort, replying to the French fire with well directed shots from seven guns, compelling the armament of the fort. No details of the engagement are given. Further advices say that the attack upon Fort Farafara was made December 28. The Hovas were defeated and retired with heavy loss.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1896.

NOT FORMIDABLE.

The Times heads its report of the Wednesday night's meeting in the City Hall "Afraid to meet the people. Supporters of the Clites' Government Bill do not appear to defend it."

It is fortunate, from our point of view, that those who engineered the meeting had not sense enough or courtesy enough to invite the members and supporters of the Government to take part in its proceedings.

A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY. The inconsistency of the men who engineered Wednesday night's indignation meeting was simply stupendous. They professed to be dreadfully indignant because a bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly to give the electors of cities power to make a temporary change in the way in which the affairs of the municipalities are managed.

The resolution which they drew up asserted the rights of the citizens to manage their own affairs in the strongest manner possible, and characterized the bill which gave them power to dispense with aldermen for a time as "an outrageous invasion of the rights of citizenship."

THE POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES. The citizens of Victoria are, we are sure, glad to learn that the difficulty with the Post Office officials has been settled in the way that the representatives of the city in the House of Commons desired.

Mr. Earle and Mr. Prior have done their duty in this matter from the first. They protested vigorously against the threatened withdrawal of the provisional allowance, and they were unflinching in their efforts to procure the reinstatement of the employees and the payment of the arrears of the allowance to all of them.

There is a suspicion abroad that many of the stories of Turkish outrage in Armenia are gross exaggerations or really inventions. It is said that the farther East you travel the less reliable is the news you hear.

TALKS FROM ARMENIA. There is a suspicion abroad that many of the stories of Turkish outrage in Armenia are gross exaggerations or really inventions. It is said that the farther East you travel the less reliable is the news you hear.

An Armenian revolutionary party is causing great evil and suffering to the missionary work and to the whole Christian population of certain parts of the Turkish Empire. It is managed . . . with a skill in deceit which is known only in the East.

When I denounced the scheme as atrocious and infernal, he replied: "Europe listened to the Bulgarian horrors and made Bulgaria free. Europe will listen to our cry when it goes up in the shrieks of women and children."

It is to be hoped that the commission of which so much has been heard will make a rigid and impartial investigation as to the truth of the reports that have come from Armenia. Its members ought within a reasonable time to find out whether these reports are faithful descriptions of what has actually taken place or the inventions of news manufacturers who have calculated upon making money out of the sympathy and benevolence of Western Christians.

AN AUTOCRATIC PRESIDENT. Mexico has had what may be fairly called a settled government for the last eleven years and more. This is because it has been favored with a President of much more than ordinary integrity and ability.

Porto Diaz's third term of office will expire in November 1896, and the Mexicans who take an interest in politics are asking each other who is to be his successor? The constitution was changed to make him eligible for re-election in 1887, and if another change is required to make him eligible in 1896 it can no doubt be easily effected.

opportunities and can write Spanish well, and he can make an excellent speech in that language. He rules Mexico with a firm hand, and under him the country has made much progress. His opponents are, however, careful how they express themselves. Political methods are very different in Mexico from what they are in Canada, and a Mexican public man would think many times and look well about him before he expressed an intention to run for the Presidency in 1896.

Although Mexico is a Republic the number of voters is very small indeed. The population of Mexico is supposed to be about twelve millions, but its white inhabitants are calculated to number not more than half a million. The vote at national elections is said not to exceed fifty thousand.

THE HOUSE WENT INTO COMMITTEE ON THE BILL RESPECTING THE REGISTRATION OF CATTLE BRANDS. Mr. Williams (Mr. Prentice), with Mr. Williams in the chair.

Mr. Williams explained the bill in relation to the registration of cattle brands, and the provisions of the bill were read. Mr. Williams then moved the bill to be referred to a committee.

TEACHERS IN SESSION. The initial regular meeting for 1895 of the Victoria Teachers' Institute was held yesterday afternoon, when the old question of considering the hour of holding the Association meetings was settled by a unanimous vote to retain the present time (2:30 p.m.).

Mr. St. Clair's paper on the advantages of physical culture was listened to with marked attention. It was an able and scholarly production. A vote of thanks was tendered to the author, coupled with a request that he allow it to be published.

THE QUESTION OF TEACHERS' SALARIES was the last discussed, and a committee of twelve was appointed to collect statistics of salaries in other places with a view to instituting a comparison.

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SUPPOSED MURDER. PORT BLAKELEY, Jan. 10.—The finding of the mutilated and half-orientated remains of a well-dressed unknown man near Eagle harbor on Monday has resulted in an investigation tending to prove the man the victim of the most diabolical murder in the history of Klisap county.

The body was found by Robert Empett, a farmer living near Port Blakely, who was out hunting near Eagle harbor, about two miles from Eagle harbor. The body was found in a small house in and near of repair. As Empett crossed the clearing his attention was attracted by an obnoxious odor from the direction of the house.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Seventh Parliament.

THIRTIETH DAY.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1896. The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Prayers by Rev. G. Clement King.

MR. WALKER moved the second reading of the bill to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery in British Columbia. He considered the bill to be in the interest of the public at large, and more especially of those who own herds of cattle.

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



way Company have not yet received the full amount of the debenture guarantee, but are about to do so. (e) I do not think that a lien could be successfully placed upon the railway.

MR. McPHERSON moved the second reading of his bill to amend the election regulation act. His object, he explained, is to secure absolute secrecy, so that a ballot paper cannot be followed up as at present to ascertain how anyone voted.

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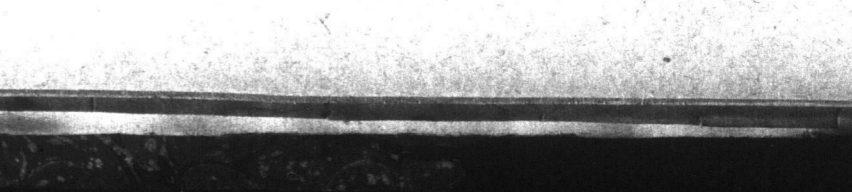
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municipal act does not apply to Vancouver...

Mr. KITCHEN said that he was not his intention...

HON. MR. DAVIE offered to draft an amendment...

HON. MR. DAVIE pointed out the absurdity of this proposition...

Mr. COTTON still wanted information as to the object of the bill...

HON. MR. DAVIE hoped he could never be accused of any such indignity to himself...

A VOICE—It was called by the Mayor. MR. RITHEE—No doubt; but at whose instance?

HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a bill to transfer certain property of the Alexandra hospital in Vancouver...

the statements upon which the resolutions depended were not according to facts...

Now, if those who drafted these resolutions desired to be accurate and fair...

Mr. Parsons, who was one of the Mandeville sisters, great favorites with the playing public...

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FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, JANUARY 11. AFTER MANY YEARS.

A Claim Is Entered for the Estate of a "Steamer Pacific" Victim.

When the ill-fated steamer Pacific sailed out of Victoria harbor on the morning of November 4, 1875...

Mr. Parsons, who was one of the Mandeville sisters, great favorites with the playing public...

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A FEARFUL FALL.

Dugay, the Tightrope Performer, the Victim of a Serious Accident.

He Falls to the Deck of the Steamer "Islander," Crashing It In, But Still Lives.

A large crowd gathered on the E. & N. railroad bridge and along the water front yesterday afternoon...

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THE CITY.

The Sloan Surplus Co. (foreign), of Chicago, with a capital of \$250,000, has been duly registered to transact business in this province.

The congregation of St. James church held a special meeting last evening in connection with the resignation of the pastor...

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SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Closing Meeting of the Old Board—Adoption of the Annual Report.

Recommendation That a City School Inspector Be Appointed—School Teachers' Salaries.

The last business meeting of the School Board was held last evening, all the members being present.

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SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Arrival of the N. P. Liner "Tacoma"—A Reduction in Wages.

Fleet of Four Sealers Sail—Wreckage of the "Montserrat" Positively Identified.

The steamer Tacoma of the N.P. line completed a slow and uneventful passage from Japan yesterday afternoon...

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WEDNESDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

R. P. Rithee, M.P.P., Acknowledges the Receipt of the Resolutions Adopted by It.

The Local Members Not Invited to Attend—City Government by Commissioners.

The following reply was sent by Mr. R. P. Rithee to the secretary of the public meeting held on Wednesday evening:

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, Esq., Secretary Public Meeting.

SIR:—I acknowledge your letter of this date, with copies of resolution passed at the public meeting held in the city hall on the 9th inst.

As you must be aware, this bill was presented to the house on the 10th December last, and has, therefore, been before the public since that date.

Being now committed to those principles, you will realize the difficulty there is in presenting a bill from the position, but I would be inclined even now to do this if I were convinced that the public meeting and those who spoke and voted for the resolution voiced the views and opinions of the majority of the ratepayers of the city.

As regards the bill itself, I think when some amendments have been made to it that it will be considered by a majority of the ratepayers to be a beneficial measure, should the necessity arise for putting it in force.

As a ratepayer I feel at perfect liberty to use my vote for or against putting the provisions of the bill into operation, should it become law, and I frankly admit that, unless for urgent and serious reasons, I would not aid in giving it effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, R. P. RITHEE.

"THE PROVINCE" Company has become a limited liability corporation with a capital of \$25,000.

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It Is Not What We Say

But What Hood's Sarsaparilla Does

That Tells the Story. Its record is unequalled in the history of medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, JANUARY 12. THE CITY.

MR JOHN J. AUSTIN has announced himself as a third candidate for the Mayoralty.

A SOCIAL and dance was given by the Ladies True Blue Lodge in the A.O.U.W. hall, last evening.

The provincial land surveyors' association meets here on Thursday and will banquet at the Hotel Victoria after the business session.

The Methodist are selling their mission church and lot on Herald street, with the object of building in another part of the city where more effective work can be done.

The Sir William Wallace Society's lecture last night was by Chief Russell on "The Songstress of Scotland." Next week Mr. S. Marwick will lecture on "Sir Walter Scott."

JUDGMENT was delivered yesterday by the Divisional court in Bailey v. the City of Vancouver. The appeal of plaintiff against the Vancouver electric light by-law, No. 214, is allowed and the by-law quashed.

At the adjourned meeting of the parishioners of St. James' Thursday evening considerable business was transacted with respect to the resignation of Ven. Archdeacon Scriven. Any steps to be taken thereon were left entirely to the church committee who will meet in due course.

AM YOUNG, who was arrested last Tuesday while endeavoring to sell some sink fixtures, on suspicion of having stolen them, was yesterday committed for trial on the charge of theft. Mr. Joshua Holland identified the property as having been stripped from the sinks of two vacant houses owned by him on King's road.

LAST evening the new public hall on the Burrard road was formally opened with a grand ball. Attending were numerous Victorians, upon whose arrival at the hall the amusement of the evening commenced, the Bantley family orchestra supplying the music.

As already stated in the city press the Salvation Army has decided to open a Food and Shelter Depot in this city. This institution will afford ample facilities for successful dealing with the poor and unfortunate who are out of employment, also providing a shelter for the homeless. In operation it will be on the same plan as laid down by General Booth in his "Darkest England Scheme"; several of these homes are working successfully in other Canadian cities.

The case of Gurney & Co. v. Braden & Stamford was argued yesterday before the Full court, Justice Croome, McCreight and Walker presiding. The result was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake in favor of the defendant Braden. The action was to hold both defendants liable for goods to the amount of \$1,081, claimed by plaintiff, appellants. Braden & Stamford were in partnership but dissolved. Plaintiff was a claim for the amount and Stamford was to be held liable for the amount due. Plaintiff sued both Braden and Stamford for the original indebtedness of the old firm.

Defendant Braden claimed that the act of the plaintiffs in accepting Stamford's notes after the dissolution, was practically an agreement on their part to look to Stamford for payment. This contention Mr. Justice Drake upheld. Plaintiff now argue that Braden was never released. Judgment was reserved. Mr. E. V. Bodwell and Mr. A. E. McPhillips for appellants; Hon. C. E. Fooley, Q.C., for respondent Braden.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

The San Francisco steam schooner Lakme, which has been loading lumber for the Seward mill for Los Angeles, has left for the Sound to complete her cargo. She loaded 128,000 feet of lumber and 250,000 laths.

In towing the E. B. Marvin to sea yesterday the tug Falcon got her smokestack and mast carried away. The engineer of the Falcon attributes the damage to a heavy sea, but those along the waterfront say the steamer ran foul of the schooner's rigging, which thereby suffered.

The schooners Sancy La and Mary Ellen started on their sailing cruises yesterday. Both are bound for the Japan Coast, but from here they go to some West Coast point for Indian crews. The Sancy La will carry nine canoes. She is captained by D. Martin, and is equipped with everything necessary for a long cruise. Captain Farrell commands the Mary Ellen.

Following are the saloon passengers ticketed for the voyage to San Francisco on the steamship Umatilla, which sails this evening: R. F. Clifton, Wm. Dalry, Mrs. B. Robinson, Fred. O. Laird and A. Dunsmuir.

BARINGS' BANK.

Conclusion of the Liquidation—No Loss to the Guarantors.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A Bank of England circular, sent out this evening, says that the guarantors of the liabilities of the Barings are now relieved of all responsibilities as all advances have been fully paid up and the liquidation concluded. The Governor of the bank congratulates the directors and guarantors, and expresses his pleasure that the latter incurred no loss.

Serious Customs Frauds.

TAOUMA, Jan. 12.—The grave charge of carrying straw men on the pay rolls of the Paget Sound customs department has been made against Collector J. C. Saunders. It is understood that he denies the charge, and accordingly J. Tennant Steeb, who had the handling of the men employed at the interest, as far as the pay roll is concerned, was to-night asked for an explanation of the matter. The charge covers pay rolls for the men actually did any work, and were kept on the rolls five days to a week before they even showed up at the

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, JANUARY 13. THE CITY.

The annual sale of land upon which taxes remain unpaid is to be held at the council chamber, city hall, to-morrow at noon.

ALFRED DUGAY is still improving and his complete recovery is now practically assured. He promises to complete his interrupted performance at an early date.

An excellent and novel scheme for advertising has been adopted by the Canadian Australian steamship company. In addition to pamphlets containing information regarding their service the company has distributed a number of fans which are doubly useful.

Last night Charles Sydney Powell, formerly proprietor of the Thalia restaurant, died in this city. He came here a number of years ago from the East; was 65 years of age and leaves a widow and three daughters. The funeral takes place on Tuesday afternoon.

SYMPATHETIC references to the loss sustained by Canada in the death of her late Premier, Sir John Thompson, appear in the Australian papers which came to hand yesterday. The Sydney Daily Telegraph published a good portrait of Sir John with the cable news of his sudden death at Windsor Castle.

SERGEANT R. F. Clifton, of the B.C.G.A., having obtained his monthly leave of absence from the tramway company, leaves to-day for San Francisco, where he will spend his holiday. The members of No. 1 Company, with whom Sergeant Clifton is a general favorite, will greatly miss him from the drills which are soon to be recommenced, and will welcome his return.

OWING to the desire of many members of the Victoria Liberal-Conservative Association to attend the public meeting on Tuesday evening called to discuss the government of cities bill, the general meeting of the Victoria Liberal-Conservative Association called for that date has been postponed for one week. The date of the meeting is therefore the 22nd.

L. B. WORCESTER and F. L. Smelser, two missionaries en route for Japan, are in the city awaiting the sailing of the steamer Tacoma on the 16th instant. They came from Iowa by way of California, preaching all the way across the States on trains and boats, in missions and churches and school-houses, on the streets and in saloons. They are believers in the four-fold gospel, and go out trusting the Lord alone for their support.

The Association football match between the Y.M.C.A. and Victoria College Association football teams yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill resulted in an exceedingly close game, the score being two to one in favor of the Y.M.C.A., who, playing with the wind, scored one goal during the first half of the game. On changing ends another goal was added to the score of each side, which remained the same to the end of the match in spite of repeated shots on the Y.M.C.A. goal by the College forwards.

The Divisional court yesterday delivered judgment in the appeal case of Larson v. Manhattan Trust Co. and the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway. The judgment held that the provincial mechanics' lien act could not interfere with the terms of the general railway act in regard to a railway colored to be for the general advantage of Canada. Mr. Justice McCreight gave a long and very full judgment on this line, which Mr. Justice Croome in a brief judgment confirmed. In effect the decision gives priority to the claim of the Manhattan Trust Co. for \$750,000 advanced on debentures, and Larson's unassisted claim of some \$300,000 is unsecured. Messrs. E. V. Bodwell and A. E. McPhillips for Larson; Messrs. Davie and Hunter for the Manhattan Trust Co.

ANTI-TOXINE.

Some Idea of the New Remedy Used in Cases of Diphtheria.

How the Serum is Obtained for Medical Purposes—Results Already Obtained.

DELUGED BY FIRE.

Volcanic Disturbances in the New Hebrides More Serious Than at First Supposed.

A Visit to the Crater Told of Ambrim Island Practically Abandoned.

The British gunboat Karrakata, which has been recently returned to Sydney from the New Hebrides reports that the volcanic eruptions at Ambrim island still continue intermittently. The majority of the population have abandoned their homes on the island in terror and the coffee and sugar are unharvested on the plantations. The earthquake shocks are more and more frequent, and a new volcano, which broke out early in December, is still in active eruption. A little to the north of the old crater. This mountain is about 2,000 feet high, and the crater about 600 feet deep. A stream of lava bursts forth from the side of the mountain and shot across a valley, a distance of 500 yards. It then ran a distance of fifteen miles down the hills to the sea, and in its passage devastated several villages, killing six natives and numerous pigs. The contact of the lava with the sea caused a vast column of steam to rise in the air to a height of 4,500 feet, the altitude being taken with a sextant by the officers of H.M.S. Dart, which was in company with the Karrakata. The ashes from the volcano covered the decks of the vessels to a thickness of several inches, and made matters particularly unpleasant.

Leaving out of consideration the great eruption at the hot lakes in New Zealand there is no doubt that the upheaval on Ambrim island takes rank as the most remarkable volcanic disturbance in the Pacific. A short account was given recently in the COLONIST, as received by Admiral Bowdler-Smith from one of the ships of the squadron. On December 18 further particulars were received from H.M.S. Dart. The writer says: "We were lying off Dip Point on the morning of 18th October when it broke out. We steered along the southeast coast, and could then see a dense mass of smoke arising near Sanbow mountain, and could hear a rumbling sound just like distant thunder. In an hour we were abreast where the stream of rushing lava was making its way through the forest. As it came on, filling up valleys on its course towards the sea, the rush and roar became louder. Every now and then amidst the dense smoke caused by the lava setting fire to everything would arise a volume of steam as it rushed into the streams of water. The lava stream must have travelled several miles before reaching the sea, which it did by 7 a.m., completely sweeping the cliff away for about thirty yards wide. It rushed into the sea with a tremendous roaring and hissing noise, and sent up an immense volume of steam until it reached a height of between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. It was a grand sight indeed, and as the lava rushed into the sea explosion followed explosion in quick succession, sending huge stones and pieces of rock into the air, shooting out in all directions, just like hundreds of rockets sent up as one. We lay within a quarter of a mile of the spot until the hot water began to bubble up against our ship's side, and when we moved to a safer distance, the natives could be seen running along the beach terror-stricken, many of them women with infants strapped to their backs. Eighty odd of these we took on board and carried further down the coast. During the day the sun was completely obscured, and the land, which was but a short distance off, was scarcely visible. That day we steamed round Dip Point, and made for the other side of the island, but getting a heavy head sea we returned to our anchorage. Early the next morning we succeeded in passing the beach terror-stricken, many of them women with infants strapped to their backs. Eighty odd of these we took on board and carried further down the coast. During the day the sun was completely obscured, and the land, which was but a short distance off, was scarcely visible. 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WILFUL MISREPRESENTATION.

It is somewhat singular that the Times will not represent the Government of Cities Bill fairly or truthfully. In yesterday evening's issue it said: "It (the bill) will disfranchise as a single blow every elector who is not an owner of real estate, and those who own real estate will disfranchise themselves the moment they endorse the Commissioners selected by the Government."

Every elector who is not an owner of real estate will not be disfranchised. Those electors will, in common with the owners of real estate, have the power to elect the Mayor, who, if he is a capable man, will have quite as much influence and authority as he has at present. The men who vote so important a part of the governing body as the Mayor cannot be said to be disfranchised.

Those who own real estate will not disfranchise themselves the moment they endorse Commissioners. Under the new law they will have precisely the same power with respect to money by-laws as they have at present. The Commissioners take the place of the Aldermen. They will not be able to raise a single dollar by way of loan without the consent of the owners of real estate obtained in the usual way as the polls.

NOTHING BUT BUSINESS.

Anyone who takes the trouble to think for a moment must come to the conclusion that the management of the city's affairs is a pure matter of business requiring in those who do it effectively business qualifications. There is no politics in it, and there is very little sentiment. In order to show that this is the case it may be well to go a little into detail. Part of the work of those who have control of the city's affairs is to keep the streets clean and in good order. No one need be told what a convenient clean and well kept street is to the inhabitants of a city of all classes, occupations and ages. What is required to keep the streets free of mud in the winter and of dust in summer is simply a fair share of business ability—ability to do the right thing at the proper time and to make the most of the money appropriated to the service. It does not require a politician to choose the kind of pavement best suited to the circumstances and the means of the city, and a knowledge of constitutional law is not needed to lay down good sidewalks and to keep them in repair. What is wanted in men who undertake to do these very important services for the city is not oratorical ability or eloquent speech, or wide-pulling ability, but technical knowledge, sound common sense, and a desire to serve the citizens honestly. A man who knows how streets and sidewalks are to be made, and understands how to spend the money appropriated to making and maintaining them to the best advantage, is at this moment of more use to the citizens of Victoria in the City Council than a regiment of politicians. The work is business, pure and simple, and so important is it that merchants of San Francisco thought it worth their while to form an association to get only part of it well done and done at the right time. The city government neglected the street sweeping, and business men formed a combination to have some of them swept at their own expense.

Some people who think they have big ideas may say that this is a small matter and that no great amount of ability is required to give Victoria good streets, and to keep them in proper repair. Well, simple as it is, Victoria has never had a City Council that had sufficient business ability to perform it, and the indications are at this moment it never will have. What with trying to catch votes and to keep votes, to say nothing of getting their own little axes, Victoria's City Councils have never had the time to devote to street sweeping necessary to give its inhabitants even decently good streets. The streets, after all that has been done to them and all the money that has been spent upon them, are abominably bad—really a disgrace to the Corporation and to the citizens.

We are quite certain if any man possessed of the necessary knowledge would make a calculation how much the citizens lose every year, directly or indirectly, by having their streets in bad order, summer and winter, they would be surprised, at the amount, and would speedily come to the conclusion that they cannot afford to lose as much as that annually, besides suffering any amount of inconvenience and discomfort.

The other civic services, like the street service, require nothing more than different from business ability to make them and to keep them efficient. In making it business ability more required than in appointing the proper amount of money to each service, and administering it honestly and judiciously, when it is appropriated. It often happens that for want of business ability and uncompromising fidelity to the city's interests the result of

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Seventh Parliament.
THIRTY-SECOND DAY.
MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1896.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Prayers by Ven. Archbishop Selwyn.

Mr. Rogers presented a petition from residents of 150 Mile House district, asking for the erection of a hospital. Ruled out of order as requiring an appropriation.

Mr. McPherren presented a report from the committee on the petition of William Cartwright re his claim to lands on Thetis Island. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Eberts presented the fourteenth report of the private bills committee, declaring the preamble of the bills respecting the amendments to the New Westminster charter; and also the Nanaimo waterworks act.

Mr. Smith presented the second report of the mining committee, recommending a bill granting a portion of such lands as the McLeas mining claim in Cariboo district.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the revenue act—Hon. Mr. Tolson.

For the benefit of mechanics and laborers—Mr. Holmeken.

For the incorporation of cheese and butter associations—Hon. Mr. Turner.

To provide a grant in aid of the supplying of milk to cheese and butter manufacturers—Hon. Mr. Turner.

SUBVENTED INMATE ASYLUM.

DR. WALKER moved: "That an order of the house be granted for all correspondence between any member of the government and any other person in relation to the appointment of a resident physician for the provincial asylum for insane at New Westminster, as successor to Dr. Bentley. Also, that correspondence relating to applications for the position of resident physician, or recommending any applicant therefor, be referred to the government."

He expressed regret that the government had made an appointment to a position before the former occupant of it had been dismissed or retired, and also that any member of the profession in this province "had been so unjustly as to apply for a situation not vacant."

Having perused the evidence he considered that the language of the provincial Secretary in the letter to Dr. Bentley was too strong; and he argued that as the charges which had been exposed prevalent at the asylum from time immemorial the superintendent should be considered as punished, and also that the officials of the asylum should have shared the blame. He protested also because "those who were appointed to the position, and who were given to a gentleman who took an active part in defeating one of my professions in the general election."

He thought the Provincial Secretary should have been in his action, more especially as he fancied that the Minister imagined that "none but an Englishman can fill the position," whereas he (Dr. Bentley) was a Canadian.

He argued that the applications had been called for it would have been found that there were supporters of the government ready to accept it. (Hear, hear.)

ABSORPTION OF ONE MURDER.

MR. WILLIAMS moved: "That an order of the house be granted for a return of all correspondence relating to the absorption of one Burton, official stenographer, who had been appointed by Mr. Justice Cross as receiver of the bindery department of the News-Advertiser, with a view to the acquisition of his business, and to the purchase of his property by him. The mover said that Burton had absconded with \$600 of \$700, and the News-Advertiser bindery department was now in the hands of the News-Advertiser, and he had not yet been recovered, but through the credit that gentleman refused to accept it, the News-Advertiser had been one of those to make the advance report upon the administration of the asylum. The choice of the government therefore fell upon Dr. Hodgson, and he felt confident it would prove to have been a very wise one."

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Lulu Island Under Water

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The steamer Teter quarters in the by writing logs a E. W. Grant for ever, and towed city in safety. It has risen nearly 4 feet as the result of flooding of a few at South West back to the hills is covered with overflowing the way in many places to a depth of the water is over and several small move from their trilo there is na

Ladners Landing dary Bay. Not m however, so far as W. B. Townsend Westminster S eighteen years ag fresh as the dykes have prop the water might but some of these gradually worn d weather and from The cattle have b safety, and so per

There is a repo ful at Mission full of Vancouver flooded, owing to the water on Sun railway tracks on tide that has been water came with cover steamship duty. Capitan c cover draws the dam, and pours a gang of men from damaging th is reported the water is ris

Mud slides in siderable troub Great Northern into South West to land slides al

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The disaster c dently that it l lost. One dair with a team at was swept down and themselves. The cattle were of affairs, free in the following

CHINELWACK, ed here by th river in O.K. still but the tid will be little lo thing out of th the were all re not a head was

LULU ISLAND has seriously The pits in whi were flooded as lots of potatoe \$18 to \$16 per

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MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS

The Bill Discussed Before a Large Meeting at the City Hall.

Resolution Carried Rescinding Mr Wilson's Extraordinary Motion of the Former Meeting.

The city hall was last night packed with ratepayers gathered to hear the discussion on the Municipal Commissioners bill, and at eight o'clock very little standing room was left.

Mayor Teague, who presided, opened the proceedings by commenting on the great interest manifested in the government of the country. Exception had, he said, been taken to the meeting previously held on the subject to discuss which he had called the present meeting.

Hon. Mr. Davis then came forward and said that the meeting having redeemed the city of the stigma cast upon it, they could now discuss the commissioners bill. They were, he contended, then, just as mistaken in regard to that measure as they had been in the resolution they had just rescinded.

Hon. Mr. Davis continued that he did not believe there was a man in the city who would not support the resolution. He said, to do so, because the resolution passed at the last meeting was not, he was sure, the expression of the opinion of the people of Victoria, and he was glad to see an opportunity given to put Victoria right before the province and the world at large.

At that time the different matters under their care. If the office of the corporation were divided such commissioners would have to make certain special branches his particular study. While, then, there might be reason for the resolution to adopt the bill, there was much in the system to commend to the people generally.

Hon. Mr. Turner, who occupied the chair, said that the bill was a very different matter to what it was like this in England. In Victoria out of 4,000 voters probably 90 per cent. were the property owners. And why? Because, the ambition of good citizens who came here was to secure for themselves and family good town lots.

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SECURITY

"Reindeer" Brand Condensed Milk

It is the most important feature in handling condensed milk. The most important feature in handling condensed milk is the security of the milk.

PROVINCE

THE SPOKER

The Speaker in his speech on the bill to amend the provisions of the Act relating to the election of members of the House of Commons.

THE CITY

GOVERNMENT OF CITIES

TO THE EDITOR:—That municipal government has proved imperfect and more or less a failure in all Anglo-Saxon cities goes without saying.

Many statesmen have endeavored and are trying to find a remedy, thus far with but little success for obvious reasons to those who know anything about the government of municipalities.

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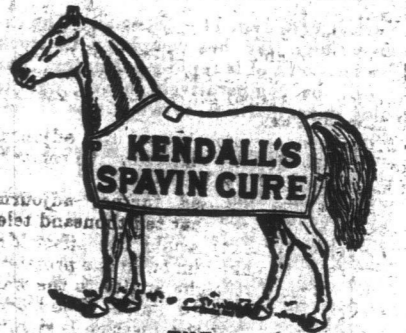
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SIR JOHN TROMPSON

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NOTICE

ASSESSMENT ACT.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session of the Seventh Parliament. THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1895. The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m. Prayers by Rev. Archdeacon Striven. Mr. HULL moved for a return giving the evidence presented to the commission on the charges against Captain Fitzmaurice.

Agreed to. Mr. WARD moved for the production of the correspondence relating to Canadian Pacific Railway assessments. He wishes to find out why no assessments have been paid under the act of 1894. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED. Hon. COL BAKER introduced the following bills, which were read a first time: To amend the gravestones act and amend the same. To amend the gravestones act and amend the same.

Mr. COTTON moved the second reading of the Burrard Inlet Railway & Ferry Company's bill, providing for an extension of time for commencing and completing operations. Agreed to.

Mr. ROGERS moved the second reading of the Victoria Hydraulic Mining Company's bill. Agreed to.

The house then went into committee on the North Vancouver Electric Company's bill, Mr. Adams in the chair. Reported complete without amendments.

The bill respecting the incorporation of cheese and butter associations (Hon. Mr. Turner) was considered in committee, Mr. Ritchie in the chair, and reported complete with amendments.

The bill respecting the registration of cattle brands (Mr. Frenstone) was read a third time and passed.

The bill for the incorporation of the British Columbia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Hon. Mr. Baker) was considered in committee, reported complete, read a third time and passed.

Mr. KENNEDY moved the second reading of the bill to amend the school act so as to provide that whenever a detailed account of the expenditures of the school board is placed in the hands of the members of the corporation, it shall not be necessary for the board also to advertise the statement.

Agreed to. The bill respecting the new bill Mr. Kallis in the chair. Mr. HELMCKEY moved to add a new section providing that the requirement of a school residence shall be declared to be complied with by having residence or ordinary place of business within the limits.

This amendment being objected to, notice not having been given, Mr. Helmckeay gave notice that he would move to amend the bill by having residence or ordinary place of business within the limits.

Bill reported complete without amendments. WOODMAN'S LIEN. On further consideration of the report on the woodman's lien for wages bill (Mr. Williams) Hon. Mr. Davis moved to add a clause exempting from the operation of the lien saw timber sold in the ordinary course of business. Adopted in division.

Bill read a third time and passed. THE SEEN LAW. Mr. HELMCKEY moved the second reading of his bill respecting lien by mechanics and laborers and others, which he explained is designed to take the place of that introduced by the Attorney-General early in the session but subsequently withdrawn. He considered the bill desirable, and he thought that, despite the judgment rendered the other day, that a lien may now be attached notwithstanding the act of 1891, and also in view of the decision with respect to the important suit for \$35,000 in the matter of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, a special clause being inserted in accord with the judgment given a few days ago that a mechanic's lien cannot attach to a railway right-of-way, to be for the general advantage of Canada.

Mr. HELMCKEY explained the motion as he thought the house has wasted enough time already this session in fruitless attempts to pass this bill, and he thought it would be better to drop it altogether. Mr. COTTON would vote for the second reading, especially as the mover said he would not object to suggestions of amendments in connection with the bill. Mr. KENNEDY supported the motion, considering this the most perfect lien bill yet presented to the house.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS supported the bill, which he considered very much to be desired as the one he had introduced at the beginning of the session, though no doubt with improvements. He had expressed the opinion of dealing on reports with the intention of amending the bill in a satisfactory manner. He was very glad, however, that the hon. member for Victoria had taken off his shoulders the burden of dealing with the matter.

Read a second time. APPROPRIATION. Hon. Mr. DAVIS, considering it well that the hon. members from Nanaimo and Victoria, and elsewhere, who desired to take part in the municipal elections should be afforded an opportunity to do so, moved that the house at its rising do stand adjourned until 8 o'clock on Friday. Agreed to.

COLONIZING. Hon. COL BAKER said, in view of the great interest taken by the house in the Bella Coosa colony, he wished to announce that another addition had been made to a child having been born there. (Applause.) It is a girl, and is to be called Bella, though he hoped it would not prove a terrible bore. (Hear, hear.)

PROBATION. Mr. SMITH inquired when probation might be expected. Hon. Mr. DAVIS replied that it would be soon as the house got through with the business. (Hear, hear.) The government, he thought, had little more to bring down, though there would be some small supplementary estimates.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT. Mr. Williams—in the intention of the government to supply with the requisition of this house that the government should introduce legislation for the purpose of ensuring the residence of a superior court judge at Vancouver?—If so, what will such legislation be? (Hear, hear.)

MINING CONTRACTS. The second report of the mining committee presented on Monday, recommended a bill to grant rights to prospect over a lease of certain lands in Cariboo district, and not over the McLeod claim in Cariboo district, as erroneously reported in the proceedings of that day.

Some people laugh to show their people teeth, and say that they will not be so easily deceived. It is so much the case, that they will not be so easily deceived. It is so much the case, that they will not be so easily deceived.

AT THE BARRACKS. A Delightful Evening with the Royal Engineers and Royal Marine Artillery.

Owing to the lateness of the hour it was impossible that night to make more than a brief notice of the smoking concert given at the West Point Barracks, Thursday evening, by the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Engineers. The room had been very prettily decorated with all manner of flags and the bright colors of the building were seen from the balconies with the soldiers of the four branches of the service represented, viz., Marine Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Navy, and our own volunteers.

Sergeant M. J. Porter, R.M.A., presided as chairman with marked ability and the reception committee was so that all guests were made to feel perfectly at home. Seated around the chairman's table were Lt. Col. F. B. M. S., Lt. Col. Col. Prior and officers of the B.C.B.G.A.; Lt. Col. Peters, D.A.G.; Capt. Temple, R.M.A.; Lieut. Gordon, R.E.; and Lieut. Winton, H.M.S. Phoscar.

During the evening the various toasts of "The Officers," "The Soldiers," "Our Guests," etc., were duly drunk with honors, the toast of "The Officers" being answered by "Lt. Col. Baworne, Lt. Col. F. B. M. S., Lt. Col. Prior, and the other officers present." The N.C.O.'s and men who had taken part in the school of gunnery for the interval and praise they had taken with them from the ballroom.

The speech of the evening, however, was that of Lt. Col. Peters, who joyfully acknowledged the appreciation with which he had been filled at the advent of the military band to replace his own "O'Connell." But he concluded, there had been the slightest unpleasantness to mar their mutual intercourse, with the solitary exception of the strained relations that existed between the dog "Nero" and the Col. Baworne's dog "Mikahak." Still he was in hope that in the course of time even these two would—like the Royal Engineers' gobbler and the Artillery rooster—eat their bread in peace. He then referred to the Col. Baworne's dog "Mikahak" and he was in hope that in the course of time even these two would—like the Royal Engineers' gobbler and the Artillery rooster—eat their bread in peace.

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NANAIMO'S POLICE COURT.

Some of the Evidence Adduced Before the Royal Commission of Inquiry, Yesterday.

THE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE MAGISTRATE.—The manner in which Justice was Dispensed.

NANAIMO, Jan. 12.—(Special).—The commission of inquiry re Magistrate Planta was re-opened to-day. Mr. E. V. Bodwell appeared on behalf of the provincial government. The charge of waiving salary was first taken up: Gilbert McKinnel, a member of the city council in 1893, remembered the appointment of Mr. Planta and got the impression from Ald. Dobson at that time that his salary would not exceed the amount collected in fines and fees. Mr. Planta had previously addressed the council before the regular meeting. Mr. Planta's object in addressing this informal meeting was to speak on the matter of the appointment of a police magistrate.

Mr. Planta stated that he would not draw on the city for the full amount of the salary, \$1,000, if the fines of the court did not amount to that sum. He had no wish to be a burden to the city, and while he (Mr. Planta) thought that to uphold the dignity of the office the salary should be \$1,000, if the fines of the court did not amount to that sum, he would not draw on the city for the full amount of the salary, \$1,000, if the fines of the court did not amount to that sum.

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VICTORIA CITY ELECTIONS.

The New Municipal Council and the Vote by Which It Was Appointed.

Following are the returns of the vote cast yesterday (Thursday) for the candidates for Mayor, Aldermen and School Trustees.

FOR MAYOR. JOHN TRAGUE..... 571 J. K. WILSON..... 578 JOHN J. ADAMS..... 328

FOR ALDERMEN. NORTH WARD. JOHN MACMILLAN..... 327 EDWARD SHAW..... 328 W. J. DUNN..... 329

SOUTH WARD. JOHN J. ADAMS..... 328 JOHN J. ADAMS..... 328 JOHN J. ADAMS..... 328

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PATCHWORK QUILTS.

AN OLD FASHIONED PHASE OF NEEDLEWORK REVIVED.

Two Effective, but Simple Designs of the Real Old Time Order—Directions for Finishing Off Lining and Quilting These Bright Bedcovers.

The old fashioned patchwork can never become entirely obsolete while there are in the majority of households little fingers just learning to hold the needle or failing eyes that require some simple occupation or pastime. The result of the hours pleasantly spent over the bright colored fragments is always acceptable to the good house mother, for these pieced quilts are light, warm, durable and easily cleaned.

Of late months everything which could be recognized as old fashioned in the new fashion, and this is as truly the case in needlework as in silvers or furniture. The decree has gone forth that a revival of patchwork quilts is at hand, and dainty fingers whose owners have known only patches and patchwork from family description are busy placing the blocks together in new and artistic patterns as well as in the real old time order.

With an effort to aid prospective quilters in avoiding the risk of ugliness and the whirlpool of intricacy a writer for 'The Ladies' Home Journal' gives illustrated descriptions of a number of pleasing designs, among which are the

RED AND WHITE QUILT. Following: A quilt of red and white is made of turkey red and white cotton. The center square is 10 1/2 inches wide. It is perhaps the most easily made and effective pattern that can be given. The quilt is made oblong by adding a strip at top and bottom and can be made larger or smaller by altering the size of the center square. Great care must of course be taken that all the patches are cut evenly and well.

A very simple and at the same time effective pattern is one that has been known as the album quilt unfortunately, which may prejudice some against the neat little squares that look so pretty either in blue and white or pink and white.

Having made the patchwork of the desired dimensions comes the finishing of the quilt. This is done by making two layers of wadding on the inner side. Then make a lining of soft white cotton exactly the same size and baste it very carefully upon the wadded patchwork. Be lavish with your basting threads, running it around the edges of the quilt and across to corners and across again after the fashion of the union jack. Give it some additional lines until the patchwork and lining are smoothly and firmly fastened together and ready for the final process of quilting.

The old fashioned quilting bars into which the work is now ready to be fastened insure the most perfect results. The lines that are to be followed with a light running stitch are marked with colored chalk in diamonds or squares of any angle or size preferred. A quilting bar is the merriest and quickest way of finishing the quilt after all these preliminary preparations have been made. If the quilting bars and the bee are not attainable, the work may be spread upon a bed, and with a little extra care and trouble may be quilted in that way. The worst way of all is to use the sewing machine for the purpose, and the best is to find some still, old fashioned sewing woman who will take your dainty, bright patchwork, line it, quilt it in delicate, fine tracery and bind it for a moderate sum. A well made quilt will last in constant use for many years and can be renovated by recovering when worn or faded.

BEFORE SEWING NEW LINEN ON THE MACHINE rub along the intended seam with yellow soap, or it may break the needle. Vinegar and salt will clean the black crust off iron frying pans, but they should be thoroughly scoured afterward with sand and soap and dried.

A large rug of linen wash placed under the sewing machine will catch threads, clipping and cuttings and save a deal of sweeping and dusting.

A severe prostrum of coughing may be often arrested by a tablespoonful of glycerin in a wineglass of hot milk.

SEWING FACILITIES for making blank books. S. W. Williams & Co., 28 Broad Street.

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FREDERIC VILLIERS' OPINION.

The Veteran War Correspondent and Artist Corroborates James Creelman's Reports.

His Opinion of Mr. de Guerville and What He Thinks of the War Prospects.

Frederic Villiers, the famous artist and war correspondent, arrived from the Orient by the Empress yesterday, and while a rival correspondent, makes one more to corroborate James Creelman's account of the horrors incidental to the taking of Port Arthur.

"Was the picture overdrawn?" he says; "it could not be. The acts of ruffianism, of savagery, of violence too horrible to describe, without number, I am not a stranger to war, but in all my campaigns I had never before witnessed such scenes as were presented at Port Arthur. It was not war as we know it, but a massacre, checked for days by the taking of Port Arthur. It was then that it ceased to be war and became pitiless, ruthless, unjustifiable slaughter, the non-belligerent citizens furnishing the food for the hungry Japanese swords. Creelman's account was temperate in the extreme. Instead of erring on the side of sensationalism I consider it too lenient on anything. The correspondent of the Times said his copy of an article couched in much sterner terms of censure upon the barbarity of the Japanese. I sent stronger accounts to the Standard, and what is more, have with me Kodak photographs taken while the streets ran blood—photographs of the butchery of helpless citizens long after Port Arthur was in the hands of the Japanese—photographs which I have brought through Japan with the greatest caution and some difficulty, and which will mutely but eloquently give the lie to anyone who says that Mr. Creelman drew the long bow. But who says that he did? A. B. de Guerville, of the Herald and Leslie's Weekly? So he has arrived and commenced his work, has he? Let me explain why he is an unwelcome and attempted contradiction. He was sent out as a war correspondent by the two papers mentioned, he hurried home to America a few weeks ago in the pay and by the introduction of the Japanese government to "work" the American press—to use every dishonest means (honour means would not come naturally to his hand) to counteract the knowledge of the truth in regard to the Japanese behaviour must create. This is why de Guerville is trying to cast suspicion upon Creelman's reports. And what is his? I say he is the veriest bounder the other side of the water—and to be tolerated in any civilized country. Do you know the extent of his business? When he reached Japan what was his first act? He went to the office of the war department. He gave them Mr. Creelman's description—oh he knew him well, for he had received many kindnesses as did his hand. He would probably seek permission to accompany the press as the correspondent of the New York World, and he told them that in that his newspaper connection was only a cloak—that his real object in accompanying the army was to procure its secrets for the enemy. I know that de Guerville denies this, but he is a liar. Creelman must be made to make such charges—but Creelman is not mad, and we have the proofs of his unimpeachable business. Do you know that Creelman is a Chinese spy? Yes, he is, but signing his name as "Frederic Villiers." Do you think we are Creelman's chance when de Guerville has completed his work of poisoning the minds of the Japanese officials against him? For many weeks Creelman was in mortal danger, and at the same time labored under the greatest disadvantages. But it wasn't long before he got to the front. He took his life in his hand, however the Japanese officers in concealing that he should go with them: told him plainly that they could not answer for his safety when they reached the front—though they would for the other correspondent. But de Guerville—he is to the French paper army what Drayton is to the French only much worse. Through I was in a measure convinced with him—both he and I serving the Herald—I could not and did not work with him, nor would any self-respecting man associate with him. Were his words entitled to belief, his right to accompany anything in regard to the capture of Port Arthur would vary properly be questioned, for he was with the rear guard all the time. The only three correspondents in advance whose correspondents ought to be were Creelman, and myself. I saw much of Mr. Creelman during the early part of the campaign. I found that he was a correspondent of the Herald, and that he was a man of a different type, industrious, honest, courageous and conscientious. Being with him I naturally shared the suspicion cast upon him, and my work was a little, thanks to Mr. de Guerville.

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